Lecture 18: Gentzen



counterexample to the conclusion it is a counterexample to at least one assumption

$$\frac{}{\Gamma, A \vdash \Delta, A}$$
 (I)

$$\frac{\Gamma, A, B \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, A \land B \vdash \Delta} \ (\land L)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A, B, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \lor B, \Delta} \ (\lor R)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, A \vdash \Delta \quad \Gamma, B \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, A \lor B \vdash \Delta} \ (\lor L)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A, \Delta \quad \Gamma \vdash B, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \land B, \Delta} \ (\land R)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A, \Delta \quad \Gamma, B \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, A \to B \vdash \Delta} \ (\to L)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, A \vdash B, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \to B, \Delta} \ (\to R)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A, \Delta}{\Gamma, \neg A \vdash \Delta} \ (\neg L)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, A \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash \neg A, \Delta} \ (\neg R)$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma,A\vdash\Delta,A}\ ^{(I)}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A, \Delta \quad \Gamma, B \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, A \to B \vdash \Delta} \ (\to L) \qquad \frac{\Gamma, A \vdash B, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \to B, \Delta} \ (\to R)$$

$$\frac{??}{A \to (B \to C) \vdash B \to (A \to C)}$$



$$\frac{}{\Gamma,A\vdash\Delta,A}\ (I)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A, \Delta \quad \Gamma, B \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, A \to B \vdash \Delta} \ (\to L) \qquad \frac{\Gamma, A \vdash B, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \to B, \Delta} \ (\to R)$$

matches the conclusion of $(\rightarrow L)$ where

$$\Gamma$$
 is empty
 Δ is $B \rightarrow (A \rightarrow C)$
 A is A
 B is $B \rightarrow C$



$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A, \Delta \quad \Gamma, B \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, A \to B \vdash \Delta} \ (\to L) \qquad \frac{\Gamma, A \vdash B, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \to B, \Delta} \ (\to R)$$

which is the conclusion of $(\rightarrow R)$ where

$$\Gamma$$
 is $A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C)$
 Δ is empty
 A is B
 B is $A \rightarrow C$



$$\frac{\overline{\Gamma, A \vdash \Delta, A}}{\Gamma, A \to B \vdash \Delta} \xrightarrow{(\to L)} \frac{\Gamma, A \vdash B, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \to B, \Delta} \xrightarrow{(\to R)}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\Gamma & , A \vdash B \\
\hline
A \to (B \to C), B \vdash A \to C \\
\hline
A \to (B \to C) \vdash B \to (A \to C)
\end{array}$$

$$(\to R)$$

this goal matches the conclusion of $(\rightarrow R)$ where

$$\Gamma$$
 is $A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C)$

 Δ is empty

 $A ext{ is } B$

 $B \text{ is } A \rightarrow C$



$$\frac{}{\Gamma,A\vdash\Delta,A}\ (I)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A, \Delta \quad \Gamma, B \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, A \to B \vdash \Delta} \ (\to L) \qquad \frac{\Gamma, A \vdash B, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \to B, \Delta} \ (\to R)$$

$$\frac{??}{A \to (B \to C), B, A \vdash C} \frac{A \to (B \to C), B, A \vdash C}{A \to (B \to C), B \vdash A \to C} (\to R)$$
$$\frac{A \to (B \to C), B \vdash A \to C}{A \to (B \to C) \vdash B \to (A \to C)} (\to R)$$



$$\frac{}{\Gamma, A \vdash \Delta, A} \ (I)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A, \Delta \quad \Gamma, B \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, A \to B \vdash \Delta} \ (\to L) \qquad \frac{\Gamma, A \vdash B, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \to B, \Delta} \ (\to R)$$

$$\frac{\overline{B,A \vdash A,C}}{A \to (B \to C), B, A \vdash C} \xrightarrow{??} \overline{A \to (B \to C), B, A \vdash C} \xrightarrow{(\to L)} \overline{A \to (B \to C), B \vdash A \to C} \xrightarrow{(\to R)} \overline{A \to (B \to C) \vdash B \to (A \to C)} \xrightarrow{(\to R)}$$



$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A, \Delta \quad \Gamma, B \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, A \to B \vdash \Delta} \ (\to L) \qquad \frac{\Gamma, A \vdash B, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \to B, \Delta} \ (\to R)$$

$$\frac{B,A \vdash A,C}{B \to C,B,A \vdash C} \stackrel{(I)}{\underbrace{(I)}} \frac{B,A \vdash B,C}{B \to C,B,A \vdash C} \stackrel{(I)}{\underbrace{(\to L)}} \stackrel{(\to L)}{\underbrace{(\to L)}} \frac{A \to (B \to C),B,A \vdash C}{A \to (B \to C),B \vdash A \to C} \stackrel{(\to R)}{\underbrace{(\to R)}} \frac{A \to (B \to C),B \vdash A \to C}{A \to (B \to C) \vdash B \to (A \to C)} \stackrel{(\to R)}{\underbrace{(\to R)}} \stackrel{\text{KEEP}}{\underbrace{(\to R)}} \stackrel{\text{CALM}}{\underbrace{(\to R)}} \stackrel{\text{ROLLOW}}{\underbrace{(\to R)}} \stackrel{\text{EP}}{\underbrace{(\to R)}} \stackrel{\text{CALM}}{\underbrace{(\to R)}} \stackrel{\text{ROLLOW}}{\underbrace{(\to R)}} \stackrel{\text{ROLLOW}}{\underbrace{(\to$$

$$\frac{??}{A \to (B \to C) \vdash B \to (C \to A)}$$

$$\frac{??}{A \to (B \to C), B \vdash C \to A} \to (B \to C) \vdash B \to (C \to A) \quad (\to R)$$



$$\frac{??}{A \to (B \to C), B, C \vdash A} \xrightarrow{A \to (B \to C), B \vdash C \to A} (\to R)$$
$$\frac{A \to (B \to C), B \vdash C \to A}{A \to (B \to C) \vdash B \to (C \to A)} (\to R)$$

$$\frac{P,C \vdash A \quad \overline{B \to C, B, C \vdash A}}{A \to (B \to C), B, C \vdash A} \; (\to L)$$

$$\frac{A \to (B \to C), B, C \vdash A}{A \to (B \to C), B \vdash C \to A} \; (\to R)$$

$$\frac{A \to (B \to C), B \vdash C \to A}{A \to (B \to C) \vdash B \to (C \to A)} \; (\to R)$$

$$\frac{B,C \vdash B,A}{B \to C,B,C \vdash A} \xrightarrow{(I)} B,C \vdash A \xrightarrow{(\to L)} (\to L)$$

$$\frac{A \to (B \to C),B,C \vdash A}{A \to (B \to C),B \vdash C \to A} \xrightarrow{(\to R)} (\to R)$$

$$\frac{A \to (B \to C),B \vdash C \to A}{A \to (B \to C) \vdash B \to (C \to A)} \xrightarrow{(\to R)} (\to R)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A, \Delta}{\Gamma, A \to B \vdash \Delta} \xrightarrow{(\to L)} (\to L)$$

a counterexample to the sequent $\Gamma \vdash A$, Δ is a counterexample to Γ , $A \rightarrow B \vdash \Delta$ (since if A is false then $A \rightarrow B$ is true)

a counterexample to the sequent Γ , $B \vdash \Delta$ is a counterexample to Γ , $A \rightarrow B \vdash \Delta$ (since if B is true then $A \rightarrow B$ is true)

$$\frac{\Gamma, A \vdash B, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \to B, \Delta} \ (\to R)$$

a counterexample to Γ , $A \vdash B$, Δ is a counterexample to $\Gamma \vdash A \rightarrow B$, Δ (if A is true and B false then $A \rightarrow B$ is false)

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A, \Delta \quad \Gamma, B \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, A \to B \vdash \Delta} \ (\to L) \qquad \frac{\Gamma, A \vdash B, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \to B, \Delta} \ (\to R)$$

for these rules, a counterexample to any assumption is a counterexample to the conclusion

counterexample

$$B, C \not\vdash A$$

$$B = \top, C = \top, A = \bot$$

$$\frac{B,C \vdash B,\overline{A} \quad (I)}{B \to C, B, C \vdash A} \quad (B \to L)$$

$$\frac{A \to (B \to C), B, C \vdash A}{A \to (B \to C), B \vdash C \to A} \quad (D \to L)$$

$$\frac{A \to (B \to C), B \vdash C \to A}{A \to (B \to C) \vdash B \to (C \to A)} \quad (D \to R)$$

$$A \to (B \to C) = \top$$
 $B \vdash C \to A = \bot$

$$A \to (B \to C) \not\vdash B \to (C \to A)$$

for all these (sound) rules, a **counterexample** to any assumption is a **counterexample** to the conclusion



Each of Gentzen's rules is sound:

- : if a sequent can be proved using these rules it is valid
 - ¿ if a sequent is valid can it be proved?



$$\frac{\Gamma, A \vdash \Delta, A}{\Gamma, A \land B \vdash \Delta} \ (\land L) \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A, B, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \lor B, \Delta} \ (\lor R)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, A \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, A \lor B \vdash \Delta} \ (\lor L) \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \land B, \Delta} \ (\land R)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A, \Delta}{\Gamma, A \lor B \vdash \Delta} \ (\to L) \qquad \frac{\Gamma, A \vdash B, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \land B, \Delta} \ (\to R)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A, \Delta}{\Gamma, A \to B \vdash \Delta} \ (\neg L) \qquad \frac{\Gamma, A \vdash B, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \to B, \Delta} \ (\neg R)$$

Each of Gentzen's rules has the property that:

a counterexample to any of its assumptions is also a counterexample to its conclusion

if the search for a proof fails, we can use this property to provide a counterexample to the conclusion

Gentzen's rules are sound and complete

we apply the rules, until we can do no more; at each step there are fewer connectives in each assumption than in the conclusion

eventually we run out of connectives, at which point, only atoms remain either $\Gamma \cap \Delta = \emptyset$

KEEP
CALM
FOLLOW
THE RULES

in which case we can construct a counterexample or some atom occurs in both Γ and Δ so, we can apply rule I to discharge the assumption

if all assumptions are discharged we have a proof; otherwise,

any counterexample can be pushed down the tree to show that the conclusion is not valid



This shows that Gentzen's set of rules is complete, that is to say:

if a sequent is valid then it has a proof

(without assumptions)

$$A \downarrow B \equiv \neg (A \lor B) = \neg A \land \neg B$$

$$\frac{??}{\Gamma, \ A \downarrow B \vdash \Delta} \qquad \frac{??}{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, \ A \downarrow B}$$

$$A \downarrow B \equiv \neg (A \lor B) = \neg A \land \neg B$$

$$\mathbf{V}(A \downarrow B) = \top$$
 iff $\mathbf{V}(A) = \bot$ and $V(B) = \bot$ $\mathbf{V}(A \downarrow B) = \bot$ iff $\mathbf{V}(A) = \top$ or $V(B) = \top$

$$\frac{??}{\Gamma, \ A \downarrow B \vdash \Delta} \quad \frac{??}{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, \ A \downarrow B}$$

$$A \downarrow B \equiv \neg (A \lor B) = \neg A \land \neg B$$

$$\mathbf{V}(A\downarrow B)=\top$$
 iff $\mathbf{V}(A)=\perp$ and $V(B)=\perp$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, \ A, B}{\Gamma, \ A \downarrow B \vdash \Delta} \qquad \frac{??}{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, \ A \downarrow B}$$

$$A \downarrow B \equiv \neg (A \lor B) = \neg A \land \neg B$$

$$\mathbf{V}(A \downarrow B) = \top$$
 iff $\mathbf{V}(A) = \bot$ and $V(B) = \bot$
 $\mathbf{V}(A \downarrow B) = \bot$ iff $\mathbf{V}(A) = \top$ or $V(B) = \top$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, \ A, B}{\Gamma, \ A \downarrow B \vdash \Delta} \qquad \frac{??}{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, \ A \downarrow B}$$

$$A \downarrow B \equiv \neg (A \lor B) = \neg A \land \neg B$$

$$\mathbf{V}(A \downarrow B) = \top$$
 iff $\mathbf{V}(A) = \bot$ and $V(B) = \bot$
 $\mathbf{V}(A \downarrow B) = \bot$ iff $\mathbf{V}(A) = \top$ or $V(B) = \top$

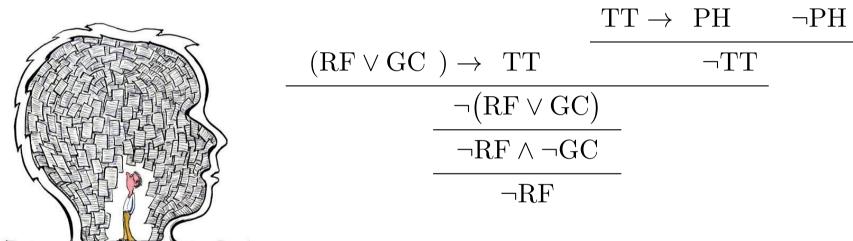
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, \ A, B}{\Gamma, \ A \downarrow B \vdash \Delta} \qquad \frac{\Gamma, \ A \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, \ A \downarrow B}$$

Assumptions: If the races are fixed or the gambling houses are crooked, then the tourist trade will decline.

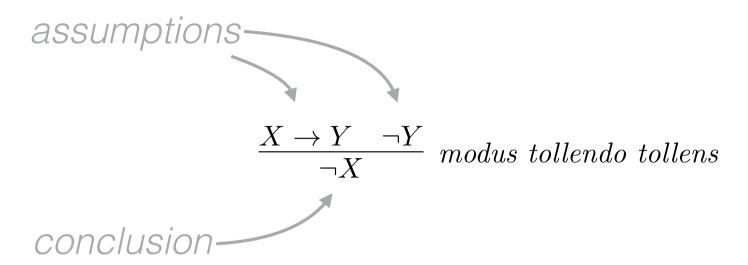
If the tourist trade declines then the police force will be happy.

The police force is never happy.

Conclusion: The races are not fixed.



we represent the argument by a deduction composed of sound deduction rules



A deduction rule is **sound** if whenever its assumptions are true then its conclusion is true

If we can deduce some conclusion from a set of assumptions, using only sound rules, and the assumptions are true then the conclusion is true; the argument is **valid**

$$\frac{A \to B \quad \neg B}{\neg A} \quad modus \; tollendo \; tollens \qquad \frac{\neg A \quad A \lor B}{B} \quad modus \; tollendo \; ponens$$

$$\frac{A \quad \neg (A \land B)}{\neg B} \quad modus \; ponendo \; tollens \qquad \frac{A \quad A \to B}{B} \quad modus \; ponendo \; ponens$$

Can we find a finite set of sound rules sufficient to give a proof for any valid argument?

A set of deduction rules that is sufficient to give a proof for any valid argument is said to be complete

Some deduction rules

Are these sound?

$$\frac{A \to B \quad \neg B}{\neg A} \quad modus \; tollendo \; tollens \qquad \frac{\neg A \quad A \lor B}{B} \quad modus \; tollendo \; ponens$$

$$\frac{A \quad \neg (A \land B)}{\neg B} \quad modus \; ponendo \; tollens \qquad \frac{A \quad A \to B}{B} \quad modus \; ponendo \; ponens$$

these rules are all equivalent to special cases of resolution, so we should expect that the answer will be yes, but we also want to formalise more natural forms of argument

Some sound deduction rules

$$\frac{A \to B \quad \neg B}{\neg A} \quad modus \; tollendo \; tollens \qquad \frac{\neg A \quad A \lor B}{B} \quad modus \; tollendo \; ponens$$

$$\frac{A \quad \neg (A \land B)}{\neg B} \quad modus \; ponendo \; tollens \qquad \frac{A \quad A \to B}{B} \quad modus \; ponendo \; ponens$$

$$\frac{A}{B}$$
 $\frac{A \to B}{B}$ modus ponendo ponens

$$\frac{\neg A \quad A \lor B}{B} \quad modus \ tollendo \ ponens$$

$$\frac{A \quad \neg A \lor B}{B} \quad modus \ ponendo \ ponens$$

each rule corresponds to a valid entailment

$$A \to B, \neg B \vdash \neg A$$

 $A, \neg (A \land B) \vdash \neg B$

$$\neg A, A \lor B \vdash B$$

 $A, A \to B \vdash B$

$$\neg A \lor B, \neg B \vdash \neg A$$
$$A, \neg A \lor \neg B \vdash \neg B$$

$$\neg A, A \lor B \vdash B$$

 $A, \neg A \lor B \vdash B$

Entailment

antecedents ⊢consequent

$$A \to B, \neg B \vdash \neg A$$
 $\neg A, A \lor B \vdash B$
 $A, \neg (A \land B) \vdash \neg B$ $A, A \to B \vdash B$

$$\neg A \lor B, \neg B \vdash \neg A \qquad \neg A, A \lor B \vdash B$$
$$A, \neg A \lor \neg B \vdash \neg B \qquad A, \neg A \lor B \vdash B$$

an entailment is valid if every valuation that makes all of its antecedents true makes its consequent true

we can use rules with entailments to formalise and study the ways we can build deductions

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A \quad \Delta, A \vdash B}{\Gamma, \Delta \vdash B} \quad Cut \qquad \qquad \begin{array}{c} \Gamma \quad \Delta \quad A \\ \vdots \quad \vdots \\ A \quad B \end{array} \Rightarrow \Delta \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ B \end{array}$$

An **inference rule** is **sound** if whenever its assumptions are **valid** then its conclusion is **valid**

Another rule of inference

$$\frac{\Delta, A \vdash B}{\Delta \vdash A \to B} (\to^+) \qquad \begin{array}{c} A \cdot \Delta \\ \vdots \\ B \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} A \cdot \Delta \\ \vdots \\ A \to B \end{array}$$

More rules



$$\overline{\mathcal{A}, X \vdash X}$$
 (I)

$$\frac{\mathcal{A} \vdash X \quad \mathcal{A} \vdash Y}{\mathcal{A} \vdash X \land Y} \ (\land) \quad \frac{\mathcal{A}, X \vdash Z \quad \mathcal{A}, Y \vdash Z}{\mathcal{A}, X \lor Y \vdash Z} \ (\lor) \quad \frac{\mathcal{A}, X \vdash Y}{\mathcal{A} \vdash X \to Y} \ (\to)$$

a double line means that the rule is sound in either direction, up as well as down

going down (+) introduces the connective going up (-) eliminates the connective

A simple proof

$$\frac{A \to (B \to C) \vdash A \to (B \to C)}{A \to (B \to C)A \vdash B \to C} \xrightarrow{(\to^{-})} \frac{A \to (B \to C)A \vdash B \to C}{A \to (B \to C), A, B \vdash C} \xrightarrow{(\to^{+})} \frac{A \to (B \to C), B \vdash A \to C}{A \to (B \to C) \vdash B \to (A \to C)} \xrightarrow{(\to^{+})}$$

Since each **inference rule** is **sound** if the assumptions are **valid** then the conclusion is **valid**

Here, we have no assumptions so the conclusion is valid.

More rules

$$\frac{\overline{\mathcal{A}, X \vdash X}}{\overline{\mathcal{A} \vdash X \land Y}} \stackrel{(\Lambda)}{=} \frac{\mathcal{A}, X \vdash Z}{\overline{\mathcal{A}, X \lor Y \vdash Z}} \stackrel{(\Lambda)}{=} \frac{\mathcal{A}, X \vdash Y}{\overline{\mathcal{A} \vdash X \land Y}} \stackrel{(\Lambda)}{=} \frac{\mathcal{A}, X \vdash X}{\overline{\mathcal{A}, X \lor Y \vdash Z}} \stackrel{(\Lambda)}{=} \frac{\mathcal{A}, X \vdash Y}{\overline{\mathcal{A} \vdash X \rightarrow Y}} \stackrel{(\Lambda)}{=} \frac{\mathcal{A}, X \vdash X}{\overline{\mathcal{A} \vdash X \rightarrow Y}} \stackrel{(\Lambda)}{=} \frac{\mathcal{A}, X \vdash X}{\overline{\mathcal{A} \vdash X \rightarrow Y}} \stackrel{(\Lambda)}{=} \frac{\mathcal{A}, X \vdash X}{\overline{\mathcal{A} \vdash X \rightarrow Y}} \stackrel{(\Lambda)}{=} \frac{\mathcal{A}, X \vdash X}{\overline{\mathcal{A} \vdash X \rightarrow Y}} \stackrel{(\Lambda)}{=} \frac{\mathcal{A}, X \vdash X}{\overline{\mathcal{A} \vdash X \rightarrow Y}} \stackrel{(\Lambda)}{=} \frac{\mathcal{A}, X \vdash X}{\overline{\mathcal{A} \vdash X \rightarrow Y}} \stackrel{(\Lambda)}{=} \frac{\mathcal{A}, X \vdash X}{\overline{\mathcal{A} \vdash X \rightarrow Y}} \stackrel{(\Lambda)}{=} \frac{\mathcal{A}, X \vdash X}{\overline{\mathcal{A} \vdash X \rightarrow Y}} \stackrel{(\Lambda)}{=} \frac{\mathcal{A}, X \vdash X}{\overline{\mathcal{A} \vdash X \rightarrow Y}} \stackrel{(\Lambda)}{=} \frac{\mathcal{A}, X \vdash X}{\overline{\mathcal{A} \vdash X \rightarrow Y}} \stackrel{(\Lambda)}{=} \frac{\mathcal{A}, X \vdash X}{\overline{\mathcal{A} \vdash X \rightarrow Y}} \stackrel{(\Lambda)}{=} \frac{\mathcal{A}, X \vdash X}{\overline{\mathcal{A} \vdash X \rightarrow Y}} \stackrel{(\Lambda)}{=} \frac{\mathcal{A}, X \vdash X}{\overline{\mathcal{A} \vdash X \rightarrow Y}} \stackrel{(\Lambda)}{=} \frac{\mathcal{A}, X \vdash X}{\overline{\mathcal{A} \vdash X \rightarrow Y}} \stackrel{(\Lambda)}{=} \frac{\mathcal{A}, X \vdash X}{\overline{\mathcal{A} \vdash X \rightarrow Y}} \stackrel{(\Lambda)}{=} \frac{\mathcal{A}, X \vdash X}{\overline{\mathcal{A} \vdash X \rightarrow Y}} \stackrel{(\Lambda)}{=} \frac{\mathcal{A}, X \vdash X}{\overline{\mathcal{A} \vdash X \rightarrow Y}} \stackrel{(\Lambda)}{=} \frac{\mathcal{A}, X \vdash X}{\overline{\mathcal{A} \vdash X}} \stackrel{(\Lambda)}{=} \frac{\mathcal{A}, X$$

Can we prove $X \wedge Y \vdash X \vee Y$?

If each inference rule is sound, then,

if we can prove some conclusion (without assumptions)

then the conclusion is valid

More rules

$$\overline{\mathcal{A},X \vdash X} \ (I)$$

$$\mathcal{A} \vdash Y \qquad \mathcal{A},X \vdash Z \quad \mathcal{A},Y \vdash Z \qquad \mathcal{A},X \vdash Y \qquad (\Box)$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{A} \vdash X \quad \mathcal{A} \vdash Y}{\mathcal{A} \vdash X \land Y} \ (\land) \quad \frac{\mathcal{A}, X \vdash Z \quad \mathcal{A}, Y \vdash Z}{\mathcal{A}, X \lor Y \vdash Z} \ (\lor) \quad \frac{\mathcal{A}, X \vdash Y}{\mathcal{A} \vdash X \to Y} \ (\to)$$

Can we prove $X \wedge Y \vdash X \vee Y$?

we say a set of inference rules is complete, iff

if a conclusion is valid then we can prove it

(without assumptions)

Another Proof

$$\frac{\overline{A \wedge B \vdash A \wedge B}}{\underline{A \wedge B \vdash A}} \stackrel{(I)}{(\wedge^{-})} \frac{\overline{A \vee B \vdash A \vee B}}{\underline{A \vdash A \vee B}} \stackrel{(I)}{(\vee^{-})} \\ \underline{A \wedge B \vdash A \vee B} \quad Cut$$

a set of entailment rules is complete if every valid entailment has a proof

¿can we find a complete set of sound rules?