$ \begin{array}{cccc} 1. & A \rightarrow B & \text{Premise} \\ 2. & \sim B & \text{Premise} \\ 3. & \sim A & \text{Modus toll} \\ 4. & \sim A \rightarrow (C \land D) & \text{Premise} \\ 5. & C \land D & \text{Modus por} \\ 6. & C & \text{Decomposi} \\ \end{array} $	ens (1,2) 2. 3. 4. 4. 5. 6. 6. 7. 8.	$\begin{array}{c} P \wedge Q \\ P \\ Q \\ P \rightarrow \sim (Q \wedge R) \\ \sim (Q \wedge R) \\ \sim Q \vee \sim R \\ \sim R \\ S \rightarrow R \\ \sim S \end{array}$	Premise Decomposing a conjunction (1) Decomposing a conjunction (1) Premise Modus ponens (3,4) DeMorgan (5) Disjunctive syllogism (3,6) Premise Modus tollens (7,8)
---	--------------------------------------	--	---

Lecture 16:Inference

Michael Fourman

The 9 Elementary Valid Arg't Forms

Modus Ponens (MP) P → Q P Q	4. Disjunctive Syllogism (DS) P v Q ~ P Q	7. Simplification (Simp) P & Q P
2. Modus Tollens (MT) P → Q ~Q -p	5. Constructive Dilemma (CD) (P → Q) & (R → S) P ∨ R Q ∨ S	8. Conjunction (Conj) P Q P & Q
3. Hypothetical Syllogism (HS) P → Q	6. Absorption (Abs) P → Q P → (P & Q)	9. Addition (Add) P v Q

10 Logically Equivalent Expressions

10. De Morgan's Theorums (DeM)	15. Transposition (Trans) $(P \Rightarrow Q) \equiv (\neg Q \Rightarrow \neg P)$
11. Commutation (Com) (PvQ) = (QvP) (P&Q) = (Q&P)	16. Material Implication (Impl) (P → Q) = (~P ∨ Q)
12. Association (Assoc) [Pv(QvR)] = [{PvQ)vR} [P&(Q&R)] = [(P&Q)&R]	17. Material Equivalence (Equiv) (P = Q) = [(P → Q) & (Q → P)] (P = Q) = [(P & Q) v (~ P & ~ Q)]
13. Distribution (Dist) [P&(QvR)] = [(P&Q)v(P &R)] [Pv(Q&R)] = [(PvQ)&(P vR)]	18. Exportation (Exp) [{P & Q} → R] = {P → {Q → R}} 19. Tautology (Taut) P = {P ∨ P}
14. Double Negation (DN) ~~ P ≡ P	P = (P&P)

Is this a valid argument?

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



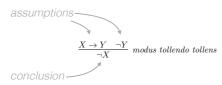
Assumptions: If the races are fixed or the gambling houses are crooked, then the tourist trade will decline.
If the tourist trade declines then the police force will be happy.
The police force is never happy.



Conclusion: The races are not fixed.
$$\frac{\text{TT} \to \text{PH}}{\text{-PH}} = \frac{\text{-PH}}{\text{-PH}}$$

$$\frac{(\text{RF} \vee \text{GC}) \to \text{TT}}{\text{-(RF} \vee \text{GC})} = \frac{\text{-(RF} \vee \text{GC})}{\text{-RF}} = \frac{\text{-RF}}{\text{-RF}}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{A \to B} & \neg B & \neg B \\ \neg A & modus \ tollendo \ tollens & & \overline{B} & modus \ tollendo \ ponens \\ \\ \underline{A} & \neg (A \wedge B) \\ \neg B & modus \ ponendo \ tollens & & \underline{A} & \underline{A \to B} \\ \end{array} \ modus \ ponendo \ ponens \\ \end{array}$$

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 sound deduction rules

$$\begin{array}{cccc} A \rightarrow B & \neg B \\ \neg A & modus \ tollendo \ tollens & \frac{\neg A}{B} & M & modus \ tollendo \ ponens \\ \\ A & \neg (A \land B) \\ \hline \neg B & modus \ ponendo \ tollens & \frac{A}{B} & modus \ ponendo \ ponens \\ \\ \hline -A & B \\ \hline \rightarrow B & modus \ tollendo \ tollens & \frac{\neg A}{B} & modus \ tollendo \ ponens \\ \\ A & \neg A \lor \neg B \\ \hline \rightarrow B & modus \ ponendo \ ponens \\ \\ \hline A & -A \lor \neg B \\ \hline \rightarrow B & modus \ ponendo \ ponens \\ \\ \hline A & -A \lor B \\ \hline \rightarrow B & modus \ ponendo \ ponens \\ \\ \hline A & -A \lor \neg B \\ \hline \rightarrow B & modus \ ponendo \ ponens \\ \\ \hline A & -A \lor \neg B \\ \hline \rightarrow B & modus \ ponendo \ ponens \\ \\ \hline A & -A \lor \neg B \\ \hline \rightarrow B & modus \ ponendo \ ponens \\ \\ \hline A & -A \lor \neg B \\ \hline \rightarrow B & modus \ ponendo \ ponens \\ \\ \hline A & -A \lor \neg B \\ \hline \rightarrow B & modus \ ponendo \ ponens \\ \\ \hline A & -A \lor B \\ \hline \rightarrow B & modus \ ponendo \ ponens \\ \hline A & -A \lor B \\ \hline B & modus \ ponendo \ ponens \\ \\ \hline A & -A \lor B \\ \hline B & modus \ ponendo \ ponens \\ \\ \hline A & -A \lor B \\ \hline B & modus \ ponendo \ ponens \\ \\ \hline A & -A \lor B \\ \hline B & modus \ ponendo \ ponens \\ \\ \hline A & -A \lor B \\ \hline B & modus \ ponendo \ ponens \\ \\ \hline A & -A \lor B \\ \hline B & modus \ ponendo \ ponens \\ \\ \hline A & -A \lor B \\ \hline B & modus \ ponendo \ ponens \\ \\ \hline A & -A \lor B \\ \hline B & modus \ ponendo \ ponens \\ \\ \hline A & -A \lor B \\ \hline A & -A \lor$$

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

 $\begin{array}{ccc} A \to B & \neg B & modus \ tollendo \ tollens & \neg A & A \lor B \\ A & \neg (A \land B) & modus \ ponendo \ tollens & A & A \to B \\ \hline \neg B & modus \ ponendo \ tollens & A & A \to B \\ \end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\neg A \lor B}{\neg A} & \neg B & modus \ tollendo \ tollens & \frac{\neg A}{B} & modus \ tollendo \ ponens \\ \frac{A}{\neg A} & \neg A & \neg B & modus \ ponendo \ tollens & \frac{A}{B} & modus \ ponendo \ ponens \\ \end{array}$

each rule corresponds to a valid entailment

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

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

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

 $A, A \rightarrow B \vdash B$

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

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

 $A, \neg A \vee \neg B \vdash \neg B$

 $A, \neg A \vee B \vdash B$

Entailment

 $antecedents \vdash consequent$

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

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

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

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

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

Another rule of inference

١.,

More rules

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

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

A simple proof

$$\frac{A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C) \vdash A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C)}{A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C) \land (B \rightarrow C) \land (A \rightarrow C)} \xrightarrow{(A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C), A, B \vdash C} \xrightarrow{(A \rightarrow C) \land (B \rightarrow C), B \vdash A \rightarrow C} \xrightarrow{(A \rightarrow C) \land (A \rightarrow C)} \xrightarrow{(A \rightarrow C) \land (A \rightarrow C) \land (A \rightarrow C)} \xrightarrow{(A \rightarrow C) \land (A \rightarrow C) \land (A \rightarrow C)} \xrightarrow{(A \rightarrow C) \land (A \rightarrow C) \land (A \rightarrow C) \land (A \rightarrow C)} \xrightarrow{(A \rightarrow C) \land (A \rightarrow C) \land (A$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¿can we find a complete set of sound rules?

If we just ask for a complete set of rules, without requiring that they are sound, what is the answer?



Gentzen's Rules (I) $\overline{\Gamma,A\vdash \Delta,A}\ (I)$



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

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

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

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

 $\text{a sequent } \Gamma \vdash \Delta,$ where Γ and Δ are finite sets of expressions is **valid** iff whenever every expression in Γ is true some expression in Δ is true

Gerhard Karl Erich Gentzen (November 24, 1909 – August 4, 1945)

Gentzen's Rules (I)

$$\begin{array}{c} \overline{\Gamma,A\vdash\Delta,A} \ (I) \\ \\ \frac{\Gamma,A,B\vdash\Delta}{\Gamma,A\land B\vdash\Delta} \ (\land L) & \frac{\Gamma\vdash A,B,\Delta}{\Gamma\vdash A\lor B,\Delta} \ (\lor R) \\ \\ \frac{\Gamma,A\vdash\Delta}{\Gamma,A\lor B\vdash\Delta} \ (\lor L) & \frac{\Gamma\vdash A,\Delta}{\Gamma\vdash A\land B,\Delta} \ (\land R) \end{array}$$

a counterexample to the sequent $\Gamma \vdash \Delta$, is a valuation that makes every expression in Γ true and every expression in Δ false

(a sequent is valid iff it has no counterexample)

PROOF $\frac{\overline{A,B} \vdash A,B}{\overline{A \land B} \vdash A,B} \stackrel{(I)}{(\land L)}{(\lor R)}$

A rule
$$\frac{\Gamma, A \vdash B, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \to B, \Delta} \ (\to R)$$
 A valuation in a counterexample to the top line

A valuation is a counterexample to the top line iff it is a counterexample to the bottom line



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

A valuation is a counterexample to the bottom line iff it is a counterexample to at least one of the entailments on the top line

$$\begin{array}{c} \textit{a valuation is a} \\ \textit{counterexample to} \\ \textit{the conclusion} \end{array} \qquad \qquad \begin{array}{c} \textit{if is a counterexample} \\ \textit{to at least one} \\ \textit{assumption} \end{array} \\ \\ \frac{\Gamma, A, B \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, A \land B \vdash \Delta} \; (\land L) \qquad \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A, B, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \lor B, \Delta} \; (\lor R) \\ \\ \frac{\Gamma, A \vdash \Delta \quad \Gamma, B \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, A \lor B \vdash \Delta} \; (\lor L) \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A, \Delta \quad \Gamma \vdash B, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \land B, \Delta} \; (\land R) \\ \\ \frac{\Gamma \vdash A, \Delta \quad \Gamma, B \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, A \to B \vdash \Delta} \; (\to L) \qquad \frac{\Gamma, A \vdash B, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \to B, \Delta} \; (\to R) \\ \\ \frac{\Gamma \vdash A, \Delta}{\Gamma, \neg A \vdash \Delta} \; (\neg L) \qquad \qquad \frac{\Gamma, A \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash \neg A, \Delta} \; (\neg R) \end{array}$$

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

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

KEEP CALM

CALM FOLLOW THE RULES

$$\frac{\Gamma,A\vdash\Delta,A}{\Gamma,A\to B\vdash\Delta}\stackrel{(I)}{\leftarrow} \frac{\Gamma,A\vdash B,\Delta}{\Gamma\vdash A\to B\vdash\Delta}\stackrel{(\to L)}{\leftarrow} \frac{\Gamma,A\vdash B,\Delta}{\Gamma\vdash A\to B,\Delta}\stackrel{(\to R)}{\leftarrow}$$

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

KEEP CALM FOLLOW

THE RULES

$$\frac{\Gamma,A\vdash\Delta,A}{\Gamma,A\to B\vdash\Delta}\stackrel{(I)}{\leftarrow} \frac{\Gamma,A\vdash B,\Delta}{\Gamma\vdash A\to B\vdash\Delta}\stackrel{(\to L)}{\leftarrow} \frac{\Gamma,A\vdash B,\Delta}{\Gamma\vdash A\to B,\Delta}\stackrel{(\to R)}{\leftarrow}$$

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

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

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

KEEP CALM FOLLOW

THE RULES

$$\frac{\Gamma,A\vdash\Delta,A}{\Gamma,A\to B\vdash\Delta}\stackrel{(I)}{\leftarrow} \frac{\Gamma,A\vdash B,\Delta}{\Gamma\vdash A\to B\vdash\Delta}\stackrel{(\to L)}{\leftarrow} \frac{\Gamma,A\vdash B,\Delta}{\Gamma\vdash A\to B,\Delta}\stackrel{(\to R)}{\leftarrow}$$

$$\frac{B,A \vdash A,C}{B \to C,B,A \vdash C} \stackrel{(I)}{\underbrace{C,B,A \vdash C}} \stackrel{(I)}{\underbrace{(J)}} \stackrel{(J)}{\underbrace{(J)}} \stackrel{(J)}{\underbrace{(J)}}$$

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

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



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

$$\frac{B,C \vdash A \quad \dfrac{??}{B \rightarrow C,B,C \vdash A}}{\dfrac{A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C),B,C \vdash A}{A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C),B \vdash C \rightarrow A}} \ (\rightarrow L) \\ \dfrac{A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C),B \vdash C \rightarrow A}{A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C) \vdash B \rightarrow (C \rightarrow A)} \ (\rightarrow R)$$

 $\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{KEEP} & \underline{B,C\vdash B,A} \stackrel{\hbox{(I)}}{} & \underline{B,C\vdash A} \stackrel{\hbox{(I)}}{} & \underline{A,C\vdash A} \stackrel{\hbox{(I)}}{}$

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

- 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

$$B,C \not\vdash A \qquad B=\top, C=\top, A=\bot$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



 $\begin{array}{c} \overline{\Gamma,A,B\vdash\Delta} \\ \overline{\Gamma,A\land B\vdash\Delta} \end{array} (\land L) \\ \frac{\Gamma,A,B\vdash\Delta}{\Gamma,A\land B\vdash\Delta} (\land L) \\ \overline{\Gamma\vdash A\lor B,\Delta} \end{array} (\lor R)$

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

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

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

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

Each of Gentzen's rules is sound:

 $\ensuremath{\dots}$ if a sequent can be proved using these rules it is valid

¿if a sequent is valid can it be proved?



$\overline{\Gamma, A \vdash \Delta, A}$ (I)			
$\frac{\Gamma,A,B\vdash\Delta}{\Gamma,A\land B\vdash\Delta}\ (\land L)$	$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A, B, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \vee B, \Delta} \ (\vee R)$		
$\frac{\Gamma,A\vdash\Delta\Gamma,B\vdash\Delta}{\Gamma,A\vee B\vdash\Delta}\ (\vee L)$	$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A, \Delta \Gamma \vdash B, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \land B, \Delta} \ (\land R)$		
$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A, \Delta \Gamma, B \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, A \to B \vdash \Delta} \ (\to L)$	$\frac{\Gamma,A \vdash B,\Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \to B,\Delta} \ (\to R)$		
$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A, \Delta}{\Gamma, \neg A \vdash \Delta} \ (\neg L)$	$\frac{\Gamma,A\vdash\Delta}{\Gamma\vdash\neg A,\Delta}\ (\neg R)$		

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 the assumptions than in the conclusion

KEEP

CALM

FOLLOW

THE RULES

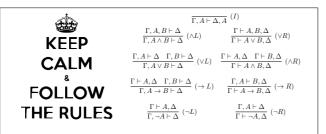
eventually we run out of connectives, at which point, only atoms remain

 $\textit{either } \Gamma \cap \Delta = \varnothing$

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)