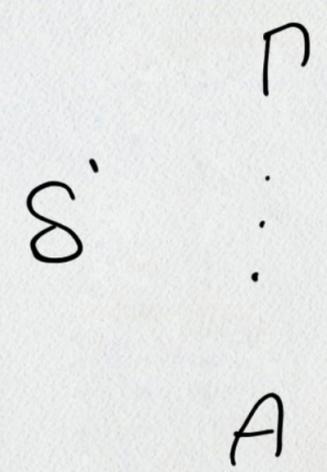
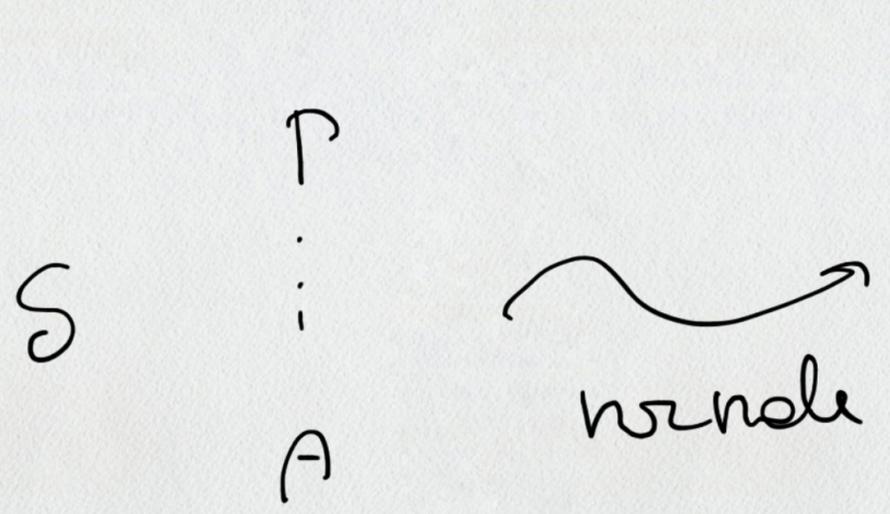


Proprietà Sottoformule D.N. $\{\wedge, \vee, \Rightarrow, \neg\}$

Conseguenze della normalizzazione (Tarski).

S di A di $\Gamma \Rightarrow \exists$ una S' di A di Γ sempre residua!
procedure effettiva



albre \Rightarrow $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ogni formula} \\ \text{di appen in} \\ S' \text{ \u00e9 sottoformula:} \\ - \text{ o di qualche} \\ \text{ipotesi } A_1, \dots, A_n \in \Gamma \\ - \text{ oppure sottoformula} \\ \text{della conclusione } A \end{array} \right.$

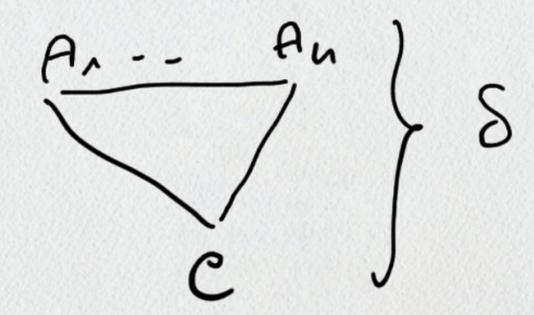
albre \Rightarrow

$F = A \square B$ $\square \in \{\wedge, \vee, \Rightarrow\}$

$F = \neg A$
 \downarrow sottoformula di F

$L\mathcal{J} = \{ \wedge, \vee, \Rightarrow, \neg \}$ Calcolo dei Sequenti per Logica Intuizionista

sequente S . $A_1, \dots, A_n \vdash B$ al massimo 2 premesse a destra
 ipres. \uparrow conclusione \downarrow
 hwstr \uparrow destra

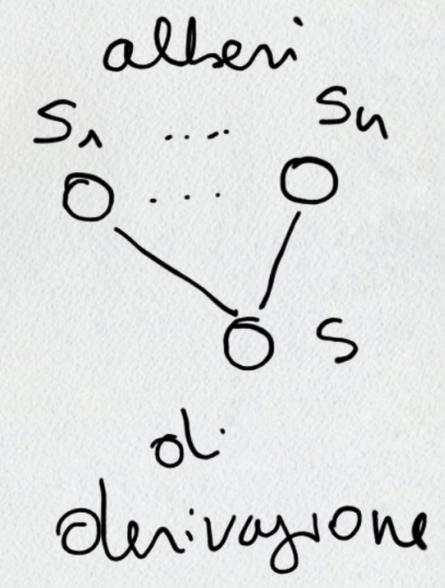
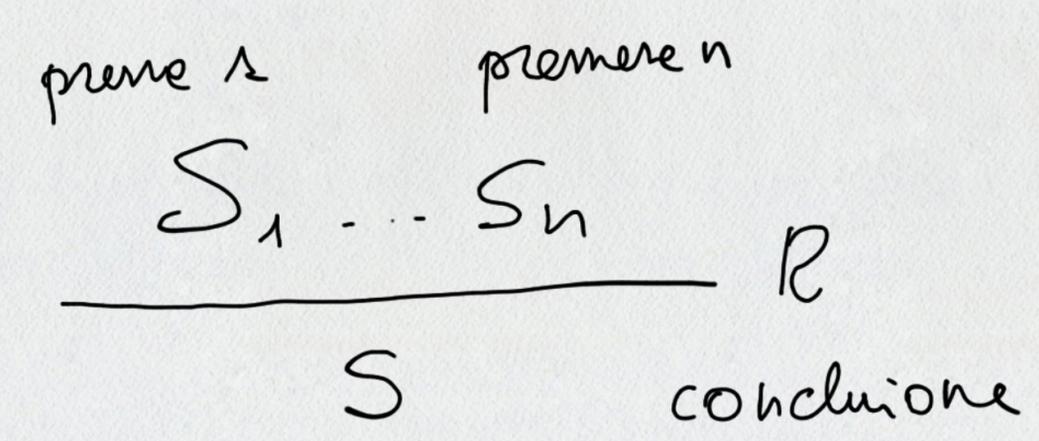


oggetti primitivi "bontyoni"

sequente $\Gamma \vdash B$

$\Gamma = A_1, \dots, A_n$ B single formula

Regole di inferenza



\vdash

$$S = \underbrace{\Gamma \vdash B}_{A_1, \dots, A_n}$$

Regole di identità e strutturali.



regole binarie

Gentzen 1935

id

$$\frac{\text{no premere}}{A \vdash A} \text{ax}$$

$$\frac{}{0 \Rightarrow 0}$$

$$\frac{}{1 \quad 1}$$

foglia
○

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S_1 \quad D_1 \quad S_2 \quad D_2 \\ \frac{\Gamma \vdash A \quad A, \Delta \vdash B}{S: \Gamma, \Delta \vdash B} \text{cut/chain} \end{array} \right.$$

• A

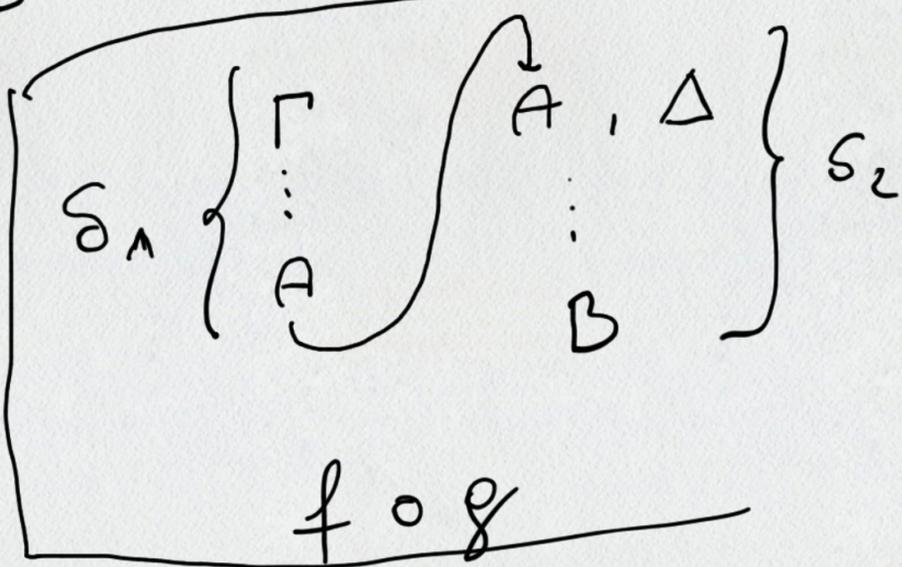
Regole strutturali unarie

perm / scambi

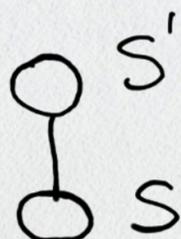
Loyce
Commutativ

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A}{\sigma(\Gamma') \vdash A} \text{perm/swap}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma', B, C \vdash A}{\Gamma', C, B \vdash A} \text{Scambi}$$

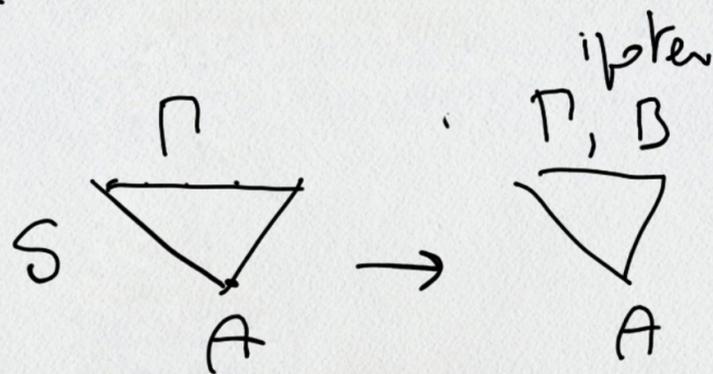


$$\frac{\Gamma, A, A \vdash B}{\Gamma, A \vdash B} \text{Contrazione}$$

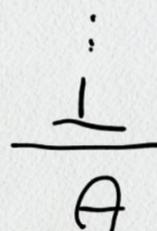


Regole unarie

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A}{\Gamma, B \vdash A} \text{weakening indolimento } w_L$$



$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \cdot}{\Gamma \vdash A} w_R$$



Regole logiche ($\wedge, \vee, \Rightarrow, \neg$)

Regole congiunzione

$$\frac{\Gamma, A \vdash C}{\Gamma, A \wedge B \vdash C} \wedge L_1$$

$$\delta \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Gamma, A \\ \vdots \\ C \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \delta \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Gamma, \frac{A \wedge B}{A} E_1 \\ \vdots \\ C \end{array} \right.$$

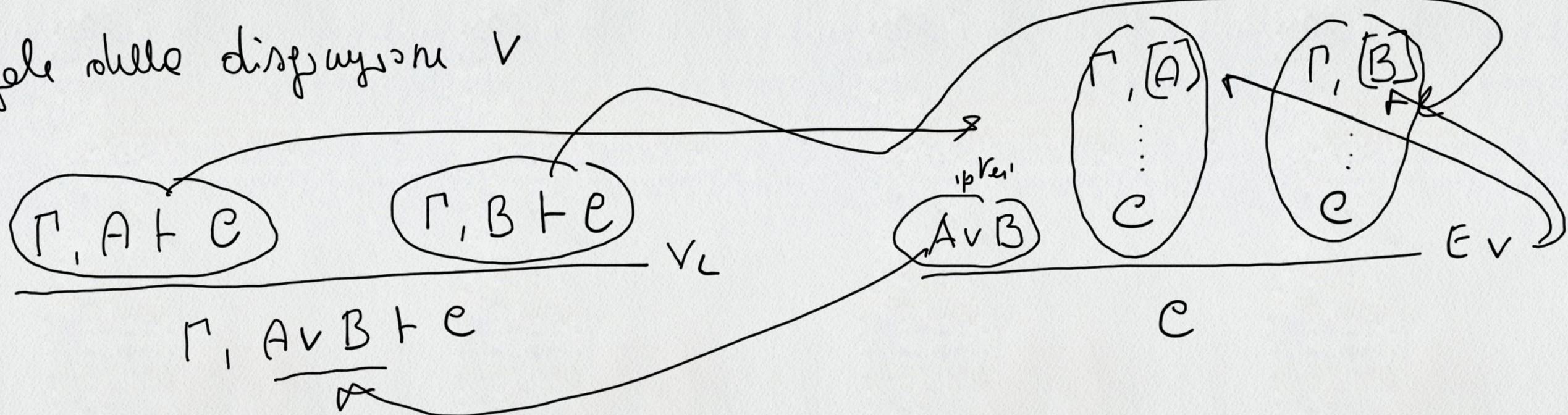
$$\frac{\Gamma, B \vdash C}{\Gamma, A \wedge B \vdash C} \wedge L_2$$

$$\delta \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Gamma, B \\ \vdots \\ C \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \delta \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Gamma, \frac{A \wedge B}{B} E_2 \\ \vdots \\ C \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A \quad \Gamma \vdash B}{\Gamma \vdash A \wedge B} \wedge R$$

$$\delta_1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Gamma \\ \vdots \\ A \end{array} \right. \quad \delta_2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Gamma \\ \vdots \\ B \end{array} \right. \quad \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash A \wedge B} I \wedge$$

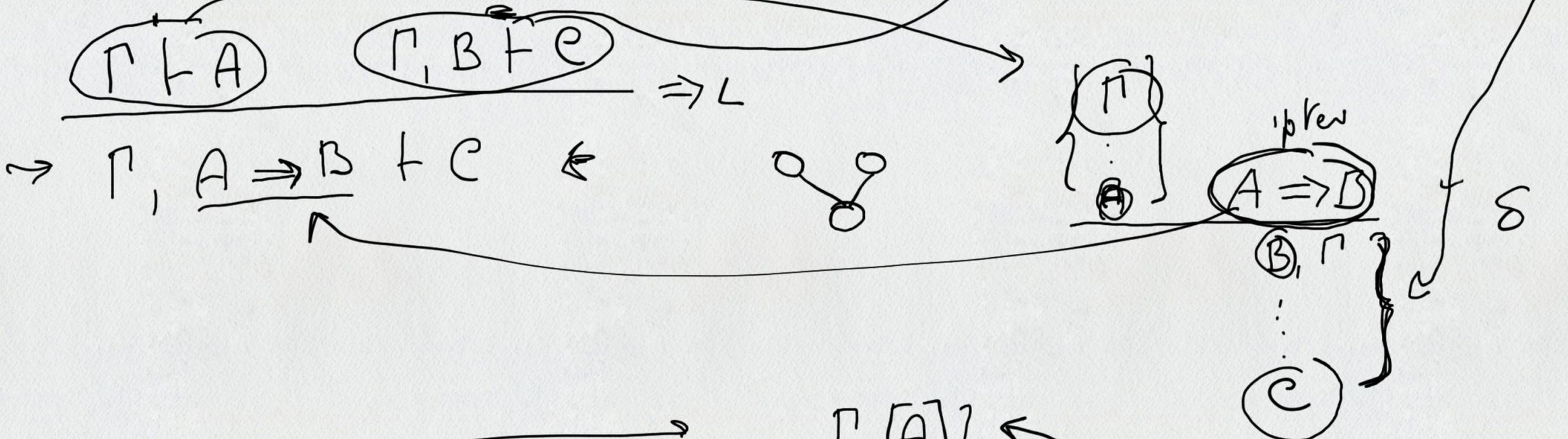
Regole delle disgiunzione \vee



$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A}{\Gamma \vdash A \vee B} \vee R_1 \iff \frac{\left. \begin{array}{c} \Gamma \\ \vdots \\ A \end{array} \right\} \delta'}{A \vee B} I_{\vee}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash B}{\Gamma \vdash A \vee B} \vee R_2 \iff \frac{\left. \begin{array}{c} \Gamma \\ \vdots \\ B \end{array} \right\} \delta}{A \vee B} \delta$$

Regole dell'implicazione



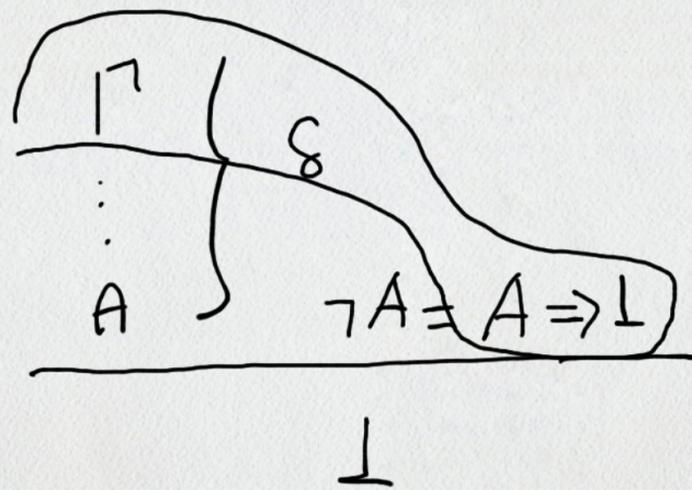
$\frac{\Gamma, A \vdash B}{\Gamma \vdash A \Rightarrow B} \Rightarrow R$

$\frac{\Gamma, [A] \vdash B}{\Gamma \vdash A \Rightarrow B} I \Rightarrow$

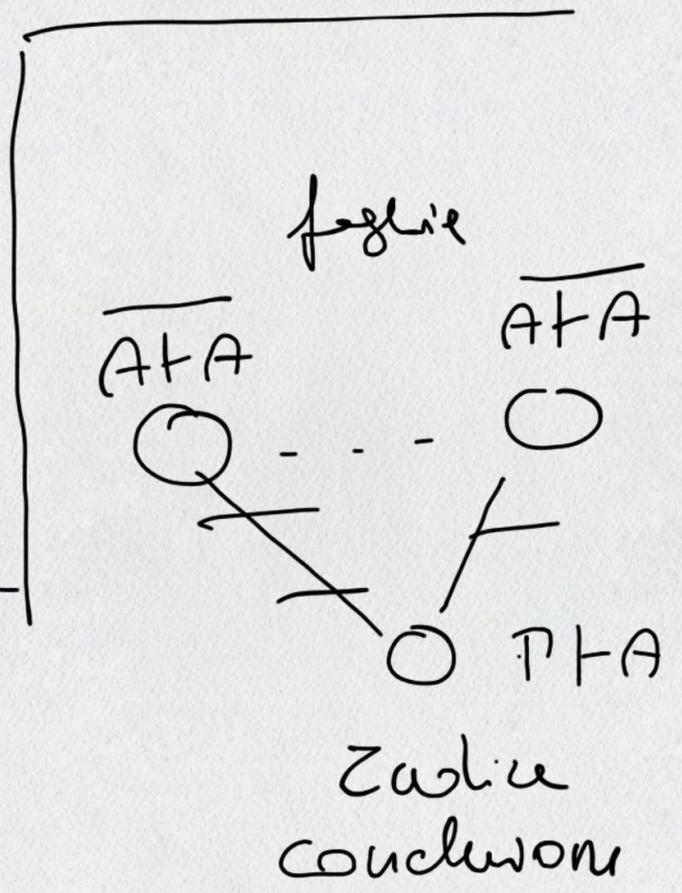
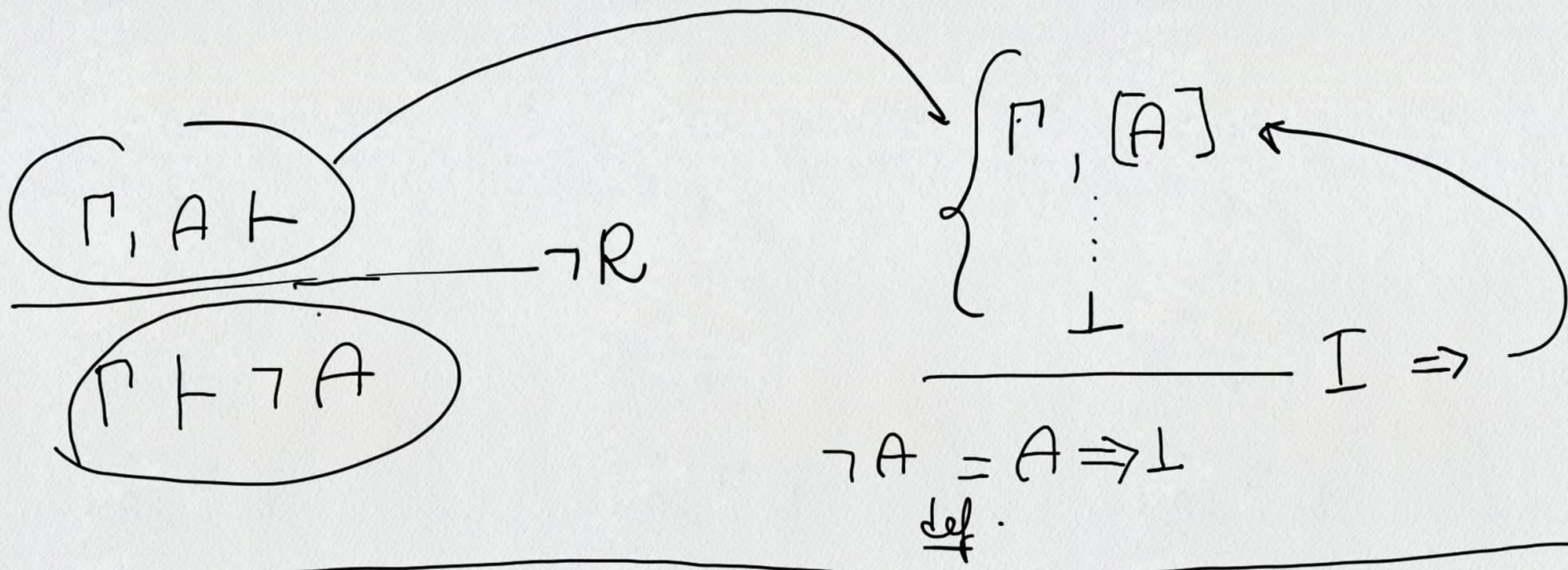
δ

Regole della negazione

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A}{\Gamma, \neg A \vdash} \neg L$$



$\neg A = A \Rightarrow \perp$
 def. \perp
 "⊥" bottom element
 modus ponens elim. \Rightarrow



- ogni derivazione in LJ è un albero
- come in LJ abbiamo solo regole di introduzione L/R allora il calcolo è "costruttivo"

limiti di LJ

R.A.A

$$\frac{\Gamma, \neg A \vdash}{\Gamma \vdash \neg\neg A} \neg R$$

?

$$\neg\neg A = A$$

classico

$$\frac{\Gamma, \neg A \vdash \text{RAA}}{\Gamma \vdash A}$$

$$\frac{\left. \begin{array}{c} \Delta \\ \vdots \\ \Gamma \vdash A \vee \neg A \end{array} \right\}}{\Gamma \vdash A \vee \neg A}$$

in LJ

$$\frac{\left. \begin{array}{c} \Gamma, \neg A \vdash \\ \vdots \\ \Gamma \vdash A \end{array} \right\} \text{RAA.}}{\Gamma \vdash A}$$

si. $A \vdash \neg\neg A$
 no. $\neg\neg A \vdash A$ } $\Rightarrow A \vdash \neg\neg A$
 \equiv

Principio del 3° escluso $\vdash A \vee \neg A$ in LJ? NO
 $\text{RAA} \equiv 3^\circ \text{excl.}$

in LJ
 assumiamo RAA
 deriviamo il 3°excl
 $\emptyset \vdash A \vee \neg A$

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma, \neg A \vdash}{\Gamma, \neg A \vdash A} \text{WR} \quad \frac{A \vdash A}{\Gamma, A \vdash A} \text{w}^n L}{\Gamma, A \vee \neg A \vdash A} \text{VL} \quad \frac{\text{3°excluso}}{\text{assunzione}} \quad \frac{\Gamma, A \vee \neg A \vdash A}{\Gamma \vdash A} \text{cut}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{A \vdash A}{A \vdash A \vee \neg A} \vee_1 R}{\neg(A \vee \neg A), A \vdash} \neg L}{\neg(A \vee \neg A) \vdash \neg A} \neg R \quad \frac{\neg(A \vee \neg A) \vdash \neg A}{\neg(A \vee \neg A) \vdash A \vee \neg A} \vee_2 R}{\neg(A \vee \neg A) \vdash A \vee \neg A} \neg L \quad \frac{\neg(A \vee \neg A), \neg(A \vee \neg A) \vdash}{\neg(A \vee \neg A) \vdash} \text{CL}}{\vdash A \vee \neg A} \text{RAA}$$

$$\frac{\frac{A \vdash A}{\neg A, A \vdash} \neg L}{A \vdash \neg\neg A} \neg R$$

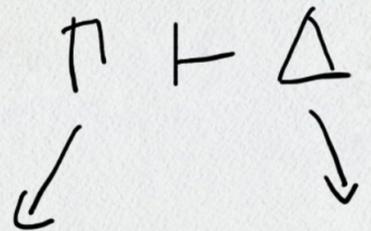
in LJ
 $A \vdash \neg\neg A$
 è olim.

3°excluso \Rightarrow RAA
 in LJ

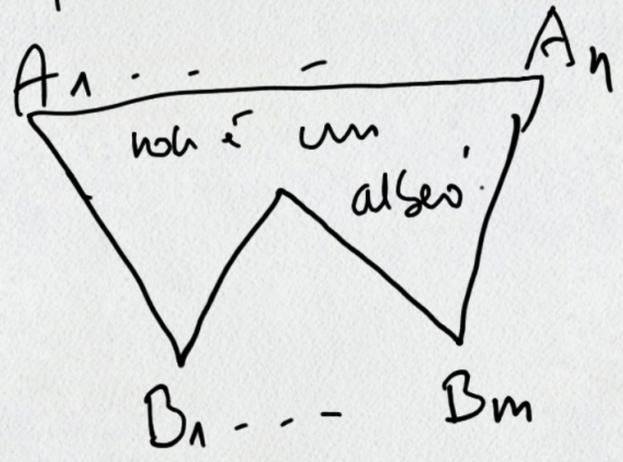
~~$\vdash (A, \neg A)$~~ in LJ no!
 $\neg\neg A \vdash A$?
 in LJ? -

Logica classica : calcolo dei sequenti LK

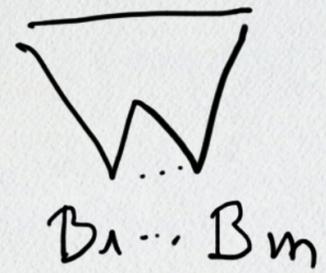
sequente LK



$$A_1, \dots, A_n \vdash B_1, \dots, B_m$$



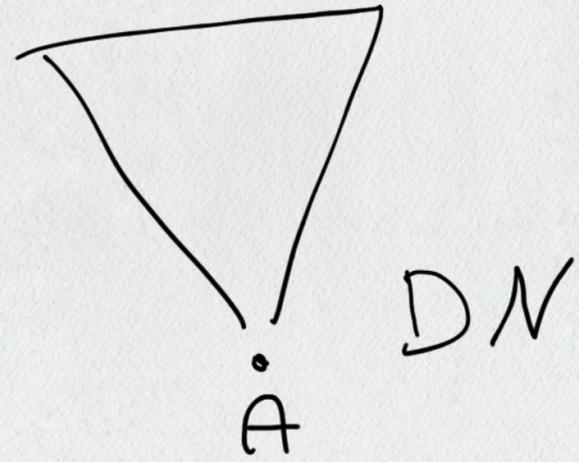
$$A_1 \wedge \dots \wedge A_n \vdash B_1 \vee \dots \vee B_m$$



virgola "J" a sinistra significa \wedge and

virgola "J" a destra significa \vee OR

$$\Gamma \vdash \Delta \quad \Rightarrow$$



LK Regole del calcolo

Identità
 $\frac{}{A \vdash A} \text{ax}$

cut

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \underline{A}, \Delta \quad \Gamma', \underline{A} \vdash \Delta'}{\Gamma, \Gamma' \vdash \Delta, \Delta'} \text{cut}$$

Strutture

scambio
 $\frac{\Gamma, A, B, \Gamma' \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, B, A, \Gamma' \vdash \Delta} \text{ExL}$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, A, B, \Delta'}{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, B, A, \Delta'} \text{ExR}$$

commut.

Contrazione

$$\frac{\Gamma, A, \underline{A} \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, \underline{A} \vdash \Delta} \text{CL}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \underline{A}, \underline{A}, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash \underline{A}, \Delta} \text{CR}$$

involvemento

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, A \vdash \Delta} \text{WL}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A, \Delta} \text{WR}$$

Conjunction

$$\frac{\Gamma, A \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, A \wedge B \vdash \Delta} \wedge L$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, B \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, A \wedge B \vdash \Delta} \wedge_2 L$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A, \Delta \quad \Gamma \vdash B, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \wedge B, \Delta} \wedge R$$

Disjunction

$$\frac{\Gamma, A \vdash \Delta \quad \Gamma, B \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, A \vee B \vdash \Delta} \vee L$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \vee B, \Delta} \vee_1 R$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash B, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \vee B, \Delta} \vee_2 R$$

Implication

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A, \Delta \quad \Gamma, B \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma, A \Rightarrow B \vdash \Delta} \Rightarrow L$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, A \vdash B, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash A \Rightarrow B, \Delta} \Rightarrow R$$

Negation

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

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

il 3° escluso $A \vee \neg A$ è derivabile in LK

doppia negazione è involutiva
 $\neg\neg A = A$ in LK .

$$\frac{A \vdash A}{\vdash A, \neg A} \neg R$$

$$\frac{\vdash A, \neg A}{\vdash A \vee \neg A, \neg A} \vee_1 R$$

$$\frac{\vdash A \vee \neg A, \neg A}{\vdash A \vee \neg A, A \vee \neg A} \vee_2 R$$

$$\frac{\vdash A \vee \neg A, A \vee \neg A}{\vdash A \vee \neg A} \text{Contr.}$$

① $\vdash A \vee \neg A$

3° escluso

④ RAA in LK

② $A \vdash_{LK} \neg\neg A$

③ $\neg\neg A \vdash_{LK} A$

$$\frac{A \vdash A}{\neg A, A \vdash} \neg L$$

$$\frac{\neg A, A \vdash}{A \vdash \neg\neg A} \neg R$$

$A \vdash \neg\neg A$
in LK, LJ

$$\frac{A \vdash A}{\vdash A, \neg A} \neg R$$

$$\neg L \frac{\vdash A, \neg A}{\neg\neg A \vdash A}$$

no in LK ,
no in LJ .

$$\frac{\Gamma, \neg A \vdash}{\Gamma \vdash \neg\neg A} \neg R$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg\neg A}{\Gamma \vdash A} \text{cut}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash A$$

$$RAA \frac{\Gamma, \neg A \vdash}{\Gamma \vdash A} RAA.$$

Verso l'eliminazione di Taylor in LK

- osservazioni le regole di LK/LJ permettono unicamente di introdurre connettivi, mai di eliminarli (ad ecce. del cut)

ausiliarie
↓ ↓
 $\Gamma, A \vdash B, \Delta$

 $\Gamma \vdash A \Rightarrow B, \Delta$
↓
principali

$\Gamma \vdash \Delta, A$ → formule ausiliarie

 $\Gamma \vdash \Delta, A \vee B$ ↓
formule principali dell'inferenza \vee, R

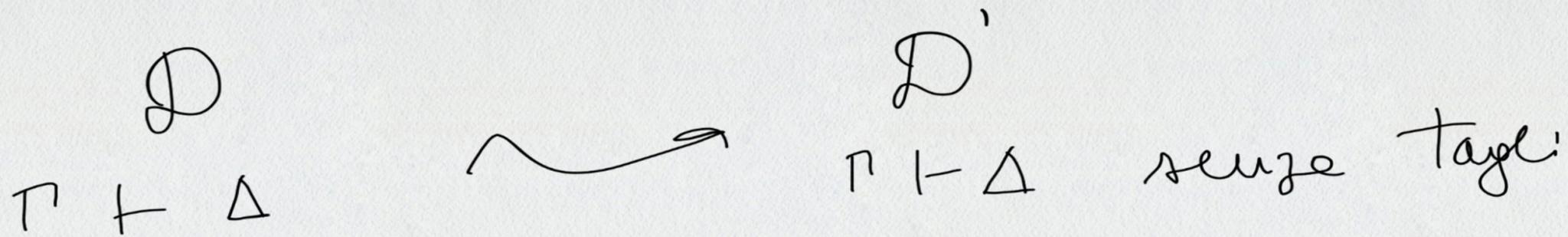
contesto
dell'inferenza

le formule in Γ, Δ si chiamano
parametri

Teorema (Gentzen's Hauptsatz) 1934 Eliminazione dei tagli.

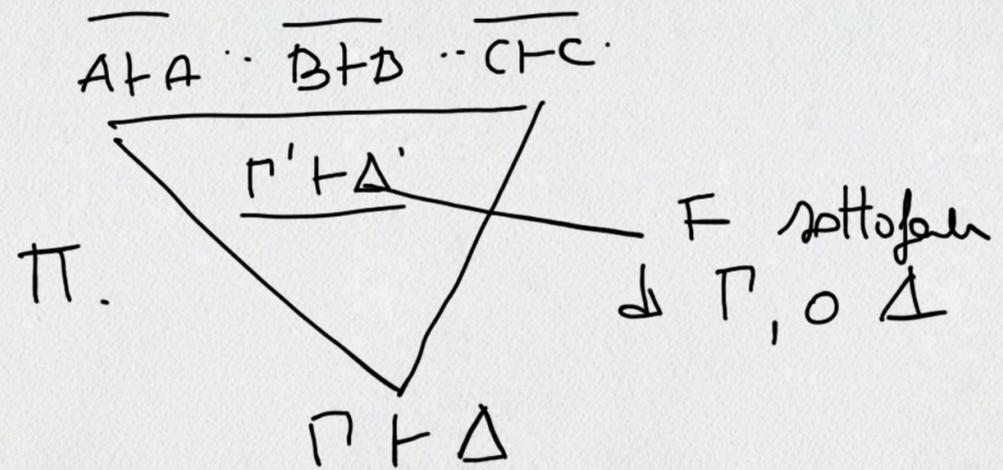
La regola del taglio (cut) è eliminabile dal sistema LK, ovvero per ogni sequente $\Pi \vdash \Delta$ dimostrabile in LK è possibile ottenere in (modo effettivo (algoritmico)) una nuova dimostrazione

Procedura
della stessa sequente $\Pi \vdash \Delta$ che non contiene alcuna istanza (o applicazione) delle regole del taglio (cut).



Conseguenze Proprietà delle Sottoformule

Se Π è una dimostrazione di $\Pi \vdash \Delta$ senza tagli (normali) (cut-free) allora ogni formula che appare in un sequente di Π è sottoformula di qualche formula in Π oppure Δ .



Conseguenze delle sottofunzioni

LK è conservativa

A ⊢ A

A ⊢ A

?

⊢

⊢ ⊥

⊢ A

A ⊢

cut

A₁ ... A_n ⊢ B₁ ... B_m

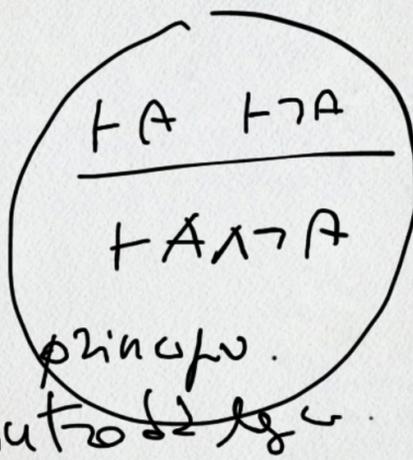


D

D

⊢ A

A ⊢ ⊃ R
⊢ ⊃ A



focalizzazione

ricerca normalizzata delle dimostrazioni

⊥

=

Elim. du Tagl.

∃ δ ⊢ ⊥

proof search

ricerca automatica delle dimostrazioni

domande?

⊢ ⊃ Δ è deriv. in LK?