

# LOFO 2020

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**1A.** Prove that  $(\neg P \vee Q) \Leftrightarrow (P \Rightarrow Q)$  is a tautology.

**1B.** Prove that  $\neg(P \vee Q) \Leftrightarrow (\neg P \wedge \neg Q)$  is a tautology.

**2A.** Is the following Hilbert system complete with regards to  $\mathcal{F}_{\{\perp, \neg, \vee, \Rightarrow\}}$ ?

$$\frac{A \Rightarrow B}{B} \frac{A}{A} \text{ [Modus Ponens]}$$

$$\frac{}{\perp \Rightarrow A} [\perp] \quad \frac{}{A \Rightarrow B \Rightarrow A} [\Rightarrow_1] \quad \frac{}{(A \Rightarrow B \Rightarrow C) \Rightarrow (A \Rightarrow B) \Rightarrow A \Rightarrow C} [\Rightarrow_2]$$

$$\frac{}{(A \Rightarrow \perp) \Rightarrow \neg A} [\neg_1] \quad \frac{}{A \Rightarrow \neg A \Rightarrow \perp} [\neg_2]$$

**2B.** Is the following Hilbert system complete with regards to  $\mathcal{F}_{\{\perp, \wedge, \vee, \Rightarrow\}}$ ?

$$\frac{A \Rightarrow B}{B} \frac{A}{A} \text{ [Modus Ponens]}$$

$$\frac{}{A \Rightarrow A \vee B} [\vee_1] \quad \frac{}{B \Rightarrow A \vee B} [\vee_2] \quad \frac{}{A \vee B \Rightarrow (A \Rightarrow C) \Rightarrow (B \Rightarrow C) \Rightarrow C} [\vee_3]$$

$$\frac{}{A \wedge B \Rightarrow A} [\wedge_1] \quad \frac{}{A \wedge B \Rightarrow B} [\wedge_2] \quad \frac{}{A \Rightarrow B \Rightarrow A \wedge B} [\wedge_3]$$

$$\frac{}{A \Rightarrow B \Rightarrow A} [\Rightarrow_1] \quad \frac{}{(A \Rightarrow B \Rightarrow C) \Rightarrow (A \Rightarrow B) \Rightarrow A \Rightarrow C} [\Rightarrow_2]$$

**3A.** Prove that  $\{Q \wedge P, R\} \vdash_{\mathcal{N}} P \wedge (R \wedge Q)$ . This can be done using a proof of depth 4.

**3B.** Prove that  $\{P \vee Q\} \vdash_{\mathcal{N}} P \vee (Q \vee R)$ . This can be done using a proof of depth 4.

**4A.** Prove that  $\{\neg P \Rightarrow Q\} \vdash_{\mathcal{N}} P \vee Q$  by filling the blanks of the following tree:

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\frac{\overline{P}}{\quad} [ \ ] \quad \frac{\overline{\neg(P \vee Q)}}{\quad} [ \ ]}{\quad} [ \ ] \\
\frac{\neg P \Rightarrow Q \quad \frac{\quad}{\quad} [\neg_I]}{\quad} [ \ ] \\
\frac{\quad}{\quad} [ \ ] \quad \frac{\overline{\neg(P \vee Q)}}{\quad} [ \ ] \\
\frac{\quad}{\quad} [\perp] [\neg_I] \\
\frac{\quad}{\quad} [ \ ]
\end{array}$$

**4B.** Prove that  $\vdash_{\mathcal{N}} ((P \Rightarrow Q) \Rightarrow P) \Rightarrow P$  by filling the blanks of the following tree:

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\frac{\overline{P}}{\quad} \quad \frac{\overline{\neg P}}{\quad} [\neg_E]}{\quad} [\perp_E] \\
\frac{\overline{(P \Rightarrow Q) \Rightarrow P} \quad \frac{\quad}{\quad} [ \ ]}{\quad} [ \ ] \\
\frac{\quad}{\quad} [\perp] [\neg_I] \\
\frac{\quad}{\quad} [ \ ]
\end{array}$$

**5A.** Define a term  $\text{Square} \in \Lambda$  such that for any natural integer  $n$ :

$$\text{Square } \underline{n} \rightarrow_{\beta}^* \underline{n^2}$$

Then guess its type.

**5B.** Define a term  $\text{Double} \in \Lambda$  such that for any natural integer  $n$ :

$$\text{Double } \underline{n} \rightarrow_{\beta}^* \underline{2 \times n}$$

Then guess its type.

**6.** Prove that  $\Theta = (\lambda xy \cdot y(xxy))(\lambda uv \cdot v(uuv))$  is a fixed-point combinator.

**7.** Prove that  $\vdash KI : \tau \rightarrow \sigma \rightarrow \sigma$ .

**8A.** Prove that  $\vdash_{\mathcal{N}\mathcal{I}} (P \wedge Q) \Rightarrow (Q \wedge P)$ .

Then find a term in  $\Lambda_{ext}$  of type  $\sigma \times \tau \rightarrow \tau \times \sigma$ .

**8B.** Prove that  $\vdash_{\mathcal{N}\mathcal{I}} (P \vee Q) \Rightarrow (Q \vee P)$ .

Then find a term in  $\Lambda_{ext}$  of type  $\sigma \cup \tau \rightarrow \tau \cup \sigma$ .