

## Proofs in the Sequent Calculus (System $LK$ )

- Below is a proof of  $p \rightarrow q \vdash \neg p \vee q$ . Note that the converse, i.e.,  $\neg p \vee q \vdash p \rightarrow q$ , is also provable, affirming the equivalence of  $p \rightarrow q$  and  $\neg p \vee q$ .

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{}{p \vdash p} (Axiom) \\
 \frac{}{\vdash \neg p, p} (\neg : Right) \\
 \frac{\vdash \neg p \vee q, p}{\vdash p, \neg p \vee q} (\vee : Right_1) \\
 \frac{\vdash p, \neg p \vee q}{\vdash p, \neg p \vee q} (Exchange : Right) \\
 \frac{\frac{}{q \vdash q} (Axiom)}{q \vdash \neg p \vee q} (\vee : Right_2) \\
 \frac{\vdash p, \neg p \vee q}{\vdash p \rightarrow q \vdash \neg p \vee q} (\rightarrow : Left) \\
 \frac{}{p \rightarrow q \vdash \neg p \vee q, \neg p \vee q} (Contraction : Right) \\
 \hline
 \frac{}{p \rightarrow q \vdash \neg p \vee q} (Contraction : Right)
 \end{array}$$

- If we treat  $\Gamma$  and  $\Delta$  in a sequent  $\Gamma \vdash \Delta$  as *sets* of formulae, then we can do without the structural rules. The preceding proof can be simplified as follows.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{}{p \vdash p} (Axiom) \\
 \frac{}{\vdash p, \neg p} (\neg : Right) \\
 \frac{\vdash p, \neg p \vee q}{\vdash p \rightarrow q \vdash \neg p \vee q} (\vee : Right) \\
 \frac{}{q \vdash q} (Axiom) \\
 \frac{}{q \vdash \neg p \vee q} (\vee : Right) \\
 \frac{\vdash q \vdash \neg p \vee q}{\vdash p \rightarrow q \vdash \neg p \vee q} (\rightarrow : Left)
 \end{array}$$

- Below is a proof of  $\vdash \exists x(A \wedge B) \rightarrow \exists xA \wedge \exists xB$ . Its converse does not necessarily hold and hence is not provable.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{}{A[y/x] \vdash A[y/x]} (Axiom) \\
 \frac{}{A[y/x] \wedge B[y/x] \vdash A[y/x] \{y \text{ as } t \text{ in } A[t/x]\}} (\wedge : Left_1) \\
 \frac{\vdash A[y/x] \wedge B[y/x] \{= (A \wedge B)[y/x]\} \vdash \exists xA}{\vdash \exists x(A \wedge B) \vdash \exists xA} (\exists : Right) \\
 \frac{\vdash \exists x(A \wedge B) \vdash \exists xA}{\vdash \exists x(A \wedge B) \vdash \exists xB} \text{ analogous to the left} \\
 \frac{}{\vdash \exists x(A \wedge B) \vdash \exists xB} (\wedge : Right) \\
 \frac{\vdash \exists x(A \wedge B) \vdash \exists xA \wedge \exists xB}{\vdash \exists x(A \wedge B) \rightarrow \exists xA \wedge \exists xB} (\rightarrow : Right)
 \end{array}$$

- A proof of  $\forall x(x \geq 0) \vdash \forall x(\forall y(x + y \geq 0))$ :

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{}{(w + z \geq 0) \{= (x \geq 0)[w + z/x]\} \vdash (w + z \geq 0)} (Axiom) \\
 \frac{}{\vdash \forall x(x \geq 0) \vdash (w + z \geq 0) \{= (w + y \geq 0)[z/y]\}} (\forall : Left) \\
 \frac{\vdash \forall x(x \geq 0) \vdash \forall y(w + y \geq 0) \{= (\forall y(x + y \geq 0))[w/x]\}}{\vdash \forall x(x \geq 0) \vdash \forall x(\forall y(x + y \geq 0))} (\forall : Right)
 \end{array}$$