

---

## Basic Logic, Homework 1

ILLC, University of Amsterdam

### Exercise 1

- (i) Show that all sentences of the form  $((\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow \varphi) \rightarrow \varphi$  are tautologies.
- (ii) Let  $p$  and  $q$  be different atomic sentences. Show that  $((p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow q) \rightarrow p$  is not a tautology.
- (iii) Find a sentence of the form  $((\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow \varphi$  that is a tautology.

### Exercise 2

Prove or refute each of the following assertions.

- (i) If  $\Gamma \models \varphi$  or  $\Gamma \models \psi$ , then  $\Gamma \models \varphi \vee \psi$ .
- (ii) If  $\Gamma \models \varphi \vee \psi$ , then either  $\Gamma \models \varphi$  or  $\Gamma \models \psi$ .
- (iii)  $\Gamma, \varphi \models \psi$  iff  $\Gamma \models \varphi \rightarrow \psi$ .

### Exercise 3

Prove that every sentence containing only the symbols  $(, ), p$ , and  $\rightarrow$  is either a tautology or logically equivalent to the atomic sentence  $p$ .

### Exercise 4

- (i) Show that  $p \rightarrow q$  is logically equivalent to  $\neg p \vee q$ .
- (ii) Find a sentence, using only the symbols  $(, ), p, q, \rightarrow$ , and  $\neg$ , that is logically equivalent to  $p \vee q$ .
- (iii) Find a sentence, using only the symbols  $(, ), p, q$ , and  $\rightarrow$ , that is logically equivalent to  $p \vee q$ .
- (iv) Prove that there is no sentence in which only the symbols  $(, ), p, q$ , and  $\vee$  occur, that is logically equivalent to  $p \rightarrow q$ .

### Exercise 5

Let  $\mathcal{L}$  be a language of propositional logic with  $\wedge, \vee, \neg, \rightarrow$  as logical constants. Call a sentence  $\varphi$  of  $\mathcal{L}$  *positive* iff  $\varphi$  is logically equivalent to a sentence in which  $\wedge$  and  $\vee$  are the only logical constants.

- (a) Show that  $\neg(p \rightarrow \neg q)$  is a positive sentence.
  - (b) Prove that no positive sentence is a tautology.
  - (c) Let  $I$  and  $J$  be interpretations. Define:  
 $I \preceq J$  iff for all proposition symbols  $p$  such that  $I(p) = 1$ , it holds that  $J(p) = 1$ .  
Show that for all positive sentences  $\varphi$  the following holds: If  $I \preceq J$  and  $V_I(\varphi) = 1$ , then  $V_J(\varphi) = 1$ .
  - (d) Show that  $\neg((p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow \neg r)$  is not positive.
-