

Corrigé du TD de logique n°2

Logique propositionnelle intuitionniste – Dédution naturelle

Exercice 1 : Un raisonnement non intuitionniste

Si $\sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}}$ est rationnel, $a = b = \sqrt{2}$ conviennent. Sinon $(\sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}})^{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}} = 2$, et donc $a = \sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}}$ et $b = \sqrt{2}$ conviennent. Mais comment savoir lequel est le bon ?

Exercice 2 : Quelques démonstrations en logique minimale de Hilbert

1°)

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{}{\vdash (\varphi \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \varphi)) \rightarrow \varphi} \text{(S)}}{\vdash (\varphi \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \varphi)) \rightarrow \varphi} \quad \frac{\frac{}{\vdash \varphi \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \varphi)} \text{(K)}}{\vdash \varphi \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \varphi)} \text{(m.p.)}}{\vdash (\varphi \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \varphi)) \rightarrow \varphi} \quad \frac{}{\vdash \varphi \rightarrow \varphi} \text{(K)}}{\vdash \varphi \rightarrow \varphi} \text{(m.p.)}$$

2°)

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{}{\vdash ((\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow \varphi} \text{(S)}}{\vdash ((\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow \varphi} \quad \frac{\frac{\frac{}{\vdash \psi \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \psi} \text{(K)}}{\vdash \psi} \text{(S)}}{\vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \psi} \text{(m.p.)}}{\vdash ((\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow \varphi} \text{(m.p.)}}{\vdash ((\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow \varphi} \quad \frac{}{\vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \psi} \text{(K)}}{\vdash ((\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow \varphi} \text{(m.p.)}}$$

En effet, $((\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow \varphi = ((\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow (\gamma \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow (\gamma \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow ((\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)) \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow (\gamma \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \beta$ et $\psi = (\gamma \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow (\gamma \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \beta$ sont bien des instances de (S).

3°)

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{}{\vdash ((\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \gamma)) \rightarrow (\beta \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \gamma} \text{(B)}}{\vdash ((\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \gamma)) \rightarrow (\beta \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \gamma} \quad \frac{\frac{\frac{}{\vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \gamma) \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \gamma} \text{(S)}}{\vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \gamma} \text{(m.p.)}}{\vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \gamma) \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \gamma} \text{(m.p.)}}{\vdash (\beta \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \gamma} \quad \frac{}{\vdash \beta \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \beta} \text{(K)}}{\vdash \beta \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \gamma} \text{(m.p.)}$$

4°)

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{}{\vdash (\beta \rightarrow \gamma) \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \gamma} \text{(B)}}{\vdash (\beta \rightarrow \gamma) \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \gamma} \quad \frac{\text{prémisse}}{\vdash \beta \rightarrow \gamma} \text{(m.p.)}}{\vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \gamma} \quad \frac{\text{prémisse}}{\vdash \alpha \rightarrow \beta} \text{(m.p.)}}{\vdash \alpha \rightarrow \gamma} \text{(m.p.)}$$

Exercice 3 : Des théorèmes passionnants

1°)

$$\frac{\frac{}{\vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \beta} \text{(I)}}{\vdash \alpha \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \beta} \text{(C)}$$

2°)

$$\frac{\frac{}{\vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \alpha} \text{(S)}}{\vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \alpha} \text{(m.p.)} \quad \frac{}{\vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha)} \text{(K)} \quad \text{ou} \quad \frac{}{\vdash \alpha \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \alpha} \text{(K)} \quad \frac{}{\vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \alpha} \text{(C)}$$

3°)

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{}{\vdash \beta \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)}}{\vdash \beta \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)} \text{ (K)} \quad \frac{\frac{\frac{}{\vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \gamma) \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \gamma}}{\vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \gamma) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \gamma} \text{ (C)} \quad \frac{}{\vdash \beta \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \gamma) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \gamma} \text{ (S)}}{\vdash \beta \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \gamma) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \gamma} \text{ (cut)}}{\vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \gamma) \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \gamma} \text{ (C)}$$

4°)

$$\frac{\frac{}{\vdash (\beta \rightarrow \gamma) \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \gamma} \text{ (B)}}{\vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow (\beta \rightarrow \gamma) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \gamma} \text{ (C)}$$

5°) On introduit une nouvelle règle : $\frac{\vdash \chi \rightarrow \psi}{\vdash (\varphi \rightarrow \chi) \rightarrow \varphi \rightarrow \psi} \text{ \textcircled{X}}$

Cette règle est correcte dans LM : $\frac{\frac{\frac{}{\vdash (\chi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \chi) \rightarrow \varphi \rightarrow \psi} \text{ (B)} \quad \text{prémisse}}{\vdash \chi \rightarrow \psi} \text{ (m.p.)}}{\vdash (\varphi \rightarrow \chi) \rightarrow \varphi \rightarrow \psi} \text{ (m.p.)}$

On a ensuite, avec $\varphi = (\beta \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \delta) \rightarrow (\beta \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \delta$:

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{}{\vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \delta) \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \delta} \text{ (S)}}{\vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \delta) \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \delta} \text{ (3°)} \quad \frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{}{\vdash (\beta \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \delta) \rightarrow (\beta \rightarrow \gamma) \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \delta} \text{ (S)}}{\vdash ((\beta \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \delta) \rightarrow (\beta \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow (\beta \rightarrow \gamma) \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \delta} \text{ \textcircled{X}}} \quad \frac{}{\vdash \varphi} \text{ (S)}}{\vdash (\beta \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \delta) \rightarrow (\beta \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow (\beta \rightarrow \gamma) \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \delta} \text{ (cut)}}{\vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \delta) \rightarrow (\beta \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow (\beta \rightarrow \gamma) \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \delta} \text{ (cut)}$$

Exercice 4 : Le connecteur \perp

1°)

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{}{\vdash (\beta \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \perp)} \text{ (B)}}{\vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow (\beta \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \perp)} \text{ (C)} \quad \frac{}{\vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow (\neg \beta \rightarrow \neg \alpha)} \text{ déf.}}{\vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow (\neg \beta \rightarrow \neg \alpha)} \quad \frac{\frac{\frac{}{\vdash \beta \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \beta} \text{ (K)} \quad \text{prémisse}}{\vdash \beta} \text{ (m.p.)} \quad \frac{\text{prémisse}}{\vdash \beta \rightarrow \perp} \text{ (Cut)}}{\vdash \alpha \rightarrow \perp} \text{ (Cut)}$$

2°)

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{}{\vdash (\beta \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \beta} \text{ (B)} \quad \frac{}{\vdash \beta \rightarrow \perp} \text{ (F)}}{\vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \beta} \text{ (m.p.)} \quad \frac{}{\vdash \beta \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \beta} \text{ (K)}}{\vdash (\neg \alpha \vee \beta) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \beta} \text{ (\vee 3 - à remplacer)}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\text{prémisse}}{\beta \rightarrow \perp} \quad \frac{}{\vdash \perp \rightarrow \alpha} \text{ (F)}}{\vdash \beta \rightarrow \alpha} \text{ (Cut)} \quad \frac{\text{prémisse}}{\beta} \text{ (m.p.)}}{\vdash \alpha} \text{ (m.p.)}$$

Exercice 5 : Logique propositionnelle intuitionniste

1°)

Pour montrer (Drop) : $\frac{\frac{}{\vdash \beta \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \beta} \text{ (K)} \quad \text{prémisse}}{\vdash \beta} \text{ (m.p.)}}{\vdash \alpha \rightarrow \beta} \text{ (m.p.)}$

Pour montrer (Double) : $\frac{\frac{\frac{}{\vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \beta} \text{ (S)} \quad \text{prémisse}}{\vdash \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \beta} \text{ (m.p.)} \quad \frac{}{\vdash \alpha \rightarrow \alpha} \text{ (I)}}{\vdash \alpha \rightarrow \beta} \text{ (m.p.)}$

$$\text{Pour montrer } \wedge 3 : \frac{\frac{\frac{\text{prémisse}}{\vdash \gamma \rightarrow \alpha} \quad \frac{\text{prémisse}}{\vdash \alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha \wedge \beta} \wedge 0}{\vdash \gamma \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha \wedge \beta} \text{ (Cut)}}{\vdash \gamma \rightarrow \beta} \text{ (C)}}{\vdash \beta \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \alpha \wedge \beta} \text{ (Cut)}}{\vdash \gamma \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \alpha \wedge \beta} \text{ (Double)}}{\vdash \gamma \rightarrow \alpha \wedge \beta} \text{ (Double)}$$

$$\text{Pour montrer } \vee 3 : \frac{\frac{\frac{\text{prémisse}}{\vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \gamma) \rightarrow (\beta \rightarrow \gamma) \rightarrow (\alpha \vee \beta) \rightarrow \gamma} \vee 0}{\vdash (\beta \rightarrow \gamma) \rightarrow (\alpha \vee \beta) \rightarrow \gamma} \text{ (m.p.)}}{\vdash (\alpha \vee \beta) \rightarrow \gamma} \text{ (m.p.)}}{\vdash (\alpha \vee \beta) \rightarrow \gamma} \text{ (m.p.)}}{\vdash (\alpha \vee \beta) \rightarrow \gamma} \text{ (m.p.)}}$$

2°)

$$\frac{\frac{\text{prémisse}}{\vdash \alpha \rightarrow \beta \vee \alpha} \vee 2 \quad \frac{\text{prémisse}}{\vdash \beta \rightarrow \beta \vee \alpha} \vee 1}{\vdash \alpha \vee \beta \rightarrow \beta \vee \alpha} \vee 3$$

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\text{prémisse}}{\vdash (\beta \rightarrow \beta \vee \gamma) \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow (\beta \vee \gamma)} \text{ (B)}}{\vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow (\beta \vee \gamma)} \text{ (m.p.)}}{\vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow (\alpha \vee \gamma) \rightarrow (\beta \vee \gamma)} \text{ (Cut)}}{\vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow (\alpha \vee \gamma) \rightarrow (\beta \vee \gamma)} \text{ (Cut)}}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\text{prémisse}}{\vdash \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \vee \beta} \vee 1 \quad \frac{\text{prémisse}}{\vdash \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \vee \gamma} \vee 1}{\vdash \alpha \rightarrow (\alpha \vee \beta) \wedge (\alpha \vee \gamma)} \wedge 3}{\vdash \alpha \vee (\beta \wedge \gamma) \rightarrow (\alpha \vee \beta) \wedge (\alpha \vee \gamma)} \wedge 3}$$

3°)

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\text{prémisse}}{\vdash \alpha \wedge \beta \rightarrow \alpha} \wedge 1 \quad \frac{\text{prémisse}}{\vdash \alpha \rightarrow \gamma} \text{ Cut}}{\vdash \alpha \wedge \beta \rightarrow \gamma} \text{ Cut}}{\vdash \alpha \wedge \beta \rightarrow \gamma \wedge \delta} \wedge 3}$$