

2.3.xa. Exercise answers

1.

	A	(2)						
	•							
2 QED	A	1						
	○	$A \not\Rightarrow B$						
	B	1						
1 Cnj	$A \wedge B$							
<table style="margin-left: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">A B</td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">A / A \wedge B</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">T F</td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">Ⓐ Ⓑ</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			A B	A / A \wedge B		T F	Ⓐ Ⓑ	
A B	A / A \wedge B							
T F	Ⓐ Ⓑ							

2.

	$A \wedge B$	1
1 Ext	A	(4),(6)
1 Ext	B	(5)
	•	
4 QED	A	2
	•	
5 QED	B	3
	•	
6 QED	A	3
3 Cnj	$B \wedge A$	2
2 Cnj	$A \wedge (B \wedge A)$	

3.

	$B \wedge E$	1						
	$C \wedge \top$	2						
	B	(5)						
1 Ext	E							
1 Ext	C	(7)						
2 Ext	\top							
2 Ext	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">○</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">A</td> </tr> </table>		○				A	B, C, E, $\top \not\Rightarrow A$
	○							
	A							
	B	4						
5 QED	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">●</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">B</td> </tr> </table>		●				B	4
	●							
	B							
4 Cnj	$A \wedge B$	3						
	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">●</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">C</td> </tr> </table>		●				C	6
	●							
	C							
7 QED	C	6						
	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">○</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">D</td> </tr> </table>		○				D	B, C, E, $\top \not\Rightarrow D$
	○							
	D							
	D	6						
6 Cnj	$C \wedge D$	3						
3 Cnj	$(A \wedge B) \wedge (C \wedge D)$							

A	B	C	D	E	$B \wedge E, C \wedge \top / (A \wedge B) \wedge (C \wedge D)$
F	T	T	F	T	T T T F F F

The derivation could have been ended after stage 4 when the first open gap has reached a dead end. Often answers will show a derivation continued further than necessary in order to show how the further steps would have worked out. The counterexample presented here divides both dead-end gaps; there are others that divide one of the two. Notice that \top is not assigned a value at the left of the table. Since its value is fixed by the stipulation that it is a tautology, a value need not and cannot be assigned to it as part of an extensional interpretation.

4.

	$A \wedge B$	1
	$B \wedge C$	2
	$B \wedge D$	3
1 Ext	A	(5)
1 Ext	B	
2 Ext	B	
2 Ext	C	
3 Ext	B	
3 Ext	D	(6)
	•	
5 QED	A	4
	•	
6 QED	D	4
4 Cnj	$A \wedge D$	

Clearly, there is redundancy in the active resources of the gaps after stage 3. Since both gaps close, the exploitation of the second premise at stage 2 is not necessary (though it would be necessary before any gap could reach a dead end). It would be possible to state rules so that the resource B was not repeated at stages 2 and 3, but such repetition does not ordinarily enlarge derivations significantly and makes it easier to check whether rules have been applied fully and correctly.

