

Daniil Kozhemiachenko, Lomonosov Moscow State University

SIMULATIONS OF PROPOSITIONAL SINGLE-SUCCEDENT INTUITIONISTIC SEQUENT CALCULI

We consider the following single-succedent sequent calculi for intuitionistic propositional logic.

Definition 1 (ASI). Sequent calculus with additive rules (cf. [1]).

Logical rules.

$$\begin{aligned} \supset_l: \frac{\Gamma \rightarrow A \quad B, \Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda}{A \supset B, \Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda}; \supset_r: \frac{\Gamma, A \rightarrow B}{\Gamma \rightarrow A \supset B}; \\ \wedge_{l1}: \frac{A, \Gamma \rightarrow \Theta}{A \wedge B, \Gamma \rightarrow \Theta}; \wedge_{l2}: \frac{B, \Gamma \rightarrow \Theta}{A \wedge B, \Gamma \rightarrow \Theta}; \wedge_r: \frac{\Gamma \rightarrow A \quad \Gamma \rightarrow B}{\Gamma \rightarrow A \wedge B}; \\ \vee_l: \frac{A, \Gamma \rightarrow \Theta \quad B, \Gamma \rightarrow \Theta}{A \vee B, \Gamma \rightarrow \Theta}; \vee_{r1}: \frac{\Gamma \rightarrow A}{\Gamma \rightarrow A \vee B}; \vee_{r2}: \frac{\Gamma \rightarrow B}{\Gamma \rightarrow A \vee B}; \\ \neg_l: \frac{\Gamma \rightarrow A}{\neg A, \Gamma, \rightarrow}; \neg_r: \frac{A, \Gamma \rightarrow}{\Gamma \rightarrow \neg A}. \end{aligned}$$

Cut rule.

$$\mathbf{cut}: \frac{\Gamma \rightarrow D \quad D, \Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda}{\Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda}.$$

Weak structural rules.

$$W_l: \frac{\Gamma \rightarrow \Theta}{D, \Gamma \rightarrow \Theta}; W_r: \frac{\Gamma \rightarrow}{\Gamma \rightarrow D}; C_l: \frac{D, D, \Gamma \rightarrow \Theta}{D, \Gamma \rightarrow \Theta}; E_l: \frac{\Delta, D, C, \Gamma \rightarrow \Theta}{\Delta, C, D, \Gamma \rightarrow \Theta}.$$

We define two versions of ASI: with proofs written as sequences of sequents (ASI_{dag}) and with proofs written as trees of sequents (ASI_{tree}).

The second calculus is a slight modification of Gentzen's formulation of LJ presented in [2].

Definition 2 (MSI). Sequent calculus with multiplicative rules.

Logical rules.

$$\begin{aligned} \supset_l: \frac{\Gamma \rightarrow A \quad B, \Delta \rightarrow \Lambda}{A \supset B, \Gamma, \Delta \rightarrow \Lambda}; \supset_r: \frac{\Gamma, A \rightarrow B}{\Gamma \rightarrow A \supset B}; \\ \wedge_{l1}: \frac{A, \Gamma \rightarrow \Theta}{A \wedge B, \Gamma \rightarrow \Theta}; \wedge_{l2}: \frac{B, \Gamma \rightarrow \Theta}{A \wedge B, \Gamma \rightarrow \Theta}; \wedge_r: \frac{\Gamma \rightarrow A \quad \Delta \rightarrow B}{\Gamma, \Delta \rightarrow A \wedge B}; \\ \vee_l: \frac{A, \Gamma \rightarrow \Theta \quad B, \Delta \rightarrow \Theta}{A \vee B, \Gamma, \Delta \rightarrow \Theta}; \vee_{r1}: \frac{\Gamma \rightarrow A}{\Gamma \rightarrow A \vee B}; \vee_{r2}: \frac{\Gamma \rightarrow B}{\Gamma \rightarrow A \vee B}; \\ \neg_l: \frac{\Gamma \rightarrow A}{\neg A, \Gamma, \rightarrow}; \neg_r: \frac{A, \Gamma \rightarrow}{\Gamma \rightarrow \neg A}. \end{aligned}$$

Cut rule.

$$\mathbf{cut} : \frac{\Gamma \rightarrow D \quad D, \Delta \rightarrow \Lambda}{\Gamma, \Delta \rightarrow \Lambda}.$$

Weak structural rules.

$$W_l : \frac{\Gamma \rightarrow \Theta}{D, \Gamma \rightarrow \Theta}; W_r : \frac{\Gamma \rightarrow \Theta}{\Gamma \rightarrow D}; C_l : \frac{D, D, \Gamma \rightarrow \Theta}{D, \Gamma \rightarrow \Theta}; E_l : \frac{\Delta, D, C, \Gamma \rightarrow \Theta}{\Delta, C, D, \Gamma \rightarrow \Theta}.$$

Again, as with ASI we define MSI_{dag} and MSI_{tree} .

We prove the following propositions.

Theorem 1. *Assume, there is a MSI_{dag} -derivation of $\Gamma \rightarrow \Delta$ in n steps. Then there is an ASI_{dag} -derivation of $\Gamma \rightarrow \Delta$ in $O(n^3)$ steps.*

Theorem 2. *Assume, there is a MSI_{dag} -derivation of $\Gamma \rightarrow \Delta$ in n steps. Then there is an ASI_{dag} -derivation of $\Gamma \rightarrow \Delta$ in $O(n^3)$ steps.*

Theorem 3. *Assume, there is a MSI_{tree} -derivation of $\Gamma \rightarrow \Delta$ in n steps. Then there is an ASI_{tree} -derivation of $\Gamma \rightarrow \Delta$ in $O(n^3)$ steps.*

Theorem 4. *Assume, there is a ASI_{dag} -derivation of $\Gamma \rightarrow \Delta$ in n steps. Then there is an MSI_{dag} -derivation of $\Gamma \rightarrow \Delta$ in $O(n^3)$ steps.*

Theorem 5. *Assume, there is a ASI_{dag} -derivation of $\Gamma \rightarrow \Delta$ in n steps. Then there is an ASI_{tree} -derivation of $\Gamma \rightarrow \Delta$ in $O(n^3)$ steps.*

Theorem 6. *Assume, there is a MSI_{dag} -derivation of $\Gamma \rightarrow \Delta$ in n steps. Then there are such $\Gamma' \subseteq \Gamma$ and $\Delta' \subseteq \Delta$ that there is an MSI_{tree} -derivation of $\Gamma' \rightarrow \Delta'$ in $O(n^3)$ steps.*

References

- [1] U. Egly and S. Schmitt. On intuitionistic proof transformations, their complexity, and application to constructive program synthesis. *Fundamenta Informaticae*, 39(1,2):59–83, 1999.
- [2] G. Gentzen. Untersuchungen über das logische Schließen I. *Mathematische Zeitschrift*, (39):176–210, 1934.