

Solved exercises must be marked and solutions (as a single PDF file) uploaded in **OLAT**. Solutions for bonus exercises must be submitted separately. The (strict) deadline is 7 am on March 26.

### Exercises

- (2) 1. Prove the validity of the following sequents using natural deduction:
- (a)  $(q \wedge p) \vee p \vdash p$
  - (b)  $p \rightarrow q \vdash (r \rightarrow p) \rightarrow (r \rightarrow q)$
- (3) 2. Prove the validity of the following sequents using natural deduction:
- (a)  $\vdash p \rightarrow (\neg p \rightarrow (p \rightarrow q))$
  - (b)  $p \rightarrow (q \vee \neg r), \neg q, r \vdash \neg p$
  - (c)  $p \wedge q \rightarrow r \vdash (p \rightarrow r) \vee (q \rightarrow r)$
- (2) 3. In this exercise we ban the negation operator  $\neg$  from propositional logic and use  $\varphi \rightarrow \perp$  to represent  $\neg\varphi$ . Naturally, such a logic cannot rely on the natural deduction rules for negation. Which of the rules  $\neg$ -i,  $\neg$ -e,  $\neg$ -i and  $\neg$ -e can you simulate with the remaining proof rules?
- (3) 4. In this exercise we consider the question whether there exists a blue/red coloring of the set of numbers  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  such that there is no monochromatic solution of the equation  $a + b = c$  for  $1 \leq a < b < c \leq n$ . For instance, for  $n = 5$  the answer is yes because the only solutions of the equation are

$$1 + 2 = 3$$

$$1 + 3 = 4$$

$$1 + 4 = 5$$

$$2 + 3 = 5$$

and so we can (e.g.) use the coloring **1 2 3 4 5**:

$$1 + 2 = 3$$

$$1 + 3 = 4$$

$$1 + 4 = 5$$

$$2 + 3 = 5$$

- (a) Show that the answer is yes when  $n \leq 8$ .
- (b) Construct a CNF formula  $\varphi$  such that satisfiability of  $\varphi$  answers the question for  $n = 9$ , and encode  $\varphi$  into DIMACS format. Use a SAT solver to obtain the answer.

### Bonus Exercise

The deadline for this exercise is April 16.

- (5) 5. Write a program that solves picture logic puzzles using a SAT solver. Use your program to solve the following puzzle:

