

Exercise 1 Which of the following implications are valid in intuitionistic logic? Give either a tableau proof or a counterexample.

- (a) $\varphi \wedge \psi \rightarrow \psi \wedge \varphi$
- (b) $\psi \rightarrow ((\varphi \wedge \psi) \vee \psi)$
- (c) $(\neg\psi \rightarrow \neg\varphi) \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \psi)$
- (d) $\varphi \rightarrow \neg\neg\varphi$
- (e) $((\varphi \wedge \psi) \vee \psi) \rightarrow \psi$
- (f) $\neg\neg\varphi \rightarrow \varphi$
- (g) $\varphi \vee \neg\varphi$
- (h) $\neg(\neg\varphi \wedge \neg\psi) \rightarrow (\varphi \vee \psi)$ (This one is tricky.)
- (i) $\varphi \rightarrow \exists x\varphi$
- (j) $\forall x\varphi \rightarrow \varphi$
- (k) $\forall xR(x, x) \rightarrow \forall x\exists yR(f(x), y)$
- (l) $\exists x(\varphi \vee \psi) \rightarrow \exists x\varphi \vee \exists x\psi$
- (m) $\exists x\varphi \vee \exists x\psi \rightarrow \exists x(\varphi \vee \psi)$
- (n) $\forall x\varphi \wedge \forall x\psi \rightarrow \forall x(\varphi \wedge \psi)$
- (o) $\forall x(\varphi \wedge \psi) \rightarrow \forall x\varphi \wedge \forall x\psi$
- (p) $\forall x\forall y[\varphi(x) \leftrightarrow \varphi(y)] \wedge \exists x\varphi(x) \rightarrow \forall x\varphi(x)$