

## Consistency

*Definition:* A set  $\Sigma$  of formulas is *consistent* iff there is some formula  $\psi$  such that  $\Sigma \not\vdash \psi$ . (I.e.,  $\Sigma$  is consistent iff not everything is derivable from  $\Sigma$ .)

**Theorem.**  $\Sigma$  is consistent iff for no formula  $\phi$  do we have both  $\Sigma \vdash \phi$  and  $\Sigma \vdash \sim \phi$ .  
(Equivalently,  $\Sigma$  is inconsistent iff for some  $\phi$  both  $\Sigma \vdash \phi$  and  $\Sigma \vdash \sim \phi$ .)

Proof.

If both  $\Sigma \vdash \phi$  and  $\Sigma \vdash \sim \phi$ , then we will show that  $\Sigma$  is inconsistent. For *any* formula  $\psi$ , the formula  $[\phi \rightarrow (\sim \psi \rightarrow \phi)]$  is a theorem (e.g., by Axiom 1). Thus  $\Sigma \vdash [\phi \rightarrow (\sim \psi \rightarrow \phi)]$ . If  $\Sigma \vdash \phi$ , then by Modus Ponens (MP)  $\Sigma \vdash (\sim \psi \rightarrow \phi)$ . If also  $\Sigma \vdash \sim \phi$ , then by Modus Tollens (MT)  $\Sigma \vdash \sim \sim \psi$ . By Double Negation (DN),  $\Sigma \vdash \psi$ . So  $\Sigma$  is inconsistent.

Conversely, if  $\Sigma$  is inconsistent then every formula is derivable from  $\Sigma$ , in particular, some formula  $\phi$  and its negation  $\sim \phi$ .

## The Basic Connection (TBC) (*syntactic*)

**TBC :**  $\Sigma \vdash \phi$  iff  $(\Sigma \cup \{\sim \phi\})$  is inconsistent.

Proof.

1. Suppose that  $\Sigma \vdash \phi$ . Then  $(\Sigma \cup \{\sim \phi\}) \vdash \phi$  and since  $(\Sigma \cup \{\sim \phi\}) \vdash \sim \phi$ , it follows that  $(\Sigma \cup \{\sim \phi\})$  is inconsistent.
2. Suppose that  $(\Sigma \cup \{\sim \phi\})$  is inconsistent. Then everything can be derived from  $(\Sigma \cup \{\sim \phi\})$ . In particular if  $\tau$  is a theorem (e.g., maybe  $\tau$  is “ $(P \rightarrow P)$ ”) then  $(\Sigma \cup \{\sim \phi\}) \vdash \sim \tau$ . By the Deduction Theorem,  $\Sigma \vdash (\sim \phi \rightarrow \sim \tau)$ . But since  $\tau$  is a theorem, by DN, we have  $\vdash \sim \sim \tau$  and so  $\Sigma \vdash \sim \sim \tau$ . Then by MT,  $\Sigma \vdash \sim \sim \phi$ . Hence  $\Sigma \vdash \phi$ .

Note that (by DN) another form of TBC would be

$\Sigma \vdash \sim \phi$  iff  $(\Sigma \cup \{\phi\})$  is inconsistent.

Also note that when  $\Sigma$  is empty TBC characterizes theorems:

$\vdash \phi$  iff  $\{\sim \phi\}$  is inconsistent.

**Homework Problem:** Carry out part (2) of the TBC proof using MP and Axiom 3  $[\vdash (((\sim \alpha \rightarrow \sim \beta) \rightarrow (\sim \alpha \rightarrow \beta)) \rightarrow \alpha)]$  instead of MT and DN.