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Chapter 2	Sentential Logic: Proofs
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reductio ad absurdum	Given both a sentence and its denial (at lines $m$ and $n$ ), conclude the denial of any assumption appearing in the proof (at line $k$ ).					
Annotation:	m,n  RAA (k)					
Assumption set:	The union of the assumption sets at $m$ and $n$ , excluding $k$ (the denied assumption).					
Comment:	The sentence at line $k$ is the assumption discharged (a.k.a. the <b>REDUCTIO ASSUMPTION</b> ) and the conclusion must be a denial of the discharged assumption. The sentences at lines $m$ and $n$ must be denials of each other.					
Also known as:	Indirect Proof (IP), ~Intro/~Elim.					
	Examples.					
	(a)					
	1	(1)	$P \rightarrow Q$	А		
	2	(2)	~Q	А		
	3	(3)	Р	А		
	1,3	(4)	Q	$1,3 \rightarrow E$		
	1,2	(5)	$\sim P$	2,4 RAA(3)		
	(b)					
	1	(1)	$\mathbf{P} \lor \mathbf{Q}$	А		
	2	(2)	$\sim P$	А		
	3	(3)	$\sim \! P \rightarrow \sim \! Q$	А		
	2,3	(4)	$\sim Q$	$2,3 \rightarrow E$		
	1,2,3	(5)	Р	$1,4 \lor E$		
	1,3	(6)	Р	2,5 RAA(2)		
	(c)					
	1	(1)	Р	А		
	2	(2)	Q	A		
	3	(3)	~Q	А		
	2,3	(4)	~P	2,3 RAA(1)		