



# XII Summer Workshop in Mathematics

## Interactively Proving Mathematical Theorems

### Section 1: Propositional Deduction

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# Talk's Plan

## 1 Section 1

- Deduction à la Gentzen
- The Prototype Verification System (PVS)
- Exercises - propositional logic
- Gentzen Deductive Rules vs PVS Proof Commands

# Gentzen Calculus

*Sequents:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Gamma & \Rightarrow & \Delta \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \text{antecedent} & & \text{succedent} \end{array}$$

# Gentzen Calculus

Table: RULES OF DEDUCTION *à la* GENTZEN FOR PREDICATE LOGIC

Left rules	Right rules
Axioms:	
$\Gamma, \varphi \Rightarrow \varphi, \Delta$ ( <i>Ax</i> )	$\perp, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ ( $L_{\perp}$ )
Structural rules:	
$\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}$ ( <i>LW</i> eakening)	$\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi}$ ( <i>RW</i> eakening)
$\frac{\varphi, \varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}$ ( <i>LC</i> ontraction)	$\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi, \varphi}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi}$ ( <i>RC</i> ontraction)

# Gentzen Calculus

Table: RULES OF DEDUCTION *à la* GENTZEN FOR PREDICATE LOGIC

Left rules	Right rules
Logical rules:	
$\frac{\varphi_{i \in \{1,2\}}, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta} \quad (L_{\wedge})$	$\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi \quad \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \psi}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi \wedge \psi} \quad (R_{\wedge})$
$\frac{\varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \quad \psi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\varphi \vee \psi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta} \quad (L_{\vee})$	$\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi_{i \in \{1,2\}}}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2} \quad (R_{\vee})$
$\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi \quad \psi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\varphi \rightarrow \psi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta} \quad (L_{\rightarrow})$	$\frac{\varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \psi}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi \rightarrow \psi} \quad (R_{\rightarrow})$
$\frac{\varphi[x/t], \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\forall x \varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta} \quad (L_{\forall})$	$\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi[x/y]}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \forall x \varphi} \quad (R_{\forall}), \quad y \notin \text{fv}(\Gamma, \Delta)$
$\frac{\varphi[x/y], \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\exists x \varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta} \quad (L_{\exists}), \quad y \notin \text{fv}(\Gamma, \Delta)$	$\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi[x/t]}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \exists x \varphi} \quad (R_{\exists})$

# Gentzen Calculus

Derivation of the Peirce's law:  $\vdash ((\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow \psi$

$$\varphi \Rightarrow \varphi \quad (Ax)$$

# Gentzen Calculus

Derivation of the Peirce's law:  $\vdash ((\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow \psi$

$$(RW) \frac{\varphi \Rightarrow \varphi \quad (Ax)}{\varphi \Rightarrow \varphi, \psi}$$

# Gentzen Calculus

Derivation of the Peirce's law:  $\vdash ((\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow \psi$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 (RW) \frac{\varphi \Rightarrow \varphi \quad (Ax)}{\varphi \Rightarrow \varphi, \psi} \\
 (R_{\rightarrow}) \frac{\varphi \Rightarrow \varphi, \psi}{\Rightarrow \varphi, \varphi \rightarrow \psi}
 \end{array}$$



# Gentzen Calculus

Derivation of the Peirce's law:  $\vdash ((\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow \psi$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 (RW) \frac{\varphi \Rightarrow \varphi \quad (Ax)}{\varphi \Rightarrow \varphi, \psi} \\
 (R_{\rightarrow}) \frac{\varphi \Rightarrow \varphi, \psi}{\Rightarrow \varphi, \varphi \rightarrow \psi} \quad \varphi \Rightarrow \varphi \quad (Ax)
 \end{array}$$

# Gentzen Calculus

Derivation of the Peirce's law:  $\vdash ((\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow \psi$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 (RW) \frac{\varphi \Rightarrow \varphi \quad (Ax)}{\varphi \Rightarrow \varphi, \psi} \\
 (R_{\rightarrow}) \frac{\varphi \Rightarrow \varphi, \psi}{\Rightarrow \varphi, \varphi \rightarrow \psi} \\
 \hline
 \frac{\Rightarrow \varphi, \varphi \rightarrow \psi \quad \varphi \Rightarrow \varphi \quad (Ax)}{(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow \varphi \Rightarrow \varphi} \quad (L_{\rightarrow})
 \end{array}$$

# Gentzen Calculus

Derivation of the Peirce's law:  $\vdash ((\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow \psi$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 (RW) \frac{\varphi \Rightarrow \varphi \quad (Ax)}{\varphi \Rightarrow \varphi, \psi} \\
 (R_{\rightarrow}) \frac{\varphi \Rightarrow \varphi, \psi}{\Rightarrow \varphi, \varphi \rightarrow \psi} \quad \varphi \Rightarrow \varphi \quad (Ax) \\
 \hline
 (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow \varphi \Rightarrow \varphi \quad (L_{\rightarrow}) \\
 \hline
 \Rightarrow ((\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow \varphi) \rightarrow \varphi \quad (L_{\rightarrow})
 \end{array}$$

# Gentzen Calculus

*Cut rule:*

$$\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi \quad \varphi, \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta'}{\Gamma \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Delta \Delta'} \text{ (Cut)}$$

# Gentzen Calculus - dealing with negation: $c$ -equivalence

$$\varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \text{ one-step } c\text{-equivalent } \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \neg\varphi$$

$$\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi \text{ one-step } c\text{-equivalent } \neg\varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$$

The  $c$ -equivalence is the equivalence closure of this relation.

## Lemma 1 (One-step $c$ -equivalence)

- ❶  $\vdash_G \varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ , iff  $\vdash_G \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \neg\varphi$ ;
- ❷  $\vdash_G \neg\varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ , iff  $\vdash_G \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi$ .

# Gentzen Calculus - dealing with negation

*Proof.*

Ⓜ **Necessity:**

$$\frac{\varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \perp} \text{ (RW)}$$

$$\frac{\varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \perp}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \neg\varphi} \text{ (R}_{\rightarrow}\text{)}$$

**Sufficiency:**

$$\text{(LW)} \frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \neg\varphi}{\varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \neg\varphi} \quad \frac{\text{(Ax)} \varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi \quad \perp, \varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \text{ (L}_{\perp}\text{)}}{\neg\varphi, \varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta} \text{ (L}_{\rightarrow}\text{)}$$


---


$$\varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \quad \text{(CUT)}$$

# Gentzen Calculus - dealing with negation

## (ii) Necessity:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{(R}\rightarrow\text{)} \frac{(Ax) \varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi, \varphi, \perp}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi, \varphi, \neg\varphi} \quad \perp, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi, \varphi \text{ (L}\perp\text{)} \\
 \text{(L}\rightarrow\text{)} \frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi, \varphi, \neg\varphi}{\neg\neg\varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi, \varphi} \\
 \text{(R}\rightarrow\text{)} \frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi, \neg\neg\varphi \rightarrow \varphi}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi, \neg\neg\varphi \rightarrow \varphi} \\
 \hline
 \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \neg\varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \text{ (RW)} \\
 \frac{\neg\varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi, \perp}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi, \neg\neg\varphi} \text{ (R}\rightarrow\text{)} \\
 \frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi, \neg\neg\varphi \quad \varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi \text{ (Ax)}}{\neg\neg\varphi \rightarrow \varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi} \text{ (L}\rightarrow\text{)} \\
 \hline
 \neg\neg\varphi \rightarrow \varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi \text{ (Cut)}
 \end{array}$$

## Sufficiency:

$$\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi \quad \perp, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\neg\varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta} \text{ (L}\rightarrow\text{)}$$

□

# The Prototype Verification System (PVS)

**PVS** is a verification system, developed by the SRI International Computer Science Laboratory, which consists of

- 1 a *specification language*:
  - ▶ based on *higher-order logic*;
  - ▶ a type system based on Church's simple theory of types augmented with *subtypes* and *dependent types*.
- 2 an *interactive theorem prover*:
  - ▶ based on **sequent calculus**; that is, goals in PVS are sequents of the form  $\Gamma \vdash \Delta$ , where  $\Gamma$  and  $\Delta$  are finite sequences of formulae, with the usual Gentzen semantics.



# The Prototype Verification System (PVS) — Libraries

- The **prelude library**
  - ▶ It is a collection of basic *theories* containing specifications about:
    - ★ functions;
    - ★ sets;
    - ★ predicates;
    - ★ logic; among others.
  - ▶ The theories in the prelude library are visible in all PVS contexts;
  - ▶ It provides the infrastructure for the PVS typechecker and prover, as well as much of the basic mathematics needed to support specification and verification of systems.

# The Prototype Verification System (PVS) — Libraries

- **NASA LaRC PVS library (`nasalib`)**
  - ▶ It includes the *theories*
    - ★ `structures`, analysis, algebra, graphs, `digraphs`,
    - ★ real arithmetic, floating point arithmetic, `groups`, interval arithmetic,
    - ★ linear algebra, measure integration, metric spaces,
    - ★ orders, probability, series, sets, topology,
    - ★ `term rewriting systems`, `unification`, etc. etc.
  - ▶ The `nasalib` is maintained by the NASA LaRC formal methods group;
  - ▶ The `nasalib` is result of research developed by the NASA LaRC formal methods group and the scientific community in general.

# Sequent Calculus in PVS

A sequent of the form  $\Gamma \vdash \Delta$  (or  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n \vdash B_1, B_2, \dots, B_m$ , since  $\Gamma$  and  $\Delta$  are finite sequences of formulae) is:

- interpreted as:

$$A_1 \wedge A_2 \wedge \dots \wedge A_n \vdash B_1 \vee B_2 \vee \dots \vee B_m,$$

that is, from the conjunction of the antecedent formulae one obtains the disjunction of the succedent formulae.

- represented in PVS as:

$$\begin{array}{l}
 [-1] A_1 \\
 \vdots \\
 [-n] A_n \\
 \hline
 [1] B_1 \\
 \vdots \\
 [m] B_m
 \end{array}$$

# Sequent Calculus in PVS

## • Inference rules

- ▶ Premises and conclusions are simultaneously constructed:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma' \vdash \Delta'}$$

- ▶ A PVS proof command corresponds to the application of an inference rule. In general:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma_1 \vdash \Delta_1 \dots \Gamma_n \vdash \Delta_n} \text{ (Rule Name)}$$

- Goal:  $\vdash \Delta$ .

- Proof tree: each node is labelled by a sequent

The screenshot displays the PVS interface. The top window, titled "Proof of symmetric\_is\_torsion in symmetric", shows a proof tree with the following nodes from top to bottom:
 

- (lemma "finite\_torsion")
- [1]
- (inst -1 "symmetric")
- (assert)
- (rewrite "symmetric\_is\_finite")

 A purple circle highlights the goal node (assert). Below the proof tree are buttons for "Dismiss", "Gen PS", "Config", and "Help".

The bottom window, titled "Sequent 1 (symmetric\_is\_torsion)", shows the sequent:
 

```

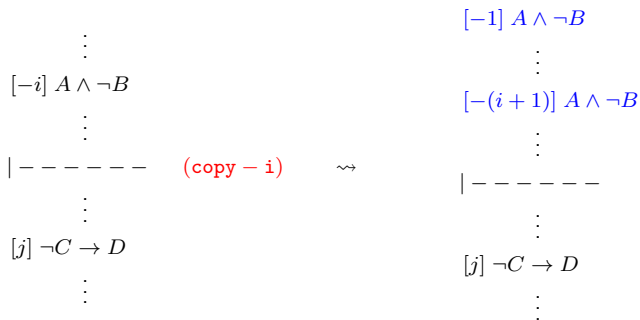
    symmetric_is_torsion :
    [-1] FORALL (G: (group?)): is_finite(G) IMPLIES torsion?(G)
    |-----
    [1] torsion?(symmetric)
    
```

 Below the sequent are buttons for "Dismiss", "Print", "Stick", and "Help".

# Some inference rules in PVS

- Structural:

Deduction rule	PVS command
$\frac{\varphi, \varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta} \text{ (LC}ontraction)$	$\frac{\varphi, \Gamma \vdash \Delta}{\varphi, \varphi, \Gamma \vdash \Delta} \text{ (copy)}$



# Some inference rules in PVS

- Structural:

Deduction rule	PVS command
$\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta} \text{ (LW}eaking\text{)}$	$\frac{\varphi, \Gamma \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash \Delta} \text{ (hide)}$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 [-1] A \wedge \neg B \\
 \vdots \\
 [-(i+1)] A \wedge \neg B \\
 \vdots \\
 | \text{-----} \\
 \vdots \\
 [j] \neg C \rightarrow D \\
 \vdots
 \end{array}
 \quad
 (\text{hide} - (i+1)) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 [-1] A \wedge \neg B \\
 \vdots \\
 | \text{-----} \\
 \vdots \\
 [j] \neg C \rightarrow D \\
 \vdots
 \end{array}$$

# Some inference rules in PVS

- Propositional:

| - - - - -  
 [1]  $A \wedge B \rightarrow (C \vee D \rightarrow C \vee (A \wedge C))$

↓ (**flatten**)

[-1]  $A$

[-2]  $B$

[-3]  $C \vee D$

| - - - - -

[1]  $C$

[2]  $A \wedge C$

Deduction rule	PVS command <i>(flatten)</i>
$\frac{\varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \psi}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi \rightarrow \psi} (R_{\rightarrow})$	$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, \varphi \rightarrow \psi}{\varphi, \Gamma \vdash \Delta, \psi}$
$\frac{\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta} (L_{\wedge})$	$\frac{\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2, \Gamma \vdash \Delta}{\varphi_{i \in \{1,2\}}, \Gamma \vdash \Delta}$
$\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi_{i \in \{1,2\}}}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2} (R_{\vee})$	$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, \varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2}{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, \varphi_1, \varphi_2}$

# Some inference rules in PVS

- Propositional:

Deduction rule	PVS command
$\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi \quad \psi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\varphi \rightarrow \psi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta} \quad (L_{\rightarrow})$	$\frac{\varphi \rightarrow \psi, \Gamma \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, \varphi \quad \psi, \Gamma \vdash \Delta} \quad (\textit{split})$

$[-1] (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow A$

| ----- (split -1)

[1] A



$[-1] A$

| -----

[1] A



| -----

[1]  $A \rightarrow B$

[2] A



# Some inference rules in PVS

- Propositional:

| - - - - - (case " $m \geq n$ ")

[1]  $\text{gcd}(m, n) = \text{gcd}(n, m)$

$\rightsquigarrow$

[-1]  $m \geq n$

| - - - - -

[1]  $\text{gcd}(m, n) = \text{gcd}(n, m)$

| - - - - -

[1]  $m \geq n$

[2]  $\text{gcd}(m, n) = \text{gcd}(n, m)$

# Some inference rules in PVS

- Propositional - semantics of PVS instructions:

$$\frac{\frac{a, \Gamma \mid \text{---} \Delta, b}{\Gamma \mid \text{---} \Delta, a \rightarrow b} \text{ (flatten)}}{\Gamma \mid \text{---} \Delta, \text{if } a \text{ then } b \text{ else } c \text{ endif}} \frac{\frac{\Gamma \mid \text{---} \Delta, a, c}{\Gamma \mid \text{---} \Delta, \neg a \rightarrow c} \text{ (flatten)}}{\text{ (split)}}$$

$$\frac{\frac{a, b, \Gamma \mid \text{---} \Delta}{a \wedge b, \Gamma \mid \text{---} \Delta} \text{ (flatten)}}{\text{if } a \text{ then } b \text{ else } c \text{ endif}, \Gamma \mid \text{---} \Delta} \frac{\frac{c, \Gamma \mid \text{---} \Delta, a}{\neg a \wedge c, \Gamma \mid \text{---} \Delta} \text{ (flatten)}}{\text{ (split)}}$$

# Some inference rules in PVS

- Propositional (propax):

$$\frac{\Gamma, A \mid \text{---} A, \Delta}{\text{---}} \quad (\mathbf{Ax})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \mathit{FALSE} \vdash \Delta}{\text{---}} \quad (\mathbf{FALSE} \mid \text{---} )$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \mid \text{---} \mathit{TRUE}, \Delta}{\text{---}} \quad (\vdash \mathbf{TRUE})$$

# Exercises - propositional logic

See the file [prop\\_algebra.pvs](#) in Exercises directory

# Summary - Gentzen Deductive Rules vs Proof Commands

Table: STRUCTURAL LEFT RULES VS PROOF COMMANDS

Structural left rules	PVS commands
$\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta} \text{ (LW}eaking)$	$\frac{\varphi, \Gamma \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash \Delta} \text{ (hide)}$
$\frac{\varphi, \varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta} \text{ (LC}ontraction)$	$\frac{\varphi, \Gamma \vdash \Delta}{\varphi, \varphi, \Gamma \vdash \Delta} \text{ (copy)}$

# Summary - Gentzen Deductive Rules vs Proof Commands

Table: STRUCTURAL RIGHT RULES VS PROOF COMMANDS

Structural right rules	PVS commands
$\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi} \text{ (RWeakening)}$	$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, \varphi}{\Gamma \vdash \Delta} \text{ (hide)}$
$\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi, \varphi}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi} \text{ (RContraction)}$	$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, \varphi}{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, \varphi, \varphi} \text{ (copy)}$

# Summary - Gentzen Deductive Rules vs Proof Commands

Table: LOGICAL LEFT RULES VS PROOF COMMANDS

Left rules	PVS commands
$\frac{\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta} (L_{\wedge})$	$\frac{\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2, \Gamma \vdash \Delta}{\varphi_{i \in \{1,2\}}, \Gamma \vdash \Delta} (\textit{flatten})$
$\frac{\varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \quad \psi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\varphi \vee \psi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta} (L_{\vee})$	$\frac{\varphi \vee \psi, \Gamma \vdash \Delta}{\varphi, \Gamma \vdash \Delta \quad \psi, \Gamma \vdash \Delta} (\textit{split})$
$\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi \quad \psi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\varphi \rightarrow \psi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta} (L_{\rightarrow})$	$\frac{\varphi \rightarrow \psi, \Gamma \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, \varphi \quad \psi, \Gamma \vdash \Delta} (\textit{split})$

# Summary - Gentzen Deductive Rules vs Proof Commands

Table: LOGICAL RIGHT RULES VS PROOF COMMANDS

Right rules	PVS commands
$\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi \quad \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \psi}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi \wedge \psi} (R_{\wedge})$	$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, \varphi \wedge \psi}{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, \varphi \quad \Gamma \vdash \Delta, \psi} (split)$
$\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi_i \in \{1,2\}}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2} (R_{\vee})$	$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, \varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2}{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, \varphi_1, \varphi_2} (flatten)$
$\frac{\varphi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \psi}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi \rightarrow \psi} (R_{\rightarrow})$	$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \Delta, \varphi \rightarrow \psi}{\varphi, \Gamma \vdash \Delta, \psi} (flatten)$