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Proofs on zoxiy

When you start an exercise, you're already given the basic form of the proof, with a couple of blank lines.

The box you're working in is just a text editor. You can add lines by pressing 'return' and delete lines just like you would in any text editor.

To repeat: the proof is just some text that you edit in the normal way.

Write a proof

premises (2):

$P \wedge Q$
$Q \wedge R$

conclusion:

$P \wedge R$

Your answer:

The screenshot shows a proof editor with a dark background. On the left, a vertical list of numbers 1 through 6 is shown. To the right of these numbers, a vertical line separates the line numbers from the proof content. The proof content is as follows:

1		$P \wedge Q$
2		$Q \wedge R$
3		---
4		
5		
6		$P \wedge R$

Two callout boxes provide explanations:

- A box pointing to the horizontal line in line 3: "--- stands for the horizontal line."
- A box pointing to the vertical line in line 5: "| stands for the vertical line."

At the bottom of the editor, there are buttons for "CHECK", "RESET", and "SUBMIT TO ANSWER".

It is recommended to do the proof on paper, and only when you are done copy it into zoxiy. Don't forget to work with the rules!

Here's the proof I want to type into zoxiy:

1.		$P \wedge Q$	
2.		$Q \wedge R$	
<hr/>			
3.		P	\wedge Elim 1
4.		R	\wedge Elim 2
5.		$P \wedge R$	\wedge Intro 3,4

I first type P in line 4 (the numbers are just for reference in the justification, so it doesn't matter that we skip 3)

premises (2):

$P \wedge Q$
$Q \wedge R$

conclusion:

$P \wedge R$

Your answer:

```
1 | P ^ Q
2 | Q ^ R
3 | ---
4 | P
5 |
6 | P ^ R
```

CHECK RESET CONVERT TO SYMBOLS

To add the justification I need, first, to type //
This signals the machine the separation between the FOL sentence and the justification.

premises (2):

$P \wedge Q$
$Q \wedge R$

conclusion:

$P \wedge R$

Your answer:

```
1 | P ^ Q
2 | Q ^ R
3 | ---
4 | P // and elim 1
5 |
6 | P ^ R
```

CHECK RESET CONVERT TO SYMBOLS

Note that I use the word 'and' instead of the symbol ' \wedge '. (I could have also simply copied the ' \wedge ' from lines 1,2 or 6, and pasted it). There is a list of words and symbols which zoxiy recognizes as substitutes to the logical symbols at https://warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/philosophy/people/lerman/zoxiyguide/symbol_alternatives.pdf

If you click on 'convert to symbols', the machine will turn the 'and' into ' \wedge '.

premises (2):

$P \wedge Q$
$Q \wedge R$

conclusion:

$P \wedge R$

Your answer:

```
1 | P  $\wedge$  Q   Premise
2 | Q  $\wedge$  R   Premise
3 | ---
4 | P          $\wedge$  Elim 1
5 |
6 | P  $\wedge$  R
```



Next, in line 5 I print R with the justification,

premises (2):

$P \wedge Q$
$Q \wedge R$

conclusion:

$P \wedge R$

Your answer:

```
1 | P  $\wedge$  Q   Premise
2 | Q  $\wedge$  R   Premise
3 | ---
4 | P          $\wedge$  Elim 1
5 | R // and Elim 2
6 | P  $\wedge$  R
```



And finally, I add the justification to line 6.

premises (2):

$P \wedge Q$
$Q \wedge R$

conclusion:

$P \wedge R$

Your answer:

```
1 | P ∧ Q   Premise
2 | Q ∧ R   Premise
3 | ---
4 | P       ∧ Elim 1
5 | R // and Elim 2
6 | P ∧ R // and Intro 4,5
```

Converting to symbols I get

premises (2):

$P \wedge Q$
$Q \wedge R$

conclusion:

$P \wedge R$

Your answer:

```
1 | P ∧ Q   Premise
2 | Q ∧ R   Premise
3 | ---
4 | P       ∧ Elim 1
5 | R       ∧ Elim 2
6 | P ∧ R   ∧ Intro 4, 5
```



I can now ask zoxiy to check my proof

Write a proof

premises (2):

$P \wedge Q$
$Q \wedge R$

conclusion:

$P \wedge R$

Your answer:

```
● 1 | P ∧ Q   Premise
● 2 | Q ∧ R   Premise
● 3 | ---
● 4 | P       ∧ Elim 1
● 5 | R       ∧ Elim 2
● 6 | P ∧ R   ∧ Intro 4, 5
```

Is your proof correct? true!



The green dots indicate that all steps are correct.

To see what happens when I make a mistake, suppose that in my justification in line 6 I cited only one line. Here the machine detects a mistake

premises (2):

$P \wedge Q$
$Q \wedge R$

conclusion:

$P \wedge R$

Your answer:

```
● 1 | P ∧ Q   Premise
● 2 | Q ∧ R   Premise
● 3 | ---
● 4 | P       ∧ Elim 1
● 5 | R       ∧ Elim 2
● 6 | P ∧ R   ∧ Intro 5
```

Is your proof correct? false!



Suppose now, that I thought that I don't need line 5, and I can reach $P \wedge R$ by applying \wedge Intro on the basis of lines 4 and 2. Again, the machine will mark this as a mistake.

premises (2):

conclusion:

$P \wedge Q$
$Q \wedge R$

$P \wedge R$

Your answer:

1		$P \wedge Q$	Premise
2		$Q \wedge R$	Premise
3		---	
4		P	\wedge Elim 1
5		$P \wedge R$	\wedge Intro 4, 2

Is your proof correct? false!

CHECK	RESET	CONVERT TO SYMBOLS
-------	-------	--------------------

Finally, note what happens when I forget to separate the FOL sentence from the justification. Even though I typed in a correct justification, the machine doesn't recognize it, and indicates a mistake.

premises (2):

conclusion:

$P \wedge Q$
$Q \wedge R$

$P \wedge R$

Your answer:

1		$P \wedge Q$	Premise
2		$Q \wedge R$	Premise
3		---	
4		P	\wedge Elim 1
5		R and	Elim 2
6		$P \wedge R$	\wedge Intro 4, 5

Is your proof correct? false!

CHECK	RESET	CONVERT TO SYMBOLS
-------	-------	--------------------

(Line 6 is also regarded as a mistake, since the machine doesn't recognize it as a line that can provide an accurate bases for deriving $P \wedge R$ by \wedge Intro.)

Note that the problem doesn't arise only when I type a word instead of a symbol. Even if type the ' \wedge ' symbol, the machine needs the '/' to recognize where the justification starts.

It is only after we use 'convert to symbol' that we see the justification without the '/'

premises (2):

$P \wedge Q$
$Q \wedge R$

conclusion:

$P \wedge R$

Your answer:

```
● 1 | P ∧ Q   Premise
● 2 | Q ∧ R   Premise
● 3 | ---
● 4 | P           ∧ Elim 1
● 5 | R ∧       Elim 2
● 6 | P ∧ R     ∧ Intro 4, 5
```

Is your proof correct? false!

CHECK

RESET

CONVERT TO SYMBOLS

premises (2):

$P \wedge Q$
$Q \wedge R$

conclusion:

$P \wedge R$

Your answer:

```
● 1 | P ∧ Q   Premise
● 2 | Q ∧ R   Premise
● 3 | ---
● 4 | P           ∧ Elim 1
● 5 | R // ∧    Elim 2
● 6 | P ∧ R     ∧ Intro 4, 5
```

Is your proof correct? true!

CHECK

RESET

CONVERT TO SYMBOLS

premises (2):

$P \wedge Q$
$Q \wedge R$

conclusion:

$P \wedge R$

Your answer:

```
• 1 | P ∧ Q   Premise
• 2 | Q ∧ R   Premise
• 3 | ---
• 4 | P       ∧ Elim 1
• 5 | R       ∧ Elim 2
• 6 | P ∧ R   ∧ Intro 4, 5
```

Is your proof correct? true!

CHECK RESET CONVERT TO SYMBOLS

Subproofs on zoxiy

As we said earlier, we draw the vertical line of a proof by using '|' at the beginning of each line of the proof, so that the line looks as follows

|

We draw the horizontal line by typing 3 hyphens, thus ---

So when we want to create a subproof we draw the vertical and the horizontal line of the subproof in just the same way.

```
1 | P ∨ P
2 | ---
3 | | P
4 | | ---
5 | |
6 |
7 | P
```

The horizontal line; what's above it is the assumption of the subproof.

The vertical line. It should continue till the end of the subproof.

To draw one subproof after another, you will have to leave an empty line between them, in order to indicate to the machine where the first subproof ends, and where the next one starts.

```

1 | P ∨ P
2 | ---
3 | | P
4 | | ---
5 | |
6 |
7 | | P
8 | | ---
9 | |
10 | |
11 |
12 | P

```

Constants in proofs with quantifiers

Constants are lower case letters from the beginning of the alphabet, which can be followed by a numerical index. Note that the machine recognizes only the letters 'a'-'b' as constants, thus if you need more than 4 different constants in a proof you should use constants with numerical indices (e.g., a1, b4, etc.)

Boxed constants on zoxiy

To enter a boxed constant on zoxiy, enclose the constants in square brackets. E.g., [a] and [b] below

```

● 1 | ∀x∀y L(x,y)    Premise
● 2 | ---
● 3 | | [a]          Premise
● 4 | | ---
● 5 | | | [b]       Premise
● 6 | | | ---
● 7 | | | ∀y L(b,y)  ∀ Elim 1
● 8 | | | L(b,a)    ∀ Elim 7
● 9 | | | ∀x L(x,a)  ∀ Intro 5-8
● 10 | | ∀y∀x L(x,y)  ∀ Intro 3-9

```