sc.1 The Truth Lemma

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int:sc:tru:lem:truth **Lemma sc.1.** *If Δ is prime, then $\mathfrak{M}(\Delta), \sigma \Vdash \varphi$ iff $\Delta(\sigma) \vdash \varphi$.*

Proof. By induction on φ.

1. $\varphi \equiv \bot$: Since $\Delta(\sigma)$ is prime, it is consistent, so $\Delta(\sigma) \nvdash \varphi$. By definition, $\mathfrak{M}(\Delta), \sigma \nVdash \varphi$.

2. $\varphi \equiv p$: By definition of $\Vdash$, $\mathfrak{M}(\Delta), \sigma \Vdash \varphi$ iff $\sigma \in V(p)$, i.e., $\Delta(\sigma) \vdash \varphi$.

3. $\varphi \equiv \neg\psi$: exercise.

4. $\varphi \equiv \psi \wedge \chi$: $\mathfrak{M}(\Delta), \sigma \Vdash \varphi$ iff $\mathfrak{M}(\Delta), \sigma \Vdash \psi$ and $\mathfrak{M}(\Delta), \sigma \Vdash \chi$. By induction hypothesis, $\mathfrak{M}(\Delta), \sigma \Vdash \psi$ iff $\Delta(\sigma) \vdash \psi$, and similarly for χ. But $\Delta(\sigma) \vdash \psi$ and $\Delta(\sigma) \vdash \chi$ iff $\Delta(\sigma) \vdash \varphi$.

5. $\varphi \equiv \psi \vee \chi$: $\mathfrak{M}(\Delta), \sigma \Vdash \varphi$ iff $\mathfrak{M}(\Delta), \sigma \Vdash \psi$ or $\mathfrak{M}(\Delta), \sigma \Vdash \chi$. By induction hypothesis, this holds iff $\Delta(\sigma) \vdash \psi$ of $\Delta(\sigma) \vdash \chi$. We have to show that this in turn holds iff $\Delta(\sigma) \vdash \varphi$. The left-to-right direction is clear. The right-to-left direction follows since $\Delta(\sigma)$ is prime.

6. $\varphi \equiv \psi \rightarrow \chi$: First the contrapositive of the left-to-right direction: Assume $\Delta(\sigma) \nvdash \psi \rightarrow \chi$. Then also $\Gamma * (\sigma) \cup \{\psi\} \nvdash \chi$. Since $\langle \psi, \chi \rangle$ is $\langle \psi_n, \chi_n \rangle$ for some n, we have $\Delta(\sigma.n) = (\Delta(\sigma) \cup \{\psi\})^*$, and $\Delta(\sigma.n) \vdash \psi$ but $\nvdash \chi$. By inductive hypothesis, $\mathfrak{M}(\Delta), \sigma.n \Vdash \psi$ and $\mathfrak{M}(\Delta), \sigma.n \nVdash \chi$. Since $R\sigma(\sigma.n)$, this means that $\mathfrak{M}(\Delta), \sigma \Vdash \varphi$.

   Now assume $\Delta(\sigma) \vdash \psi \rightarrow \chi$, and let $R\sigma\sigma'$. Since $\Delta(\sigma) \subseteq \Delta(\sigma')$, we have: if $\Delta(\sigma') \vdash \psi$, then $\Delta(\sigma') \vdash \chi$. In other words, for every σ' such that $R\sigma\sigma'$, either $\Delta(\sigma') \nvdash \psi$ or $\Delta(\sigma') \vdash \chi$. By induction hypothesis, this means that whenever $R\sigma\sigma'$, either $\mathfrak{M}(\Delta), \sigma' \nVdash \psi$ or $\mathfrak{M}(\Delta), \sigma' \Vdash \chi$, i.e., $\mathfrak{M}(\Delta), \sigma \Vdash \varphi$.

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Bibliography