

164. On the Cut Operation in Gentzen Calculi

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By *Gentzen's LK system*, we shall mean a formal system with the following schemata:

Axiom schema

$$\mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$$

Logical rules of inferences

	in succedent	in antecedent
\supset	$\frac{\mathfrak{A}, \Gamma \rightarrow \theta, \mathfrak{B}}{\Gamma \rightarrow \theta, \mathfrak{A} \supset \mathfrak{B}}$	$\frac{\Gamma \rightarrow \theta, \mathfrak{A} \quad \mathfrak{B}, \Gamma \rightarrow \theta}{\mathfrak{A} \supset \mathfrak{B}, \Gamma \rightarrow \theta}$
$\&$	$\frac{\Gamma \rightarrow \theta, \mathfrak{A} \quad \Gamma \rightarrow \theta, \mathfrak{B}}{\Gamma \rightarrow \theta, \mathfrak{A} \& \mathfrak{B}}$	$\frac{\mathfrak{A}, \Gamma \rightarrow \theta \quad \mathfrak{B}, \Gamma \rightarrow \theta}{\mathfrak{A} \& \mathfrak{B}, \Gamma \rightarrow \theta}$
\vee	$\frac{\Gamma \rightarrow \theta, \mathfrak{A} \quad \Gamma \rightarrow \theta, \mathfrak{B}}{\Gamma \rightarrow \theta, \mathfrak{A} \vee \mathfrak{B} \quad \Gamma \rightarrow \theta, \mathfrak{A} \vee \mathfrak{B}}$	$\frac{\mathfrak{A}, \Gamma \rightarrow \theta \quad \mathfrak{B}, \Gamma \rightarrow \theta}{\mathfrak{A} \vee \mathfrak{B}, \Gamma \rightarrow \theta}$
\neg	$\frac{\mathfrak{A}, \Gamma \rightarrow \theta}{\Gamma \rightarrow \theta, \neg \mathfrak{A}}$	$\frac{\Gamma \rightarrow \theta, \mathfrak{A}}{\neg \mathfrak{A}, \Gamma \rightarrow \theta}$
\forall	$\frac{\Gamma \rightarrow \theta, \mathfrak{A}(a)}{\Gamma \rightarrow \theta, \forall x \mathfrak{A}(x)}$	$\frac{\mathfrak{A}(t), \Gamma \rightarrow \theta}{\forall x \mathfrak{A}(x), \Gamma \rightarrow \theta}$
\exists	$\frac{\Gamma \rightarrow \theta, \mathfrak{A}(t)}{\Gamma \rightarrow \theta, \exists x \mathfrak{A}(x)}$	$\frac{\mathfrak{A}(a), \Gamma \rightarrow \theta}{\exists x \mathfrak{A}(x), \Gamma \rightarrow \theta}$

Structural rules of inferences

	in succedent	in antecedent
Thinning	$\frac{\Gamma \rightarrow \theta}{\Gamma \rightarrow \theta, \mathfrak{A}}$	$\frac{\Gamma \rightarrow \theta}{\mathfrak{A}, \Gamma \rightarrow \theta}$
Contraction	$\frac{\Gamma \rightarrow \theta, \mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{A}}{\Gamma \rightarrow \theta, \mathfrak{A}}$	$\frac{\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{A}, \Gamma \rightarrow \theta}{\mathfrak{A}, \Gamma \rightarrow \theta}$
Interchange	$\frac{\Gamma \rightarrow \Delta, \mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{B}, \theta}{\Gamma \rightarrow \Delta, \mathfrak{B}, \mathfrak{A}, \theta}$	$\frac{\Gamma, \mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{B}, \theta \rightarrow \Delta}{\Gamma, \mathfrak{B}, \mathfrak{A}, \theta \rightarrow \Delta}$
Cut	$\frac{\Delta \rightarrow \Delta, \mathfrak{A} \quad \mathfrak{A}, \Gamma \rightarrow \theta}{\Delta, \Gamma \rightarrow \Delta, \theta}$	

In the above schemata, $\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{B}, \mathfrak{C}, \dots$ are arbitrary formulae, a, b, c, \dots are free variables and s, t, \dots are terms. $\Gamma, \Delta, \theta, \dots$ are arbitrary finite sequences of zero or more formulae. For the detail on the schemata, see G. Gentzen [1], S. C. Kleene [2, 3].

In his papers, G. Gentzen [1] proved a principal theorem: any provable proposition in *LK*-system is provable without cut. And he observed that *the cut is equivalent to the mix rule*: let \mathfrak{A} be a formula,