

PROPOSITIONAL AND PREDICATE CALCULUSES  
 BASED ON COMBINATORY LOGIC

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In this article we shall establish various propositional and predicate calculuses based on combinatory logic (see [4]) with suitable restrictions on the variables. These restrictions are needed to avoid Curry's paradox ([4] pp. 258, 259). We require, Rule  $\Xi$ , the rule of restricted generality:

$$\Xi xy, xu \vdash yu,$$

and the iterated deduction theorem for  $\Xi$ .<sup>1</sup>

If  $X_0, X_1, \dots, X_m \vdash Y$  where no  $u_k$  occurs in any  $X_j$  for  $j < k$ , and if for all  $k < m$   $X_0, X_1, \dots, X_k \vdash \mathbf{L}([u_{k+1}]X_{k+1})$ , then  $X_0 \vdash X_1 \supset_{u_1} \dots X_m \supset_{u_m} Y$ .

From this deduction theorem we obtain deduction theorems for implication ( $\mathbf{P}$  or  $\supset$ ) and for universal generality ( $\Pi$  or  $\Xi\mathbf{E}$ ).

If  $X_0, X_1, \dots, X_m \vdash Y$  and if for all  $k < m$   $X_0, X_1, \dots, X_k \vdash \mathbf{H}(X_{k+1})$  then  $X_0 \vdash X_1 \supset: X_2 \supset \dots \supset Y$ .

If  $X_0, X_1, \dots, X_m \vdash Yu$  for all  $u$ , and  $u$  does not occur in any  $X_j$ , then  $X_0, X_1, \dots, X_m \vdash \Pi Y$ .

The deduction theorem for  $\Xi$  was proved from certain axioms in [2], the other two are derived from it.

If we then take the additional axiom

Axiom PH.  $\vdash \mathbf{H}x \supset_x . \mathbf{H}y \supset_y \mathbf{H}(x \supset y)$ ,

we obtain all of the absolute (or intuitionistic) calculus of pure implication. If we then introduce a slightly more complex axiom connecting  $\Xi$  and  $\mathbf{H}$ ,

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1. In [2]  $\mathbf{L}$  was defined as  $\mathbf{FAH}$  or  $\mathbf{B}(\Xi\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{BH}))$  and  $\mathbf{HX}$  was interpreted as "X is a proposition." Here however we take  $\mathbf{L}$  as primitive and define  $\mathbf{H}$  by  $\mathbf{BLK}$ . If we have  $\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{FAH}$  and  $\mathbf{H}$  primitive, we need either Axiom 2 or Axiom 8 ( $\vdash\mathbf{LA}$ ) of [2] to prove Theorem 3 below.  $Xu \supset_u Yu$  stands for  $\Xi XY$ . Note that this form of the deduction theorem avoids the Kleene-Rosser paradox (See [3]).