

AXIOMATISATIONS OF THE MODAL CALCULUS \mathbf{Q}

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R. A. Bull has shown in [1] that the modal calculus \mathbf{Q} of [2] may be axiomatised by taking as primitives a strong and a weak necessity \mathbf{L} and \mathbf{L} , and by adding to \mathbf{PC} the axioms

- A1. $\mathbf{CL}p\mathbf{L}p$
- A2. $\mathbf{CL}p\mathbf{L}p$
- A3. $\mathbf{CKL}p\mathbf{L}q\mathbf{LK}p\mathbf{L}q$

and the rules (beside substitution and detachment)

- RQLa:** $\vdash C\beta\gamma \rightarrow \vdash C\beta\mathbf{L}\gamma$, for β fully modalised and with all its variables occurring in γ .
- RQLb:** $\vdash \mathbf{CL}\alpha C\beta\gamma \rightarrow \vdash \mathbf{CL}\alpha C\beta\mathbf{L}\gamma$, for β fully modalised and with all its variables occurring in α or γ .
- RQL:** $\vdash \mathbf{CL}\alpha C\beta\gamma \rightarrow \vdash \mathbf{CL}\alpha C\beta\mathbf{L}\gamma$, for β fully modalised and with all variables of β and γ occurring in α .

From the sufficiency of these postulates it is possible to prove the sufficiency of some other postulates for \mathbf{Q} which I suggest in [3]. In these, I adopt a suggestion of J. L. Mackie and use as a primitive a functor \mathbf{S} ("always storable"), such that $\mathbf{S}p$ is equivalent, in terms of Bull's primitives, to $\mathbf{LC}p\mathbf{L}p$. The other primitive I use in [3] is a possibility-operator \mathbf{M} (in Bull's terms \mathbf{NLN}), but Bull's weak necessity \mathbf{L} will do just as well, and indeed makes possible a slight simplification of the postulates. Bull's $\mathbf{L}p$ is definable in terms of my primitives as $\mathbf{KS}p\mathbf{L}p$. My postulates, for subjoining to \mathbf{PC} , then become the one axiom A1. $\mathbf{CL}p\mathbf{L}p$, and the three rules:—

- RS1:** $\vdash \mathbf{CS}\alpha\mathbf{S}p$, where p is any variable in α .
- RS2:** $\vdash \mathbf{CS}p\mathbf{CS}q \dots \mathbf{S}\alpha$, where p, q , etc. are all the variables in α .
- RSL:** $\vdash C\alpha\beta \rightarrow \vdash \mathbf{CS}p\mathbf{CS}q \dots C\alpha\mathbf{L}\beta$, where α is fully modalised and p, q , etc. are all the variables in β that are not in α .

In view of Bull's result, the sufficiency of these for \mathbf{Q} may be shown by deducing Bull's postulates from them, including a pair of implications ($\mathbf{CS}p\mathbf{LC}p\mathbf{L}p$ and $\mathbf{CL}p\mathbf{L}p\mathbf{S}p$) corresponding to the definition of \mathbf{S} in Bull's system.

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