

FINITE LIMITATIONS ON DUMMETT'S **LC**

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The propositional system **LC** of [1] can be based on axioms for  $\supset$  (implication),  $\wedge$  (conjunction), a constant **f**, and definitions for  $\vee$  (alternation) and  $\neg$  (negation), as hereunder. In primitive notation, elementary variables and **f** are wffs, and if  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  are wffs so are  $(\alpha \supset \beta)$ ,  $(\alpha \wedge \beta)$ . To restore primitive notation in the sequel, replace dots by left parentheses with right terminal mates; in a sequence of wffs separated only by implications, restore parentheses by left association; enclose the whole in parentheses. If  $S$  is a system,  $S_c$  is its implicational fragment, containing only variables and implications. If  $\alpha$  is provable (not provable) in  $S$ , we write  $\vdash_S \alpha$  ( $\nvdash_S \alpha$ ); if  $\alpha$  is uniformly valued 0 (is not uniformly valued 0) by the matrix  $\mathfrak{M}$ , we write  $\models_{\mathfrak{M}} \alpha$  ( $\not\models_{\mathfrak{M}} \alpha$ ). As a basis for **LC** we take, with detachment and substitution, the axioms and definitions:

- 1  $p \supset . q \supset p$
- 2  $p \supset (q \supset r) \supset . p \supset q \supset . p \supset r$
- 3  $p \supset q \supset r \supset . q \supset p \supset r \supset r$
- 4  $\mathbf{f} \supset p$
- 5  $(p \wedge q) \supset p$
- 6  $(p \wedge q) \supset q$
- 7  $p \supset . q \supset (p \wedge q)$

Def.  $\vee$   $(\alpha \vee \beta) = (\alpha \supset \beta \supset \beta) \wedge (\beta \supset \alpha \supset \alpha)$

Def.  $\neg$   $\neg \alpha = \alpha \supset \mathbf{f}$

[2] shows that 1-3 suffice for **LC**<sub>c</sub>, and it is well known that 1-2 suffice for **IC**<sub>c</sub>, the positive logic. By [1] the infinite adequate matrix for **LC** is  $\mathfrak{M} = \langle M, \{0\}, \wedge, \supset, \mathbf{f} \rangle$  where  $M = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, \omega\}$  and

$$\begin{aligned} a \wedge b &= \max(a, b), \\ a \supset b &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } a \geq b, \\ b & \text{if } a < b, \end{cases} \\ \mathbf{f} &= \omega. \end{aligned}$$