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A NATURAL DEDUCTION SYSTEM FOR MODAL LOGIC

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This paper relates a particular system of propositional calculus (hereafter referred to as **F** and described in §1 below), suggested by Dr. Milton Fisk during the seminar in symbolic logic at the University of Notre Dame, to the Lewis modal logic **S4** [4]. **F** has no axioms—its description begins by laying down certain rules as basic and it proceeds by inferring rules from its basic rules. Thus **F** may be considered as a systematic for rules which govern formulas, where Lewis's system is considered as a systematic for formulas. Indeed, if the basic rules of **F** are interpreted as claiming that certain forms of arguments are valid, for instance, if F1 is taken to mean that any argument of the form " α,β ; therefore ($\alpha \wedge \beta$)" is valid, then the basic rules can accurately be called principles of (propositional) logic. As so interpreted, F1-F7 provide a basis for systematizing logical principles. **F** then becomes a systematic for evaluating individual arguments: an argument is valid if it is governed by a principle which can be derived in **F**.

In this paper a system A is said to *imply inferentially* a system B if and only if the axioms and rules of B stated in the primitive notation of B can be *inferred* in A. Thus 2 shows that F inferentially implies S4. But S4 does not inferentially imply F (and hence F and S4 are not inferentially equivalent), since the rules of F cannot be inferred in S4--they hold for wffs while those of S4 hold only for theses. But since 3 contains a formal proof that every thesis of F is a thesis of S4 and since every thesis of S4 is a thesis of F (as a corollary of 2), it is shown that the two systems are formally equivalent in the sense that they have the same set of theses.

The description of system F that appears here differs from that description of the systematic for arguments which Dr. Fisk originally suggested, in that the metarule of replacement (FII) which he had taken as basic is derived from the basic rules.

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