

## 29. An Algebraic Formulation of K-N Propositional Calculus. II

By Shôtarô TANAKA

(Comm. by Kinjirô KUNUGI, M.J.A., Feb. 13, 1967)

In his paper [1], K. Iséki defined the *NK-algebra*. For the details of the *NK-algebra*, see [1]. The conditions of the *NK-algebra* are as follows:

- a)  $\sim(p * p) * p = 0$ ,
- b)  $\sim p * (q * p) = 0$ ,
- c)  $\sim \sim (\sim \sim (p * r) * \sim (r * q)) * \sim (\sim q * p) = 0$ ,
- d) Let  $\alpha, \beta$  be expressions in this system, then  
 $\sim \sim \beta * \sim \alpha = 0$  and  $\alpha = 0$  imply  $\beta = 0$ .

In this note, we shall show that a *NK-algebra* is implied by the following conditions:

- 1)  $\sim(p * p) * p = 0$ ,
- 2)  $p * (\sim p * q) = 0$ ,
- 3)  $\sim \sim (\sim \sim (p * r) * \sim (r * q)) * \sim (\sim q * p) = 0$ ,
- 4)  $\sim \sim \beta * \sim \alpha = 0$  and  $\alpha = 0$  imply  $\beta = 0$ , where  $\alpha, \beta$  are expressions in this system. We shall prove that 1)–4) imply b)

In 3), put  $p = \beta, q = \alpha, r = \gamma$ , then

$$\sim \sim (\sim \sim (\beta * \gamma) * \sim (\gamma * \alpha)) * \sim (\sim \alpha * \beta) = 0.$$

By 4), we have  $\sim \sim (\beta * \gamma) * \sim (\gamma * \alpha) = 0$ . Then we have the followings:

- A)  $\sim \alpha * \beta = 0$  implies  $\sim \sim (\beta * \gamma) * \sim (\gamma * \alpha) = 0$ ,
- B)  $\sim \alpha * \beta = 0, \gamma * \alpha = 0$  imply  $\beta * \gamma = 0$ ,
- C)  $\sim \alpha * \beta = 0, \sim \gamma * \alpha = 0$  imply  $\beta * \sim \gamma = 0$ .

In B), put  $\alpha = \sim p * \sim p, \beta = \sim p, \gamma = p$ , then

$$\sim (\sim p * \sim p) * \sim p = 0, p * (\sim p * \sim p) = 0 \text{ imply } \sim p * p = 0.$$

By 1) and 2) we have

- 5)  $\sim p * p = 0$ .

In 3), put  $q = p$ , then

$$\sim \sim (\sim \sim (p * r) * \sim (r * p)) * \sim (\sim p * p) = 0.$$

By 5) we have

- 6)  $\sim \sim (p * r) * \sim (r * p) = 0$ .

In 3), put  $q = \sim p, p = \sim p, r = \sim \sim p$ , then

$$\sim \sim (\sim \sim (\sim p * \sim \sim p) * \sim (\sim \sim p * \sim p)) * \sim (\sim \sim p * \sim p) = 0.$$

By 5), we have

- 7)  $\sim p * \sim \sim p = 0$ .

In 6), put  $p = \alpha, r = \beta$ , then  $\sim \sim (\alpha * \beta) * \sim (\beta * \alpha) = 0$  implies  $\alpha * \beta = 0$ . Hence by 4) we have