

## NOTATIONAL EXPLANATIONS

Certain details of the notation cannot be explained until after the theory has been developed to a certain stage. The following explanations can be made here.

Roman Numerals - for the chapters of these lectures followed by references to

sections, e.g., III, §4  
theorems, etc., II Theorem 11 (also Theorem II 11)  
formulas II (6)

Roman numerals are also used for parts of a primitive frame, but this usage, which occurs rarely, can be distinguished from the above by the context.

Numerals in brackets refer to the bibliography at the end of the lectures. Where two or more different items are referred to simultaneously, they may be included in the same pair of brackets, thus: [2, 3].

Three sorts of episystems - L, T, and H are considered. Each of these may be of the following kinds:

- A Absolute system - i.e., intuitionist positive system.
- C Classical positive system.
- M Minimal system.
- J Intuitionist or Heyting system.
- D Systems with assumed decidability.
- K Classical system.

A "y" added to any of these digraphs means the system with necessity postulated; a "z", that with possibility. "\*" attached indicates the system with variables, the rules in III being superposed on those already assumed. Further explanations are made in I §8, III §2.