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CONCERNING THE PROPER AXIOMS OF \$4.02

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In [4] it has been established that the addition of the following formula

1 SSSpLppCLMLpp

as a new axiom, to S4 generates a system, called S4.02, which is a proper extension of S4. And obviously, cf. [6], in the field of S4, ± 1 is inferentially equivalent to

±2 SSS*pLppLCLMLpp*

In this note it will be shown that in the field of S4 each of the following two formulas

±3 ©©©*pLpLpCLMLpLp*

and

Ł4 ©©©*pLpLpCLMLpp*

is inferentially equivalent to **±1**.

Proof:

1 Assume S4 and ± 3 . Then, obviously, we have ± 4 . Now, S4 yields the following formulas:

Z1 &LpLLp Z2 &&pq&LpLq

Whence,

Z3	©©L©pLpLpCLMLpp	[±3 ; <i>Z1</i>]
Ł1	©©© <i>pLppCLMLpp</i>	$[Z2, p/@pLp, q/p; Z3; S1^{\circ}]$

Thus, in the field of S4: $\{ \texttt{L3} \} \rightarrow \{ \texttt{L4} \} \rightarrow \{ \texttt{L1} \}$.

2 Now, let us assume S4 and ± 1 . Then:

Z1	\mathbb{S} \mathbb{S} v \mathbb{S} q r \mathbb{S} \mathbb{S} p r s \mathbb{S} v \mathbb{S} \mathbb{S} p q s	[S4]
Z2	$\mathbb{C}\mathbb{C}pq\mathbb{C}\mathbb{C}v\mathbb{C}\mathbb{C}prs\mathbb{C}v\mathbb{C}\mathbb{C}pqs$	[S4]

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Z3	CCpqCCrsCCqrCps	[S3°]		
Z4	CCts CC pq CC v CC prt C v CC qrs	[S4]		
Z5	©©pCqr©©rs©pCqs	[S3°]		
Z6	©©pCqr©©pCqs©©rCst©pCqt	[S3°]		
Z7	SSS pqCrpSSpqCrq	[S2]		
Z8	©CqrCCpqCpr	[S1°]		
Z9	CC pq C pq	[S2]		
Z10	©pCNpq	[S1°]		
Z11	©NpCpq	[S1°]		
Z12	©LpCNpq	[S2]		
Z13	©©ΝρρCpLp	[S2°]		
Z14	©©pLq©pq	[S2]		
Z15	©©©p=40p4 ©©©pqr©©NrLNpLr	[S3°]		
Z_{16}		54°; cf. [3]]		
Z17	©CpLpCCMpp©pLp	, ., ., .		
	, p/CpLp, q/CMpp, r/CMpLp, s/©pLp; Z8, q/p, p/Mp, r/Lp;	Z16, a/b		
Z18	©CNpLNqCMqp	[S1°]		
Z10 Z19	©CLMLCqLprCLMLpr	[S4°]		
Z20	©CLMLCNpqrCLMLpr	[S2°]		
Z20 Z21	©CLMLCNpqCNrLNsCLMLpCMsr			
221	[Z5, p/CLMLCNpqCNrLNs	a/LMLb		
	r/CNrLNs, s/CMsr; Z20, r/CNrLNs; Z18			
Z22	©©©pLpLp©©Np©pLpCpLp	, <i>p</i> , , , , , , , 5]		
	$[Z1, v/\mathbb{C}\mathbb{C}pLpLp, q/\mathbb{C}pLp, r/p, p/Np, s/CpLp; Z14, p/\mathbb{C}pLp]$	$a/b \cdot Z13$		
Z23	©©©pLpE©©CpLp©pLpCpLp	, ,, ,, ,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
220	$[Z2, p/Np, q/CpLp, v/\mathbb{S}pLpLp, r/\mathbb{S}pLp, s/CpLp; Z11, q]$	a/L.b. Z.22]		
Z24	©©©pLpLpCLMLpCpLp	<i>q, 2p</i> , 222]		
	$[Z3, p/\mathbb{S}\mathbb{S}pLpLp, q/\mathbb{S}\mathbb{S}CpLp\mathbb{S}pLpCpLp, r/CLMLC]$	こゎしゎこゎしゎ		
	s/CLMLpCpLp; Z23; Z19, q/p, r/CpLp; ±			
Z25	$\mathbb{CCC}pLpLp\mathbb{C}NpLNpLp \qquad [Z14, p/\mathbb{C}pLp, q/p; Z15, q/Lp]$			
Z_{26}	©©©pLpLp©©©pLpLp©©p©NpLNpLp	, <i>'</i> / <i>P</i> , <i>S</i> 1]		
	$[Z1, v/\mathbb{C}\mathbb{C}pLpLp, q/\mathbb{C}NpLNp, r/Lp, s]$	s/Lb: 225]		
Z27	$\mathbb{CCCpLpLpCCpCNpLNpLp} [Z9, p/CCpLpLp, q/CCpCNpLNpLp]$			
Z28	©©©pLpLp©©CNpLNp©NpLNpCNpLNp	·r - r , j		
	[Z4, t/Lp, s/CNpLNp, q]	a/CN\$LN\$.		
	$v/\mathbb{S}\mathbb{S}pLpLp, r/\mathbb{S}NpLNp; Z12, q/LNp; Z11, q/$			
Z29	©©©pLpLpCLMLpCMpp	1, 1		
	$[Z3, p/\mathbb{S}\mathbb{C}pLpLp, q/\mathbb{S}\mathbb{C}CNpLNp\mathbb{S}NpLN$	ΙΦϹΝΦĹΝΦ.		
	r/CLMLCNpLNpCNpLNp, s/CLMLpCMpp; Z28; Z21, q			
		o/CNøLNø]		
Z30	<u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u></u>			
	$[Z6, p/\mathbb{S}\mathbb{S}pLpLp, q/LMLp, r/CpLp, s/CMpp, t/\mathbb{S}pLp; Z24;$	Z29; Z17]		
Ł3	$\mathbb{SSSplpLpCLMLpLp} \qquad \qquad [Z7, p/\mathbb{SpLp}, q/Lp, r/L]$			
		- / -		
Thus, in the field of S4: $\{ {f t} 1 \} ightarrow \{ {f t} 3 \}$. Hence, we have proved				

 $\{\mathtt{S4}, \mathtt{02}\} \rightrightarrows \{\mathtt{S4}, \mathtt{t1}\} \rightrightarrows \{\mathtt{S4}, \mathtt{t2}\} \rightrightarrows \{\mathtt{S4}, \mathtt{t3}\} \rightrightarrows \{\mathtt{S4}, \mathtt{t4}\}$

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Remarks:

1 It should be noted that the proof given above is strictly analogous to the deductions which I presented in [5], pp. 366-367, section 1.2.2.¹ Namely, in that paper a logical proof was given of Schumm's result, *cf.* [1], which he had obtained metalogically that in the field of S4 the so-called Diodorian modal formulas

N1 SSS*pLppCMLpp*

and

M1 ©©©*pLpLpCMLpLp*

are inferentially equivalent. Obviously, an analogy existing between the proofs given in [5] and in this note is due to the fact that N1 and M1 have syntactical structures very similar to those which ± 1 and ± 3 possess respectively.

2 Recently, cf. [2], Schumm has proved metalogically that, in the field of S3, the formulas ± 1 and ± 2 are inferentially equivalent. It is an interesting open problem whether, in the field of S3, each of the following formulas ± 3 , ± 4 and

±5 ©©©*pLpLpLCLMLpLp*

L6 SSS*pLpLpLCLMLpp*

is inferentially equivalent to ± 1 . A similar open problem is also worth investigating. Namely, whether in the field of S3 all the known proper axioms of S4.1 are mutually equivalent.

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- [1] Schumm, G. F., "Solutions to four modal problems of Sobociński," Notre Dame Journal of Formal Logic, vol. XII (1971), pp. 335-340.
- [2] Schumm, G. F., "S3.02 = S3.03," Notre Dame Journal of Formal Logic, vol. XV (1974), pp. 147-148.
- [3] Sobociński, B., "A note on modal systems," Notre Dame Journal of Formal Logic, vol. IV (1963), pp. 355-357.
- [4] Sobociński, B., "A proper subsystem of S4.04," Notre Dame Journal of Formal Logic, vol. XII (1971), pp. 381-384.

^{1.} In the paper mentioned here two obvious misprints appear. Viz., on p. 366, line 14, formula Z17 should have the form: SSvSqrSSvSSpqs and on the same page, line 28, in the line proof of Z26 a condition "S2" is missing.

- [5] Sobociński, B., "Concerning some extensions of S4," Notre Dame Journal of Formal Logic, vol. XII (1971), pp. 363-370.
- [6] Sobociński, B., "Modal system S3 and the proper axioms of S4.02 and S4.04," Notre Dame Journal of Formal Logic, vol. XIV (1973), pp. 415-418.

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