

A NOTE ON AN AXIOM-SYSTEM OF ATOMISTIC MEREOLGY

BOLESŁAW SOBOCIŃSKI

In [2] and [3]* the system of atomistic mereology with "el" as its single primitive functor is based on two axioms. Namely,

$$A \quad [AB] :: A \varepsilon \text{el}(B) . \equiv :: B \varepsilon B :: [Ta] :: [C] . \dot{\cdot} C \varepsilon T . \equiv : [B] : B \varepsilon a . \supset . \\ B \varepsilon \text{el}(C) : [B] : B \varepsilon \text{el}(C) . \supset . [\exists EF] . E \varepsilon a . F \varepsilon \text{el}(E) . F \varepsilon \text{el}(B) . \dot{\cdot} \\ B \varepsilon \text{el}(B) . B \varepsilon a . \supset . A \varepsilon \text{el}(T)$$

which is Lejewski's single axiom of general mereology, cf. [2], section 2, and the additional atomistic axiom:

$$V \quad [A] :: A \varepsilon A . \supset . \dot{\cdot} [\exists B] . \dot{\cdot} B \varepsilon \text{el}(A) : [C] : C \varepsilon \text{el}(B) . \supset . C = B$$

Since in the field of general mereology the following formula which is shorter than axiom A:

$$B \quad [AB] :: A \varepsilon \text{el}(B) . \equiv :: B \varepsilon B :: [Ta] :: [C] . \dot{\cdot} C \varepsilon T . \equiv : [B] : B \varepsilon a . \supset . B \varepsilon \text{el} \\ (C) : [B] : B \varepsilon \text{el}(C) . \supset . [\exists EF] . E \varepsilon a . F \varepsilon \text{el}(E) . F \varepsilon \text{el}(B) . \dot{\cdot} B \varepsilon a . \supset . \\ A \varepsilon \text{el}(T)$$

holds, as an inspection of the proofs of *P10* and *P11* from [3], section 4.2, can show easily, an occurrence of a subformula " $B \varepsilon \text{el}(B)$ " in *A* is rather irritating. But, up to now any endeavor to substitute *A* by *B*, as a single axiom of mereology, failed. In this note it will be proved that in the axiom-system of atomistic mereology which is presented above axiom *A* can be substituted by *B*.

Proof: Let us assume *B* and *V*. Then:

$$A1 \quad [AB] : A \varepsilon \text{el}(B) . \supset . B \varepsilon B \quad [B] \\ Z1 \quad [ABa] . \dot{\cdot} B \varepsilon a : [B] : B \varepsilon a . \supset . B \varepsilon \text{el}(A) : \supset . A \varepsilon A \quad [A1] \\ D1 \quad [Aa] . \dot{\cdot} A \varepsilon A : [B] : B \varepsilon a . \supset . B \varepsilon \text{el}(A) : [B] : B \varepsilon \text{el}(A) . \supset . [\exists EF] . E \varepsilon a . \\ F \varepsilon \text{el}(E) . F \varepsilon \text{el}(B) : \equiv . A \varepsilon \text{KI}(a)$$

*An acquaintance with [2] and [3] is presupposed. An enumeration of the theorems which are appearing in this note, except for *B*, *Z1*, *Z2* and *Z3*, is the same as in those papers.

Z2 $[ABa]: A \varepsilon \text{el}(B) . B \varepsilon a . \supset . A \varepsilon \text{el}(Kl(a))$

PR $[ABa]: : \text{Hp}(2) . \supset .$

3. $[C]: . C \varepsilon Kl(a) . \equiv : [B]: B \varepsilon a . \supset . B \varepsilon \text{el}(C) : [B]:$
 $B \varepsilon \text{el}(C) . \supset . [\exists EF] . E \varepsilon a . F \varepsilon \text{el}(E) . F \varepsilon \text{el}(B) .$
[T1; D1; Z1; 2]
 $A \varepsilon \text{el}(Kl(a))$ [B; 1; 3; 2]

A8 $[Aa]: A \varepsilon a . \supset . A \varepsilon \text{el}(Kl(a))$

PR $[Aa]: . \text{Hp}(1) . \supset :$

- $[\exists B] .$
 2. $B \varepsilon \text{el}(A) .$ [T1; V; 1]
 3. $B \varepsilon \text{el}(Kl(a)) .$ [Z2; 2; 1]
 4. $Kl(a) \varepsilon Kl(a) :$ [A1; 3]
 5. $[B]: B \varepsilon a . \supset . B \varepsilon \text{el}(Kl(a)) :$ [D1; 4]
 $A \varepsilon \text{el}(Kl(a))$ [5; 1]

A3 $[Aa]: A \varepsilon a . \supset . [\exists B] . B \varepsilon Kl(a)$ [A8; A1]

Z3 $[ATa]: : [C]: . C \varepsilon T . \equiv : [B]: B \varepsilon a . \supset . B \varepsilon \text{el}(C) : [B]: B \varepsilon \text{el}(C) . \supset . [\exists EF] .$
 $E \varepsilon a . F \varepsilon \text{el}(E) . F \varepsilon \text{el}(B) . : A \varepsilon a . \supset . A \varepsilon \text{el}(T)$

PR $[ATa]: : \text{Hp}(2) . \supset .$

3. $[C]: . C \varepsilon Kl(a) . \equiv : [B]: B \varepsilon a . \supset . B \varepsilon \text{el}(C) : [B]:$
 $B \varepsilon \text{el}(C) . \supset . [\exists EF] . E \varepsilon a . F \varepsilon \text{el}(E) . F \varepsilon \text{el}(C) .$
[T1; D1; Z1; 2]
 4. $[C]: C \varepsilon Kl(a) . \equiv . C \varepsilon T :$ [1; 3]
 5. $A \varepsilon \text{el}(Kl(a)) .$ [A8; 2]
 $A \varepsilon \text{el}(T)$ [E2; 4; 5]

A5 $[A]: A \varepsilon A . \supset . A \varepsilon \text{el}(A)$ [B; Z3]

A4 $[ABa]: A \varepsilon Kl(a) . B \varepsilon Kl(a) . \supset . A = B$

PR $[ABa]: \text{Hp}(2) . \supset .$

3. $A \varepsilon \text{el}(A) .$ [T1; A5; 1]
 $[\exists E] .$
 4. $E \varepsilon a .$ [D1; 1; 3]
 5. $E \varepsilon \text{el}(Kl(a)) .$ [A8; 4]
 6. $Kl(a) \varepsilon Kl(a) .$ [A1; 5]
 7. $A = Kl(a) .$ [T2; 1; 6]
 8. $B = Kl(a) .$ [T2; 2; 6]
 $A = B$ [7; 8]

A2 $[ABC]: A \varepsilon \text{el}(B) . B \varepsilon \text{el}(C) . \supset . A \varepsilon \text{el}(C)$

PR $[ABC]: . \text{Hp}(2) . \supset :$

3. $C \varepsilon C .$ [A1; 2]
 4. $C \varepsilon \text{el}(C) :$ [A5; 3]
 5. $[V]: V \varepsilon \text{el}(C) . \supset . [\exists EF] . E \varepsilon \text{el}(C) . F \varepsilon \text{el}(E) .$
 $F \varepsilon \text{el}(V) :$ [T1; A5; 4]
 6. $C = Kl(\text{el}(C)) .$ [T3; D1; A4; 3; 5]
 7. $A \varepsilon \text{el}(Kl(\text{el}(C))) .$ [Z2; 1; 2]
 $A \varepsilon \text{el}(C)$ [E1; 6; 7]

Since, cf. [2], section 2.1, $\{A1, A2, D1, A3, A4\} \Leftrightarrow \{A\}$, the proof is complete. It should be remarked that without V we do not know how to obtain $A5$ which is indispensable in order to deduce $A2, A3$ and $A4$ from B . On the other hand, $A5$ follows from $A1, A2, D1, A3$ and $A4$, as it has been shown by Clay in [1].

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana