

A NOTE ON THE AXIOMATIZATION OF RUBIN'S SYSTEM (S)

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Rubin, in [3], suggests that the axiomatic for system (S) may be simplified. It is here shown that

R5 If $\vdash \alpha$ in (S) then $\vdash \Box_2 \alpha$ in (S)

and

R*5 If $\vdash \alpha$ in (S) then $\vdash \Box_1 \alpha$ in (S)

are derivable from the other axioms and rules of (S).

This paper presupposes [3] and adopts the same primitive basis and definitions for (S). Thus the axioms and rules of (S) are

A1 $(\alpha \wedge \beta) \Rightarrow (\beta \wedge \alpha)$

A2 $(\alpha \wedge \beta) \Rightarrow \alpha$

A3 $\alpha \Rightarrow (\alpha \wedge \alpha)$

A4 $((\alpha \wedge \beta) \wedge \gamma) \Rightarrow (\alpha \wedge (\beta \wedge \gamma))$

A5 $\alpha \Rightarrow \sim \sim \alpha$

A6 $((\alpha \Rightarrow \beta) \wedge (\beta \Rightarrow \gamma)) \Rightarrow (\alpha \Rightarrow \gamma)$

A7 $(\alpha \wedge (\alpha \Rightarrow \beta)) \Rightarrow \beta$

A8 $\Box_2 \alpha \Rightarrow \Box_2 \Box_2 \alpha$

A12 $\Box_2 \alpha \Rightarrow \Box_1 \alpha$

R1 If $\vdash \alpha$ and $\vdash (\alpha \Rightarrow \beta)$ then $\vdash \beta$.

R2 If $\vdash \alpha$ and $\vdash \beta$ then $\vdash (\alpha \wedge \beta)$.

R3 If $\vdash (\alpha \Leftrightarrow \beta)$ and $\vdash \gamma$ and δ results from γ by replacing α for β (or β for α) then $\vdash \delta$.

together with **A*1-A*8**, **R*1-R*3**. (T^* is the wff obtained from T by replacing all the " \Box_2 's" by " \Box_1 's".)

The following theorems, **S1-S7**, follow from **A1-A8** and **R1-R3**, and their proofs can be found in [1].¹

S1 $\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha$ [12.1]

S2 $((\alpha \supset \beta) \wedge (\beta \supset \gamma)) \Rightarrow (\alpha \supset \gamma)$ [15.1]

S3 $\Box_2 \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha$ [18.42]

S4 $(\alpha \Rightarrow \beta) \Leftrightarrow \Box_2(\alpha \supset \beta)$ [18.7]

- S5 $(\Box_2 \alpha \wedge \Box_2 \beta) \Leftrightarrow \Box_2(\alpha \wedge \beta)$ [19.81]
 S6 $(\Box_2 \alpha \wedge \Box_2 \beta) \Rightarrow (\alpha \Leftrightarrow \beta)$ [19.84]
 S7 $\Box_2 \Box_2 \alpha \Leftrightarrow \Box_2 \alpha$ [C 10]

Some additional theorems of (S) follow

- S8 $(\alpha \Rightarrow \Box_2 \beta) \Rightarrow (\alpha \Rightarrow \beta)$
 S9 $(\alpha \Rightarrow \beta) \Rightarrow (\Box_2 \alpha \Rightarrow \Box_2 \beta)$

S8 was proved by Parry [2] p. 139, and S9 is given by Rubin [3] p. 308. Any further theorems of (S) that are needed will be given without proof—though their proofs are indicated by the bracketed information.

- S10 $\Box_2 \Box_2 (\alpha \supset \beta) \Rightarrow \Box_2 \Box_1 (\alpha \supset \beta)$ [A12, S9, R1]
 S11 $(\alpha \Rightarrow \beta) \Rightarrow \Box_2 (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$ [S10, S4, S7, R3, S*4, R*3]
 S12 $(\alpha \Rightarrow \beta) \Rightarrow \Box_2 (\alpha \Rightarrow \beta)$ [S1, S4, S7, R3]
 S13 $\Box_2 (\alpha \rightarrow \alpha)$ [S1, S11, R1]
 S14 $\Box_2 ((\alpha \wedge (\alpha \Rightarrow \beta)) \Rightarrow \beta)$ [A7, S12, R1]
 S15 $\Box_2 (\Box_2 \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha)$ [S3, S12, R1]
 S16 $(\Box_2 \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha) \Leftrightarrow ((\alpha \wedge (\alpha \Rightarrow \beta)) \Rightarrow \beta)$ [S14, S15, R2, S6, R1]
 S17 $(\Box_2 \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha) \Rightarrow ((\alpha \wedge (\alpha \Rightarrow \beta)) \Rightarrow \beta)$ [S16, df. ' \Leftrightarrow ', R3, A2, R1]

The following lemma will be needed for the proof of R5.

Lemma I If $\vdash \Box_2 \alpha$ and $\vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$ then $\vdash \Box_2 \beta$

- Proof.* (1) $\Box_2 \alpha$ [Hypothesis]
 (2) $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ [Hypothesis]
 (3) $\Box_1 \alpha$ [(1), A12, R1]
 (4) $\Box_1 (\alpha \supset \beta)$ [(2), S*4, R*3]
 (5) $\Box_1 \alpha \wedge \Box_1 (\alpha \supset \beta)$ [(3), (4), R*2]
 (6) $\alpha \Leftrightarrow (\alpha \supset \beta)$ [(5), S*6, R*1]
 (7) $\Box_2 (\alpha \supset \beta)$ [(1), (6), R*3]
 (8) $\alpha \Rightarrow \beta$ [(7), S4, R3]
 (9) $\Box_2 \alpha \Rightarrow \Box_2 \beta$ [(8), S9, R1]
 (10) $\Box_2 \beta$ [(1), (9), R1]

It is now possible to prove

R5 If $\vdash \alpha$ then $\vdash \Box_2 \alpha$

Proof. R5 can be established by induction on the length of the proof of α . If α is one of the axioms, A1-A8, A12, then $\Box_2 \alpha$ follows by S12, R1 and A1-A8, A12 respectively. If α is one of the axioms A*1-A*5 then $\Box_2 \alpha$ follows by S11, R1, and A1-A5 respectively. Thus it remains to show $\Box_2 \alpha$ when α is one of the axioms A*6-A*8. But the following are theorems of (S).

- S18 $\Box_2 (((\alpha \supset \beta) \wedge (\beta \supset \gamma)) \rightarrow (\alpha \supset \gamma))$ [S2, S11, R1]
 S19 $\Box_2 (\Box_1 ((\alpha \supset \beta) \wedge (\beta \supset \gamma)) \rightarrow \Box_1 (\alpha \supset \gamma))$ [S18, S*9, Lemma I]
 S20 $\Box_2 (((\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \wedge (\beta \rightarrow \gamma)) \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \gamma))$ [S19, S*4, S*5, R*3]
 S21 $\Box_2 (\Box_1 \alpha \rightarrow \Box_1 \alpha)$ [S13, S*9, Lemma I]
 S22 $\Box_2 (\Box_1 \alpha \rightarrow \alpha)$ [S21, S*8, Lemma I]

S23 $\Box_2((\alpha \wedge (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)) \rightarrow \beta)$ [S22, S*17, Lemma I]
 S24 $\Box_2(\Box_1 \alpha \rightarrow \Box_1 \Box_1 \alpha)$ [S21, S*7, R*3]

Thus S20, S23, and S24 complete the basis of the induction for the proof of R5.

If α follows from previous theorems of (S) by R1-R3 or R*1-R*3, $\Box_2 \alpha$ may be obtained from the induction hypothesis using S3, S5, S9 (in case α follows by R1-R3, or R*2); by S3 and Lemma I (in case α follows by R*1); and by S3 (in case α follows by R*3).

Finally, on the basis of R5, it is possible to prove

R*5 If $\vdash \alpha$ then $\vdash \Box_1 \alpha$.

Proof. (1) α [Hypothesis]
 (2) $\Box_2 \alpha$ [(1), R5]
 (3) $\Box_1 \alpha$ [(2), A12, R1]

NOTE

1) The numbers in brackets following each of the theorems, S1-S7, refer to the corresponding theorems in Lewis and Langford [1].

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [1] C. I. Lewis and C. H. Langford, *Symbolic Logic*, Dover, New York (1932), 506 pp.
- [2] W. T. Parry, Modalities in the "Survey System" of strict implication, *The Journal of Symbolic Logic*, v. 4 (1939), 137-154.
- [3] J. E. Rubin, Bi-modal logic, double-closure algebras, and Hilbert space. *Zeitschrift für Mathematische Logik und Grundlagen der Mathematik*, v. 8 (1962), 305-322.

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