

Consistent, Independent, and Distinct Propositions. III: Modalities in S6

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In [3] McKinsey showed that S2 has infinitely many nonequivalent modalities, viz., the modalities $\diamond p, \diamond\diamond p, \diamond\diamond\diamond p, \dots$. Prior ([4], p. 125) conjectured that there are infinitely many nonequivalent modalities in S6. The conjecture readily follows from the results of [6] and [7]. S6 is a subsystem of both S10 and S11, and in both S10 and S11 we have the theorems $\sim(P_s \rightarrow P_t) (0 \leq s < t)$ for P_0, P_1, P_2, \dots , and hence that none of $P_s \rightarrow P_t$ is a theorem. Hence the modalities $\sim\diamond p, \diamond\diamond p, \diamond\sim\diamond p, \dots$ are all nonequivalent in S10 and S11, and hence in S6. In this note we show that the modalities $\diamond p, \diamond\diamond p, \diamond\diamond\diamond p, \dots$ are all nonequivalent in S6. Lewis ([2], p. 499) described $\diamond\diamond p \rightarrow \diamond p$ and $\diamond\diamond p$ as 'contrary assumptions' in the field of S2. (This is an error.) If $\diamond\diamond p \rightarrow \diamond p$ is assumed clearly all the aforementioned modalities collapse to $\diamond p$. We note that if we assume $\diamond\diamond p$ all of them remain nonequivalent.

Consider the matrix described in [6], pp. 402-403. Our matrix \mathfrak{M} is obtained from it by the following modification: $P\{n\} = \{2, 3, \dots, n, n+2\}$ ($n \geq 3$). By Theorem 2 of [6] (p. 402), \mathfrak{M} is a σ -regular S6-matrix. We show that none of the following is a theorem of S6: $\diamond^s p \rightarrow \diamond^t p$ ($s > t \geq 1$). We first note that $P^n 0 = \{2, 3, \dots, 2n-1, 2n+1\}$ ($n \geq 2$). We proceed by induction. $P^{n+1} 0 = P(P^n 0) = P\{2, 3, \dots, 2n-1, 2n+1\} = P\{2\} \cup [P\{4\} \cup P\{6\} \cup \dots \cup P\{2n-2\}] \cup [P\{3\} \cup P\{5\} \cup \dots \cup P\{2n+1\}] = P\{2\} \cup P\{2n-2\} \cup P\{2n+1\} = \{2, 3\} \cup \{2, 3, \dots, 2n-2, 2n\} \cup \{2, 3, \dots, 2n+1, 2n+3\} = \{2, 3, \dots, 2n+1, 2n+3\}$. Now suppose that $\vdash_{S6} \diamond^s p \rightarrow \diamond^t p$. Hence, since \mathfrak{M} is an S6-matrix, by Definitions II.17.16 [5], for $x \in M, P^s x \Rightarrow P^t x \in D$. By Theorem III.6 [5], $P^s x \leq P^t x$. Let $x = 0$. If $t = 1, \{2, 3, \dots, 2s-1, 2s+1\} = P^s 0 \leq P 0 = \{3\}$. If $t > 1, \{2, 3, \dots, 2s-1, 2s+1\} = P^s 0 \leq P^t 0 = \{2, 3, \dots, 2t-1, 2t+1\}$. By Definition II.10 [5], both are contradictions.

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