

# Dyadisk Deontisk Logik: En Härledning av Några Teorem

Daniel Rönnedal

## Abstrakt

Deontisk logik är en gren av logiken som handlar om normativa begrepp, satser, argument och system. Dyadisk deontisk logik är en typ av deontisk logik som innehåller särskilda symboler som kan användas för att analysera villkorliga normer av formen: ”Det bör vara fallet att A givet att B är fallet”, ”Det är tillåtet att A givet att B är fallet” och ”Det är förbjudet att A givet att B är fallet”. Sven Danielsson, Bengt Hansson, Bas van Fraassen, David Lewis, Frans von Kutschera och Lennart Åqvist är några av pionjärerna inom denna gren av logiken. Jag har i tidigare arbeten utvecklat en rad semantiska tablåsystem som bl.a. kan användas för att bevisa teorem och analysera och värdera argument i dyadisk deontisk logik. I den här uppsatsen visar jag hur ett av dessa system kan användas för att härleda en mängd av de axiom som presenteras av Danielsson, Hansson, van Fraassen, Lewis, von Kutschera och Åqvist.

## 1. Introduktion

Deontisk logik är en gren av logiken som handlar om normativa begrepp, satser, argument och system.<sup>1</sup> Dyadisk deontisk logik är en typ av deontisk logik som innehåller särskilda symboler som kan användas för att analysera villkorliga normer av formen: ”Det bör vara fallet att A givet att B är fallet”, ”Det är tillåtet att A givet att B är fallet” och ”Det är förbjudet att A givet att B är fallet”. Sven Danielsson (1968), Bengt Hansson (1969), Bas van Fraassen (1972), (1973), David Lewis (1973), (1974), Frans von Kutschera (1974) och Lennart Åqvist (1971), (1973), (1987) är några av pionjärerna inom denna gren av logiken. Se också Rescher (1958) och von Wright (1964). Jag har i tidigare arbeten utvecklat en rad semantiska tablåsystem som bl.a. kan användas för att bevisa teorem och analysera och värdera argument i dyadisk deontisk logik (Rönnedal (2009b); se också Rönnedal (2009) och Rönnedal (2012)). I den här uppsatsen visar jag hur ett av dessa system, ett system som kallas ”TG” i Rönnedal (2009b), kan användas för att

---

<sup>1</sup> För mer information om denna sorts logik, se t.ex. Gabbay, Harty, Parent, van der Meyden & van der Torre (red.). (2013), Hilpinen (1971), (1981), Rönnedal, (2010), (2012), Åqvist (1984), (1987), (2002). Mally (1926) och von Wright (1951) är två viktiga historiska referenser.

härleda en mängd av de axiom som presenteras av Danielsson, Hansson, van Fraassen, Lewis, von Kutschera och Åqvist.

Rönnedal (2009b) innehåller en lista på de teorem vi skall härleda i den här uppsatsen (teorem 19, del (i) och (ii)). På grund av det begränsade utrymmet var det dock inte möjligt att inkludera alla bevis i Rönnedal (2009b). En del härledningar är relativt enkla, men för att bevisa ett antal teorem krävs ett ganska stort mått av kreativitet. Jag tror därför att det är värt att publicera dessa bevis.<sup>2</sup>

## 2. Dyadisk deontisk logik

Danielsson, Hansson, van Fraassen, Lewis, von Kutschera och Åqvist använder något olika symboler, språk (några språk tillåter iteration av deontisk operatorer, några inte; några inkluderar aletiska operatorer, några inte; några innehåller komparativa värdebegrepp, några inte; antalet primitiva begrepp varierar, olika språk innehåller olika definitioner osv.), bevisteorier, och semantiska system. Dessutom använder de ibland olika namn på samma axiom, slutledningsregler, system osv. I den här uppsatsen kommer jag dock att ignorera dessa skillnader, eftersom de är relativt oväsentliga och det förenklar framställningen avsevärt.

Låt oss gå igenom den syntax, semantik och bevisteori vi använder i den här uppsatsen (för en mer utförlig framställning, se Rönnedal (2009b) eller Rönnedal (2012)).

### 2. Syntax

Språket L2 består av följande alfabet och satser.

#### 2.1. Alfabet

En mängd satsbokstäver  $p, q, r, s, p_1, q_1, r_1, s_1, p_2, q_2, r_2, s_2, \dots$

De satslogiska konnektiven  $\neg$  (negation),  $\wedge$  (konjunktion),  $\vee$  (disjunktion),  $\rightarrow$  (materiell implikation) och  $\leftrightarrow$  (materiell ekvivalens).

Tre deontiska operatorer O, P och F.

T (verum),  $\perp$  (falsum), parenteser  $(, )$  och  $[, ]$ .

Tre aletiska operatorer  $\Box$  (nödvändighet),  $\Diamond$  (möjlighet) och  $\Diamondsuit$  (omöjlighet).

---

<sup>2</sup> I Rönnedal (2009b) nämner jag några filosofiska skäl varför det är önskvärt att studera dyadisk deontisk logik. Det kanske viktigaste skälet är att vi tycks behöva någon form av dyadisk deontisk logik för att lösa Roderick M. Chisholms s.k. "contrary-to-duty" paradox (se Chisholm (1963)). (Se också Prior (1954).) Jag skall inte här ta upp detta problem; istället hänvisar jag den intresserade läsaren till Rönnedal (2012, ss. 112-118) för mer information (se också Rönnedal (2012, ss. 118-121) för ytterligare ett par skäl att vara intresserad av dyadisk deontisk logik).

## 2.2. Satser

Språket L2 består av alla satser eller välformade formler (vff) som genereras från följande villkor.

Alla satsbokstäver, T och  $\perp$  är vff.

Om A är en sats, så är  $\neg A$  en sats.

Om A och B är satser, så är  $(A \wedge B)$ ,  $(A \vee B)$ ,  $(A \rightarrow B)$  och  $(A \leftrightarrow B)$  satser.

Om A och B är vff, så är också  $O[A]B$ ,  $P[A]B$  och  $F[A]B$  vff.

Ingenting annat är en sats.

A, B, C, D... representerar godtyckliga satser i språket (inte nödvändigtvis atomära). Parenteser runt välformade formler utelämnas i regel om ingen mångtydigitet uppstår eller om den mångtydighet som uppstår är irrelevant i sammanhanget. De ”dyadiska” satserna i språket läses på följande sätt.

$O[A]B$ : Det är obligatoriskt att B givet A.

$P[A]B$ : Det är tillåtet att B givet A.

$F[A]B$ : Det är förbjudet att B givet A.

## Definitioner

$OA = O[T]A$ .  $PA = P[T]A$ .  $FA = F[T]A$ .  $O'[B]A = P[B]T \wedge O[B]A$ .  $P'[B]A = \neg O'[B] \neg A$  (eller  $O[B] \perp \vee P[B]A$ ).  $F'[B]A = \neg P'[B]A$  (eller  $O'[B] \neg A$  eller  $(P[B]T \wedge F[B]A)$ ).  $A \geq B = O[A \vee B] \perp \vee P[A \vee B]A$  (eller  $P'[A \vee B]A$ ).  $A > B = P[A \vee B]T \wedge O[A \vee B] \neg B$  (eller  $O'[A \vee B] \neg B$ ).  $A = B = O[A \vee B] \perp \vee (P[A \vee B]A \wedge P[A \vee B]B)$  (eller  $P'[A \vee B]A \wedge P'[A \vee B]B$ ). ” $A > B$ ” läses ”A är bättre än B”, ” $A \geq B$ ” läses ”A är minst lika bra som B”, och ” $A = B$ ” läses ”A är lika bra som B”.

## Semantik

I Rönnedal (2009b) introduceras två typer av semantik. Vi använder exakt samma semantik i den här uppsatsen. De utvidgade ramarna och modellerna innehåller en preferensrelation mellan möjliga världar. Den intuitiva tanken är att det är sant att det är obligatoriskt att A givet B ( $O[B]A$ ) om och endast om A är sann i alla de bästa B-världarna, där en B-värld är en möjlig värld i vilken B är sann. Det är sant att det är tillåtet att A givet B ( $P[B]A$ ) om och endast om A är sann i åtminstone en av de bästa B-världarna. Och det är sant att det är förbjudet att A givet B ( $F[B]A$ ) om och endast om A inte är sann i någon av de bästa B-världarna.

## Bevisteori

Vi använder exakt samma bevisteori i den här uppsatsen som i Rönnedal (2009b) och (2012). Denna teori bygger på s.k. semantiska tablåer. Om vi vill bevisa en sats A, så skapar vi en semantisk tablå för negationen av A. Om alla grenar i denna tablå är slutna, så är A giltig. Intuitivt innebär detta att antagandet att A är falsk leder till en motsägelse, varför A måste vara sann. Vi använder genomgående systemet TG i våra bevis. Detta är det starkaste systemet som beskrivs i Rönnedal (2009b) och det innehåller alla tablåregler som presenteras i denna uppsats.<sup>3</sup>

Låt oss nu gå igenom ett antal system och sedan visa att alla satser i dessa system kan bevisas i TG.

## Von Kutschera

VK0.1	$P[B]A \leftrightarrow \neg O[B]\neg A$
VK1	$O[A]A$
VK2	$O[\neg A]A \rightarrow O[B]A$
VK3	$(O[\neg(A \rightarrow B)](A \rightarrow B) \wedge O[C]A) \rightarrow O[C]B$
VK4	$(O[B]A \wedge O[B]C) \rightarrow O[B](A \wedge C)$
VK5	$\neg O[A] \neg B \rightarrow (O[A \wedge B]C \leftrightarrow O[A](B \rightarrow C))$
VK6	$O[\neg A]A \rightarrow A$

## DFL

Definitioner

$$\begin{array}{ll} O'[B]A =df P[B]T \wedge O[B]A & O[B]A \leftrightarrow P'[B]\perp \vee O'[B]A \\ P'[B]A =df O[B]\perp \vee P[B]A & P'[B]A \leftrightarrow O'[B]T \wedge P'[B]A \end{array}$$

DFL-0.1.	$P'[B]A \leftrightarrow \neg O'[B]\neg A$
DFL-1.	$O'[B]A \rightarrow P'[B]A$
DFL-2.	$O'[B](A \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (O'[B]A \rightarrow O'[B]C)$
DFL-3.	$O'[B]A \rightarrow \Box O'[B]A$
DFL-4.	$\Box A \rightarrow (P'[B]\perp \vee O'[B]A)$
DFL- $\alpha$ 0.	$\Box(A \leftrightarrow B) \rightarrow (O'[A]C \leftrightarrow O'[B]C)$
DFL- $\alpha$ 1.	$P'[A]\perp \vee O'[A]A$
DFL- $\alpha$ 2.	$(P'[A \wedge B]\perp \vee O'[A \wedge B]C) \rightarrow (P'[A]\perp \vee O'[A](B \rightarrow C))$
DFL- $\alpha$ 3.	$\Diamond A \rightarrow O'[A]T$
DFL- $\alpha$ 4.	$(O'[A]T \wedge P'[A]B) \rightarrow ((P'[A]\perp \vee O'[A](B \rightarrow C)) \rightarrow (P'[A \wedge B]\perp \vee O'[A \wedge B]C))$

<sup>3</sup> För mer information om tablåmetoden, se t.ex. Beth (1955), (1959), D'Agostino, Gabbay, Hähnle & Posegga (red.) (1999), Fitting (1972), (1983), (1999), Jeffrey (1967), Kripke (1959), Priest (2008), Rönnedal (2009), (2009b), (2012), Smullyan (1963), (1965), (1966), (1968).

### Lewis

Definitioner

$$O'[B]A = df P[B]\top \wedge O[B]A$$

$$P'[B]A = df O[B]\perp \vee P[B]A$$

- Lw1.  $P'[C]A \leftrightarrow \neg O'[C]\neg A$
- Lw2.  $O'[C](A \wedge B) \leftrightarrow (O'[C]A \wedge O'[C]B)$
- Lw3.  $O'[C]A \rightarrow P'[C]A$
- Lw4.  $O'[C]\top \rightarrow O'[C]C$
- Lw5.  $O'[C]\top \rightarrow O'[B \vee C]\top$
- Lw6.  $(O'[B]A \wedge O'[C]A) \rightarrow O'[B \vee C]A$
- Lw7.  $(P'[C]\perp \wedge O'[B \vee C]A) \rightarrow O'[B]A$
- Lw8.  $(P'[B \vee C]B \wedge O'[B \vee C]A) \rightarrow O'[B]A$
- Lw9.  $O[\top]\top$
- Lw10.  $A \rightarrow O'[A]\top$
- Lw11.  $O'[A]\top \rightarrow P'[P'[A]\perp]\perp$
- Lw12.  $O'[B]A \rightarrow P'[\neg O'[B]A]\perp$
- Lw13.  $P'[B]A \rightarrow P'[\neg P'[B]A]\perp$

### Van Fraassen

Definitioner

$$O'[B]A = df P[B]\top \wedge O[B]A$$

$$P'[B]A = df O[B]\perp \vee P[B]A$$

- vF1.  $P'[B]A \leftrightarrow \neg O'[B]\neg A$
- vF2.  $O'[B](A \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (O'[B]A \rightarrow O'[B]C) (= DFL-2).$
- vF3.  $O'[B]A \rightarrow P'[B]A (= Lw3).$
- vF4.  $O'[A]B \rightarrow O'[A](B \wedge A)$
- vF5.  $O'[A \vee B]\neg B \rightarrow (O'[B \vee C]\neg C \rightarrow O'[A \vee C]\neg C)$
- vF6.  $P'[A \vee B]A \rightarrow (O'[B \vee C]\neg C \rightarrow O'[A \vee C]\neg C)$
- vF7.  $O'[A \vee B]\neg B \rightarrow (P'[B \vee C]B \rightarrow O'[A \vee C]\neg C)$
  
- G1.  $O[A]\perp \rightarrow \square \neg A$
- G2.  $P[A]B \rightarrow (P[A \wedge B]C \rightarrow P[A](B \wedge C))$
- G3.  $O[A \vee B]\neg B \rightarrow O[A \vee B \vee C]\neg B$
- G4.  $(O[A \vee B]\neg B \wedge P[B \vee C]B) \rightarrow O[A \vee B \vee C]\neg C$
- G5.  $P[A \vee B]A \rightarrow P[A \vee B \vee C]\top$
- G6.  $P[A \vee B]A \rightarrow P[A \vee C]\top$
- G7.  $(P[A \vee B]\top \wedge O[A \vee B]\neg B) \rightarrow P[A \vee B]A$

### Von Kutscheras system

VK0.1  $P[B]A \leftrightarrow \neg O[B]\neg A$

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| $(1) \neg(P[B]A \leftrightarrow \neg O[B]\neg A), 0$<br>$\swarrow \quad \searrow$<br>$(2) P[B]A, 0 [1, \neg\leftrightarrow]$<br>$(4) \neg\neg O[B]\neg A, 0 [1, \neg\leftrightarrow]$<br>$(6) O[B]\neg A, 0 [4, \neg\neg]$<br>$(8) 0r_{B1} [2, P]$<br>$(10) A, 1 [2, P]$<br>$(12) \neg A, 1 [6, 8, O]$<br>$(14) * [10, 12]$ | $(3) \neg P[B]A, 0 [1, \neg\leftrightarrow]$<br>$(5) \neg O[B]\neg A, 0 [1, \neg\leftrightarrow]$<br>$(7) O[B]\neg A, 0 [3, \neg P]$<br>$(9) P[B]\neg\neg A, 0 [5, \neg O]$<br>$(11) 0r_{B1} [9, P]$<br>$(13) \neg\neg A, 1 [9, P]$<br>$(15) \neg A, 1 [7, 11, O]$<br>$(16) * [13, 15]$ |
|---|---|

VK1  $O[A]A$

- $$\begin{aligned} (1) &\neg O[A]A, 0 \\ (2) &P[A]\neg A, 0 [1, \neg O] \\ (3) &0r_{A1} [2, P] \\ (4) &\neg A, 1 [2, P] \\ (5) &A, 1 [3, T\alpha 1] \\ (6) &* [4, 5] \end{aligned}$$

VK2  $O[\neg A]A \rightarrow O[B]A$

- $$\begin{aligned} (1) &\neg(O[\neg A]A \rightarrow O[B]A), 0 \\ (2) &O[\neg A]A, 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow] \\ (3) &\neg O[B]A, 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow] \\ (4) &P[B]\neg A, 0 [3, \neg O] \\ (5) &0r_{B1} [4, P] \\ (6) &\neg A, 1 [4, P] \\ (7) &0r_{A2} [6, T\alpha 3] \\ (8) &A, 2 [2, 7, O] \\ (9) &\neg A, 2 [7, T\alpha 1] \\ (10) &* [8, 9] \end{aligned}$$

VK3  $(O[\neg(A \rightarrow B)](A \rightarrow B) \wedge O[C]A) \rightarrow O[C]B$

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| $(1) \neg((O[\neg(A \rightarrow B)](A \rightarrow B) \wedge O[C]A) \rightarrow O[C]B), 0$<br>$(2) (O[\neg(A \rightarrow B)](A \rightarrow B) \wedge O[C]A) [1, \neg\rightarrow]$<br>$(3) \neg O[C]B, 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$<br>$(4) O[\neg(A \rightarrow B)](A \rightarrow B), 0 [2, \wedge]$<br>$(5) O[C]A, 0 [2, \wedge]$<br>$(6) P[C]\neg B, 0 [3, \neg O]$<br>$(7) 0r_{C1} [6, P]$<br>$(8) \neg B, 1 [6, P]$<br>$(9) A, 1 [5, 7, O]$<br>$\swarrow \quad \searrow$<br>$(10) \neg(A \rightarrow B), 1 [CUT]$<br>$(12) 0r_{\neg(A \rightarrow B)2} [10, T\alpha 3]$<br>$(13) A \rightarrow B, 2 [4, 12, O]$<br>$(16) \neg(A \rightarrow B), 2 [12, T\alpha 1]$<br>$(19) * [13, 16]$ | $(11) A \rightarrow B, 1 [CUT]$<br>$\swarrow \quad \searrow$<br>$(14) \neg A, 1 [11, \rightarrow]$<br>$(17) * [9, 14]$<br>$(15) B, 1 [11, \rightarrow]$<br>$(18) * [8, 15]$ |
|---|---|

## Dyadisk Deontisk Logik

VK4  $(O[B]A \wedge O[B]C) \rightarrow O[B](A \wedge C)$

- (1)  $\neg((O[B]A \wedge O[B]C) \rightarrow O[B](A \wedge C)), 0$
- (2)  $O[B]A \wedge O[B]C, 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (3)  $\neg O[B](A \wedge C), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (4)  $O[B]A, 0 [2, \wedge]$
- (5)  $O[B]C, 0 [2, \wedge]$
- (6)  $P[B] \neg(A \wedge C), 0 [3, \neg O]$
- (7)  $0r_{B1} [6, P]$
- (8)  $\neg(A \wedge C), 1 [6, P]$
- (9)  $A, 1 [4, 7, O]$
- (10)  $C, 1 [5, 7, O]$
- $\swarrow$
- (11)  $\neg A, 1 [8, \neg\wedge]$
- (12)  $\neg C, 1 [8, \neg\wedge]$
- $\searrow$
- (13) \* [9, 11]
- (14) \* [10, 12]

VK5  $\neg O[A] \neg B \rightarrow (O[A \wedge B]C \leftrightarrow O[A](B \rightarrow C))$

- (1)  $\neg(\neg O[A] \neg B \rightarrow (O[A \wedge B]C \leftrightarrow O[A](B \rightarrow C))), 0$
- (2)  $\neg O[A] \neg B, 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (3)  $\neg(O[A \wedge B]C \leftrightarrow O[A](B \rightarrow C)), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$
- $\swarrow$
- (4)  $O[A \wedge B]C, 0 [3, \neg\leftrightarrow]$
- (5)  $\neg O[A \wedge B]C, 0 [3, \neg\leftrightarrow]$
- (6)  $\neg O[A](B \rightarrow C), 0 [3, \neg\leftrightarrow]$
- (7)  $O[A](B \rightarrow C), 0 [3, \neg\leftrightarrow]$
- (8)  $P[A] \neg(B \rightarrow C), 0 [6, \neg O]$
- (9)  $P[A] \neg B, 0 [2, \neg O]$
- (10)  $0r_A 1 [8, P]$
- (11)  $P[A \wedge B] \neg C, 0 [5, \neg O]$
- (12)  $\neg(B \rightarrow C), 1 [8, P]$
- (13)  $0r_A 1 [9, P]$
- (14)  $B, 1 [12, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (15)  $\neg B, 1 [9, P]$
- (16)  $\neg C, 1 [12, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (17)  $B, 1 [15, \neg\neg]$
- (18)  $0r_{A \wedge B} 1 [10, 14, T\alpha 2]$
- (19)  $0r_{A \wedge B} 2 [11, P]$
- (20)  $C, 1 [4, 18, O]$
- (21)  $\neg C, 2 [11, P]$
- (22) \* [16, 20]
- (23)  $0r_A 2 [13, 17, 19, T\alpha 4]$
- (24)  $B, 2 [13, 17, 19, T\alpha 4]$
- (25)  $B \rightarrow C, 2 [7, 23, O]$
- $\swarrow$
- (26)  $\neg B, 2 [25, \rightarrow]$
- (27)  $C, 2 [25, \rightarrow]$
- $\searrow$
- (28) \* [24, 26]
- (29) \* [21, 27]

VK6  $O[\neg A]A \rightarrow A$

- (1)  $\neg(O[\neg A]A \rightarrow A), 0$
- (2)  $O[\neg A]A, 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (3)  $\neg A, 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (4)  $0r_{\neg A} 1 [3, T\alpha 3]$
- (5)  $A, 1 [2, 4, O]$
- (6)  $\neg A, 1 [4, T\alpha 1]$
- (7) \* [5, 6]

**Systemet DFL**

Definition  $O[B]A \leftrightarrow P'[B]\perp \vee O'[B]A =$   
 $O[B]A \leftrightarrow ((O[B]\perp \vee P[B]\perp) \vee (P[B]\top \wedge O[B]A))$

Vänster till höger

- (1)  $\neg(O[B]A \rightarrow ((O[B]\perp \vee P[B]\perp) \vee (P[B]\top \wedge O[B]A)))$ , 0
  - (2)  $O[B]A$ , 0 [1,  $\neg\rightarrow$ ]
  - (3)  $\neg((O[B]\perp \vee P[B]\perp) \vee (P[B]\top \wedge O[B]A))$ , 0 [1,  $\neg\rightarrow$ ]
    - (4)  $\neg(O[B]\perp \vee P[B]\perp)$ , 0 [3,  $\neg\neg$ ]
      - (5)  $\neg(P[B]\top \wedge O[B]A)$ , 0 [3,  $\neg\neg$ ]
        - (6)  $\neg O[B]\perp$ , 0 [4,  $\neg\neg$ ]
          - (7)  $\neg P[B]\perp$ , 0 [4,  $\neg\neg$ ]
            - ↙      ↘
    - (8)  $\neg P[B]\top$ , 0 [5,  $\neg\wedge$ ]      (9)  $\neg O[B]A$ , 0 [5,  $\neg\wedge$ ]
      - (10)  $P[B]\neg\perp$ , 0 [6,  $\neg O$ ]      (11) \* [2, 9]
      - (12)  $O[B]\neg\top$ , 0 [8,  $\neg P$ ]
        - (13)  $0r_B 1$  [10, P]
        - (14)  $\neg\perp$ , 1 [10, P]
        - (15)  $\neg\top$ , 1 [12, 13, O]
        - (16) \* [15]

Höger till vänster

- (1)  $\neg(((O[B]\perp \vee P[B]\perp) \vee (P[B]\top \wedge O[B]A)) \rightarrow O[B]A)$ , 0
  - (2)  $(O[B]\perp \vee P[B]\perp) \vee (P[B]\top \wedge O[B]A)$ , 0 [1,  $\neg\rightarrow$ ]
    - (3)  $\neg O[B]A$ , 0 [1,  $\neg\rightarrow$ ]
      - (4)  $P[B]\neg A$ , 0 [3,  $\neg O$ ]
        - (5)  $0r_B 1$  [4, P]
        - (6)  $\neg A$ , 1 [4, P]
          - ↙      ↘
  - (7)  $O[B]\perp \vee P[B]\perp$  [2,  $\vee$ ]      (8)  $P[B]\top \wedge O[B]A$ , 0 [2,  $\vee$ ]
    - ↙      ↘
    - (9)  $P[B]\top$ , 0 [8,  $\wedge$ ]
  - (10)  $O[B]\perp$ , 0 [7,  $\vee$ ]      (11)  $P[B]\perp$ , 0 [7,  $\vee$ ]      (12)  $O[B]A$ , 0 [8,  $\wedge$ ]
    - (13)  $\perp$ , 1 [5, 10, O]      (14)  $0r_B 2$  [11, P]      (15)  $A$ , 1 [5, 12, O]
    - (16) \* [13]      (17)  $\perp$ , 2 [11, P]      (18) \* [6, 15]
      - (19) \* [17]

Definition  $P[B]A \leftrightarrow O'[B]T \wedge P'[B]A =$   
 $P[B]A \leftrightarrow ((P[B]T \wedge O[B]T) \wedge (O[B]\perp \vee P[B]A))$

Vänster till höger

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (1) $\neg(P[B]A \rightarrow ((P[B]T \wedge O[B]T) \wedge (O[B]\perp \vee P[B]A)))$ , 0 | (2) $P[B]A, 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$                 |
| (3) $\neg((P[B]T \wedge O[B]T) \wedge (O[B]\perp \vee P[B]A)), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$ |   |
|  | ↙      ↘  |
| (4) $\neg(P[B]T \wedge O[B]T), 0 [3, \neg\wedge]$                                      | (5) $\neg(O[B]\perp \vee P[B]A), 0 [3, \neg\wedge]$ |
| ↙      ↘   |   |
| (7) $\neg P[B]T, 0$  | (8) $\neg O[B]T, 0 [4, \neg\wedge]$                 |
| (10) $O[B]\neg T, 0 [7]$   | (11) $P[B]\neg T, 0 [8, \neg O]$                    |
| (13) $0r_B 1 [2, P]$   | (14) $0r_B 1 [11, P]$                               |
| (15) $A, 1 [2, P]$   | (16) $\neg T, 1 [11, P]$                            |
| (17) $\neg T, 1 [10, 13]$  | (18) * [16]   |
| (19) * [17]  |   |

Höger till vänster

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) $\neg(((P[B]T \wedge O[B]T) \wedge (O[B]\perp \vee P[B]A)) \rightarrow P[B]A), 0$ |   |
| (2) $(P[B]T \wedge O[B]T) \wedge (O[B]\perp \vee P[B]A), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$      |   |
|   | (3) $\neg P[B]A, 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$  |
|   | (4) $P[B]T \wedge O[B]T, 0 [2, \wedge]$   |
|   | (5) $O[B]\perp \vee P[B]A, 0 [2, \wedge]$ |
|   | (6) $P[B]T, 0 [4, \wedge]$                |
|   | (7) $O[B]T, 0 [4, \wedge]$                |
|   | (8) $O[B]\neg A, 0 [3, \neg P]$           |
|   | ↙      ↘                                  |
| (9) $O[B]\perp, 0 [5, \vee]$  | (10) $P[B]A, 0 [5, \vee]$                 |
| (11) $0r_B 1 [6, P]$  | (12) $0r_B 1 [10, P]$                     |
| (13) $T, 1 [6, P]$  | (14) $A, 1 [10, P]$                       |
| (15) $\perp, 1 [9, 11, O]$  | (16) $\neg A, 1 [8, 12, O]$               |
| (17) * [15]   | (18) * [14, 16]                           |

$$\text{DFL-0.1. } P'[B]A \leftrightarrow \neg O'[B]\neg A = \\ (O[B]\perp \vee P[B]A) \leftrightarrow \neg(P[B]\top \wedge O[B]\neg A)$$

Vänster till höger

- (1)  $\neg((O[B]\perp \vee P[B]A) \rightarrow \neg(P[B]\top \wedge O[B]\neg A)), 0$
- (2)  $O[B]\perp \vee P[B]A, 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (3)  $\neg\neg(P[B]\top \wedge O[B]\neg A), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (4)  $P[B]\top \wedge O[B]\neg A, 0 [3, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (5)  $P[B]\top, 0 [4, \wedge]$
- (6)  $O[B]\neg A, 0 [4, \wedge]$
- (7)  $0r_B1 [5, P]$
- (8)  $\top, 1 [5, P]$
- ↖ ↘
- (9)  $O[B]\perp, 0 [2, \vee]$
- (10)  $P[B]A, 0 [2, \vee]$
- (11)  $\perp, 1 [7, 9, O]$
- (12)  $0r_B2 [10, P]$
- (13) \* [11]
- (14)  $A, 2 [10, P]$
- (15)  $\neg A, 2 [6, 12, O]$
- (16) \* [14, 15]

Höger till vänster

- (1)  $\neg(\neg(P[B]\top \wedge O[B]\neg A) \rightarrow (O[B]\perp \vee P[B]A)), 0$
- (2)  $\neg(P[B]\top \wedge O[B]\neg A), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (3)  $\neg(O[B]\perp \vee P[B]A), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (4)  $\neg O[B]\perp, 0 [3, \neg\vee]$
- (5)  $\neg P[B]A, 0 [3, \neg\vee]$
- (6)  $P[B]\neg\perp, 0 [4, \neg O]$
- (7)  $O[B]\neg A, 0 [5, \neg P]$
- ↖ ↘
- (8)  $\neg P[B]\top, 0 [2, \neg\wedge]$
- (9)  $\neg O[B]\neg A, 0 [2, \neg\wedge]$
- (10)  $O[B]\neg\top, 0 [8, \neg P]$
- (11)  $P[B]\neg\neg A, 0 [9, \neg O]$
- (12)  $0r_B1 [6, P]$
- (13)  $0r_B1 [11, P]$
- (14)  $\neg\perp, 1 [6, P]$
- (15)  $\neg\neg A, 1 [11, P]$
- (16)  $\neg\top, 1 [10, 12, O]$
- (17)  $\neg A, 1 [7, 13, O]$
- (18) \* [16]
- (19) \* [15, 17]

DFL-1.  $O'[B]A \rightarrow P'[B]A =$   
 $(P[B]T \wedge O[B]A) \rightarrow (O[B]\perp \vee P[B]A)$

- (1)  $\neg((P[B]T \wedge O[B]A) \rightarrow (O[B]\perp \vee P[B]A)), 0$
- (2)  $P[B]T \wedge O[B]A, 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (3)  $\neg(O[B]\perp \vee P[B]A), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$ 
  - (4)  $P[B]T, 0 [2, \wedge]$
  - (5)  $O[B]A, 0 [2, \wedge]$
  - (6)  $\neg O[B]\perp, 0 [3, \neg\vee]$
  - (7)  $\neg P[B]A, 0 [3, \neg\vee]$
  - (8)  $O[B]\neg A, 0 [7, \neg P]$ 
    - (9)  $0r_B 1 [4, P]$
    - (10)  $T, 1 [4, P]$
  - (11)  $A, 1 [5, 9, O]$
  - (12)  $\neg A, 1 [8, 9, O]$
  - (13) \* [11, 12]

Notera att denna sats, liksom för övrigt flera andra satser, kan bevisas redan i det svagaste dyadiska systemet DDL (plus relevanta definitioner).

DFL-2.  $O'[B](A \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (O'[B]A \rightarrow O'[B]C) =$   
 $(P[B]T \wedge O[B](A \rightarrow C)) \rightarrow ((P[B]T \wedge O[B]A) \rightarrow (P[B]T \wedge O[B]C))$

- (1)  $\neg((P[B]T \wedge O[B](A \rightarrow C)) \rightarrow ((P[B]T \wedge O[B]A) \rightarrow (P[B]T \wedge O[B]C))), 0$
- (2)  $P[B]T \wedge O[B](A \rightarrow C), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (3)  $\neg((P[B]T \wedge O[B]A) \rightarrow (P[B]T \wedge O[B]C)), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$ 
  - (4)  $P[B]T \wedge O[B]A, 0 [3, \neg\rightarrow]$
  - (5)  $\neg(P[B]T \wedge O[B]C), 0 [3, \neg\rightarrow]$ 
    - (6)  $P[B]T, 0 [2, \wedge]$
    - (7)  $O[B](A \rightarrow C), 2, \wedge]$
    - (8)  $P[B]T, 0 [4, \wedge]$
    - (9)  $O[B]A, 0 [4, \wedge]$ 
      - ↙      ↘
  - (10)  $\neg P[B]T, 0 [5, \neg\wedge]$ 
    - (11)  $\neg O[B]C, 0 [5, \neg\wedge]$
    - (12) \* [6, 10]
      - (13)  $P[B]\neg C, 0 [11, \neg O]$ 
        - (14)  $0r_B 1 [13, P]$
        - (15)  $\neg C, 1 [13, P]$
        - (16)  $A \rightarrow C, 1 [7, 14, O]$
        - (17)  $A, 1 [9, 14, O]$
        - (18)  $C, 1 [16, 17, MP]$
        - (19) \* [15, 18]

DFL-3.  $O'[B]A \rightarrow \square O'[B]A =$   
 $(P[B]\top \wedge O[B]A) \rightarrow \square(P[B]\top \wedge O[B]A)$

- (1)  $\neg((P[B]\top \wedge O[B]A) \rightarrow \square(P[B]\top \wedge O[B]A)), 0$
- (2)  $P[B]\top \wedge O[B]A, 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (3)  $\neg\square(P[B]\top \wedge O[B]A), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (4)  $P[B]\top, 0 [2, \wedge]$
- (5)  $O[B]A, 0 [2, \wedge]$
- (6)  $\diamond \neg(P[B]\top \wedge O[B]A), 0 [3, \neg\square]$
- (7)  $\neg(P[B]\top \wedge O[B]A), 1 [6, \diamond]$
- ↙      ↘
- (8)  $\neg P[B]\top, 1 [7, \neg\wedge]$
- (9)  $\neg O[B]A, 1 [7, \neg\wedge]$
- (10)  $O[B]\neg\top, 1 [8, \neg P]$
- (11)  $P[B]\neg A, 1 [9, \neg O]$
- (12)  $0r_B 2 [4, P]$
- (13)  $1r_B 2 [11, P]$
- (14)  $\top, 2 [4, P]$
- (15)  $\neg A, 2 [11, P]$
- (16)  $1r_B 2 [12, Ta6]$
- (17)  $0r_B 2 [13, Ta6]$
- (18)  $\neg\top, 2 [10, 16, O]$
- (19)  $A, 2 [5, 17, O]$
- (20) \* [18]
- (21) \* [15, 19]

DFL-4.  $\square A \rightarrow (P'[B]\perp \vee O'[B]A) =$   
 $\square A \rightarrow ((O[B]\perp \vee P[B]\perp) \vee (P[B]\top \wedge O[B]A))$

- (1)  $\neg(\square A \rightarrow ((O[B]\perp \vee P[B]\perp) \vee (P[B]\top \wedge O[B]A)), 0$
- (2)  $\square A, 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (3)  $\neg((O[B]\perp \vee P[B]\perp) \vee (P[B]\top \wedge O[B]A)), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (4)  $\neg(O[B]\perp \vee P[B]\perp), 0 [3, \neg\vee]$
- (5)  $\neg(P[B]\top \wedge O[B]A), 0 [3, \neg\vee]$
- (6)  $\neg O[B]\perp, 0 [4, \neg\vee]$
- (7)  $\neg P[B]\perp, 0 [4, \neg\vee]$
- (8)  $P[B]\neg\perp, 0 [6, \neg O]$
- ↙      ↘
- (9)  $\neg P[B]\top, 0 [5, \neg\wedge]$
- (10)  $\neg O[B]A, 0 [5, \neg\wedge]$
- (11)  $O[B]\neg\top, 0 [9, \neg P]$
- (12)  $P[B]\neg A, 0 [10, \neg O]$
- (13)  $0r_B 1 [8, P]$
- (14)  $0r_B 1 [12, P]$
- (15)  $\neg\perp, 1 [8, P]$
- (16)  $\neg A, 1 [12, P]$
- (17)  $\neg\top, 1 [11, 13, O]$
- (18)  $A, 1 [2, \square]$
- (19) \* [17]
- (20) \* [16, 18]

Dyadisk Deontisk Logik

$$\text{DFL-}\alpha 0. \square(A \leftrightarrow B) \rightarrow (O'[A]C \leftrightarrow O'[B]C) = \\ \square(A \leftrightarrow B) \rightarrow ((P[A]\top \wedge O[A]C) \leftrightarrow (P[B]\top \wedge O[B]C))$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\neg(\square(A \leftrightarrow B) \rightarrow ((P[A]\top \wedge O[A]C) \leftrightarrow (P[B]\top \wedge O[B]C))), 0 \\
\square(A \leftrightarrow B), 0 \\
\neg((P[A]\top \wedge O[A]C) \leftrightarrow (P[B]\top \wedge O[B]C)), 0 \\
\square(A \leftrightarrow B) \rightarrow (O[A]C \leftrightarrow O[B]C), 0 \\
O[A]C \leftrightarrow O[B]C, 0 \\
\swarrow \qquad \searrow \\
P[A]\top \wedge O[A]C, 0 & \neg(P[A]\top \wedge O[A]C), 0 \\
\neg(P[B]\top \wedge O[B]C), 0 & P[B]\top \wedge O[B]C, 0 \\
P[A]\top, 0 & P[B]\top, 0 \\
O[A]C, 0 & O[B]C, 0 \\
\swarrow \qquad \searrow & \swarrow \qquad \searrow \\
O[A]C, 0 & \neg O[A]C, 0 & O[A]C, 0 & \neg O[A]C, 0 \\
O[B]C, 0 & * & O[B]C, 0 & \neg O[B]C, 0 \\
\swarrow \qquad \searrow & \swarrow \qquad \searrow & \swarrow \qquad \searrow & * \\
\neg P[B]\top, 0 & \neg O[B]C, 0 & \neg P[A]\top, 0 & \neg O[A]C, 0 \\
O[B]\dashv T, 0 & * & O[A]\dashv T, 0 & * \\
0r_A1 & 0r_B1 \\
T, 1 & T, 1 \\
O[A]\dashv T, 0 & O[B]\dashv T, 0 \\
\neg T, 1 & \neg T, 1 \\
* & * 
\end{array}$$

$$\text{DFL-}\alpha 1. P'[A]\perp \vee O'[A]A = \\ (O[A]\perp \vee P[A]\perp) \vee (P[A]\top \wedge O[A]A) \\
(1) \neg((O[A]\perp \vee P[A]\perp) \vee (P[A]\top \wedge O[A]A)), 0 \\
(2) \neg(O[A]\perp \vee P[A]\perp), 0 [1, \neg\vee] \\
(3) \neg(P[A]\top \wedge O[A]A), 0 [1, \neg\vee] \\
(4) \neg O[A]\perp, 0 [2, \neg\vee] \\
(5) \neg P[A]\perp, 0 [2, \neg\vee] \\
(6) P[A]\dashv \perp, 0 [4, \neg O] \\
\swarrow \qquad \searrow \\
(7) \neg P[A]\top, 0 [3, \neg\wedge] & (8) \neg O[A]A, 0 [3, \neg\wedge] \\
(9) O[A]\dashv T, 0 [7, \neg P] & (10) P[A]\dashv A, 0 [8, \neg O] \\
(11) 0r_A1 [6, P] & (12) 0r_A1 [10, P] \\
(13) \neg \perp, 1 [6, P] & (14) \neg A, 1 [10, P] \\
(15) \neg T, 1 [9, 11, O] & (16) A, 1 [12, Ta1] \\
(17) * [15] & (18) * [14, 16]
\end{array}$$

$\text{DFL-}\alpha 2. (P'[A \wedge B] \perp \vee O'[A \wedge B]C) \rightarrow (P'[A] \perp \vee O'[A](B \rightarrow C)) = ((O[A \wedge B] \perp \vee P[A \wedge B] \perp) \vee (P[A \wedge B]T \wedge O[A \wedge B]C)) \rightarrow ((O[A] \perp \vee P[A] \perp) \vee (P[A]T \wedge O[A](B \rightarrow C)))$

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| $(1) \neg(((O[A \wedge B] \perp \vee P[A \wedge B] \perp) \vee (P[A \wedge B]T \wedge O[A \wedge B]C)) \rightarrow ((O[A] \perp \vee P[A] \perp) \vee (P[A]T \wedge O[A](B \rightarrow C)))), 0$<br>$(2) (O[A \wedge B] \perp \vee P[A \wedge B] \perp) \vee (P[A \wedge B]T \wedge O[A \wedge B]C), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$<br>$(3) \neg((O[A] \perp \vee P[A] \perp) \vee (P[A]T \wedge O[A](B \rightarrow C))), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$<br>$(4) \neg(O[A] \perp \vee P[A] \perp), 0 [3, \neg\neg]$<br>$(5) \neg(P[A]T \wedge O[A](B \rightarrow C)), 0 [3, \neg\neg]$<br>$\swarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \searrow$ | $(6) \neg P[A]T, 0 [5, \neg\wedge]$<br>$(7) \neg O[A](B \rightarrow C), 0 [5, \neg\wedge]$<br>$(8) O[A] \neg T, 0 [6, \neg P]$<br>$(9) P[A] \neg (B \rightarrow C), 0 [7, \neg O]$<br>$(10) \neg O[A] \perp, 0 [4, \neg\neg]$<br>$(11) 0r_A 1 [9, P]$<br>$(12) \neg P[A] \perp, 0 [4, \neg\neg]$<br>$(13) \neg(B \rightarrow C), 1 [9, P]$<br>$(14) P[A] \perp, 0 [10, \neg O]$<br>$(15) B, 1 [13, \neg\rightarrow]$<br>$(16) 0r_A 1 [14, P]$<br>$(17) \neg C, 1 [13, \neg\rightarrow]$<br>$(18) \neg \perp, 1 [14, P]$<br>$(19) 0r_{A \wedge B} 1 [11, 15, \text{Ta2}]$<br>$(20) \neg T, 1 [8, 16, O]$<br>$\swarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \searrow$<br>$(21) * [20]$<br>$(22) O[A \wedge B] \perp \vee P[A \wedge B] \perp, 0$<br>$\swarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \searrow$<br>$(23) P[A \wedge B]T \wedge O[A \wedge B]C, 0 [2, \vee]$<br>$(24) O[A \wedge B] \perp$<br>$(25) P[A \wedge B] \perp, 0 [22, \vee]$<br>$(26) P[A \wedge B]T, 0 [23, \wedge]$<br>$(27) \perp, 1 [19, 24, O]$<br>$(28) 0r_{A \wedge B} 2 [25, P]$<br>$(29) O[A \wedge B]C, 0 [23, \wedge]$<br>$(30) * [27]$<br>$(31) \perp, 2 [25, P]$<br>$(32) C, 1 [19, 29, O]$<br>$(33) * [31]$<br>$(34) * [17, 32]$ |
|--|--|

$\text{DFL-}\alpha 3. \diamond A \rightarrow O'[A]T =$   
 $\diamond A \rightarrow (P[A]T \wedge O[A]T)$

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| $(1) \neg(\diamond A \rightarrow (P[A]T \wedge O[A]T)), 0$<br>$(2) \diamond A, 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$<br>$(3) \neg(P[A]T \wedge O[A]T), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$<br>$\swarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \searrow$ | $(4) \neg P[A]T, 0 [3, \neg\wedge]$<br>$(5) \neg O[A]T, 0 [3, \neg\wedge]$<br>$(6) O[A] \neg T, 0 [4, \neg P]$<br>$(7) P[A] \neg T, 0 [5, \neg O]$<br>$(8) A, 1 [2, \diamond]$<br>$(9) 0r_A 1 [7, P]$<br>$(10) 0r_A 2 [8, \text{Ta3}]$<br>$(11) \neg T, 1 [7, P]$<br>$(12) \neg T, 2 [6, 10, O]$<br>$(13) * [11]$<br>$(14) * [12]$ |
|--|--|

## Dyadisk Deontisk Logik

- DFL- $\alpha 4$ .  $(O'[A]T \wedge P'[A]B) \rightarrow ((P'[A]\perp \vee O'[A](B \rightarrow C)) \rightarrow (P'[A \wedge B]\perp \vee O'[A \wedge B]C)) =$
- $((P[A]T \wedge O[A]T) \wedge (O[A]\perp \vee P[A]B)) \rightarrow (((O[A]\perp \vee P[A]\perp) \vee (P[A]T \wedge O[A](B \rightarrow C))) \rightarrow ((O[A \wedge B]\perp \vee P[A \wedge B]\perp) \vee (P[A \wedge B]T \wedge O[A \wedge B]C)))$
- (1)  $\neg(((P[A]T \wedge O[A]T) \wedge (O[A]\perp \vee P[A]B)) \rightarrow (((O[A]\perp \vee P[A]\perp) \vee (P[A]T \wedge O[A](B \rightarrow C))) \rightarrow ((O[A \wedge B]\perp \vee P[A \wedge B]\perp) \vee (P[A \wedge B]T \wedge O[A \wedge B]C))), 0$
- (2)  $((P[A]T \wedge O[A]T) \wedge (O[A]\perp \vee P[A]B)), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (3)  $\neg(((O[A]\perp \vee P[A]\perp) \vee (P[A]T \wedge O[A](B \rightarrow C))) \rightarrow ((O[A \wedge B]\perp \vee P[A \wedge B]\perp) \vee (P[A \wedge B]T \wedge O[A \wedge B]C))), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (4)  $P[A]T \wedge O[A]T, 0 [2, \wedge]$
- (5)  $O[A]\perp \vee P[A]B, 0 [2, \wedge]$
- (6)  $((O[A]\perp \vee P[A]\perp) \vee (P[A]T \wedge O[A](B \rightarrow C))), 0 [3, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (7)  $\neg((O[A \wedge B]\perp \vee P[A \wedge B]\perp) \vee (P[A \wedge B]T \wedge O[A \wedge B]C)), 0 [3, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (8)  $P[A]T, 0 [4, \wedge]$
- (9)  $O[A]T, 0 [4, \wedge]$
- (10)  $\neg(O[A \wedge B]\perp \vee P[A \wedge B]\perp), 0 [7, \neg\neg]$
- (11)  $\neg(P[A \wedge B]T \wedge O[A \wedge B]C), 0 [7, \neg\neg]$
- (12)  $\neg O[A \wedge B]\perp, 0 [10, \neg\neg]$
- (13)  $\neg P[A \wedge B]\perp, 0 [10, \neg\neg]$
- ↙                          ↘
- (14)  $O[A]\perp, 0 [5, \vee]$               (15)  $P[A]B, 0 [5, \vee]$
- (16)  $0r_A1 [8, P]$               (17)  $P[A \wedge B]\neg\perp, 0 [12, \neg O]$
- (18)  $T, 1 [8, P]$
- (19)  $\perp, 1 [14, 16, O]$               ↙                          ↘
- (20) \* [19]              (21)  $O[A]\perp \vee P[A]\perp, 0$               (22)  $P[A]T \wedge O[A](B \rightarrow C), 0 [6, \vee]$
- ↙                          ↘
- (23)  $P[A]T, 0 [22, \wedge]$
- (24)  $O[A]\perp, 0$               (25)  $P[A]\perp, 0 [21, \vee]$               (26)  $O[A](B \rightarrow C), 0 [22, \wedge]$
- (27)  $0r_A1 [8]$               (28)  $0r_A1$               ↙                          ↘
- (29)  $T, 1 [8]$               (30)  $\perp, 1$               (31)  $\neg P[A \wedge B]T, 0$               (32)  $\neg O[A \wedge B]C, 0 [11, \neg\wedge]$
- (33)  $\perp, 1$               (34) \* [30]              (35)  $O[A \wedge B]\neg T, 0$               (36)  $P[A \wedge B]\neg C, 0 [32, \neg O]$
- (37) \* [33]              (38)  $0r_{A \wedge B}1 [17, P]$               (39)  $0r_A1 [15, P]$
- (40)  $\neg\perp, 1 [17, P]$               (41)  $B, 1 [15, P]$
- (42)  $\neg T, 1 [35, 38]$               (43)  $0r_{A \wedge B}2 [36, P]$
- (44) \* [42]              (45)  $\neg C, 2 [36, P]$
- (46)  $0r_A2 [39, 41, 43, T\alpha 4]$
- (47)  $B, 2 [39, 41, 43, T\alpha 4]$
- (48)  $B \rightarrow C, 2 [26, 46, O]$
- (49)  $C, 2 [47, 48, MP]$
- (50) \* [45, 49]

**Lewis system**

Lw1.  $P'[C]A \leftrightarrow \neg O'[C]\neg A$  är bevisad ovan.

Lw2.  $O'[C](A \wedge B) \leftrightarrow (\neg O'[C]\neg(A \wedge B)) =$   
 $(P[C]\top \wedge O[C](A \wedge B)) \leftrightarrow ((P[C]\top \wedge O[C]A) \wedge (P[C]\top \wedge O[C]B))$

Vänster till höger

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| (1) $\neg((P[C]\top \wedge O[C](A \wedge B)) \rightarrow ((P[C]\top \wedge O[C]A) \wedge (P[C]\top \wedge O[C]B))), 0$<br>(2) $P[C]\top \wedge O[C](A \wedge B), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$<br>(3) $\neg((P[C]\top \wedge O[C]A) \wedge (P[C]\top \wedge O[C]B)), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$<br>(4) $P[C]\top, 0 [2, \wedge]$<br>(5) $O[C](A \wedge B), 0 [2, \wedge]$<br><span style="float: right;">↙      ↘</span> | (6) $\neg(P[C]\top \wedge O[C]A), 0 [3, \neg\wedge]$<br><span style="float: left;">↖      ↘</span><br>(7) $\neg(P[C]\top \wedge O[C]B), 0 [3, \neg\wedge]$<br><span style="float: left;">↖      ↘</span>   | (11) $\neg O[C]B, 0 [7]$<br>(15) $P[C]\neg B, 0 [11]$<br>(17) $0r_{c1} [15, P]$<br>(19) $\neg B, 1 [15, P]$<br>(21) $A \wedge B, 1 [5, 17]$<br>(23) $A, 1 [21, \wedge]$<br>(25) $B, 1 [21, \wedge]$<br>(27) $* [19, 25]$  |
| (8) $\neg P[C]\top, 0$<br>(12) *<br><span style="float: right;">(13) <math>P[C]\neg A, 0 [9]</math></span><br><span style="float: right;">(14) * [4, 10]</span>   | (9) $\neg O[C]A [6]$<br><span style="float: right;">(10) <math>\neg P[C]\top, 0</math></span><br><span style="float: right;">(11) <math>\neg O[C]B, 0 [7]</math></span><br><span style="float: right;">(15) <math>P[C]\neg B, 0 [11]</math></span><br><span style="float: right;">(17) <math>0r_{c1} [15, P]</math></span><br><span style="float: right;">(19) <math>\neg B, 1 [15, P]</math></span><br><span style="float: right;">(21) <math>A \wedge B, 1 [5, 17]</math></span><br><span style="float: right;">(23) <math>A, 1 [21, \wedge]</math></span><br><span style="float: right;">(25) <math>B, 1 [21, \wedge]</math></span><br><span style="float: right;">(27) * [19, 25]</span> | <span style="float: right;">(16) <math>0r_{c1} [13, P]</math></span><br><span style="float: right;">(18) <math>\neg A, 1 [13, P]</math></span><br><span style="float: right;">(20) <math>A \wedge B, 1 [5, 16, O]</math></span><br><span style="float: right;">(22) <math>A, 1 [20, \wedge]</math></span><br><span style="float: right;">(24) <math>B, 1 [20, \wedge]</math></span><br><span style="float: right;">(26) * [18, 22]</span> |

Höger till vänster

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| (1) $\neg(((P[C]\top \wedge O[C]A) \wedge (P[C]\top \wedge O[C]B)) \rightarrow (P[C]\top \wedge O[C](A \wedge B))), 0$<br>(2) $(P[C]\top \wedge O[C]A) \wedge (P[C]\top \wedge O[C]B), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$<br>(3) $\neg(P[C]\top \wedge O[C](A \wedge B)), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$<br>(4) $P[C]\top \wedge O[C]A, 0 [2, \wedge]$<br>(5) $P[C]\top \wedge O[C]B, 0 [2, \wedge]$<br>(6) $P[C]\top, 0 [4, \wedge]$<br>(7) $O[C]A, 0 [4, \wedge]$<br>(8) $P[C]\top, 0 [5, \wedge]$<br>(9) $O[C]B, 0 [5, \wedge]$<br><span style="float: right;">↖      ↘</span> | (10) $\neg P[C]\top, 0 [3, \neg\wedge]$<br>(12) * [6, 10]<br><span style="float: right;">(11) <math>\neg O[C](A \wedge B), 0 [3, \neg\wedge]</math></span><br><span style="float: right;">(13) <math>P[C]\neg(A \wedge B), 0 [11, \neg O]</math></span><br><span style="float: right;">(14) <math>0r_{c1} [13, P]</math></span><br><span style="float: right;">(15) <math>\neg(A \wedge B), 1 [13, P]</math></span><br><span style="float: right;">(16) <math>A, 1 [7, 14, O]</math></span><br><span style="float: right;">(17) <math>B, 1 [9, 14, O]</math></span><br><span style="float: right;">↖      ↘</span> | <span style="float: right;">(18) <math>\neg A, 1 [15, \neg\wedge]</math></span><br><span style="float: right;">(20) * [16, 18]</span><br><span style="float: right;">(19) <math>\neg B, 1 [15, \neg\wedge]</math></span><br><span style="float: right;">(21) * [17, 19]</span> |
|---|--|--|

## Dyadisk Deontisk Logik

Lw3.  $O'[C]A \rightarrow P'[C]A$  är bevisad ovan i DFL.

Lw4.  $O'[C]T \rightarrow O'[C]C =$   
 $(P[C]T \wedge O[C]T) \rightarrow (P[C]T \wedge O[C]C)$

- (1)  $\neg((P[C]T \wedge O[C]T) \rightarrow (P[C]T \wedge O[C]C)), 0$
- (2)  $P[C]T \wedge O[C]T, 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (3)  $\neg(P[C]T \wedge O[C]C), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (4)  $P[C]T, 0 [2, \wedge]$
- (5)  $O[C]T, 0 [2, \wedge]$
- $\swarrow$        $\searrow$
- (6)  $\neg P[C]T, 0 [3, \neg\wedge]$
- (7)  $\neg O[C]C, 0 [3, \neg\wedge]$
- (8) \* [4, 6]
- (9)  $P[C] \neg C, 0 [7, \neg O]$
- (10)  $0r_C 1 [9, P]$
- (11)  $\neg C, 1 [9, P]$
- (12)  $C, 1 [10, T\alpha 1]$
- (13) \* [11, 12]

Lw5.  $O'[C]T \rightarrow O'[B \vee C]T =$   
 $(P[C]T \wedge O[C]T) \rightarrow (P[B \vee C]T \wedge O[B \vee C]T)$

- (1)  $\neg((P[C]T \wedge O[C]T) \rightarrow (P[B \vee C]T \wedge O[B \vee C]T)), 0$
- (2)  $P[C]T \wedge O[C]T, 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (3)  $\neg(P[B \vee C]T \wedge O[B \vee C]T), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (4)  $P[C]T, 0 [1, \wedge]$
- (5)  $O[C]T, 0 [1, \wedge]$
- $\swarrow$        $\searrow$
- (6)  $\neg P[B \vee C]T, 0 [3, \neg\wedge]$
- (7)  $\neg O[B \vee C]T, 0 [3, \neg\wedge]$
- (8)  $O[B \vee C] \neg T, 0 [6, \neg P]$
- (9)  $P[B \vee C] \neg T, 0 [7, \neg O]$
- (10)  $0r_C 1 [4, P]$
- (11)  $0r_{B \vee C} 1 [9, P]$
- (12)  $T, 1 [4, P]$
- (13)  $\neg T, 1 [9, P]$
- $\swarrow$        $\searrow$
- (15)  $\neg(B \vee C), 1$
- (16)  $B \vee C, 1 [CUT]$
- (17)  $\neg B, 1 [15, \neg\vee]$
- (18)  $0r_{B \vee C} 2 [16, T\alpha 3]$
- (19)  $\neg C, 1 [15, \neg\vee]$
- (20)  $\neg T, 2 [8, 18, O]$
- (21)  $C, 1 [10, T\alpha 1]$
- (22) \* [20]
- (23) \* [19, 21]

Lw6. $(O'[B]A \wedge O'[C]A) \rightarrow O'[B \vee C]A =$		
$((P[B]T \wedge O[B]A) \wedge (P[C]T \wedge O[C]A)) \rightarrow (P[B \vee C]T \wedge O[B \vee C]A)$		
(1) $\neg(((P[B]T \wedge O[B]A) \wedge (P[C]T \wedge O[C]A)) \rightarrow (P[B \vee C]T \wedge O[B \vee C]A)), 0$		
(2) $(P[B]T \wedge O[B]A) \wedge (P[C]T \wedge O[C]A), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$		
(3) $\neg(P[B \vee C]T \wedge O[B \vee C]A), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$		
(4) $P[B]T \wedge O[B]A, 0 [2, \wedge]$		
(5) $P[C]T \wedge O[C]A, 0 [2, \wedge]$		
(6) $P[B]T, 0 [4, \wedge]$		
(7) $O[B]A, 0 [4, \wedge]$		
(8) $P[C]T, 0 [5, \wedge]$		
(9) $O[C]A, 0 [5, \wedge]$		
	↙      ↘	
(10) $\neg P[B \vee C]T, 0 [3, \neg\wedge]$	(11) $\neg O[B \vee C]A, 0 [3, \neg\wedge]$	
(12) $O[B \vee C] \neg T, 0 [10, \neg P]$	(13) $P[B \vee C] \neg A, 0 [11, \neg O]$	
(14) $0r_B 1 [6, P]$	(15) $\Box(B \leftrightarrow ((B \vee C) \wedge B)), 0 [GA]$	
(16) $T, 1 [6, P]$	(17) $O[(B \vee C) \wedge B]A, 0 [7, 15]$	
(18) $B, 1 [14, Ta1]$	(19) $\Box(C \leftrightarrow ((B \vee C) \wedge C)), 0 [GA]$	
	↙      ↘	
(21) $\neg(B \vee C), 1$	(22) $B \vee C, 1 [CUT]$	(23) $0r_{B \vee C} 1 [13, P]$
(24) $\neg B, 1 [21, \neg\vee]$	(25) $0r_{B \vee C} 2 [Ta3]$	(26) $\neg A, 1 [13, P]$
(27) $\neg C, 1 [21, \neg\vee]$	(28) $\neg T, 2 [12, 25]$	(29) $B \vee C, 1 [23, Ta1]$
(30) * [18, 24]	(31) * [28]	
	↙      ↘	
	(32) $\neg B, 1 [CUT]$	(33) $B, 1 [CUT]$
	↙      ↘	
(35) $B, 1 [29]$	(36) $C, 1 [29]$	(37) $A, 1 [17, 34]$
(38) * [32, 35]	(39) $0r_{(B \vee C) \wedge C} 1$	(40) * [26, 37]
	↙      ↘	
	(41) $A, 1 [20, 39, O]$	
	(42) * [26, 41]	

Nod (39) ovan härleds från nod (23) och nod (36), och nod (34) från (23) och (33), båda med  $T\alpha 2$ . I beviset av satsen Lw7 nedan har vi använt regeln (Global Assumption (GA)) (se Rönnedal 2009b) och adderat  $\Box \neg C \rightarrow \Box((B \vee C) \leftrightarrow B)$  vid nod (8).  $\Box \neg C \rightarrow \Box((B \vee C) \leftrightarrow B)$  är ett teorem i TG, vilket enkelt kan bevisas med hjälp av en semantisk tablå. Nod (20) och (21) härleds från nod (4) med hjälp av ( $\vee$ ), och nod (24) härleds från nod (15) med hjälp av ( $T\alpha 3$ ). Nod (25) och nod (29) följer från nod (21) med hjälp av (P). Nod (28) fås från nod (20) och nod (24) med O-regeln. Nod (16) härleds från nod (13) med hjälp av ( $\neg P$ ). Nod (26) följer från nod (10) och nod (16) med hjälp av DR2, och nod (27) från nod (7) och nod (10) med hjälp av DR1.

Vid nod (24) i beviset av Lemma 2 nedan, har vi också använt regeln (Global Assumption) och adderat  $\Box(((B \vee C) \wedge B) \leftrightarrow B)$ . Även denna sats kan lätt bevisas i TG. Nod (13) och (14) fås från nod (4) med hjälp av ( $\vee$ ).

Lw7. $(P'[C] \perp \wedge O'[B \vee C]A) \rightarrow O'[B]A =$			
$((O[C] \perp \vee P[C] \perp) \wedge (P[B \vee C]T \wedge O[B \vee C]A)) \rightarrow (P[B]T \wedge O[B]A)$			
(1) $\neg(((O[C] \perp \vee P[C] \perp) \wedge (P[B \vee C]T \wedge O[B \vee C]A)) \rightarrow (P[B]T \wedge O[B]A)), 0$			
(2) $(O[C] \perp \vee P[C] \perp) \wedge (P[B \vee C]T \wedge O[B \vee C]A), 0 [1, \neg \rightarrow]$			
(3) $\neg(P[B]T \wedge O[B]A), 0 [1, \neg \rightarrow]$			
(4) $O[C] \perp \vee P[C] \perp, 0 [2, \wedge]$			
(5) $P[B \vee C]T \wedge O[B \vee C]A, 0 [2, \wedge]$			
(6) $P[B \vee C]T, 0 [5, \wedge]$			
(7) $O[B \vee C]A, 0 [5, \wedge]$			
(8) $\square \neg C \rightarrow \square((B \vee C) \leftrightarrow B), 0 [\text{GA, Lemma}]$			
↙                          ↘			
(9) $\neg \square \neg C, 0 [8, \rightarrow]$	(10) $\square((B \vee C) \leftrightarrow B), 0 [8, \rightarrow]$		
(11) $\diamond \neg \neg C, 0 [9, \neg \square]$	↙                          ↘		
(12) $\neg \neg C, 1 [11, \diamond]$	(13) $\neg P[B]T, 0$	(14) $\neg O[B]A, 0 [3, \neg \wedge]$	
(15) $C, 1 [12, \neg \neg]$	(16) $O[B] \neg T, 0$	(17) $P[B] \neg A, 0 [14, \neg O]$	
↙                          ↘	(18) $0r_{B \vee C}1 [6, P]$	(19) $0r_B1 [17, P]$	
(20) $O[C] \perp, 0$	(21) $P[C] \perp, 0$	(22) $T, 1 [6, P]$	(23) $\neg A, 1 [17, P]$
(24) $0r_C2 T \alpha 3$	(25) $0r_C2$	(26) $O[B \vee C] \neg T, 0$	(27) $O[B]A, 0$
(28) $\perp, 2$	(29) $\perp, 2$	(30) $\neg T, 1 [18, 26]$	(31) $A, 1 [19, 27, O]$
(32) * [28]	(33) * [29]	(34) * [30]	(35) * [23, 31]

I beviset av Lw8 kommer vi att använda flera hjälpsatser och ett par härledda regler.

Lemma 1 (L1).  $O'[B \vee C]A \rightarrow O'[B \vee C]T$ .

Lemma 2 (L2).  $(P'[B \vee C]B \wedge O'[B \vee C]A) \rightarrow O'[B]T$ .

Lemma 3 (L3).  $(O'[B \vee C]T \wedge P'[B \vee C]B) \rightarrow ((P'[B \vee C] \perp \vee O'[B \vee C](B \rightarrow A)) \rightarrow (O'[(B \vee C) \wedge B]T \rightarrow O'[(B \vee C) \wedge B]A))$ .

Lemma 4 (L4).  $O'[B \vee C]A \rightarrow (P'[B \vee C] \perp \vee O'[B \vee C](B \rightarrow A))$ .

Lemma 5 (L5).  $\square(B \leftrightarrow ((B \vee C) \wedge B))$ .

Härledd regel (DR10)

$$\begin{array}{c} \square(A \leftrightarrow B), i \\ O'[A]C, i \\ \downarrow \\ O'[B]C, i \end{array}$$

Härledd regel (DR11)

$$\begin{array}{c} \square(A \leftrightarrow B), i \\ O'[B]C, i \\ \downarrow \\ O'[A]C, i \end{array}$$

Vi skall bevisa Lemma 2. Övriga bevis är relativt enkla och kan lämnas till läsaren. Notera att Lemma 3 kan härledas från följande sats:  $(O'[A]T \wedge P'[A]B) \rightarrow ((P'[A] \perp \vee O'[A](B \rightarrow C)) \rightarrow (P'[A \wedge B] \perp \vee O'[A \wedge B]C))$  som kan bevisas med hjälp av relevanta definitioner och tablåregeln Tα4.

Lemma 2 $(P'[B \vee C]B \wedge O'[B \vee C]A) \rightarrow O'[B]T =$	
$((O[B \vee C] \perp \vee P[B \vee C]B) \wedge (P[B \vee C]T \wedge O[B \vee C]A)) \rightarrow (P[B]T \wedge O[B]T)$	
(1) $\neg(((O[B \vee C] \perp \vee P[B \vee C]B) \wedge (P[B \vee C]T \wedge O[B \vee C]A)) \rightarrow (P[B]T \wedge O[B]T)), 0$	
(2) $(O[B \vee C] \perp \vee P[B \vee C]B) \wedge (P[B \vee C]T \wedge O[B \vee C]A), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$	
(3) $\neg(P[B]T \wedge O[B]T), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$	
(4) $O[B \vee C] \perp \vee P[B \vee C]B, 0 [2, \wedge]$	
(5) $P[B \vee C]T \wedge O[B \vee C]A, 0 [2, \wedge]$	
(6) $P[B \vee C]T, 0 [5, \wedge]$	
(7) $O[B \vee C]A, 0 [5, \wedge]$	
↙	↘
(8) $\neg P[B]T, 0 [3, \neg\wedge]$	(9) $\neg O[B]T, 0 [3, \neg\wedge]$
(10) $O[B] \neg T, 0 [8, \neg P]$	(11) $P[B] \neg T, 0 [9, \neg O]$
↖	↘
(13) $O[B \vee C] \perp, 0$	(14) $P[B \vee C]B, 0 [4, \vee]$
(16) $0r_{B \vee C}1 [6]$	(17) $0r_{B \vee C}1 [14, P]$
(19) $T, 1 [6, P]$	(20) $B, 1 [14, P]$
(21) $\perp, 1 [13, 16]$	(22) $0r_{(B \vee C) \wedge B}1 [17, 20, Ta2]$
(23) * [21]	(24) $\square((B \vee C) \wedge B) \leftrightarrow B, 0 [GA, Lemma]$
	(25) $O[(B \vee C) \wedge B] \neg T, 0 [10, 24 DR2]$
	(26) $\neg T, 1 [22, 25, O]$
	(27) * [26]

Lw8. $(P'[B \vee C]B \wedge O'[B \vee C]A) \rightarrow O'[B]A$	
(1) $\neg((P'[B \vee C]B \wedge O'[B \vee C]A) \rightarrow O'[B]A), 0$	
(2) $P'[B \vee C]B \wedge O'[B \vee C]A, 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$	
(3) $\neg O'[B]A, 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$	
(4) $P'[B \vee C]B [2, \wedge]$	
(5) $O'[B \vee C]A, 0 [2, \wedge]$	
(6) $O'[B \vee C]T, 0 [5, GA, L1, MP]$	
(7) $O'[B]T, 0 [2, GA, L2, MP]$	
(8) $(O'[B \vee C]T \wedge P'[B \vee C]B) \rightarrow ((P'[B \vee C] \perp \vee O'[B \vee C](B \rightarrow A)) \rightarrow (O'[(B \vee C) \wedge B]T \rightarrow O'[(B \vee C) \wedge B]A), 0 [GA, L3]$	
↖	↘
(9) $\neg(O'[B \vee C]T \wedge P'[B \vee C]B), 0$	(10) $(P'[B \vee C] \perp \vee O'[B \vee C](B \rightarrow A)) \rightarrow$
↖	↘
(11) $\neg O'[B \vee C]T, 0$	$(O'[(B \vee C) \wedge B]T \rightarrow O'[(B \vee C) \wedge B]A), 0$
(15) * [6, 11]	(12) $P'[B \vee C]B, 0$
	(13) $P'[B \vee C] \perp \vee O'[B \vee C](B \rightarrow A), 0 [L4]$
	(14) $O'[(B \vee C) \wedge B]T \rightarrow O'[(B \vee C) \wedge B]A, 0$
	(17) $\square(B \leftrightarrow ((B \vee C) \wedge B)), 0 [GA, L5]$
	(18) $O'[(B \vee C) \wedge B]T, 0 [7, 17, DR10]$
	(19) $O'[(B \vee C) \wedge B]A, 0 [14, 18, MP]$
	(20) $O'[B]A, 0 [17, 19, DR11]$
	(21) * [3, 20]

Lw9.  $O'[T]T = P[T]T \wedge O[T]T$

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) $\neg(P[T]T \wedge O[T]T), 0$<br>(2) $\neg P[T]T, 0 [1, \neg\wedge]$<br>(4) $O[T] \neg T, 0 [2, \neg P]$<br>(7) $\neg T, 0$<br>(10) * [7] | (3) $\neg O[T]T, 0 [1, \neg\wedge]$<br>(5) $P[T] \neg T, 0 [3, \neg O]$<br>(6) $0r_{T1} [5, P]$<br>(9) $\neg T, 1 [5, P]$<br>(12) * [9] |
| (8) $T, 0 [CUT]$<br>(11) $0r_{T1} [8, T\alpha_3]$<br>(13) $\neg T, 1 [4, 11, O]$<br>(14) * [13]   |   |

Lw10.  $A \rightarrow O'[A]T = A \rightarrow (P[A]T \wedge O[A]T)$

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (1) $\neg(A \rightarrow (P[A]T \wedge O[A]T)), 0$<br>(2) $A, 0 [1, \neg\neg]$<br>(3) $\neg(P[A]T \wedge O[A]T), 0 [1, \neg\neg]$<br>(4) $\neg P[A]T, 0 [3, \neg\wedge]$<br>(6) $O[A] \neg T, 0 [4, \neg P]$<br>(8) $0r_{A1} [2, T\alpha_3]$<br>(10) $\neg T, 1 [6, 8, O]$<br>(12) * [10] | (5) $\neg O[A]T, 0 [3, \neg\wedge]$<br>(7) $P[A] \neg T, 0 [5, \neg O]$<br>(9) $0r_{A1} [7, P]$<br>(11) $\neg T, 1 [7, P]$<br>(13) * [11] |
|--|---|

Lw11.  $O'[A]T \rightarrow P'[P'[A]\perp]\perp =$

- $(P[A]T \wedge O[A]T) \rightarrow (O[O[A]\perp \vee P[A]\perp]\perp \vee P[O[A]\perp \vee P[A]\perp]\perp)$
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (1) $\neg((P[A]T \wedge O[A]T) \rightarrow (O[O[A]\perp \vee P[A]\perp]\perp \vee P[O[A]\perp \vee P[A]\perp]\perp)), 0$<br>(2) $P[A]T \wedge O[A]T, 0 [1, \neg\neg]$<br>(3) $\neg(O[O[A]\perp \vee P[A]\perp]\perp \vee P[O[A]\perp \vee P[A]\perp]\perp), 0 [1, \neg\neg]$<br>(4) $P[A]T, 0 [1, \wedge]$<br>(5) $O[A]T, 0 [1, \wedge]$<br>(6) $\neg O[O[A]\perp \vee P[A]\perp]\perp, 0 [3, \neg\neg]$<br>(7) $\neg P[O[A]\perp \vee P[A]\perp]\perp, 0 [3, \neg\neg]$<br>(8) $P[O[A]\perp \vee P[A]\perp]\neg\perp, 0 [6, \neg O]$<br>(9) $0r_{O[A]\perp \vee P[A]\perp} 1 [8, P]$<br>(10) $\neg\perp, 1 [8, P]$<br>(11) $O[A]\perp \vee P[A]\perp, 1 [9, T\alpha_1]$<br>(12) $O[A]\perp, 1 [11, \vee]$<br>(14) $0r_{A2} [4, P]$<br>(16) $T, 2 [4, P]$<br>(18) $1r_{A2} [14, T\alpha_6]$<br>(20) $\perp, 2 [12, 18, O]$<br>(21) * [20] | (13) $P[A]\perp, 1 [11, \vee]$<br>(15) $1r_{A2} [13, P]$<br>(17) $\perp, 2 [13, P]$<br>(19) * [17] |
|---|--|

- Lw12.  $O'[B]A \rightarrow P'[\neg O'[B]A] \perp =$   
 $(P[B]T \wedge O[B]A) \rightarrow (O[\neg(P[B]T \wedge O[B]A)] \perp \vee P[\neg(P[B]T \wedge O[B]A)] \perp)$   
 (1)  $\neg((P[B]T \wedge O[B]A) \rightarrow (O[\neg(P[B]T \wedge O[B]A)] \perp \vee P[\neg(P[B]T \wedge O[B]A)] \perp))$ , 0  
     (2)  $P[B]T \wedge O[B]A$ , 0 [1,  $\neg\neg$ ]  
     (3)  $\neg(O[\neg(P[B]T \wedge O[B]A)] \perp \vee P[\neg(P[B]T \wedge O[B]A)] \perp)$ , 0 [1,  $\neg\neg$ ]  
     (4)  $P[B]T$ , 0 [2,  $\wedge$ ]  
     (5)  $O[B]A$ , 0 [2,  $\wedge$ ]  
 (6)  $\neg O[\neg(P[B]T \wedge O[B]A)] \perp$ , 0 [3,  $\neg\neg$ ]  
 (7)  $\neg P[\neg(P[B]T \wedge O[B]A)] \perp$ , 0 [3,  $\neg\neg$ ]  
 (8)  $P[\neg(P[B]T \wedge O[B]A)] \perp$ , 0 [6,  $\neg O$ ]  
     (9)  $0r_{\neg(P[B]T \wedge O[B]A)} 1$  [8, P]  
     (10)  $\neg\perp$ , 1 [8, P]  
 (11)  $\neg(P[B]T \wedge O[B]A)$ , 1 [9, Ta1]  
         ↙                         ↘  
 (12)  $\neg P[B]T$ , 1 [11,  $\neg\wedge$ ]      (13)  $\neg O[B]A$ , 1 [11,  $\neg\wedge$ ]  
 (14)  $O[B]\neg T$ , 1 [12,  $\neg P$ ]      (15)  $P[B]\neg A$ , 1 [13,  $\neg O$ ]  
     (16)  $0r_B 2$  [4, P]                      (17)  $1r_B 2$  [15, P]  
     (18)  $T$ , 2 [4, P]                      (19)  $\neg A$ , 2 [15, P]  
     (20)  $1r_B 2$  [16, Ta6]                      (21)  $0r_B 2$  [17, Ta6]  
     (22)  $\neg T$ , 2 [14, 20, O]                      (23)  $A$ , 2 [5, 21, O]  
     (24) \* [22]                              (25) \* [19, 23]

- Lw13.  $P'[B]A \rightarrow P'[\neg P'[B]A] \perp =$   
 $(O[B] \perp \vee P[B]A) \rightarrow (O[\neg(O[B] \perp \vee P[B]A)] \perp \vee P[\neg(O[B] \perp \vee P[B]A)] \perp)$   
 (1)  $\neg((O[B] \perp \vee P[B]A) \rightarrow (O[\neg(O[B] \perp \vee P[B]A)] \perp \vee P[\neg(O[B] \perp \vee P[B]A)] \perp))$ , 0  
     (2)  $O[B] \perp \vee P[B]A$ , 0 [1,  $\neg\neg$ ]  
     (3)  $\neg(O[\neg(O[B] \perp \vee P[B]A)] \perp \vee P[\neg(O[B] \perp \vee P[B]A)] \perp)$ , 0 [1,  $\neg\neg$ ]  
     (4)  $\neg O[\neg(O[B] \perp \vee P[B]A)] \perp$ , 0 [3,  $\neg\neg$ ]  
     (5)  $\neg P[\neg(O[B] \perp \vee P[B]A)] \perp$ , 0 [3,  $\neg\neg$ ]  
     (6)  $P[\neg(O[B] \perp \vee P[B]A)] \perp$ , 0 [4,  $\neg O$ ]  
     (7)  $0r_{\neg(O[B] \perp \vee P[B]A)} 1$  [6, P]  
     (8)  $\neg\perp$ , 1 [6, P]  
 (9)  $\neg(O[B] \perp \vee P[B]A)$ , 1 [7, Ta1]  
     (10)  $\neg O[B] \perp$ , 1 [9,  $\neg\neg$ ]  
     (11)  $\neg P[B]A$ , 1 [9,  $\neg\neg$ ]  
     (12)  $P[B] \perp$ , 1 [10,  $\neg O$ ]  
     (13)  $O[B] \neg A$ , 1 [11,  $\neg P$ ]  
         ↙                         ↘  
 (14)  $O[B] \perp$ , 0 [2,  $\vee$ ]      (15)  $P[B]A$ , 0 [2,  $\vee$ ]  
     (16)  $1r_B 2$  [12, P]                      (17)  $0r_B 2$  [15, P]  
     (18)  $\neg\perp$ , 2 [12, P]                      (19)  $A$ , 2 [15, P]  
     (20)  $0r_B 2$  [16, Ta6]                      (21)  $1r_B 2$  [17, Ta6]  
     (22)  $\perp$ , 2 [14, 20, O]                      (23)  $\neg A$ , 2 [13, 21, O]  
     (24) \* [22]                              (25) \* [19, 23]

### **Van Fraassens system**

- vF1.  $P'[B]A \leftrightarrow \neg O'[B]\neg A$
- vF2 (= DFL-2).  $O'[B](A \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (O'[B]A \rightarrow O'[B]C)$
- vF3 (= Lw3).  $O'[B]A \rightarrow P'[B]A$
- vF4.  $O'[A]B \rightarrow O'[A](B \wedge A)$
- vF5.  $O'[A \vee B] \neg B \rightarrow (O'[B \vee C] \neg C \rightarrow O'[A \vee C] \neg C)$
- vF6.  $P'[A \vee B]A \rightarrow (O'[B \vee C] \neg C \rightarrow O'[A \vee C] \neg C)$
- vF7.  $O'[A \vee B] \neg B \rightarrow (P'[B \vee C]B \rightarrow O'[A \vee C] \neg C)$

Innan vi bevisar van Fraassens axiom skall vi gå igenom G1-G7. Vi använder sedan dessa teorem som hjälpsatser i våra bevis. Bevisen av vF5-vF7 är kanske de svåraste och kräver ett ganska stort mått av kreativitet.

G1.  $O[A]\perp \rightarrow \square \neg A$

- (1)  $\neg(O[A]\perp \rightarrow \square \neg A), 0$
- (2)  $O[A]\perp, 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (3)  $\neg \square \neg A, 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (4)  $\Diamond \neg \neg A, 0 [3, \neg\square]$
- (5)  $\neg \neg A, 1 [4, \Diamond]$
- (6)  $A, 1 [5, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (7)  $0r_A 2 [6, T\alpha 3]$
- (8)  $\perp, 2 [2, 7, O]$
- (9) \* [8]

G2.  $P[A]B \rightarrow (P[A \wedge B]C \rightarrow P[A](B \wedge C))$

- (1)  $\neg(P[A]B \rightarrow (P[A \wedge B]C \rightarrow P[A](B \wedge C))), 0$
- (2)  $P[A]B, 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$
- (3)  $\neg(P[A \wedge B]C \rightarrow P[A](B \wedge C)), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$ 
  - (4)  $P[A \wedge B]C, 0 [3, \neg\rightarrow]$
  - (5)  $\neg P[A](B \wedge C), 0 [3, \neg\rightarrow]$
  - (6)  $O[A]\neg(B \wedge C), 0 [5, \neg P]$ 
    - (7)  $0r_A 1 [2, P]$
    - (8)  $B, 1 [2, P]$
    - (9)  $0r_{A \wedge B} 2 [4, P]$
    - (10)  $C, 2 [4, P]$
  - (11)  $0r_A 2 [7, 8, 9, T\alpha 4]$
  - (12)  $B, 2 [7, 8, 9, T\alpha 4]$
  - (13)  $\neg(B \wedge C), 2 [6, 11, O]$ 

↖      ↘
  - (14)  $\neg B, 2 [13, \neg\wedge]$
  - (15)  $\neg C, 2 [13, \neg\wedge]$
  - (16) \* [12, 14]
  - (17) \* [10, 15]

G3. $O[A \vee B] \neg B \rightarrow O[A \vee B \vee C] \neg B$	
(1) $\neg(O[A \vee B] \neg B \rightarrow O[A \vee B \vee C] \neg B), 0$	
(2) $O[A \vee B] \neg B, 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$	
(3) $\neg O[A \vee B \vee C] \neg B, 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$	
(4) $P[A \vee B \vee C] \neg\neg B, 0 [3, \neg O]$	
(5) $0r_{A \vee B \vee C} 1 [4, P]$	
(6) $\neg\neg B, 1 [4, P]$	
(7) $A \vee B \vee C, 1 [5, T\alpha 1]$	↙
(8) $\neg(A \vee B), 1 [CUT]$	(9) $A \vee B, 1 [CUT]$
(10) $\neg A, 1 [8, \neg\vee]$	(11) $0r_{(A \vee B \vee C) \wedge (A \vee B)} 1 [5, 9, T\alpha 2]$
(12) $\neg B, 1 [8, \neg\vee]$	(13) $\square((A \vee B \vee C) \wedge (A \vee B)) \leftrightarrow (A \vee B)), 0 [GA]$
(14) * [6, 12]	(15) $O[(A \vee B \vee C) \wedge (A \vee B)] \neg B, 0 [2, 13, DR2]$
	(16) $\neg B, 1 [11, 15, O]$
	(17) * [6, 16]

Innan vi bevisar G4 skall vi bevisa ett antal hjälpsatser (Lemma 1-4) och slutledningsregler (HR1 och HR2).

Lemma 1 (L1)  $\square(B \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (P[A]B \rightarrow P[A]C)$

(1) $\neg(\square(B \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (P[A]B \rightarrow P[A]C)), 0$	
(2) $\square(B \rightarrow C), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$	
(3) $\neg(P[A]B \rightarrow P[A]C), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$	
(4) $P[A]B, 0 [3, \neg\rightarrow]$	
(5) $\neg P[A]C, 0 [3, \neg\rightarrow]$	
(6) $O[A] \neg C, 0 [5, \neg P]$	
(7) $0r_A 1 [4, P]$	
(8) $B, 1 [4, P]$	
(9) $\neg C, 1 [6, 7, O]$	
(10) $B \rightarrow C, 1 [2, \square]$	
(11) $C, 1 [8, 10, MP]$	
(12) * [9, 11]	

Lemma 2 (L2)  $\square(B \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (O[A]B \rightarrow O[A]C)$

(1) $\neg(\square(B \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (O[A]B \rightarrow O[A]C)), 0$	
(2) $\square(B \rightarrow C), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$	
(3) $\neg(O[A]B \rightarrow O[A]C), 0 [1, \neg\rightarrow]$	
(4) $O[A]B, 0 [3, \neg\rightarrow]$	
(5) $\neg O[A]C, 0 [3, \neg\rightarrow]$	
(6) $P[A] \neg C, 0 [5, \neg O]$	
(7) $0r_A 1 [6, P]$	
(8) $\neg C, 1 [6, P]$	
(9) $B, 1 [4, 7, O]$	
(10) $B \rightarrow C, 1 [2, \square]$	
(11) $C, 1 [9, 10, MP]$	
(12) * [8, 11]	

Härledd regel (HR1)

$$\square(B \rightarrow C), i$$

$$P[A]B, i$$



$$P[A]C, i$$

Härledd regel (HR2)

$$\square(B \rightarrow C), i$$

$$O[A]B, i$$



$$O[A]C, i$$

Bevis av HR1

$$(1) \square(B \rightarrow C), i$$

$$(2) P[A]B, i$$

$$(3) \square(B \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (P[A]B \rightarrow P[A]C), i \text{ [GA, Lemma 1]}$$

$$(4) P[A]B \rightarrow P[A]C, i [1, 3, MP]$$

$$(5) P[A]C, i [2, 4, MP]$$

Bevis av HR2

$$(1) \square(B \rightarrow C), i$$

$$(2) O[A]B, i$$

$$(3) \square(B \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (O[A]B \rightarrow O[A]C), i \text{ [GA, Lemma 2]}$$

$$(4) O[A]B \rightarrow O[A]C, i [1, 3, MP]$$

$$(5) O[A]C, i [2, 4, MP]$$

Lemma 3 (L3).  $\square(\neg\neg C \rightarrow (B \vee C))$ .

Lemma 4 (L4).  $\square(\neg B \rightarrow ((B \vee C) \rightarrow \neg B))$ .

Lemma 5 (L5).  $P[A \vee B \vee C](B \vee C) \rightarrow (O[A \vee B \vee C]((B \vee C) \rightarrow \neg B) \rightarrow O[(A \vee B \vee C) \wedge (B \vee C)] \neg B)$ . Enkelt!

Lemma 6 (L6).  $\square(((A \vee B \vee C) \wedge (B \vee C)) \leftrightarrow (B \vee C))$

$$\neg\square(((A \vee B \vee C) \wedge (B \vee C)) \leftrightarrow (B \vee C)), 0$$

$$\diamondsuit \neg(((A \vee B \vee C) \wedge (B \vee C)) \leftrightarrow (B \vee C)), 0$$

$$\neg(((A \vee B \vee C) \wedge (B \vee C)) \leftrightarrow (B \vee C)), 1$$



$$(A \vee B \vee C) \wedge (B \vee C), 1$$

$$\neg(B \vee C), 1$$

$$A \vee B \vee C, 1$$

$$B \vee C, 1$$

$$\neg B, 1$$

$$\neg C, 1$$



$$B, 1$$

$$C, 1$$



$$\neg((A \vee B \vee C) \wedge (B \vee C)), 1$$

$$B \vee C, 1$$

$$\neg(A \vee B \vee C), 1$$

$$\neg(B \vee C), 1$$

$$\neg A, 1$$

$$\neg B, 1$$

$$\neg B, 1$$

$$\neg C, 1$$

$$\neg C, 1$$



$$B, 1$$

$$C, 1$$

$$B, 1$$



$$C, 1$$



Vi kan nu visa att G4,  $(O[A \vee B] \neg B \wedge P[B \vee C]B) \rightarrow O[A \vee B \vee C] \neg C$ , är ett teorem i TG.

- (1)  $\neg((O[A \vee B] \neg B \wedge P[B \vee C]B) \rightarrow O[A \vee B \vee C] \neg C)$ , 0
- (2)  $O[A \vee B] \neg B \wedge P[B \vee C]B$ , 0 [1,  $\neg\rightarrow$ ]
- (3)  $\neg O[A \vee B \vee C] \neg C$ , 0 [1,  $\neg\rightarrow$ ]
  - (4)  $O[A \vee B] \neg B$ , 0 [2,  $\wedge$ ]
  - (5)  $P[B \vee C]B$ , 0 [2,  $\wedge$ ]
  - (6)  $P[A \vee B \vee C] \neg C$ , 0 [3,  $\neg O$ ]
- (7)  $\square(\neg\neg C \rightarrow (B \vee C))$ , 0 [GA, Lemma 3]
  - (8)  $P[A \vee B \vee C](B \vee C)$ , 0 [6, 7, HR1]
- (9)  $O[A \vee B] \neg B \rightarrow O[A \vee B \vee C] \neg B$ , 0 [GA, G3]
  - (10)  $O[A \vee B \vee C] \neg B$ , 0 [4, 9, MP]
- (11)  $\square(\neg B \rightarrow ((B \vee C) \rightarrow \neg B))$ , 0 [GA, Lemma 4]
- (12)  $O[A \vee B \vee C]((B \vee C) \rightarrow \neg B)$ , 0 [10, 11, HR2]
  - (13)  $P[A \vee B \vee C](B \vee C) \rightarrow (O[A \vee B \vee C]((B \vee C) \rightarrow \neg B) \rightarrow O[(A \vee B \vee C) \wedge (B \vee C)] \neg B)$ , 0 [GA, Lemma 5]
  - (14)  $O[A \vee B \vee C]((B \vee C) \rightarrow \neg B) \rightarrow O[(A \vee B \vee C) \wedge (B \vee C)] \neg B$ , 0 [8, 13, MP]
  - (15)  $O[(A \vee B \vee C) \wedge (B \vee C)] \neg B$ , 0 [12, 14, MP]
- (16)  $\square(((A \vee B \vee C) \wedge (B \vee C)) \leftrightarrow (B \vee C))$ , 0 [GA, Lemma 6]
  - (17)  $O[B \vee C] \neg B$ , 0 [15, 16, DR1]
  - (18)  $0r_{B \vee C} 1$  [5, P]
  - (19)  $B$ , 1 [5, P]
  - (20)  $\neg B$ , 1 [17, 18, O]
  - (21) \* [19, 20]

G5.  $P[A \vee B]A \rightarrow P[A \vee B \vee C]\top$

- (1)  $\neg(P[A \vee B]A \rightarrow P[A \vee B \vee C]\top)$ , 0
  - (2)  $P[A \vee B]A$ , 0 [1,  $\neg\rightarrow$ ]
  - (3)  $\neg P[A \vee B \vee C]\top$ , 0 [1,  $\neg\rightarrow$ ]
  - (4)  $O[A \vee B \vee C] \neg \top$ , 0 [3,  $\neg P$ ]
    - (5)  $0r_{A \vee B} 1$  [2, P]
    - (6)  $A$ , 1 [2, P]
 

↖
↘
  - (7)  $\neg(A \vee B \vee C)$ , 1 [CUT]
 

(9)  $\neg A$ , 1 [7,  $\neg\vee$ ]
(11) \* [6, 9]
  - (8)  $A \vee B \vee C$ , 1 [CUT]
 

(10)  $0r_{A \vee B \vee C} 2$  [8, Tα3]
(12)  $\neg\top$ , 2 [4, 10, O]
  - (13) \* [12]

G6.  $P[A \vee B]A \rightarrow P[A \vee C]T$

$$(1) \neg(P[A \vee B]A \rightarrow P[A \vee C]T), 0$$

$$(2) P[A \vee B]A, 0 [1, \rightarrow]$$

$$(3) \neg P[A \vee C]T, 0 [1, \rightarrow]$$

$$(4) O[A \vee C] \neg T, 0 [3, \neg P]$$

$$(5) 0r_{A \vee B} 1 [2, P]$$

$$(6) A, 1 [2, P]$$



$$(7) \neg(A \vee C), 1 [CUT]$$

$$(8) A \vee C, 1 [CUT]$$

$$(9) \neg A, 1 [7, \neg \vee]$$

$$(10) 0r_{A \vee C} 2 [8, T\alpha 3]$$

$$(11) * [6, 9]$$

$$(12) \neg T, 2 [4, 10, O]$$

$$(13) * [12]$$

G7.  $(P[A \vee B]T \wedge O[A \vee B] \neg B) \rightarrow P[A \vee B]A$

$$(1) \neg((P[A \vee B]T \wedge O[A \vee B] \neg B) \rightarrow P[A \vee B]A), 0$$

$$(2) P[A \vee B]T \wedge O[A \vee B] \neg B, 0 [1, \rightarrow]$$

$$(3) \neg P[A \vee B]A, 0 [1, \rightarrow]$$

$$(4) P[A \vee B]T, 0 [2, \wedge]$$

$$(5) O[A \vee B] \neg B, 0 [2, \wedge]$$

$$(6) O[A \vee B] \neg A, 0 [3, \neg P]$$

$$(7) 0r_{A \vee B} 1 [4, P]$$

$$(8) T, 1 [4, P]$$

$$(9) \neg B, 1 [5, 7, O]$$

$$(10) \neg A, 1 [6, 7, O]$$

$$(11) A \vee B, 1 [7, T\alpha 1]$$



$$(12) A, 1 [11, \vee]$$

$$(14) * [10, 12]$$

$$(13) B, 1 [11, \vee]$$

$$(15) * [9, 13]$$

vF1 – 3 har redan bevisats ovan.

vF4.  $O'[A]B \rightarrow O'[A](B \wedge A) = (P[A]T \wedge O[A]B) \rightarrow (P[A]T \wedge O[A](B \wedge A))$

$$(1) \neg((P[A]T \wedge O[A]B) \rightarrow (P[A]T \wedge O[A](B \wedge A))), 0$$

$$(2) P[A]T \wedge O[A]B, 0 [1, \rightarrow]$$

$$(3) \neg(P[A]T \wedge O[A](B \wedge A)), 0 [1, \rightarrow]$$

$$(4) P[A]T, 0 [2, \wedge]$$

$$(5) O[A]B, 0 [2, \wedge]$$



$$(6) \neg P[A]T, 0 [3, \neg \wedge]$$

$$(8) * [4, 6]$$

$$(7) \neg O[A](B \wedge A), 0 [3, \neg \wedge]$$

$$(9) P[A] \neg(B \wedge A), 0 [7, \neg O]$$

$$(10) 0r_A 1 [9, P]$$

$$(11) \neg(B \wedge A), 1 [9, P]$$

$$(12) A, 1 [10, T\alpha 1]$$

$$(13) B, 1 [5, 10, O]$$



$$(14) \neg B, 1 [11, \neg \wedge]$$

$$(16) * [13, 14]$$

$$(15) \neg A, 1 [11, \neg \wedge]$$

$$(17) * [12, 15]$$

vF5.  $O'[A \vee B] \neg B \rightarrow (O'[B \vee C] \neg C \rightarrow O'[A \vee C] \neg C)$

$O'[A \vee B] \neg B \rightarrow (O'[B \vee C] \neg C \rightarrow O'[A \vee C] \neg C) =$

$(P[A \vee B] T \wedge O[A \vee B] \neg B) \rightarrow ((P[B \vee C] T \wedge O[B \vee C] \neg C) \rightarrow (P[A \vee C] T \wedge O[A \vee C] \neg C))$

När vi har bevisat vF6 (nedan) kan vi enkelt bevisa vF5 med hjälp av följande lemma. Detaljerna lämnas till läsaren.

$O'[A \vee B] \neg B \rightarrow P'[A \vee B] A =$

$(P[A \vee B] T \wedge O[A \vee B] \neg B) \rightarrow (O[A \vee B] \perp \vee P[A \vee B] A)$

(1)  $\neg((P[A \vee B] T \wedge O[A \vee B] \neg B) \rightarrow (O[A \vee B] \perp \vee P[A \vee B] A)), 0$

(2)  $P[A \vee B] T \wedge O[A \vee B] \neg B, 0 [1, \neg \rightarrow]$

(3)  $\neg(O[A \vee B] \perp \vee P[A \vee B] A), 0 [1, \neg \rightarrow]$

(4)  $P[A \vee B] T, 0 [2, \wedge]$

(5)  $O[A \vee B] \neg B, 0 [2, \wedge]$

(6)  $\neg O[A \vee B] \perp, 0 [3, \neg \vee]$

(7)  $\neg P[A \vee B] A, 0 [3, \neg \vee]$

(8)  $O[A \vee B] \neg A, 0 [7, \neg P]$

(9)  $0 r_{A \vee B} 1 [4, P]$

(10)  $T, 1 [4, P]$

(11)  $\neg B, 1 [5, 9, O]$

(12)  $\neg A, 1 [8, 9, O]$

(13)  $A \vee B, 1 [9, T \alpha 1]$

↙

↘

(14)  $A, 1 [13, \vee]$

(15)  $B, 1 [13, \vee]$

(16) \* [12, 14]

(17) \* [11, 15]

vF6.  $P'[A \vee B] A \rightarrow (O'[B \vee C] \neg C \rightarrow O'[A \vee C] \neg C) =$

$(O[A \vee B] \perp \vee P[A \vee B] A) \rightarrow ((P[B \vee C] T \wedge O[B \vee C] \neg C) \rightarrow (P[A \vee C] T \wedge O[A \vee C] \neg C))$

Beviset av vF6 är långt. Så jag har delat upp det i flera delbevis. I de semantiska tablåerna använder jag ett antal hjälpsatser; L1 = Lemma 1, L2 = Lemma 2 etc. Alla dessa hjälpsatser kan relativt enkelt bevisas i TG.

(1)  $\neg((O[A \vee B] \perp \vee P[A \vee B] A) \rightarrow ((P[B \vee C] T \wedge O[B \vee C] \neg C) \rightarrow (P[A \vee C] T \wedge O[A \vee C] \neg C))), 0$

(2)  $O[A \vee B] \perp \vee P[A \vee B] A, 0$

(3)  $\neg((P[B \vee C] T \wedge O[B \vee C] \neg C) \rightarrow$

$(P[A \vee C] T \wedge O[A \vee C] \neg C)), 0$

(4)  $P[B \vee C] T \wedge O[B \vee C] \neg C, 0$

(5)  $\neg(P[A \vee C] T \wedge O[A \vee C] \neg C), 0$

(6)  $P[B \vee C] T, 0$

(7)  $O[B \vee C] \neg C, 0$

↙

↘

(8)  $O[A \vee B] \perp, 0$   
T1

(9)  $P[A \vee B] A, 0$   
T2

## Dyadisk Deontisk Logik

T1

$O[A \vee B] \perp, 0$ $O[A \vee B] \perp \rightarrow \square \neg(A \vee B), 0 [GA, L1]$ $\square \neg(A \vee B), 0 [MP]$ $\square \neg(A \vee B) \rightarrow \square((B \vee C) \leftrightarrow (A \vee C)), 0 [GA, L2]$ $\square((B \vee C) \leftrightarrow (A \vee C)), 0 [MP]$ $P[A \vee C] T, 0 [6, \text{sats omedelbart ovan, DR3}]$ $\downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \uparrow$ $\neg P[A \vee C] T, 0$ $* \qquad \qquad \qquad \neg O[A \vee C] \neg C, 0 [5, \neg \wedge]$ $O[A \vee C] \neg C, 0 [7, DR1]$ $* \qquad \qquad \qquad *$
--

T2

$P[A \vee B]A, 0$				
$P[A \vee B \vee C](A \vee B) \rightarrow (P[(A \vee B \vee C) \wedge (A \vee B)](A \vee \neg B) \rightarrow P[A \vee B \vee C]((A \vee B) \wedge (A \vee \neg B))), 0$	[GA, G2]			
$O[A \vee B \vee C](A \vee B \vee C), 0$	[GA, L3]			
$O[B \vee C] \neg C \rightarrow O[A \vee B \vee C] \neg C, 0$	[GA, G3]			
$\swarrow$	$\searrow$			
$\neg O[B \vee C] \neg C, 0$	$O[A \vee B \vee C] \neg C, 0$			
* [7]	$(O[A \vee B \vee C](A \vee B \vee C) \wedge O[A \vee B \vee C] \neg C) \rightarrow O[A \vee B \vee C](A \vee B)$	[GA, L4]		
	$\swarrow$	$\searrow$		
$\neg(O[A \vee B \vee C](A \vee B \vee C) \wedge O[A \vee B \vee C] \neg C), 0$	$O[A \vee B \vee C](A \vee B), 0$			
	$P[A \vee B]A \rightarrow$			
$\neg O[A \vee B \vee C](A \vee B \vee C), 0$	$\neg O[A \vee B \vee C] \neg C, 0$	$\neg P[A \vee B]A, 0$	$P[A \vee B \vee C]T, 0$	
*	*	*		T3

T3

$(O[A \vee B \vee C](A \vee B) \wedge P[A \vee B \vee C]T) \rightarrow P[A \vee B \vee C](A \vee B), 0$	[GA, L5]
$\neg(O[A \vee B \vee C](A \vee B) \wedge P[A \vee B \vee C]T), 0$	
	$P[A \vee B \vee C](A \vee B), 0$
	$P[A \vee B]A \rightarrow$
$\neg O[A \vee B \vee C](A \vee B), 0$	$P[A \vee B](A \vee \neg B), 0$ [GA, L6]
$* \quad \neg P[A \vee B \vee C]T, 0$	$P[A \vee B](A \vee \neg B), 0$ [MP]
	T4

T4

$\square((A \vee B) \leftrightarrow ((A \vee B \vee C) \wedge (A \vee B))), 0$ [GA, L7]	
$P[(A \vee B \vee C) \wedge (A \vee B)](A \vee \neg B), 0$ [DR3]	
$P[(A \vee B \vee C) \wedge (A \vee B)](A \vee \neg B) \rightarrow P[A \vee B \vee C]((A \vee B) \wedge (A \vee \neg B)), 0$ [MP]	
$P[A \vee B \vee C]((A \vee B) \wedge (A \vee \neg B)), 0$ [MP]	
$\square(A \leftrightarrow ((A \vee B) \wedge (A \vee \neg B))), 0$ [GA, L8]	
$P[A \vee B \vee C]A, 0$	
$P[A \vee B \vee C]A \rightarrow P[A \vee B \vee C](A \vee C), 0$ [GA, L9]	
$P[A \vee B \vee C](A \vee C), 0$ [MP]	
$P[A \vee B \vee C](A \vee C) \rightarrow (O[A \vee B \vee C]((A \vee C) \rightarrow \neg C) \rightarrow O[(A \vee B \vee C) \wedge (A \vee C)] \neg C), 0$ [GA, L10]	
$O[A \vee B \vee C]((A \vee C) \rightarrow \neg C) \rightarrow O[(A \vee B \vee C) \wedge (A \vee C)] \neg C, 0$ [MP]	
$O[A \vee B \vee C] \neg C \rightarrow O[A \vee B \vee C]((A \vee C) \rightarrow \neg C), 0$ [GA, L11]	
$O[A \vee B \vee C]((A \vee C) \rightarrow \neg C), 0$ [MP]	
$\swarrow \qquad \searrow$	
$\neg O[A \vee B \vee C]((A \vee C) \rightarrow \neg C), 0$	$O[(A \vee B \vee C) \wedge (A \vee C)] \neg C, 0$
$*$	$\square((A \vee C) \leftrightarrow ((A \vee B \vee C) \wedge (A \vee C))), 0$
	[GA, L12]
	$O[A \vee C] \neg C, 0$ [DR2]
	$P[A \vee B]A \rightarrow P[A \vee C]T, 0$ [G6]
	$P[A \vee C]T, 0$ [MP]
$\swarrow \qquad \searrow$	
$\neg P[A \vee C]T, 0$ [5]	$\neg O[A \vee C] \neg C, 0$ [5]
$*$	$*$

I det här skedet är alla grenar i trädet slutna. Alltså är hela trädet slutet. Det följer att vF6 är ett teorem i TG.

$$\begin{aligned} vF7. O'[A \vee B] \neg B \rightarrow (P'[B \vee C]B \rightarrow O'[A \vee C] \neg C) = \\ (P[A \vee B]T \wedge O[A \vee B] \neg B) \rightarrow ((O[B \vee C] \perp \vee P[B \vee C]B) \rightarrow \\ (P[A \vee C]T \wedge O[A \vee C] \neg C)) \end{aligned}$$

I beviset av vF7 använder vi flera olika hjälpsatser. Alla dessa är teorem i systemet TG. De är sammanfattade nedan. Bevisen lämnas till läsaren.

Lemma 1 (L1)  $O[B \vee C] \perp \rightarrow \square \neg(B \vee C)$

Lemma 2 (L2)  $\square \neg(B \vee C) \rightarrow \square((A \vee B) \leftrightarrow (A \vee C))$

Lemma 3 (L3)  $\square \neg(B \vee C) \rightarrow \square \neg C$

Lemma 4 (L4)  $\square \neg C \rightarrow O[A \vee C] \neg C$

Lemma 6 (L6)  $O[A \vee B \vee C](A \vee B \vee C)$

Lemma 7 (L7)  $(O[A \vee B \vee C](A \vee B \vee C) \wedge O[A \vee B \vee C] \neg B) \rightarrow O[A \vee B \vee C](A \vee C)$

Lemma 8 (L8)  $(O[A \vee B \vee C](A \vee C) \wedge P[A \vee B \vee C]T) \rightarrow P[A \vee B \vee C](A \vee C)$

Lemma 9 (L9)  $P[A \vee B \vee C](A \vee C) \rightarrow (O[A \vee B \vee C]((A \vee C) \rightarrow \neg C) \rightarrow O[(A \vee B \vee C) \wedge (A \vee C)] \neg C)$

Lemma 10 (L10)  $O[A \vee B \vee C] \neg C \rightarrow O[A \vee B \vee C]((A \vee C) \rightarrow \neg C)$

Lemma 11 (L11)  $\square(((A \vee B \vee C) \wedge (A \vee C)) \leftrightarrow (A \vee C))$

Lemma 12 (L12)  $(P[A \vee B]T \wedge O[A \vee B] \neg B) \rightarrow P[A \vee B]A$

(1)  $\neg((P[A \vee B]T \wedge O[A \vee B] \neg B) \rightarrow ((O[B \vee C] \perp \vee P[B \vee C]B) \rightarrow (P[A \vee C]T \wedge O[A \vee C] \neg C))), 0$

(2)  $P[A \vee B]T \wedge O[A \vee B] \neg B, 0 [1, \neg \rightarrow]$

(3)  $\neg((O[B \vee C] \perp \vee P[B \vee C]B) \rightarrow$

$(P[A \vee C]T \wedge O[A \vee C] \neg C)), 0 [1, \neg \rightarrow]$

(4)  $O[B \vee C] \perp \vee P[B \vee C]B, 0 [3, \neg \rightarrow]$

(5)  $\neg(P[A \vee C]T \wedge O[A \vee C] \neg C), 0 [3, \neg \rightarrow]$

(6)  $P[A \vee B]T, 0 [2, \wedge]$

(7)  $O[A \vee B] \neg B, 0 [2, \wedge]$

↙ ↘

(7)  $O[B \vee C] \perp, 0 [4, \vee]$

(8)  $P[B \vee C]B, 0 [4, \vee]$

(9)  $\square \neg(B \vee C), 0 [7, L1 \text{ etc}]$

(10)  $O[A \vee B \vee C] \neg C, 0 [7, 8, GA, G4 \text{ etc}]$

(11)  $\square \neg(B \vee C) \rightarrow$

(12)  $O[A \vee B \vee C] \neg B, 0 [7, GA, G3 \text{ etc}]$

$\square((A \vee B) \leftrightarrow (A \vee C)), 0 [GA]$

(13)  $O[A \vee B \vee C](A \vee B \vee C), 0 [GA]$

(14)  $\square((A \vee B) \leftrightarrow (A \vee C)), 0$

(15)  $O[A \vee B \vee C](A \vee C), 0 [12, 13, L7 \text{ etc}]$

(16)  $P[A \vee C]T, 0 [6, 14, DR3]$

(17)  $P[A \vee B \vee C]T, 0 [GA, G5, 8 \text{ etc}]$

(18)  $\square \neg(B \vee C) \rightarrow \square \neg C, 0 [GA]$

(19)  $P[A \vee B \vee C](A \vee C), 0 [GA, 15, 17]$

(20)  $\square \neg C, 0 [9, 18, MP]$

(21)  $P[A \vee B \vee C](A \vee C) \rightarrow$

(22)  $\square \neg C \rightarrow O[A \vee C] \neg C, 0 [GA]$

(O[A \vee B \vee C](A \vee C) \rightarrow \neg C), 0 [GA]

(23)  $O[A \vee C] \neg C, 0 [20, 22, MP]$

$\rightarrow O[(A \vee B \vee C) \wedge (A \vee C)] \neg C, 0 [GA]$

↙

↘

(25)  $\neg P[A \vee C]T, 0$

(26)  $\neg O[A \vee C] \neg C, 0$

$O[A \vee B \vee C]((A \vee C) \rightarrow \neg C), 0 [GA]$

(28) \* [16, 25] (29) \* [23, 26]

(27)  $O[A \vee B \vee C]((A \vee C) \rightarrow \neg C), 0$

(30)  $(O[A \vee B \vee C]((A \vee C) \rightarrow \neg C) \rightarrow$

$O[(A \vee B \vee C) \wedge (A \vee C)] \neg C, 0 [19, 21]$

(31)  $O[(A \vee B \vee C) \wedge (A \vee C)] \neg C, 0 [27, 30]$

(32)  $\square(((A \vee B \vee C) \wedge (A \vee C)) \leftrightarrow (A \vee C)), 0$

(33)  $O[A \vee C] \neg C, 0 [31, 32, DR1]$

(34)  $P[A \vee B]A, 0 [GA, 6, 7, L12 \text{ etc}]$

(35)  $P[A \vee C]T, 0 [GA, 34, G6 \text{ etc}]$

↙ ↘

(36)  $\neg P[A \vee C]T, 0$

(37)  $\neg O[A \vee C] \neg C, 0$

(38) \* [35, 36] (39) \* [33, 37]

Nod (9) följer från nod (7) med hjälp av regeln Global Assumption, Lemma 1 etc. Nod (11) får från Global Assumption, (11) = Lemma 2. Nod (13) är

härleddbar med hjälp av Global Assumption, (13) = Lemma 6. Notera att Lemma 6 är en instans av  $O[A]A$ . Nod (15) följer från nod (12) och nod (13) med hjälp av Global Assumption, Lemma 7 etc. Nod (18) fås från Global Assumption, (18) = Lemma 3. Nod (22) följer med hjälp av Global Assumption, (22) = Lemma 4. Nod (25) och nod (26) är härleddbara från nod (5) med hjälp av  $(\neg\wedge)$ . Nod (19) följer från nod (15) och nod (17) med hjälp av Global Assumption, Lemma 8 etc. Nod (21) fås från Global Assumption, (21) = Lemma 9. Notera att (21) är en instans av  $P[A]B \rightarrow (O[A](B \rightarrow C)) \rightarrow O[A \wedge B]C$ . Nod (27) följer från nod (10) och nod (24) med hjälp av Modus Ponens (MP). Nod (32) är härleddbar från Global Assumption, (32) = Lemma 11. Nod (36) och nod (37) följer från nod (5) med hjälp av  $(\neg\wedge)$ . Och nod (34) följer från nod (6) och nod (7) med hjälp av Global Assumption, Lemma 12 etc.

Vi är nu färdiga med vårt bevis: alla satser i Danielssons, Hanssons, van Fraassens, Lewis, von Kutscheras och Åqvists system som vi har nämnt ovan är teorem i tablåsystemet TG!

## Referenser

- Beth, E. W. (1955). Semantic Entailment and Formal Derivability. *Mededelingen van de Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afdeling Letterkunde, N.S.*, vol. 18, nr. 13, Amsterdam, ss. 309–342. Publicerad på nytt i Hintikka, J. (1969), ss. 9–41.
- Beth, E. W. (1959). *The Foundations of Mathematics*. North-Holland, Amsterdam.
- Chisholm, R. M. (1963). Contrary-to-duty Imperatives and Deontic Logic. *Analysis* 24, ss. 33–36.
- D'Agostino, M., Gabbay, D. M., Hähnle R. & Posegga J. (red.). (1999). *Handbook of Tableau Methods*. Dordrecht, Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Danielsson, S. (1968). *Preference and Obligation: Studies in the Logic of Ethics*. Filosofiska föreningen, Uppsala.
- Fitting, M. (1972). Tableau methods of proof for modal logics. *Notre Dame Journal of Formal Logic* 13, ss. 237–247.
- Fitting, M. (1983). *Proof Methods for Modal and Intuitionistic Logic*. D. Reidel, Dordrecht.
- Fitting, M. (1999). Introduction. I D'Agostino, M., Gabbay, D. M., Hähnle R. & Posegga J. (red.). (1999), ss. 1–43.
- Gabbay, D. & Guenthner F. (red.). (1984). *Handbook of Philosophical Logic*, Vol. 2, D. Reidel.
- Gabbay, D. & Guenthner, F. (red.). (2002). *Handbook of Philosophical Logic*. Vol. 8, D. Reidel.

- Gabbay, D., Horty, J., Parent, X., van der Meyden, E. & van der Torre, L. (red.). (2013). *Handbook of Deontic Logic and Normative Systems*. College Publications.
- Hansson, B. (1969). An Analysis of Some Deontic Logics. *Noûs* 3, ss. 373–398. Tryckt på nytt i Hilpinen, R. (red.). (1971), ss. 121–147.
- Hilpinen, R. (red.). (1971). *Deontic Logic: Introductory and Systematic Readings*. D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht.
- Hilpinen, R. (red.). (1981). *New Studies in Deontic Logic Norms, Actions, and the Foundation of Ethics*. D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht.
- Hintikka, J. (1969). *The Philosophy of Mathematics*. Oxford Readings in Philosophy, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Jeffrey, R. C. (1967). *Formal Logic: Its Scope and Limits*. McGraw-Hill, New York.
- Kripke, S. A. (1959). A Completeness Theorem in Modal Logic. *The Journal of Symbolic Logic* 24, ss. 1–14.
- Lenk, H., & Berkemann J. (red.). (1974). *Normenlogik: Grundprobleme der deontischen Logik*. UTB, 414, Verlag Dokumentation, Pullach (near München).
- Lewis, D. (1973). *Counterfactuals*. Basil Blackwell, Oxford.
- Lewis, D. (1974). Semantic analysis for dyadic deontic logic. I Stenlund, S. (red.). (1974), ss. 1–14.
- Mally, E. (1926). *Grundgesetze des Sollens Elemente der Logik des Willens*. Leuschner and Lubensky, Graz.
- Priest, G. (2008). *An Introduction to Non-Classical Logic*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Prior, A. (1954). The Paradoxes of Derived Obligation. *Mind* 63, ss. 64–65.
- Rescher, N. (1958). An axiom system for deontic logic. *Philosophical studies*, Vol. 9, ss. 24–30.
- Rönnedal, D. (2009). Counterfactuals and Semantic Tableaux. *Logic and Logical Philosophy*, Vol. 18, Nr. 1, ss. 71–91.
- Rönnedal, D. (2009b). Dyadic Deontic Logic and Semantic Tableaux. *Logic and Logical Philosophy*, Vol. 18, Nr. 3–4, ss. 221–252.
- Rönnedal, D. (2010). *An Introduction to Deontic Logic*. Charleston, SC.
- Rönnedal, D. (2012). *Extensions of Deontic Logic: An Investigation into some Multi-Modal Systems*, Department of Philosophy, Stockholm University.
- Smullyan, R. M. (1963). A unifying Principle in Quantificational Theory. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 49, 6, ss. 828–832.
- Smullyan, R. M. (1965). Analytic Natural Deduction. *Journal of Symbolic Logic* 30, ss. 123–139.
- Smullyan, R. M. (1966). Trees and Nest Structures. *Journal of Symbolic Logic* 31, ss. 303–321.

- Smullyan, R. M. (1968). *First-Order Logic*. Heidelberg, Springer-Verlag.
- Stenlund, S. (red.). (1974). *Logical Theory and Semantical Analysis*. D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht.
- van Fraassen, C. (1972). The Logic of Conditional Obligation. *Journal of Philosophical Logic* 1, ss. 417–438.
- van Fraassen, C. (1973). Values and the Heart's Command. *The Journal of Philosophy* LXX, ss. 5–19.
- von Kutschera, F. (1974). Normative Präferenzen und bedingte Gebote. I *Lenk, H., & Berkemann J.* (red.). (1974), ss. 137–165.
- von Wright, G. H. (1951). Deontic Logic. *Mind* 60, ss. 1–15.
- von Wright, G. H. (1964). A new system of deontic logic. *Danish yearbook of philosophy*, Vol. 1, ss. 173–182.
- Åqvist, L. (1971). Revised foundations for imperative-epistemic and interrogative logic. *Theoria*, Vol. 37, Nr. 1, ss. 33–73.
- Åqvist, L. (1973). Modal Logic with Subjunctive Conditionals and Dispositional Predicates. *Journal of Philosophical Logic*. Vol. 2, Nr. 1, ss. 1–76.
- Åqvist, L. (1984). Deontic Logic. I *Gabbay, D. & Guenther F.* (red.). (1984), ss. 605–714.
- Åqvist, L. (1987). *Introduction to Deontic Logic and the Theory of Normative Systems*. Bibliopolis, Naples.
- Åqvist, L. (2002). Deontic Logic. I *Gabbay, D. & Guenther, F.* (red.). (2002), ss. 147–264.

Daniel Rönnedal  
Filosofiska institutionen  
Stockholms universitet  
[daniel.ronnedal@philosophy.su.se](mailto:daniel.ronnedal@philosophy.su.se)