

SEQUENT CALCULI FOR THREE-VALUED LOGICS

Dedicated for the memory of the late professor Toshio Nishimura

By

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§0. Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to give sequent calculi for some 3-valued (propositional) logics in a rather uniform way. Three-valued logic is an old subject that has recently been taken a revived interest in, for its own sake as well as for its potential applications in several areas of computer science.

After general preliminaries in the first section, we deal in §2 with the 3-valued weakly-intuitionistic logic I^1 introduced in Sette-Carnielli [15]. This logic has one designated value, and its connectives have simple truth-value functions. Sequent calculi for similar logics have been given by Miyama [9], in which Gill's 3-valued predicate logic studied in [5] is concerned with, and by Avron [1], in which Kleene's strong 3-valued logic (Kleene [7, §64]) is handled.

In §3, Sette's 3-valued paraconsistent logic P^1 (Sette [14]) is dealt with, which had been introduced in da Costa [3] for underivability proof. This logic has two designated values. Avron [1] has given a sequent calculus for such a logic too, precisely, the 3-valued logic of D'Ottaviano-da Costa [4].

Meanwhile, Wroński's 3-valued logic constitutes the subject of §4. This logic has one designated value, but the truth-value function of its single connective is rather complicated. Wroński showed in [17] that this logic forms a negative answer to Bloom's problem posed in [2], which asks whether the consequence operation determined by a finite matrix is always finitely based. We will give a sequent calculus for this logic, but this does not conflict with the above result; for, not all the beginning sequents of our calculus are the ones with single succedent formula (cf. 4.2). Meanwhile, this logic has been proved to be finitely axiomatizable in Wojtylak [16]. (According to Palasińska [12], the latter had been proved by Rautenberg [13, p. 116], but unfortunately I could not consult