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## FURTHER EXTENSIONS OF S3\*

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In [1] S3\* was extended by 1. CKpqCCpqCLpLq to give S3\*\* which is factorable in the sense of Zeman. By adding 2. CLpLLp either to S3\* or S3\*\* we get of course into the area of S4. The weaker system should perhaps be chosen as S4\*, the stronger one as S4\*\*. Neither is factorable but if we add 3. CKpLpLKpLp to S4\*\* we obtain again a factorable system S4\*\*\*. A still stronger system is given by adding 4. CLpLKpLp to S3\*\*. This we call S4 $^{\triangle}$ . It is obvious that we have:

That the containments are proper is shown by the following matrices, to be taken with the usual Boolean four or eight valued matrices for C, N, K.

M2. L(\*1\*234) = 1334

 $\mathfrak{M}3$ . L(\*1\*2\*3\*45678) = 15555778

 $\mathfrak{M}4$ . L(\*1\*234) = 2444

 $\mathfrak{M}5$ . L(\*1\*2\*3\*45678) = 15565556.

Then, CLpp is not in S4 $^{\triangle}$  by M1; 4 is not in S4\*\*\* by M2; 3 is not in S4\*\* by M3; 2 is not in S3\*\* or S3\* by M4; 1 is not in S3\* or S4\* by M5.

In the field of S3\*, 5. &KLpLqLKpq and 6. &K&pq&qr&pr are inferentially equivalent. &R2 shows that 5 is not in S4\*\*\*, but it is not known whether it is in S4 $^\triangle$ . Assuming that it is not, then since  $\{S3^{**}, 5\}$  evidently contains S4 $^\triangle$  and by &R1 lacks &Lpp, this system is properly intermediate between S4 and S4 $^\triangle$ . It can evidently be thought of as  $\{S4^o, CLpp\}$  and so should be called R4 $^o$  on the analogy of Canty's R-systems in [2], but it should be noted that it lacks the rule to infer  $L\alpha$  from  $\alpha$ .

## REFERENCES

[1] Thomas, Ivo, "Unusual feature of S3\*," Notre Dame Journal of Formal Logic, vol. XIV (1973), p. 276.

[2] Canty, J. T., "Systems classically axiomatized and properly contained in Lewis's S3," Notre Dame Journal of Formal Logic, vol. VI (1965), pp. 309-318.

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