

UNUSUAL FEATURE OF S3*

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Zeman's [1] showed that if $L'\alpha$ is defined as $K\alpha L\alpha$ a wide variety of modal systems formulated in $C-N-L$ contain their own bases in L' together with $L'CL'pp$. This is so generally the case with the so-called zero-systems $S1^\circ$, $S2^\circ$, etc. and applies also to Canty's $R1^*$, $R2^*$ from [2], that any exception is remarkable. Sobociński's $S3^*$ from [3], which is classically based as $R3^*$ in [2], is such an exception. Relatively to $S3^*$ the L' -version of the $S3$ axiom (1) $LCLCpqLCLpLq$ is inferentially equivalent to (2) $LCKpqCLCpqCLpLq$. Taking the usual cube of the Boolean two-valued matrix for C and N together with $L(*1*2345678) = (17787788)$ we have an $S3^*$ -matrix which gives (2) the value 7.

The idea of $S3^*$ is simple and elegant: just add (1) to $S0.5$. By further adding (2) we obtain a new system which properly contains $S3^*$, is properly contained in $S3$, is classically based, and in which necessity is factorable in the sense of Zeman. We call this system $S3^{**}$. That $S3^{**}$ is properly contained in $S3$ is shown by the four-valued matrix of [4], $L(*1*234) = (1334)$ which verifies $S3^*$ and (2) but rejects $LCLpp$.

REFERENCES

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