

Refutation of varieties of positive modal logic (PML)

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Abstract: Four definitions of positive modal logic (PML) are *not* tautologous. This refutes positive modal algebra (PML) on the bounded distributive lattice and forms a *non* tautologous fragment of the universal logic $\forall\exists 4$.

We assume the method and apparatus of Meth8/ $\forall\exists 4$ with Tautology as the designated proof value, **F** as contradiction, **N** as truthity (non-contingency), and **C** as falsity (contingency). The 16-valued truth table is row-major and horizontal, or repeating fragments of 128-tables, sometimes with table counts, for more variables. (See ersatz-systems.com.)

LET \sim Not, \neg ; + Or, \vee , \cup , \sqcup ; - Not Or; & And, \wedge , \cap , \square , \cdot , \otimes ; \ Not And;
 $>$ Imply, greater than, \rightarrow , \Rightarrow , \mapsto , $>$, \supset , \Rightarrow ; $<$ Not Imply, less than, \in , $<$, \subset , \prec , \preceq , \ll , \leq ;
 $=$ Equivalent, \equiv , $:=$, \Leftrightarrow , \leftrightarrow , $\hat{=}$, \approx , \simeq ; @ Not Equivalent, \neq , \oplus ;
 $\%$ possibility, for one or some, \exists , \diamond , **M**; # necessity, for every or all, \forall , \square , **L**;
 $(z=z)$ **T** as tautology, \top , ordinal 3; $(z@z)$ **F** as contradiction, \emptyset , Null, \perp , zero;
 $(\%z>\#z)$ **N** as non-contingency, Δ , ordinal 1; $(\%z<\#z)$ **C** as contingency, ∇ , ordinal 2;
 $\sim(y < x)$ ($x \leq y$), ($x \subseteq y$), ($x \sqsubseteq y$); $(A=B)$ ($A\sim B$).
 Note for clarity, we usually distribute quantifiers onto each designated variable.

From: Moraschini, T. (2019). Varieties of positive modal algebras and structural completeness. arxiv.org/pdf/1908.01659.pdf moraschini@cs.cas.cz

3. Algebras and frames

Definition 3.1. A positive modal algebra is a structure $A = \langle A, \wedge, \vee, \square, \diamond, 0, 1 \rangle$ where $\langle A, \wedge, \vee, 0, 1 \rangle$ is a bounded distributive lattice such that [for every $a, b \in A$]

$$\square 1 = 1 \text{ and} \tag{3.1.1.1}$$

LET $p, q, s: a, b, s.$

$$\#(s=s) = (s=s); \tag{3.1.1.2}$$

Remark 3.1.1.2: Ordinal 1 as **N** ($\%s>\#s$) produces a theorem, but the author means **T** for $(s=s)$.

$$\diamond 0 = 0 \text{ and} \tag{3.1.2.1}$$

$$\%(s@s) = (s@s); \tag{3.1.2.2}$$

Remark 3.1.2.2: Ordinal 2 as **C** ($\%s<\#s$) produces a theorem, but the author means **F** for $(s@s)$.

$$\square a \wedge \diamond b \leq \diamond(a \wedge b) \tag{3.1.5.1}$$

$$\sim(\%(p\&q) < (\#p\&\%q)) = (s=s); \tag{3.1.5.2}$$

$$\Box(a \vee b) \leq \Box a \vee \Diamond b \tag{3.1.6.1}$$

$$\sim((\#p + \%q) < \#(p+q)) = (s=s) ; \text{ NNNN NNNN NNNN NNNN} \tag{3.1.6.2}$$

Eqs. 3.1.1.2, ..2.2, ..5.2, and ..6.2 are *not* tautologous. This refutes positive modal algebra (PML) on the bounded distributive lattice.