

Refutation of non Sahlqvist formulas by three counter examples

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Abstract: We evaluate three equations as examples of non Sahlqvist formulas. None is tautologous. What follows is that Fine's theorem and monotonic modal logic are refuted. Therefore those conjectures form a *non* tautologous fragment of the universal logic $V\mathcal{L}4$.

We assume the method and apparatus of Meth8/ $V\mathcal{L}4$ 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, $\wedge, \cap, \sqcap, ;$; \ Not And;
 $>$ Imply, greater than, $\rightarrow, \Rightarrow, \supset, \succ, \supset, \succ$; $<$ Not Imply, less than, $\in, <, \subset, \prec, \neq, \ll, \lesssim$;
 $=$ Equivalent, $\equiv, :=, \Leftrightarrow, \leftrightarrow, \triangleq, \approx, \simeq$; @ Not Equivalent, \neq ;
 $\%$ 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, $\emptyset, \text{Null}, \perp$, zero;
 $(\%z\>\#z)$ **N** as non-contingency, Δ , ordinal 1; $(\%z\<\#z)$ **C** as contingency, ∇ , ordinal 2;
 $\sim(y < x)$ ($x \leq y$), ($x \subseteq y$); $(A=B)$ ($A\sim B$); $(B>A)$ ($A\sim B$); $(B>A)$ ($A\neq B$).
 Note for clarity, we usually distribute quantifiers onto each designated variable.

From: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sahlqvist_formula

Examples of three non-Sahlqvist formulas:

1. The *McKinsey formula* does not have a first-order frame condition.

$$\square \diamond p \rightarrow \diamond \square p \quad (1.1)$$

$$\# \% p \> \% \# p ; \quad \text{NNNN NNNN NNNN NNNN} \quad (1.2)$$

2. The *Löb axiom* does not have a first-order frame condition.

$$\square (\square p \rightarrow p) \rightarrow \square p \quad (2.1)$$

$$\# (\# p \> p) \> \# p ; \quad \text{CTCT CTCT CTCT CTCT} \quad (2.2)$$

3. The conjunction of the McKinsey formula and the [modal] (4) axiom has a first-order frame condition ... but is not equivalent to any Sahlqvist formula.

$$(\square \diamond p \rightarrow \diamond \square p) \wedge (\diamond \diamond q \rightarrow \diamond q) \quad (3.1)$$

$$(\# \% p \> \% \# p) \& (\% \% q \> \% q) ; \quad \text{NNNN NNNN NNNN NNNN} \quad (3.2)$$

Eqs. 1.2-3.2 are *not* tautologous and refute the conjecture of *non* Sahlqvist formulas as tautologous. What follows is that Fine's theorem and monotonic modal logic are also refuted.