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**Problems of admissibility and substitution, logical equations and restricted theories of free algebras.** (English) [Zbl 0691.03012](#)

Logic, methodology and philosophy of science VIII, Proc. 8th Int. Congr., Moscow/USSR 1987, Stud. Logic Found. Math. 126, 121-139 (1989).

[For the entire collection see [Zbl 0676.00003](#).]

For the reviewer, interesting results have been proved in this paper. A positive solution to Friedman's 40th problem and a negative answer to Kuznetsov's question are described.

Let  $A_j, B$  be formulas in the language of the intuitionistic propositional calculus  $H$ . Let  $p_1, \dots, p_n$  be all letters occurring in these formulas and  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  distinct variables. Expressions of the form

$$(1) \quad A_1(x_1, \dots, x_n), \dots, A_m(x_1, \dots, x_n) / B(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

are called rules of inference. The rule (1) is said to be admissible in  $H$  iff for all formulas  $B_1, \dots, B_n, A_j(B_1, \dots, B_n) \in H, j = 1, \dots, m$ , imply  $B(B_1, \dots, B_n) \in H$ . The rule (1) is called derivable in  $H$  if from  $A_1, \dots, A_m$  and the set of theorems of  $H$  one may derive  $B$  with the help of modus ponens. It is clear that derivability implies admissibility. Harrop's rule  $(\neg p \supset (q \vee r)) / (\neg p \supset q) \vee (\neg p \supset r)$  is an example of an admissible rule in  $H$  which is not derivable in  $H$ . The rule  $r$  is said to be a corollary of the rules  $r_1, \dots, r_n$  in  $H$  iff the consequence of  $r$  is derivable from the premisses of  $r$  with the help of a theorem of  $H$ , the rules  $r_1, \dots, r_n$  and modus ponens. A set  $B$  of admissible rules in  $H$  is called a basis for  $H$  if each admissible rule in  $H$  is the corollary of rules  $r_1, \dots, r_n$  in  $B$ . Friedman posed the problem of finding an algorithm which recognizes the admissibility of rules in  $H$ . Kuznetsov asked whether  $H$  has a finite basis for the admissible rules. There is shown that the problem of admissibility in  $H$  for rules has an algorithm and that  $H$  has no finite bases. Similar results are obtained for the modal logics  $S4$  and  $Grz$  ( $= S4 + \Box(\Box(p \rightarrow \Box p) \rightarrow p) \rightarrow p$ ). In fact, a result for  $H$  is obtained from a result for  $S4$ .

Reviewer: [Y.Komori](#)

#### MSC:

[03B55](#) Intermediate logics

[03B45](#) Modal logic (including the logic of norms)

[08B20](#) Free algebras

[03B20](#) Subsystems of classical logic (including intuitionistic logic)

Cited in **2** Documents

#### Keywords:

intuitionistic logic; free algebra; positive solution to Friedman's 40th problem; negative answer to Kuznetsov's question; intuitionistic propositional calculus; derivability; algorithm; admissibility of rules; finite basis; modal logics;  $S4$ ;  $Grz$