

Variant quantifiers in L_3 -valued first-order logic

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Frontiers of Computer Science, DOI: [10.1007/s11704-020-7399-7](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11704-020-7399-7)

Traditional first-order logic:

The semantics for quantifiers are defined as follows:

$\forall x A(x)$ is satisfied if for any element a , $A(x/a)$ is satisfied

$\exists x A(x)$ is satisfied if for some element a , $A(x/a)$ is satisfied.

B_2 -valued first-order logic:

There are four kinds of definition for quantifier \forall , where $[\mathbf{t}]A \equiv A$, $[\mathbf{f}]A \equiv \neg A$:

$[\mathbf{t}]\forall^{11}xA(x)$ is satisfied if for any element a , $[\mathbf{t}]A(x/a)$ is satisfied

$[\mathbf{f}]\forall^{11}xA(x)$ is satisfied if for some element a , $[\mathbf{f}]A(x/a)$ is satisfied;

$[\mathbf{t}]\forall^{10}xA(x)$ is satisfied if for any element a , $[\mathbf{t}]A(x/a)$ is satisfied

$[\mathbf{f}]\forall^{10}xA(x)$ is satisfied if for any element a , $[\mathbf{f}]A(x/a)$ is satisfied;

$[\mathbf{t}]\forall^{01}xA(x)$ is satisfied if for some element a , $[\mathbf{t}]A(x/a)$ is satisfied

$[\mathbf{f}]\forall^{01}xA(x)$ is satisfied if for any element a , $[\mathbf{f}]A(x/a)$ is satisfied;

$[\mathbf{t}]\forall^{00}xA(x)$ is satisfied if for some element a , $[\mathbf{t}]A(x/a)$ is satisfied

$[\mathbf{f}]\forall^{00}xA(x)$ is satisfied if for some element a , $[\mathbf{f}]A(x/a)$ is satisfied.

L_3 -valued first-order logic:

Assume that there are three modalities $[\mathbf{t}]$, $[\mathbf{m}]$, $[\mathbf{f}]$ to be applied on formulas. There are eight definitions for quantifiers.

- L_3^{000} :

$[\mathbf{t}]\forall xA(x)$ is true if for any element a , $[\mathbf{t}]A(x/a)$ is true

$[\mathbf{m}]\forall xA(x)$ is true if for any element a , $[\mathbf{t}]A(x/a) \vee [\mathbf{m}]A(x/a)$ is true
and for some element b , $[\mathbf{m}]A(x/b)$ is true

$[\mathbf{f}]\forall xA(x)$ is true if for some element a , $[\mathbf{f}]A(x/a)$ is true;

- L_3^{001} :

$[\mathbf{t}]\forall xA(x)$ is true if for any element a , $[\mathbf{t}]A(x/a)$ is true

$[\mathbf{m}]\forall xA(x)$ is true if for any element a , $[\mathbf{t}]A(x/a) \vee [\mathbf{m}]A(x/a)$ is true
and for some element b , $[\mathbf{m}]A(x/b)$ is true

$[\mathbf{f}]\forall xA(x)$ is true if for any element a , $[\mathbf{f}]A(x/a)$ is true;

L_3 -valued first-order logic:

- L_3^{010} :

$[\mathbf{t}]\forall xA(x)$ is true if for any element a , $[\mathbf{t}]A(x/a)$ is true

$[\mathbf{m}]\forall xA(x)$ is true if for any element a , $[\mathbf{f}]A(x/a) \vee [\mathbf{m}]A(x/a)$ is true
and for some element b , $[\mathbf{m}]A(x/b)$ is true

$[\mathbf{f}]\forall xA(x)$ is true if for some element a , $[\mathbf{f}]A(x/a)$ is true;

- L_3^{011} :

$[\mathbf{t}]\forall xA(x)$ is true if for any element a , $[\mathbf{t}]A(x/a)$ is true

$[\mathbf{m}]\forall xA(x)$ is true if for any element a , $[\mathbf{f}]A(x/a) \vee [\mathbf{m}]A(x/a)$ is true
and for some element b , $[\mathbf{m}]A(x/b)$ is true

$[\mathbf{f}]\forall xA(x)$ is true if for any element a , $[\mathbf{f}]A(x/a)$ is true;

L_3 -valued first-order logic:

- L_3^{100} :

$[\mathbf{t}]\forall xA(x)$ is true if for some element a , $[\mathbf{t}]A(x/a)$ is true

$[\mathbf{m}]\forall xA(x)$ is true if for any element a , $[\mathbf{t}]A(x/a) \vee [\mathbf{m}]A(x/a)$ is true
and for some element b , $[\mathbf{m}]A(x/b)$ is true

$[\mathbf{f}]\forall xA(x)$ is true if for some element a , $[\mathbf{f}]A(x/a)$ is true;

- L_3^{101} :

$[\mathbf{t}]\forall xA(x)$ is true if for some element a , $[\mathbf{t}]A(x/a)$ is true

$[\mathbf{m}]\forall xA(x)$ is true if for any element a , $[\mathbf{t}]A(x/a) \vee [\mathbf{m}]A(x/a)$ is true
and for some element b , $[\mathbf{m}]A(x/b)$ is true

$[\mathbf{f}]\forall xA(x)$ is true if for any element a , $[\mathbf{f}]A(x/a)$ is true;

L_3 -valued first-order logic:

- L_3^{110} :

$[t]\forall xA(x)$ is true if for some element a , $[t]A(x/a)$ is true

$[m]\forall xA(x)$ is true if for any element a , $[f]A(x/a) \vee [m]A(x/a)$ is true
and for some element b , $[m]A(x/b)$ is true

$[f]\forall xA(x)$ is true if for some element a , $[f]A(x/a)$ is true;

- L_3^{111} :

$[t]\forall xA(x)$ is true if for some element a , $[t]A(x/a)$ is true

$[m]\forall xA(x)$ is true if for any element a , $[f]A(x/a) \vee [m]A(x/a)$ is true
and for some element b , $[m]A(x/b)$ is true

$[f]\forall xA(x)$ is true if for any element a , $[f]A(x/a)$ is true.

L_3 -valued first-order logic:

We will give a sound and complete Gentzen deduction system for each choice of quantifiers.

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