

relevant
 : BNc_1 $L\perp C^+$

()

【 】	BNc_1	$L\perp C$	가	BNc_1	$L\perp C$
【 】	,	BNc_1 , $L\perp C$, $L\perp C$,			

1. 가

30 가
 4 four-valued semantics
 Dunn [8, 11], / Bimbo [4], Belnap [2, 3],
 Restall [19] , (/ Meyer) [10, 12]
 propositional calculus R-mingle(RM)
 (LC) super system
 constructable falsity N 1949
 Nelson [17] H
 negation axioms negated implication, negated
 negation, absurdity, 가 , N
 1984 / Almukdad & Nelson [1] , 2000
 [11] L BNc_1 chain
 , BNc_1
 1969 Resher [18] $L\perp C$
 가 negation

($\mathcal{L}C$) evaluations , implication LC
 . $\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}C$ normal
 extensions [22] .
 BNc_1 $\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}C$
 . $\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}C$
 가 , BNc_1 .
 가- pseudo-negation 가- $\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}C$ $\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}C^+$

2. $\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}C$ $\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}C^+$

([22]) $\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}C$

($\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}C^+$) tables for evaluations, $\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}C$
 rules of inference .¹⁾ $\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}C$ axiom schemata,
 evaluation
 $L(, , \wedge, \vee, p_0, p_1, \dots)$ well-formed
 formulas $v: PA \rightarrow [0, 1]$. (PA: , [0, 1]:
 0 1)

<TABLES>

1. $v(\neg P) = 1 - v(P)$,
2. $v(P \rightarrow Q) = 1$ if $v(P) \leq v(Q)$
 $v(Q)$ otherwise,
3. $v(P \wedge Q) = \min(v(P), v(Q))$,
4. $v(P \vee Q) = \max(v(P), v(Q))$.

<AXIOM SCHEMATA>

- A1. $A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow A)$ (positive paradox)
- A2. $(A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C)) \rightarrow ((A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow C))$ (self-distribution)
- A3. $(A \wedge B) \rightarrow A$ / $(A \wedge B) \rightarrow B$ (\wedge -elimination)

1) . $\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}C$ ()

notation terminology [22] .

- A4. $((A \supset B) \wedge (A \supset C)) \supset (A \supset (B \wedge C))$ (\wedge -introduction)
 A5. $A \supset (A \vee B) / B \supset (A \vee B)$ (\vee -introduction)
 A6. $((A \supset C) \wedge (B \supset C)) \supset ((A \vee B) \supset C)$ (\vee -elimination)
 A7. $(A \supset B) \vee (B \supset A)$ (chain)
 A8. $A \supset \neg \neg A / \neg \neg A \supset A$ (double negation)
 A9. $(A \vee B) \supset A \wedge B / A \wedge B \supset (A \vee B)$ (negated disjunction)

<RULES>

- MP (modus ponens)
 AD (adjunction)

(df1) $P \vee Q := ((P \supset Q) \supset Q) \wedge ((Q \supset P) \supset P)$,

(df2) $0 := \neg 1$,

(df3) $P \supset Q := (P \supset Q) \wedge (Q \supset P)$.

df1, df2 primitives $\neg, \vee, \wedge, 1$ df3
 A8, A9

A8'. $A \supset \neg \neg A$,

A9'. $(A \vee B) \supset A \wedge B$.

\neg, F 가- a constant false sentence .

(df4) $\neg P := P \supset F$

. LLC 가 , $\text{L}\text{L}\text{C}'$.

A10. $(A \supset \neg B) \supset (B \supset \neg A)$ (contraposition)

A11. $\neg(A \supset A) \supset B$

3. BN_1 BN_{C_1}

1 BN_1 BN_{C_1} [11] .
 L ²⁾
 BN_1, BN_{C_1} 가

3.1.

BN_1, BN_{C_1} .
Dunn matrix 4 four-valued consequence .
 , [6, 8, 9, 10, 11] *evaluation*
 , 2

[5, 7, 10, 11] 4 lattice **lattice 4**
 . { }, {0}, {1}, {0, 1} **N, F, T, B** ³⁾
 4 . **Dunn**

4) \neg, \wedge, \vee . 5)

2) Dunn [11], 28-30 .
 3) Fine [14] **N B** underdetermination
 overdetermination "gaps" "gluts" .
 4) 가 **lattice 4** .
lattice 4 **Dunn** .
 5) \neg, \wedge, \vee 1, 2, 3, 4 **T, N, B, F** [7] , &
 \vee . [7], 15.3 24.4.1 .

<p>—</p> <p>T F</p> <p>N N</p> <p>B B</p> <p>F T</p>	<p>T N B F</p> <p>T T N B F</p> <p>N T T F F</p> <p>B T F T F</p> <p>F T T T T</p>
<p>\wedge T N B F</p> <p>T T N B F</p> <p>N N N F F</p> <p>B B F B F</p> <p>F F F F F</p>	<p>\vee T N B F</p> <p>T T T T T</p> <p>N T N T N</p> <p>B T T B B</p> <p>F T N B F</p>

—, \wedge , \vee 가
가 .

[11]

Dunn 가

Dunn

functional evaluation

0, 1 $v(A)$ (both 0, 1 $v(A)$)
total evaluation 0, 1 $v(A)$ (0, 1
 $v(A)$) . 1 $v(A) \Vdash^v_1 A$, 0 $v(A) \Vdash^v_0 A$.
 $v(A, \alpha) \quad \alpha \Vdash^v_1 A, \alpha \Vdash^v_0 A$
 parameterize. , α “가” “ information state”

[**3.1.1**] ([11]) 4 consequence relations

- (1) $A \models^{BN}_1 B \quad v \quad \Vdash^v_1 A \quad \Vdash^v_1 A \quad \text{iff} \quad ;$
- (2) $A \models^{BN}_0 B \quad v \quad \Vdash^v_0 A \quad \Vdash^v_0 A \quad \text{iff} \quad ;$
- (3) $A \models^{BN}_{1,0} B \quad v \quad \Vdash^v_{1,0} A \quad \Vdash^v_{1,0} A \quad \text{iff} \quad .$

(1) truth-preserving , (2) , (3)

(1), (2) . **BN** 가 **Dunn**

N B

[3.1.2] ([11])

equivalent .

Dunn 가 T N
 D_{3L} {T, N, F}
 . [3.1.1]
 $\models^N_0, \models^N_{1,0}$,
 . 가
 entailments”
 ([11], 4).

3 D_3
 D_{3R} {T, B, F}
 $\models^N_{1,}$
 $\models^B_{1,}, \models^B_{0,}, \models^B_{1,0}$
 R “1 first degree

3.2. BN_1 BNc_1

2

BN_1 BNc_1

<AXIOM SCHEMATA>

- I. $A (B A)$ (positive paradox)
- II. $(A (B C)) ((A B) (A C))$ (self-distribution)
- III. $(A \wedge B) A / (A \wedge B) B$ (\wedge -elimination)
- IV. $((A B) \wedge (A C)) (A (B \wedge C))$ (\wedge -introduction)
- V. $A (A \vee B) / B (A \vee B)$ (\vee -introduction)
- VI. $((A C) \wedge (B C)) \supset ((A \vee B) C)$ (\vee -elimination)
- VII. $(A B) \vee (B A)$ (chain)
- VIII. $A \text{ ---} A$ (negated negation)
- IX. $\text{---}(A \vee B) (\text{---}A \wedge \text{---}B)^6)$ (negated disjunction)
- X. $\text{---}(A \wedge B) (\text{---}A \vee \text{---}B)$ (negated conjunction)
- XI. $\text{---}(A B) (A \wedge \text{---}B)$ (negated implication)

<RULES>

- MP (modus ponens)
- AD (adjunction)

6)

(df3)

(+)
 BN₁: I - VI + VIII - XII,
 BNC₁: BN₁ + VII.

3.3. Kripke

Heyting H [16]

가 “ information order”

2 가 binary accessibility relation \sqsubseteq .

Thomason [21] **B**(gluts)

Slaney/ Surendonkz/ Girle [20]

B **N** BN , [11]

() BN₁ BNC₁ .

BN₁, BNC₁

frame ζ U \sqsubseteq U partial order S =

(ζ, U, \sqsubseteq) [11] U “ ” . α

$\sqsubseteq \beta, \alpha, \beta$ U, α 가 β . Σ

가 denumerably many

Sentences —, , \wedge , \vee

가 . (parameterized) BN₁-

BN₁-evaluation $\times U$ **Dunn, D_{3L} \times D_{3L}**,

$v(A, \alpha)$. **Val_{BN1}**

. $v(A, \alpha) = 1$ $\alpha \Vdash_1 A$, $v(A, \alpha) = 0$ $\alpha \Vdash_0 A$. ,

v .

$\alpha \Vdash_1 A$ $\alpha \sqsubseteq \beta$, $\beta \Vdash_1 A$ (HC₁)

$\alpha \Vdash_0 A$ $\alpha \sqsubseteq \beta$, $\beta \Vdash_0 A$ (HC₀)

, .

$\alpha \Vdash_1 \neg A$ $\alpha \Vdash_0 A$ (\neg)

$\alpha \Vdash_0 \neg A$	$\alpha \Vdash_1 A$	(\neg_0)
$\alpha \Vdash_1 A \wedge B$	$\alpha \Vdash_1 A$ $\alpha \Vdash_1 B$	(\wedge_1)
$\alpha \Vdash_0 A \wedge B$	$\alpha \Vdash_0 A$ $\alpha \Vdash_0 B$	(\wedge_0)
$\alpha \Vdash_1 A \vee B$	$\alpha \Vdash_1 A$ $\alpha \Vdash_1 B$	(\vee_1)
$\alpha \Vdash_0 A \vee B$	$\alpha \Vdash_0 A$ $\alpha \Vdash_0 B$	(\vee_0)
$\alpha \Vdash_1 A \rightarrow B$	$\beta \sqsubseteq \alpha (\beta \Vdash_1 A, \beta \Vdash_1 B)$	(\rightarrow_1)
$\alpha \Vdash_0 A \rightarrow B$	$\alpha \Vdash_1 A$ $\alpha \Vdash_1 B$	(\rightarrow_0)

(\rightarrow_1) truth preservation , (\rightarrow_0) counter example

$\mathbf{Val}_{\mathbf{BNc}_1}$ $S = (\zeta, U, \sqsubseteq)$ \mathbf{BNc}_1 - *valid* \vee $\mathbf{Val}_{\mathbf{BNc}_1}, \zeta$
 $\Vdash_1^v A$ iff \sum $A \in \mathbf{BNc}_1$
valid , $\models_{\mathbf{BNc}_1} A$, $S \sum, A \in S$ \mathbf{BNc}_1 - *valid*
 \mathbf{BNc}_1 \sqsubseteq *connected*

$\alpha, \beta \in U, \alpha \sqsubseteq \beta$ $\beta \sqsubseteq \alpha$.

linear order

connected partial order .

$\zeta \in U \sqsubseteq U$ $S = (\zeta, U, \sqsubseteq)$
 . (parameterized) \mathbf{BNc}_1 - evaluation
 \mathbf{BNc}_1 $\times U$ **Dunn** $v(A, \alpha)$

$\alpha \Vdash_0 A \rightarrow B$ (i) $\alpha \Vdash_1 A$ $\alpha \Vdash_1 B$, (\rightarrow_0)
 (ii) $\alpha \not\Vdash_0 A \rightarrow B$

$\mathbf{Val}_{\mathbf{BNc}_1}$
 $\mathbf{Val}_{\mathbf{BNc}_1}$ $S = (\zeta, U, \sqsubseteq)$ \mathbf{BNc}_1 - *valid* \vee $\mathbf{Val}_{\mathbf{BNc}_1},$
 $\zeta \Vdash_1^v A$ iff T $A \in \mathbf{BNc}_1$
valid , $\models_{\mathbf{BNc}_1} A$, $S \sqsubseteq T, A \in S$ \mathbf{BNc}_1 - *valid*

$BN_1(\quad BNC_1)$ $M_{BN_1}(\quad M_{BNC_1})$, $(\models_1$

[**3.3.1**] $\Gamma \models_{BN_1} A(\quad \Gamma \models_{BNC_1} A)$ $M = (\zeta, U, \sqsubseteq, \nu)$ $M_{BN_1}(\quad M_{BNC_1}(\zeta \Vdash^{\nu}_1 B \quad \zeta \Vdash^{\nu}_1 A$
 $M_{BNC_1})$, $B \quad \Gamma$ iff .

3.4. $BN_1 \quad BNC_1$

$BN_1 \quad BNC_1$

. [11] [22] [29]

.

[11] .

가 $BN_{(C)_1}$

$\vdash_{BN_{(C)_1}}$

$BN_{(C)_1}$

가 deducibility

$BN_{(C)_1}$ -

가

T

(

A T

$A \vee B$

T

A T

$A \vdash_{BN_{(C)_1}} B$

, B T

T

B T

)

.

primary $BN_{(C)_1}$ -

trivial

$BN_{(C)_1}$ -

$BN_{(C)_1}$

.

$BN_{(C)_1}$ -

T

$BN_{(C)_1}$

(T)

가

. $BN_{(C)_1}$ -

disjunction

canonical $BN_{(C)_1}$ -

ζ_{can}

$BN_{(C)_1}$ -

U_{can}

ζ

can

$BN_{(C)_1}$ -

\sqsubseteq_{can}

U_{can}

\sqsubseteq

$(\zeta_{can}, U_{can}, \sqsubseteq_{can})$

[**3.4.1**] canonical $BN_{(C)_1}$ -
 ordered.

partially

[**3.4.2**] BNC_1

(

linearly ordered).

$BN_{(C)_1}$

Lindenbaum

[3.4.3] () $\Gamma \not\vdash_{\text{BN}(C)1} A$, $\Gamma \subseteq \zeta$ $A \notin \zeta$

; $\text{BN}(C)1$ $\{A_n : n \in \omega\}$.
a sequence of sets .

$\zeta_0 = \{A' : \vdash_{\text{BN}(C)1} A'\}$.
 $\zeta_{i+1} = \text{Th}(\zeta_i \cup \{A_{i+1}\})$ $\zeta_0, A_{i+1} \vdash_{\text{BN}(C)1} A$ 가 ,
 ζ_i

ζ 가 ζ_n union . ζ 가 A
theory . prime

$B \vee C \in \zeta$ $B, C \notin \zeta$ 가 . ζ
B ζ C $\zeta' \wedge C \vdash_{\text{BN}(C)1} A$ ζ $\zeta' \wedge B \vdash$
 $\vdash_{\text{BN}(C)1} A$, conjunction ζ'
A . $A \in \zeta$ 가 . ■
∇-elimination $(\zeta' \wedge B) \vee (\zeta' \wedge C)$
distributive law $\zeta' \wedge (B \vee C) \vdash_{\text{BN}(C)1}$

canonical evaluation .

$1 \in v_{\text{can}}(A, \mathfrak{a})$ $A \in \mathfrak{a}$,
 $0 \in v_{\text{can}}(A, \mathfrak{a})$ $\neg A \in \mathfrak{a}$,

$\text{BN}(C)1$.

[3.4.4] () v_{can} evaluation .

; [11], [29] . ■

$\text{BN}_{(C)1}$ strong soundness completeness

[3.4.5] ([11], $\text{BN}_{(C)1}$) $\text{BN}_{(C)1}$,
 $\Gamma \vdash_{\text{BN}_{(C)1}} A \quad \Gamma \models_{\text{BN}_{(C)1}} A$ iff .

; () (\leftarrow) [3.4.3]() [3.4.4](
) $\text{BN}_{(C)1}$.
 (\rightarrow) verification
 . ■

4. BN_{C1} $\text{L}\mathcal{L}C^+$

BN_{C1} $\text{L}\mathcal{L}C^+$.
 $\text{L}\mathcal{L}C^+$ BN_{C1} $\text{L}\mathcal{L}C^+$ maps BN_{C1}
 translations ⁷⁾
 Gentzen ([15]) .

[4.1] \mathbf{L} \mathbf{M}
theorem-preserving map \mathbf{L}_L \mathbf{L}_M
 $\Gamma \vdash_{\mathbf{L}} A \quad \Gamma^* \vdash_{\mathbf{M}} A^*$ iff .
translation : Γ, A ,
 $\Gamma \vdash_{\mathbf{L}} A \quad \Gamma^* \vdash_{\mathbf{M}} A^*$ iff .
 $\mathbf{L} \quad \mathbf{M} \quad (\quad) \quad , \mathbf{L} \gg \mathbf{M}$

[4.2] BN_{C1} $\text{L}\mathcal{L}C^+$
 inductively maps BN_{C1} $\text{L}\mathcal{L}C^+$:

7) [13], X .

- (i) $A \vdash \neg \neg A$, $A^- = \neg \neg A$;
- (ii) $A = \neg B$, $A^- = \neg B^-$;
- (iii) $A = B \wedge C$, $A^- = B^- \wedge C^-$;
- (iv) $A = B \supset C$, $A^- = \neg(\neg B^- \wedge \neg C^-)$;
- (v) $A = B \supset C$, $A^- = B^- \supset C^-$.

[4.3] $L\check{L}C^+$ (LC)

- (1) $A \supset \neg \neg A$,
- (2) $\neg(A \vee B) \supset (\neg A \wedge \neg B)$,
- (3) $(A \supset B) \supset (\neg B \supset \neg A)$,
- (4) $(A \wedge \neg B) \supset \neg(A \supset B)$,
- (5) $A \supset (\neg A \supset B)$.

[4.3] BNc_1 A , $A \vdash BNc_1$ A^*
 $L\check{L}C^+$ iff .

; $(\Leftarrow) \vdash_{L\check{L}C^+} A^-$. , (1) MP $\vdash_{L\check{L}C^+} \neg \neg A^-$
 $\vdash_{L\check{L}C^+} BNc_1$, $\vdash_{L\check{L}C^+} \neg \neg A^-$ $\vdash_{BNc_1} \neg \neg A^-$
 $\vdash_{BNc_1} \neg \neg A$ VIII MP $\vdash_{BNc_1} A$.

$(\Rightarrow) BNc_1$ 가 BNc_1

$L\check{L}C^+$, ,
 BNc_1 1 가 BNc_1 I
 VII 가 $L\check{L}C^+$ A1 A7
 VIII, IX VIII \vdash
 $L\check{L}C^+ \neg \neg A$ $\neg \neg \neg \neg A$. (i) $\vdash_{L\check{L}C^+} \neg \neg A$ $\neg \neg \neg \neg A$ (1)
 . (ii) $\vdash_{L\check{L}C^+} \neg \neg \neg \neg A$ $\neg \neg A$ [13] 7 [5.e]
 IX $\vdash_{L\check{L}C^+} \neg(\neg \neg A \vee \neg \neg B)$ $(\neg \neg \neg A \wedge \neg \neg$

$\neg B$. (2) . X, XI

X $\vdash_{LXC+} \neg(\neg A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (\neg A \wedge \neg B)$

(i) $\vdash_{LXC+} \neg(\neg A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (\neg A \wedge \neg B)$

1. $\vdash_{LXC+} \neg A \wedge \neg B$ (7)
2. $\vdash_{LXC+} \neg A$ (1, III, MP)
3. $\vdash_{LXC+} \neg A$ (2, [13] 7 [5.e], MP)
4. $\vdash_{LXC+} \neg B$ (3)
5. $\vdash_{LXC+} \neg A \rightarrow \neg B$ (3, 4, AD)
6. $\vdash_{LXC+} (\neg A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (\neg A \wedge \neg B)$ (1, 5)
7. $\vdash_{LXC+} \neg(\neg A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (\neg A \wedge \neg B)$ (6, (3), MP)

(ii) $\vdash_{LXC+} \neg(\neg A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (\neg A \wedge \neg B)$. (i)

XI $\vdash_{LXC+} \neg(\neg A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (\neg A \wedge \neg B)$

. (i) $\vdash_{LXC+} (\neg A \wedge \neg B) \rightarrow (\neg A \rightarrow B)$ (4)

(ii) $\vdash_{LXC+} \neg(\neg A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (\neg A \wedge \neg B)$

1. $\vdash_{LXC+} \neg A \rightarrow (\neg A \rightarrow B)$ ((5))
2. $\vdash_{LXC+} \neg B \rightarrow (\neg A \rightarrow B)$ (I)
3. $\vdash_{LXC+} \neg(\neg A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow \neg A$ (1, (3), MP)
4. $\vdash_{LXC+} \neg(\neg A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow \neg B$ (2, (3), MP)
5. $\vdash_{LXC+} \neg(\neg A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (\neg A \wedge \neg B)$ (3, 4, IV, MP) ■

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5 1

5. :

L_{LC}⁺ L_{LC}⁺ 가 2
L_{LC}⁺ BNc₁

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