

§0 Introduction

- (1) $\phi \rightarrow \Diamond K\phi$ (VT)
 (2)* $\phi \rightarrow K\phi$
 (3) $\psi \wedge \neg K\psi$ (NON-OMNISCIENCE)
 (4) $\phi \rightarrow FK\phi$ (DISCOVERY)
 (5) $A\phi \rightarrow \Diamond KA\phi \equiv (3.a) @_t\phi \rightarrow \Diamond K@_t\phi$
 (6) $N\phi \rightarrow FKN\phi \equiv (3.b) @_t\phi \rightarrow FK@_t\phi$
 (7) $@\phi \leftrightarrow \Box@\phi$ (\Box -COLLAPSE)
 (8) $@\phi \leftrightarrow K@\phi$ (K-COLLAPSE)

§§1-2 The Approach

SYNTAX: $\Phi = \{p, q, r, \dots\}$, $\mathcal{T} = \{\bar{t} \mid t \in T\}$

$\mathcal{L} ::= \phi \mid \perp \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \psi \mid P\phi \mid F\phi \mid @_{\bar{t}}\phi \quad \forall \phi \in \Phi, \bar{t} \in \mathcal{T}$

SEMANTICS: $\mathcal{M} = \langle W \times T, <^F, V \rangle$ with $V : \Phi \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(W)$.

- $\langle w, t \rangle \models p$ iff $w \in V(p)$
 $\langle w, t \rangle \models \phi \wedge \psi$ iff $\langle w, t \rangle \models \phi$ and $\langle w, t \rangle \models \psi$
 $\langle w, t \rangle \models \neg\phi$ iff $\langle w, t \rangle \not\models \phi$
 $\langle w, t \rangle \models F\phi$ iff $\exists t' : t < t', \langle w, t' \rangle \models \phi$
 $\langle w, t \rangle \models P\phi$ iff $\exists t' : t' < t, \langle w, t' \rangle \models \phi$
 $\langle w, t \rangle \models @_{\bar{t}}\phi$ iff $\langle w, t' \rangle \models \phi$
 $\langle w, t \rangle \models [\Gamma]\phi$ iff $\forall w^* : \langle w, t \rangle \approx_{\Gamma} \langle w^*, t \rangle \Rightarrow \langle w^*, t \rangle \models \phi$
 $\langle w, t \rangle \models \langle \Gamma \rangle \phi$ iff $\langle w^*, t \rangle \models \neg[\Gamma]\neg\phi$

where $(\langle w, t \rangle \approx_{\Gamma} \langle w^*, t \rangle)$ iff $\forall t' < t, \langle w, t' \rangle \models \phi \iff \langle w^*, t' \rangle \models \phi$

§3 $K = [\Gamma]$

- (a) $@_t\phi \rightarrow \Diamond K@_t\phi$ (= 5)
 (b) $@_t\phi \rightarrow FK@_t\phi$ (= 6)
 (c) $@_t\phi \rightarrow FKP@_t\phi$ (= (d)[$@_t/\phi$])
 (d) $\phi \rightarrow FKP\phi$ (= (c)[$\phi/@_t$])

§4 Burgess' Approach

- (i) $G\phi \rightarrow FK\phi$ (Reformulates: 4)
 (ii) $P\phi \rightarrow FKP\phi$ (Follows from: $T \cup \{i\}$)
 (iii) $\phi \rightarrow FKP\phi$ (Follows from: $T \cup \{i\}$)
 (iv) $F\phi \rightarrow FKP\phi$ (Follows from: $T \cup \{i\}$)
 (v) $G\phi \rightarrow FKG\phi$ (Follows from: $T \cup \{i\}$)
 (2)* $\phi \rightarrow K\phi$ (Doesn't follow from: $T \cup \{i\}$)

§5 $\Diamond = \langle \Gamma \rangle$

- (4) $\phi \rightarrow FK\phi$ (DISCOVERY)
 (b) $@_t\phi \rightarrow FK@_t\phi$ (= 6)
 (B) $@_t\phi \rightarrow \Diamond FK@_t\phi$ (Reformulates: b = 6)
 (B^{Γ}) $@_t\phi \rightarrow \langle \Gamma \rangle FK@_t\phi$ (Explicates: B, cf. Fig. 3)

§6 $[\Gamma]$ as a general *ceteris paribus* operator

\triangleright P & S have assumed Γ to be a fixed set that satisfies certain conditions (cf. pg. 81). But one may let Γ be an *arbitrary* set of sentences and thereby allow different interpretations of $[\Gamma]$ and $\langle \Gamma \rangle$.