

An Andersonian Deontic Logic with Contextualized Sanctions

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Idea: define deontic in terms of alethic operators

Anderson's reduction

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Method: sanction constant s

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SDL is the deontic fragment of **KDA** (Åqvist '02)

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- (I) **DSL**: definition
- (II) **DSL**: further properties
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- (IV) Work in progress

Part I

The logic **DSL**: definition

$$\mathcal{W} := \mathcal{P} \mid \neg \mathcal{W} \mid \mathcal{W} \vee \mathcal{W}$$

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$\wedge, \supset, \equiv, \diamond$ defined as usual

DSL: grammar/ interpretation(1)

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\square : **S5**-modality (equivalence class of accessible worlds)

SA:

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SA: “A *holds* and causes a sanction”

$A \Rightarrow SA$: “If A were to hold, it *would* cause a sanction”

DSL: axiomatization (1)

DSL is obtained by adding to **S5** the following axiom schemata and rules:

$$\begin{array}{ll} SA \supset A & \text{(SR)} \\ SA \supset (A \Rightarrow SA) & \text{(S}\Rightarrow\text{)} \\ (A \Rightarrow S(A \wedge B)) \supset (A \Rightarrow SA) & \text{(SW)} \\ (SA \wedge SB) \supset S(A \wedge B) & \text{(S}\wedge\text{)} \\ ((A \vee B) \Rightarrow S(A \vee B)) \equiv ((A \Rightarrow SA) \wedge (B \Rightarrow SB)) & \text{(S}\vee\text{)} \\ \text{If } \vdash_{\text{EL}} A \supset B \text{ then } \vdash SA \supset SB & \text{(S}\supset\text{)} \end{array}$$

$$SA \supset A$$

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If A causes a sanction, then A .

DSL: axiomatization (2)

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$$((A \Rightarrow B) \wedge ((A \wedge B) \Rightarrow S(A \wedge B))) \supset (A \Rightarrow SA)$$

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If:
 A necessitates B ,
and $A \wedge B$, if it holds, would cause a sanction,
then A is itself sufficient to cause the sanction.

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If:
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$$(A \Rightarrow S(A \wedge B)) \supset (A \Rightarrow SA) \quad (\text{SW})$$

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Example:

Little Peter is told by his mom to either wash the dishes or bring out the garbage, otherwise he is not allowed to watch his favorite TV show this evening.

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$$S(\neg W \wedge \neg G) \not\supset S\neg W$$

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$$(SA \wedge SB) \supset S(A \wedge B) \qquad (S\wedge)$$

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If $S(A \wedge B)$, then the validity of $A \wedge B$ is a necessary condition for it being the cause of a sanction.

$$(SA \wedge SB) \supset S(A \wedge B) \qquad (S\wedge)$$

If A causes a sanction and B causes a sanction, then $A \wedge B$ causes a sanction.

$$((A \vee B) \Rightarrow S(A \vee B)) \equiv ((A \Rightarrow SA) \wedge (B \Rightarrow SB)) \quad (S\vee)$$

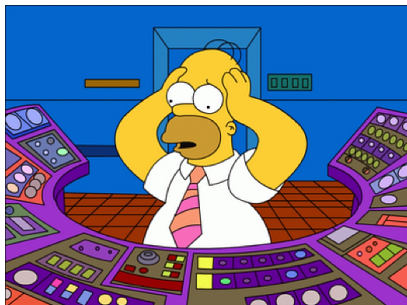
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If he were to press button a or button b , Homer would cause a meltdown.

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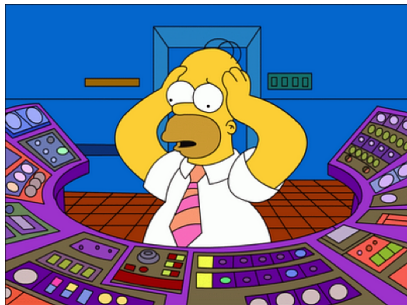
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$$\begin{aligned} ((A \vee B) \Rightarrow S(A \vee B)) &\equiv ((A \Rightarrow SA) \wedge (B \Rightarrow SB)) && (S\vee) \\ F(A \vee B) &\equiv (FA \wedge FB) \end{aligned}$$



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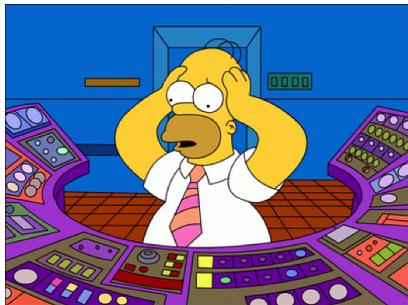
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$$Sa \overset{?}{\supset} S(a \vee b)$$

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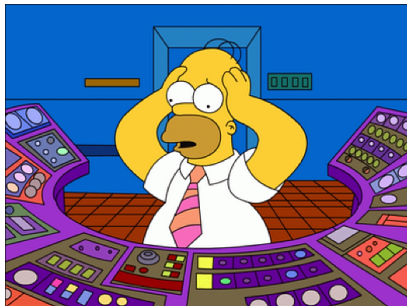


Pressing button a causes a meltdown. Pressing button b does not.

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$$Sa \not\vdash S(a \vee b)$$

$$(Sa \vee Sb) \stackrel{?}{\vdash} S(a \vee b)$$

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Pressing button a causes a meltdown. Pressing button b does not.

$$\begin{aligned} Sa &\not\equiv S(a \vee b) \\ (Sa \vee Sb) &\not\equiv S(a \vee b) \end{aligned}$$

DSL: axiomatization (5)

Suppose:

If $\vdash_{\text{cL}} A \supset B$ then $\vdash SA \supset SB$

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Solution:

If $\vdash_{\text{EL}} A \supset B$ then $\vdash SA \supset SB$ (S \supset)

DSL: axiomatization (5)

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Solution:

$$\text{If } \vdash_{\text{EL}} A \supset B \text{ then } \vdash SA \supset SB \quad (\text{S}\supset)$$

Let $(\tau, \sigma) \in \{(\wedge, \vee), (\vee, \wedge)\}$. **EL** is defined by:

DSL: axiomatization (5)

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Let $(\tau, \sigma) \in \{(\wedge, \vee), (\vee, \wedge)\}$. **EL** is defined by:

$$\neg(A \tau B) \dashv\vdash (\neg A \sigma \neg B) \quad (1) \qquad (A \tau A) \dashv\vdash A \quad (6)$$

$$\neg\neg A \dashv\vdash A \quad (2) \qquad ((A \tau \neg A) \sigma B) \vdash B \quad (7)$$

$$((A \tau B) \tau C) \dashv\vdash (A \tau (B \tau C)) \quad (3) \qquad ((A \tau B) \sigma A) \vdash A \quad (8)$$

$$(A \tau B) \dashv\vdash (B \tau A) \quad (4) \qquad ((A \tau \neg A) \tau B) \vdash (A \tau \neg A) \quad (9)$$

$$(A \tau (B \sigma C)) \dashv\vdash ((A \tau B) \sigma (A \tau C)) \quad (5) \qquad \text{If } A \vdash B \text{ then } C \vdash C^{A/B} \quad (10)$$

Where $C^{A/B}$ is the product of substituting any amount of subformulas A in C by B .

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$$(A \vee \neg A) \wedge B \vdash_{\text{EL}} B$$

Some examples:

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$$\neg(A \wedge B) \text{EL} \dashv\vdash_{\text{EL}} \neg A \vee \neg B$$

$$(A \vee \neg A) \wedge B \vdash_{\text{EL}} B$$

$$B \not\vdash_{\text{EL}} (A \vee \neg A) \wedge B$$

DSL: axiomatization (6)

Some examples:

$$A \wedge \neg(B \vee C) \text{EL} \dashv\vdash_{\text{EL}} A \wedge (\neg B \wedge \neg C) \text{EL} \dashv\vdash_{\text{EL}} (A \wedge \neg C) \wedge \neg B$$

$$A \vee \neg(B \wedge C) \text{EL} \dashv\vdash_{\text{EL}} A \vee (\neg B \vee \neg C)$$

$$A \wedge A \text{EL} \dashv\vdash_{\text{EL}} A \text{EL} \dashv\vdash_{\text{EL}} A \vee A \text{EL} \dashv\vdash_{\text{EL}} A \vee (A \wedge A)$$

$$\neg(A \wedge B) \text{EL} \dashv\vdash_{\text{EL}} \neg A \vee \neg B$$

$$(A \vee \neg A) \wedge B \vdash_{\text{EL}} B$$

$$B \not\vdash_{\text{EL}} (A \vee \neg A) \wedge B$$

EL is the fragment of **CL** that does not allow for the introduction of new propositional variables

Part II

The logic **DSL**: further properties

Deontic properties of **DSL**

The following properties *fail* in **DSL**:

$$OA, O\neg A \vdash B$$

$$OA, O\neg A \vdash OB$$

$$\text{If } \vdash_{\text{CL}} A \supset B, \text{ then } \vdash_{\text{DSL}} OA \supset OB$$

$$\text{If } \vdash_{\text{CL}} A \equiv B, \text{ then } \vdash_{\text{DSL}} OA \equiv OB$$

$$OA \vdash O(A \vee B)$$

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$$\text{If } \vdash_{\text{CL}} A \equiv B, \text{ then } \vdash_{\text{DSL}} OA \equiv OB$$

$$OA \vdash O(A \vee B)$$

The following properties *hold* in **DSL**:

$$O(A \wedge B) \vdash OA \wedge OB$$

$$OA, OB \vdash O(A \vee B)$$

$$OA, OB \vdash O(A \wedge B)$$

$$O(A \vee B), O\neg A \vdash OB$$

$$O(A \vee B), \neg \diamond A \vdash OB$$

$$\text{If } \vdash_{\text{CL}} A, \text{ then } \vdash OA$$

$$\text{If } \vdash_{\text{EL}} A \equiv B, \text{ then } \vdash OA \equiv OB$$

Alternative axiomatization of DSL

$$\mathcal{W}_{\square}^{\circ} := \mathcal{W} \mid \mathbf{O}\mathcal{W} \mid \square\mathcal{W}_{\square}^{\circ} \mid \neg\mathcal{W}_{\square}^{\circ} \mid \mathcal{W}_{\square}^{\circ} \vee \mathcal{W}_{\square}^{\circ}$$

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DSLO is axiomatized by strengthening **S5** by:

$$(\mathbf{O}A \wedge \mathbf{O}B) \supset \mathbf{O}(A \wedge B) \quad (\text{AND})$$

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$$(\mathbf{O}A \wedge \mathbf{O}B) \supset \mathbf{O}(A \vee B) \quad (\text{OR})$$

$$((B \Rightarrow A) \wedge \mathbf{O}(A \vee B)) \supset \mathbf{O}A \quad (\text{DINH})$$

$$\mathbf{O}A \supset \square\mathbf{O}A \quad (\text{ON})$$

$$(\neg A \Rightarrow \mathbf{O}A) \supset \mathbf{O}A \quad (\text{OW})$$

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$$\mathbf{S}A =_{\text{df}} \mathbf{O}\neg A \wedge A$$

$$\mathbf{F}A =_{\text{df}} \mathbf{O}\neg A$$

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If $A \vdash_{\text{EL}} B$ then $\vdash \mathbf{O}A \supset \mathbf{O}B$	(EINH)

$$SA =_{\text{df}} \mathbf{O}\neg A \wedge A$$

$$FA =_{\text{df}} \mathbf{O}\neg A$$

Theorem

$\Gamma \vdash_{\text{DSL}} A$ iff $\Gamma \vdash_{\text{DSLO}} A$.

Part III

DSL and the 'paradoxes'

Ross' paradox

P: “posting the letter”

B: “burning the letter”

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Ross' paradox concerns the validity of the inference from (i) to (ii):

(i) OP

(ii) $O(P \vee B)$

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Ross' paradox concerns the validity of the inference from (i) to (ii):

$$(i) \quad \neg P \Rightarrow S\neg P$$

$$(ii) \quad \neg(P \vee B) \Rightarrow S\neg(P \vee B)$$

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$$\begin{array}{l} OP \not\vdash_{\text{DSL}} O(P \vee B) \\ \neg P \Rightarrow S\neg P \not\vdash_{\text{DSL}} \neg(P \vee B) \Rightarrow S\neg(P \vee B) \end{array}$$

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$$S\neg P \not\vdash_{\text{DSL}} S\neg(P \vee B)$$

$$S\neg P \not\vdash_{\text{DSL}} S(\neg P \wedge \neg B)$$

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$$S\neg P \not\vdash_{\text{DSL}} S(\neg P \wedge \neg B)$$

$$\neg P \Rightarrow S\neg P \vdash_{\text{DSL}} \neg(P \vee B) \Rightarrow S\neg P$$

The good Samaritan

H: “*x* helps *y* who has been robbed”

R: “*y* has been robbed”

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(i) $H \Rightarrow R$

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$H \Rightarrow R, R \Rightarrow s \vdash_{\mathbf{KDA}} H \Rightarrow s$

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(iii) $H \Rightarrow SH$

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$H \Rightarrow R, R \Rightarrow SR \vdash_{\mathbf{DSL}} H \Rightarrow SR$

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$H \Rightarrow R, R \Rightarrow SR \vdash_{\mathbf{DSL}} H \Rightarrow SR$

$H \Rightarrow R, R \Rightarrow SR \not\vdash_{\mathbf{DSL}} H \Rightarrow SH$

Part IV

Work in progress

$$PA =_{df} \neg O\neg A$$

$$PA =_{df} \neg O\neg A$$

$$PA \equiv \Diamond(A \wedge \neg s)$$

$$PA =_{df} \neg O \neg A$$

$$PA \equiv \Diamond(A \wedge \neg s)$$

$$PA \equiv \Diamond(A \wedge \neg SA)$$

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Suppose $OA \wedge \neg O(A \vee B)$

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$$\neg O(A \vee B) \equiv \neg O\neg(\neg A \wedge \neg B) \equiv P(\neg A \wedge \neg B)$$

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Hence $OA \wedge \neg O(A \vee B) \vdash P(\neg A \wedge \neg B)$

Alternative: $P(\bigwedge_I A_i) = \diamond(\bigwedge_I A_i \wedge \neg \bigvee_{\emptyset \neq J \subseteq I} S(\bigwedge_J A_j))$

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Strong/positive permission, free choice permission?

Devise a semantics for **DSL**

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Contextualize Kanger's constant q , abbreviating that 'all normative demands are met'

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Contextualize Kanger's constant q , abbreviating that 'all normative demands are met'

'Dual' to Anderson's reduction, yet different properties in our setting

Thank you!

1. Alan Ross Anderson (1958). The reduction of deontic logic to alethic modal logic (*Mind*, vol. 67, pp. 100-103).
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Explicit Disjunctive Obligations

- | | | | |
|-------|--|------|---|
| (a) | You should post the letter. | | |
| (b) | Thus, implicitly: You should post the letter or burn it. | (a') | You should post the letter or email it. |
| (c) | You cannot post the letter. | (b') | You cannot post the letter. (e.g. the post is closed already) |
| <hr/> | | | |
| (d) | You should burn the letter. | (c') | You should email it. |

- (d) is counter-intuitive

Note that we get in **DSL**:

$$\frac{O(P \vee E) \quad \neg \Diamond P}{OE}$$

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Explicit Disjunctive Obligations

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- (a') You should post the letter or email it.
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-
- (d) You should burn the letter.
- (c') You should email it.

- (d) is counter-intuitive
- (c') is intuitive
- explicit disjunctions have a different logic than derived ones

Note that we get in **DSL**:

$$\frac{O(P \vee E) \quad \neg \Diamond P}{OE}$$

- in Kanger's framework there is an atomic fulfillment proposition q .

Kanger: A contextualized fulfillment-logic

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- from $(S \wedge D) \Rightarrow Q(S \wedge D)$ we cannot derive $S \Rightarrow QS$ and $D \Rightarrow QD$

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- from $(S \wedge D) \Rightarrow Q(S \wedge D)$ we cannot derive $S \Rightarrow QS$ and $D \Rightarrow QD$
- in contrast: $O(S \wedge D) \vdash_{DSL} OS$

Deontic and alethic modalities in **DSL**

$\Box A \quad \vdash_{\text{DSL}} \text{OA}$

Deontic and alethic modalities in DSL

$$\begin{array}{l} \Box A \quad \vdash_{\text{DSL}} OA \\ \neg \Diamond A \quad \vdash_{\text{DSL}} FA \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{l} OA \quad \not\vdash_{\text{DSL}} \Diamond A \\ FA \quad \not\vdash_{\text{DSL}} \Diamond \neg A \end{array}$$

The 'Kantian' operators O'' and F'' :

Deontic and alethic modalities in DSL

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The 'deliberative' operators O' and F' :

$$F'A = (A \Rightarrow SA) \wedge \Diamond A$$

$$O'A = (\neg A \Rightarrow S\neg A) \wedge \Diamond \neg A$$

$$\begin{array}{l} OA \quad \not\vdash_{\text{DSL}} \Diamond A \\ FA \quad \not\vdash_{\text{DSL}} \Diamond \neg A \end{array}$$

The 'Kantian' operators O'' and F'' :

$$F''A = (A \Rightarrow SA) \wedge \Diamond \neg A$$

Deontic and alethic modalities in DSL

$$\begin{array}{l} \Box A \quad \vdash_{\text{DSL}} OA \\ \neg \Diamond A \quad \vdash_{\text{DSL}} FA \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \Box A \quad \not\vdash_{\text{DSL}} O'A \\ \neg \Diamond A \quad \not\vdash_{\text{DSL}} F'A \end{array}$$

The 'deliberative' operators O' and F' :

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