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superfluity of the third defining property for finite consequence operator

 ${\bf Canonical\ name} \quad {\bf Superfluity Of The Third Defining Property For Finite Consequence Operator}$

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In this entry, we demonstrate the claim made in section 1 of the http://planetmath.org/node/entry that the defining conditions for finitary consequence operator given there are redundant because one of them may be derived from the other two.

Theorem. Let L be a set. Suppose that a mapping $C: \mathcal{P}(L) \to \mathcal{P}(L)$ satisfies the following three properties:

- 1. For all $X \subseteq L$, it happens that $X \subseteq C(X)$.
- 2. $C \circ C = C$
- 3. For all $X \in L$, it happens that $C(X) = \bigcup_{Y \in \mathcal{F}(X)} C(Y)$.

Then C also satisfies the following property: For all $X, Y \subseteq L$, if $X \subseteq Y$, then $C(X) \subseteq C(Y)$.