

Satisfaction P-Set

24.954: Pragmatics in Linguistic Theory

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1 Sequencing and conjunction

Recall that we initially defined our assert operator as:

$$(1) \quad pc . c \text{ } w \text{ } p \text{ } w$$

Show whether or not the following hold for any propositions p, q :

$$(2) \quad ((p); (q))^- = w . p \text{ } wq \text{ } w$$

$$(3) \quad (w . p \text{ } wq \text{ } w) = (p); (q)$$

A Solutions