STRUCTURES FOR SEMANTICS: ERRATA Sep 2000

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Note: there is a paperback edition: ISBN: 0-7923-1240-6 (Kluwer)
►: change into

Note: these errata ignore spelling mistakes, except the following, which should be changed everywhere:

discreet	► discrete
well founded	► well-founded
bivalid	► bivalent

CHAPTER 1

8/3:	(φ→ (ψ → χ) →	► (φ → (ψ → χ)) →
9/9:	(p → (q → p)	► (p → (q → p))
29/1-3:	We can---range	►
	We can find a formula φ[X,Y] which expresses that there is a relation between individuals which has X as its domain and Y as its range; we can express that this relation is a function;	
37/-6:	>	► >)
38/16:	=(x.y)+x	► =(x.y)+x]
51/16:	f.	► f and dom(f)=A.
63/7:	g(y)>>	► g(y)>
/20:	A ⊨ [g]	► A ⊨ φ [g]
62/26:	g(x)	► g^{*}(x)
64/12:	$_{f-1(b)}$	► $_{b}$
/13:	g^{*}	► g

CHAPTER 2

73/12:	algebra	► structure
/18:	)	► >
/-3:	if **A** is	► if A is
74/9:	* ⌈A	► $*_A$ ⌈ B
/14,15:	even numbers	► even natural numbers
	odd numbers	► odd natural numbers
/16/17:	A	► **A** (twice)
/-6:	B	► **B**
77/3:	**B** ⌈ h(**A**)	► **B** ⌈ h(A)
79/picture (l):		The topnode of A is labelled: f

81/-2:	(d) = h(d)	► (x) = h(d)
82/15:	because g	► because h
83/9:		► ∀g: if B ╞ φ [h(g)] then A ╞ φ [g]
84/-4:	Second symbol	► ⊑
91/-11	P ⊑ Q	► P ⊑ P ⊔ Q
98/-9:	λsλ.⟦	► λsλw.[⟦
103/-5:	≤'	► ≤
104/1:	even numbers	► even natural numbers
/9:	and a ≤ b}	► and a ≤ b'}
111/18:	**Z**'	► **Z**
116/-16:	for any chain C_0 ∈ C	► for any chain C_0 ⊆ C
/-14:	c ∈ X	► c ⊆ X
120/6:	<a,≤>	► <A,≤>
120/-3:	cannot	► can

CHAPTER 3

122/14:	⟧	► ⟦
124:		The picture is upside down.
125/-2:	F	► Fφ
126/2:	HØ	► Hφ
130/7:	λn.	► λnλp.
132/5:	sentenctional	► sentential
133/5:	(p ∧ q)[0]	► $(p \wedge q)^{+}$[0]
/10:	2]]	► 2]]]
140/-9:		Add:
	However, the core idea of the analysis developed here is Larson's.	
148/-17,-13:	Ø	► φ
151/-18:	is	► if
162/6:	the	► to
168/4:	where φ is true	► where φ is false

CHAPTER 4

172/7:	∩x	► ∩X
174/7:	conclusion	► inclusion
175/2,3:	chain---element	► period contains at least one minimal period
181/9:	by q	► by p
/10:	by p	► by q
190/10:	p'	► p
191:	Exercise 2	► Exercise 4
194/-9:	)	► }

CHAPTER 5

203/-7:	$F\psi$	► $F\varphi$ (in the conclusion of IF)
206/4:	fails the	► fails to
218/-1:	= 1	► = 1
228/15:	if $A2(e')(\varphi)$	► if $A2(e)(\varphi)$
229/11:	of	► or
231/-19:	comp-	► incomp-

CHAPTER 6

234/11:	LB(x)	► LB(X)
241/-8:	to 0)	► to 0. The other way round doesn't hold, by the way.)
242/-7:	<a,≤>	► <A,≤>
244/12:		Add: For the borderline case of <{0},≤> we stipulate that 0 is an atom* and that <{0},≤> is atomic*.
248/11:		► $a \vee b = 1$ iff $\neg a \leq b$; $a \wedge b = 0$ iff $b \leq \neg a$
249/8:	of A generates A	► of X generates A
250/-3:	N	► **N**
254/16:	subalgebras	► sublattices
255/23:	atoms.)	► atoms.) Again, we stipulate that <{0},≤> is atomistic*.
255/11:	set.	► set, except <{0},≤>.
258/-10:	any lattice L	► any lattice $L \in K$
259/11:	$F_k(X)'$	► $F_K(X)'$
260/9,11,13,20,33:	equivalence	► equational
261/-8,-3 262/1,4:	free	► completely free
265/3:	on	► in
272/7:	(e)	► (c)
279/16:	disjunction	► intersection
283/-5:	$\{\varphi_1,\ldots,\varphi_n\}$	► $\{\varphi_1,\ldots,\varphi_n,\ldots\}$
/-3:	$\varphi_1 \wedge\ldots\wedge \varphi_n$	► $\varphi_1 \wedge\ldots\wedge \varphi_n \wedge\ldots$

CHAPTER 7

285/3:	A^B	► B^A
287/-15:	isomorphic	► identical
292/7:	<U,t)	► <U,t>
301/-11:	and	► or
310/-10:	↑↓	► ↓↑
315/4:		► 1. If A has a minimum 0 then A = {0}.
318/-10:	CPRED	► MPRED
320/20:	V(⟦P⟧g)	► V(⟦↑P⟧$_g$)

ANSWERS

325/11:	is not true	► is not false
	is not false	► is not true
329/3:	g(f(a)) = a	► g(f(a)) = c
/in exercise 4:		
	(A)	► (I)
	(B)	► (II)
330/8,9:	c ∨ d ---k.	► b ∨ c = d, but f(b ∨ c) = j and f(b) ∨ f(c) = i.
332/17 ev	In this exercise everywhere where ≤ occurs between capital letters:	
	≤	► ≤' (nine times)
334/-11,-10:		I. moves to the beginning of the exercise.
337/Picture in d:		The connecting line between {c} and Ø is missing.
/Line under (e):		
	No woman moves	► (f) **No woman moves**
338:/-4:	≤	► <
340/5:	p or q	► q or r
342/14:	e,e'' ∈ q	► e,e'' ∈ r
344/Exercise 1:		(b) moves to line -3
/-1:	x ≤ y}	► x ≤ y]}
349/8 e.v.:		►

Hence b ∧ ¬a is the complement of a, so b ∧ ¬a = ¬a, hence ¬a ≤ b.
Assume ¬a ≤ b, i.e. ¬a ∨ b = b. Then a ∨ (¬a ∨ b) =
a ∨ b, i.e. (a ∨ ¬a) ∨ b = a ∨ b, so 1 ∨ b = a ∨ b and
a ∨ b = 1.
The other one goes in a similar way.