

Appendix: Sample derivations in UC₁

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1. UPDATE WITH NOMINAL CENTERING (UC₁)

DEFINITION 1 (Lists & infotention states) Let D be a non-empty set.

- $\langle D \rangle^{n,m} = D^n \times D^m$ is the set of $\tau\perp$ -lists of n topical D -objects (the τ -list) and m background D -objects (the \perp -list).
- For any $\tau\perp$ -list $i = \langle i_1, i_2 \rangle \in \langle D \rangle^{n,m}$, $\tau i = i_1$ and $\perp i = i_2$. Thus, $i = \langle \tau i, \perp i \rangle$.
- An n,m -infotention state is any subset of $\langle D \rangle^{n,m}$. \emptyset is the *absurd state*.

DEFINITION 2 (UC₁ types) The set of UC₁ types is the smallest set Θ such that (i) $\{t, e\} \subseteq \Theta$, (ii) if $a, b \in \Theta$, then $(ab) \in \Theta$, and (iii) $s \in \Theta$.

DEFINITION 3 (UC₁ frames) A UC₁ frame is a set $\{D_a \mid a \in \Theta\}$ of non-empty pairwise disjoint sets D_a s.t. (i) $D_t = \{1, 0\}$, (ii) $D_{ab} = \{f \mid \emptyset \subset \text{Dom } f \subseteq D_a \wedge \text{Ran } f \subseteq D_b\}$, and (iii) $D_s = \bigcup_{n,m \geq 0} \langle D_e \rangle^{n,m}$.

DEFINITION 4 (UC₁ syntax) Define for all $a \in \Theta$ the set of a -terms as follows

- i. $\text{Con}_a \cup {}^\top\text{Var}_a \cup {}^\perp\text{Var}_a \subseteq \text{Term}_a$
- ii. $\lambda u_a(B) \in \text{Term}_{ab}$, if $u_a \in {}^\top\text{Var}_a \cup {}^\perp\text{Var}_a$ and $B \in \text{Term}_b$
- iii. $BA \in \text{Term}_b$, if $B \in \text{Term}_{ab}$ and $A \in \text{Term}_a$
- iv. $\neg A, (A \rightarrow B), (A \wedge B), (A \vee B) \in \text{Term}_t$, if $A, B \in \text{Term}_t$
- v. $\forall u_a B, \exists u_a B \in \text{Term}_t$, if $u_a \in {}^\top\text{Var}_a \cup {}^\perp\text{Var}_a$ and $B \in \text{Term}_t$
- vi. $(A = B) \in \text{Term}_e$, if $A, B \in \text{Term}_a$
- vii. $(u \cdot B) \in \text{Term}_s$, if $u \in {}^\top\text{Var}_e \cup {}^\perp\text{Var}_e$ and $B \in \text{Term}_s$
- viii. $\tau_n, \perp_n \in \text{Term}_{se}$, if $n \geq 1$.
- ix. $A\{B\} \in \text{Term}_{at}$, if $A \in \text{Term}_{se}$ and $B \in \text{Term}_{st}$
- x. $\downarrow A, (A; B), (A^\top; B), (A^\perp; B) \in \text{Term}_{(st)st}$, if $A, B \in \text{Term}_{(st)st}$

REMARK: $A\{B\}$ is the *global value* of anaphor A_{se} in state B_{st}
 $\downarrow A$ is the *static closure* of drs A
 $(A^\top; B)$ is a *topic-comment sequence* of drs's A and B
 $(A^\perp; B)$ is a *background-elaboration sequence* of drs's A and B

DEFINITION 5 (UC₁ models) A UC₁ model is a pair $M = \langle \{D_a \mid a \in \Theta\}, \llbracket \cdot \rrbracket \rangle$, where $\{D_a \mid a \in \Theta\}$ is a UC₁ frame, and $\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket$ assigns to each $A \in \text{Con}_a$ a value $\llbracket A \rrbracket \in D_a$.

ABBREVIATIONS 1 (Projections & dot-extensions). For any non-empty set D ,

- $(x)_n =$ the n th coordinate, x_n for $x \in D^{n+m}$
- $(d \cdot x) = \langle d, x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle$ for $d \in D, x \in D^n$
- $y \cdot \rightarrow x$ iff $y = (y_1 \cdot \dots \cdot (y_m \cdot x))$ for $y \in D^{m+n}, x \in D^n$

ABBREVIATIONS 2 For $f \in D_{a_1 \dots a_n}, \langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle \in D_{a_1} \times \dots \times D_{a_n}, A \subseteq D_{a_1} \times \dots \times D_{a_n}$:

- $f(a_1, \dots, a_n) := f(a_1) \dots (a_n)$,
- $\{f\} := \{\langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle \mid f(a_1, \dots, a_n) = 1\}$ (set characterized by f)
- $\%A = \{f \in D_{a_1 \dots a_n} \mid A = \{f\}\}$ (characteristic function of A)

DEFINITION 6 (UC₁ semantics). The value $\llbracket A \rrbracket^g$ of a term A given $\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket$ and an assignment g is defined as follows (we write (i) ' $X \doteq Y$ ' for ' X is Y , if Y is defined, else X is undefined', (ii) ' $c\llbracket X \rrbracket$ ' for ' $\llbracket X \rrbracket(c)$ ', for any $c \in D_{st}$ (iii) ' $X\llbracket Y/Z \rrbracket$ ' for the result of replacing every occurrence of Y in X with Z , and (iv) use the Von Neumann definition, so $0 = \emptyset$ and $1 = \{\emptyset\}$):

- i. $\llbracket u \rrbracket^g = g(u)$ for any $u \in {}^\top\text{Var}_a \cup {}^\perp\text{Var}_a$
 $\llbracket A \rrbracket^g = \llbracket A \rrbracket$ for any $A \in \text{Con}_a$
- ii. $\llbracket \lambda u_a(B) \rrbracket^g(d) \doteq \llbracket B \rrbracket^{g[u/d]}$ for any $d \in D_a$
- iii. $\llbracket BA \rrbracket^g \doteq \llbracket B \rrbracket^g(\llbracket A \rrbracket^g)$
- iv. $\llbracket \neg A \rrbracket^g \doteq 1 \setminus \llbracket A \rrbracket^g$
 $\llbracket A \rightarrow B \rrbracket^g \doteq 1 \setminus (\llbracket A \rrbracket^g \setminus \llbracket B \rrbracket^g)$
 $\llbracket A \wedge B \rrbracket^g \doteq \llbracket A \rrbracket^g \cap \llbracket B \rrbracket^g$
 $\llbracket A \vee B \rrbracket^g \doteq \llbracket A \rrbracket^g \cup \llbracket B \rrbracket^g$
- v. $\llbracket \forall u_a A \rrbracket^g \doteq \bigcap_{d \in D_a} \llbracket A \rrbracket^{g[u/d]}$
 $\llbracket \exists u_a A \rrbracket^g \doteq \bigcup_{d \in D_a} \llbracket A \rrbracket^{g[u/d]}$
- vi. $\llbracket A = B \rrbracket^g = |\{(d, d') \in D_a^2 \mid d = \llbracket A \rrbracket^g \wedge d' = \llbracket B \rrbracket^g \wedge d = d'\}|$
- vii. $\llbracket u \cdot B_s \rrbracket^g \doteq \langle (g(u) \cdot \tau\llbracket B \rrbracket^g), \perp\llbracket B \rrbracket^g \rangle$ for any $u \in {}^\top\text{Var}_e$
 $\doteq \langle \tau\llbracket B \rrbracket^g, (g(u) \cdot \perp\llbracket B \rrbracket^g) \rangle$ for any $u \in {}^\perp\text{Var}_e$
- viii. $\llbracket \tau_n \rrbracket^g(i) \doteq (\tau i)_n$ for any $i \in D_s$
 $\llbracket \perp_n \rrbracket^g(i) \doteq (\perp i)_n$
- ix. $\llbracket A\{B\} \rrbracket^g \doteq \% \{ \llbracket A \rrbracket^g(i) \mid i \in \{ \llbracket B \rrbracket^g \} \}$
- x. $\llbracket c\llbracket \downarrow A \rrbracket^g \rrbracket^g \doteq \% \{ i \in \{ \llbracket c \rrbracket \} \exists j: \tau j \geq \tau i \wedge \perp j \geq \perp i \wedge j \in \{ \llbracket c \rrbracket \} \}$
 $\llbracket c\llbracket A; B \rrbracket^g \rrbracket^g \doteq c\llbracket A \rrbracket^g \llbracket B \rrbracket^g$
 $\llbracket c\llbracket A^\top; B \rrbracket^g \rrbracket^g \doteq \{ i \in c\llbracket A; B \rrbracket^g \mid \exists a \forall k \in c\llbracket A; B \rrbracket^g \exists j \in c\llbracket A \rrbracket^g \exists i \in c\exists d: \tau k \geq \tau j \rightarrow \tau i \wedge (\tau j)_1 = d \wedge \llbracket B \rrbracket^g \neq \llbracket B[\tau a_1 / \perp a_1] \rrbracket^g \wedge ((\tau k)_a)_1 = d \}$
 $\llbracket c\llbracket A^\perp; B \rrbracket^g \rrbracket^g \doteq \{ i \in c\llbracket A; B \rrbracket^g \mid \exists a \forall k \in c\llbracket A; B \rrbracket^g \exists j \in c\llbracket A \rrbracket^g \exists i \in c\exists d: \perp k \geq \perp j \rightarrow \perp i \wedge (\perp j)_1 = d \wedge \llbracket B \rrbracket^g \neq \llbracket B[\perp a_1 / \tau a_1] \rrbracket^g \wedge ((\perp k)_a)_1 = d \}$

DEFINITION 7 (UC₁ defaults). $c_0 = \lambda \langle \langle \rangle, \langle \rangle \rangle$ is the *default state*.

DEFINITION 8 (Truth) An $(st)st$ term K is *true* in M iff $\forall g: c_0 \llbracket K \rrbracket^g \neq \emptyset$

3. TO MAKE LIFE EASIER...

- Table 1 (UC₁ variables)

$a \in \mathcal{O}$	Abbrev.	$\top Var_a$	$\perp Var_a$	Name of objects
e		\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}	x, y, z	individuals
s			i, j	$\top \perp$ -lists
st			I, J	infotention states

- Table 2 (drt notation)

Abbrev.	for UC term	Example
i. Static relations		
$A_a \neq B_a$	for $\neg(A = B)$	$\top_1 i \neq x$
$A_a \in B_a$	for BA	$\perp_2 j \in \perp_1 \{I\}$
ii. Local projections ($\mathbf{R} \in \{=, \neq\}$)		
\top, \perp	for \top_1, \perp_1	\top, \perp
A_e°	for $\lambda i. A$	$\mathbf{x}^\circ, x^\circ$
A_{se}°	for $\lambda i. Ai$	\top°, \perp°
$A_{\mathbf{R}_i} B$	for $\lambda i. A^\circ i \mathbf{R} B^\circ i$	$(\top \neq_i x)$
$B\langle A_1, \dots, A_n \rangle$	for $\lambda i. B A_1^\circ i \dots A_n^\circ i$	$enm^{of}(y, \top)$
(C_1, C_2)	for $\lambda i. C_1 i \wedge C_2 i$	
iii. Local drt-boxes		
$[u]$	for $\lambda Ij. \exists u \exists i (j = (u \cdot i) \wedge Li)$	$[x]$
$[C]$	for $\lambda Ij. Ij \wedge Cj$	$[man \perp]$
$[u C]$	for $\lambda Ij. \exists u \exists i (j = (u \cdot i) \wedge Li \wedge Ci)$	$[y enm^{of}(y, \top)]$
iv. Global drt-boxes		
$[A_{se} \in B_{se}]$	for $\lambda Ij. Ij \wedge Aj \in B\{I\}$	$[\perp_2 \in \perp_1]$

2. FROM KALAALLISUT TO UC₁: SAMPLE DERIVATIONS

- Once upon a time in the Far North (*Kalaallisut*)

(1) (Long ago) there was a man who had (an) enemy(ies).	<i>angut-qar-pu-q akiraq-lik-mik.</i>	<i>Kal. syn</i>
	man-have-DEC _{iv} -3S enemy-with-MOD	
	$[y man\ y]; \downarrow [y enm^{of}(y, \perp)]$	<i>UC₁ syn</i>
	$c_0 \llbracket [y man\langle y \rangle] \rrbracket^g$	$c_1 \llbracket \downarrow [y enm^{of}(y, \perp)] \rrbracket^g$
	$= \langle \langle \rangle, \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \rangle$	$= \langle \langle \rangle, \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \rangle$
	$\langle \langle \rangle, \langle \mathbf{a}' \rangle \rangle$	$\langle \langle \rangle, \langle \mathbf{a}' \rangle \rangle$
	$=: c_1$	$=: c_2$

Details of c_1 : For any model M and $\top \perp$ -list $j \in D_s$, (1) iff (19):

- $c_0 \llbracket [y|man\langle y \rangle] \rrbracket^g(j) = 1$
- $c_0 \llbracket \lambda I \lambda j. \exists y \exists i (j = (y \cdot i) \wedge Li \wedge (man\langle y \rangle)i) \rrbracket^g(j) = 1$ T2.iii.[u]
- $c_0 \llbracket \lambda I \lambda j. \exists y \exists i (j = (y \cdot i) \wedge Li \wedge \lambda k (man\ y^\circ k)i) \rrbracket^g(j) = 1$ T2.ii.B⟨
- $c_0 \llbracket \lambda I \lambda j. \exists y \exists i (j = (y \cdot i) \wedge Li \wedge man\ y^\circ i) \rrbracket^g(j) = 1$ λ -cnv.
- $c_0 \llbracket \lambda I \lambda j. \exists y \exists i (j = (y \cdot i) \wedge Li \wedge man\ y) \rrbracket^g(j) = 1$ T2.ii. A_e° , λ -cnv
- $\llbracket \lambda I \lambda j. \exists y \exists i (j = (y \cdot i) \wedge Li \wedge man\ y) \rrbracket^g(c_0)(j) = 1$ D6.ln3
- $\llbracket \lambda j. \exists y \exists i (j = (y \cdot i) \wedge Li \wedge man\ y) \rrbracket^{st/c_0}(j) = 1$ D6.λ
- $\llbracket \exists y \exists i (j = (y \cdot i) \wedge Li \wedge man\ y) \rrbracket^{st/c_0/lv/i} = 1$ D6.λ
- $\exists d \in D_e$: D6.ln5, \exists
- $\llbracket \exists i (j = (y \cdot i) \wedge Li \wedge man\ y) \rrbracket^{st/c_0/lv/i/lv/d} = 1$
- $\exists d \in D_e \exists i \in D_s$: D6.ln5, \exists
- $\llbracket j = (y \cdot i) \wedge Li \wedge man\ y \rrbracket^{st/c_0/lv/i/lv/d/lv/i} = 1$
- $\exists d \in D_e \exists i \in D_s$: D6.ln5, \wedge
- $\llbracket j = (y \cdot i) \rrbracket^{st/c_0/lv/i/lv/d/lv/i} = 1$
- $\wedge \llbracket Li \rrbracket^{st/c_0/lv/i/lv/d/lv/i} = 1$
- $\wedge \llbracket man\ y \rrbracket^{st/c_0/lv/i/lv/d/lv/i} = 1$
- $\exists d \in D_e \exists i \in D_s$: D6.=, $g[u/d]$
- $j = \llbracket y \cdot i \rrbracket^{st/c_0/lv/i/lv/d/lv/i}$ D6.BA, $g[u/d]$
- $\wedge c_0(i) = 1$ D6.BA, $A, u, g[u/d]$
- $\wedge \llbracket man \rrbracket(d) = 1$
- $\exists d \in D_e \exists i \in D_s$: D6.: , $g[u/d]$
- $j = \langle \top i, (d \cdot \perp i) \rangle$ A2.¹¹
- $\wedge i \in {}^{11}c_0 \wedge \llbracket man \rrbracket(d) = 1$

14. $\exists d \in D_e \exists i \in D_s$:
 $j = \langle \tau_i, (d \cdot \perp i) \rangle \wedge i \in \{ \langle \langle \rangle, \langle \rangle \rangle \} \wedge \llbracket \text{man} \rrbracket (d) = 1$ D7, A2.¹, x
15. $\exists d \in D_e \exists i \in D_s$:
 $j = \langle \tau_i, (d \cdot \perp i) \rangle \wedge i = \langle \langle \rangle, \langle \rangle \rangle \wedge \llbracket \text{man} \rrbracket (d) = 1$ set theory
16. $\exists d \in D_e \exists i \in D_s$:
 $j = \langle \langle \rangle, (d \cdot \langle \rangle) \rangle \wedge i = \langle \langle \rangle, \langle \rangle \rangle \wedge \llbracket \text{man} \rrbracket (d) = 1$ D1. $\tau_i, \perp i$
17. $\exists d \in D_e \exists i \in D_s$:
 $j = \langle \langle \rangle, \langle d \rangle \rangle \wedge i = \langle \langle \rangle, \langle \rangle \rangle \wedge \llbracket \text{man} \rrbracket (d) = 1$ D1.·
18. $\exists d \in D_e$: $j = \langle \langle \rangle, \langle d \rangle \rangle \wedge \llbracket \text{man} \rrbracket (d) = 1$ eliminate i
19. $\exists d \in D_e$: $j = \langle \langle \rangle, \langle d \rangle \rangle \wedge d \in {}^1 \llbracket \text{man} \rrbracket$ A2.¹

In M_1 ${}^1 \llbracket \text{man} \rrbracket = \{ \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{a}' \}$. Hence:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{c}_1 \llbracket [y] \text{man}(y) \rrbracket^g \\ &= \{ \langle \langle \rangle, \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \rangle, \\ & \quad \langle \langle \rangle, \langle \mathbf{a}' \rangle \rangle \} \\ &=: \text{c}_1 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{array}{l} (1)-(19), \text{df. } M_1 \\ \\ \text{df. } \text{c}_1 \end{array}$$

Details of c₂: For any model M and $\tau \perp$ -list $j \in D_s$, (1) iff (20):

1. $j \in {}^1 \text{c}_1 \llbracket \downarrow [y] \text{enm}^{of}(y, \perp) \rrbracket^g$
2. $j \in \{ i \in {}^1 \text{c}_1 \mid \exists k: \tau k \geq \tau i \wedge \perp k \geq \perp i \wedge k \in {}^1 \text{c}_1 \llbracket [y] \text{enm}^{of}(y, \perp) \rrbracket^g \}$ D6.↓
3. $j \in \{ i \in {}^1 \text{c}_1 \mid \exists k: \tau k \geq \tau i \wedge \perp k \geq \perp i \wedge k \in {}^1 \text{c}_1 \llbracket [y] \text{enm}^{of}(y, \perp) \rrbracket^g \}$ A2.x
4. $j \in {}^1 \text{c}_1$ set thr
5. $j \in {}^1 \text{c}_1$ A2.¹
6. $j \in {}^1 \text{c}_1$ D6.ln3
7. $j \in {}^1 \text{c}_1$
8. $j \in {}^1 \text{c}_1$ A2.¹
9. $j \in {}^1 \text{c}_1$ A2.¹

10. $j \in {}^1 \text{c}_1$ D6.λ
11. $j \in {}^1 \text{c}_1$ D6.∃
12. $j \in {}^1 \text{c}_1$ rearrange
13. $j \in {}^1 \text{c}_1$ D6.λ, =, BA, A, u, g[u/d]
14. $j \in {}^1 \text{c}_1$ rearr., A2.¹, D6.·, g[u/d]
15. $j \in {}^1 \text{c}_1$ A1.·, ≥, elim. i = j
16. $j \in {}^1 \text{c}_1$ D3.D_s, A2.¹
17. $\exists d \in D_e$: $j = \langle \langle \rangle, \langle d \rangle \rangle \wedge d \in {}^1 \llbracket \text{man} \rrbracket$ details of c₁
18. $\exists d, d' \in D_e$: $j = \langle \langle \rangle, \langle d \rangle \rangle \wedge d \in {}^1 \llbracket \text{man} \rrbracket \wedge \langle d', (\perp j)_1 \rangle \in {}^1 \llbracket \text{enm}^{of} \rrbracket$ rearr.
19. $\exists d, d' \in D_e$: $j = \langle \langle \rangle, \langle d \rangle \rangle \wedge d \in {}^1 \llbracket \text{man} \rrbracket \wedge \langle d', \langle \langle d \rangle \rangle_1 \rangle \in {}^1 \llbracket \text{enm}^{of} \rrbracket$ D1.⊥i
20. $\exists d, d' \in D_e$: $j = \langle \langle \rangle, \langle d \rangle \rangle \wedge d \in {}^1 \llbracket \text{man} \rrbracket \wedge \langle d', d \rangle \in {}^1 \llbracket \text{enm}^{of} \rrbracket$ A1.(x)_n

In M_1 , ${}^1 \llbracket \text{man} \rrbracket = \{ \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{a}' \}$, ${}^1 \llbracket \text{enm}^{of} \rrbracket = \{ \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{a}' \rangle, \langle \mathbf{a}', \mathbf{a} \rangle \}$. Hence:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{c}_1 \llbracket \downarrow [y] \text{enm}^{of}(y, \perp) \rrbracket^g \\ &= \{ \langle \langle \rangle, \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \rangle, \\ & \quad \langle \langle \rangle, \langle \mathbf{a}' \rangle \rangle \} \\ &=: \text{c}_2 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{array}{l} (1)-(20), \text{df. } M_1 \\ \\ \text{df. } \text{c}_2 \end{array}$$

(2,3)¹ (Once) when he^T was hunting in a kayak ...

qajaq-tur-llu-ni

kayak-use-ELA_T-3S_T

[**x**] **x** =_i ⊥]; [**y**] *kayak*(**y**), *use*(**T**, **y**)];

$$\begin{array}{ll} \mathbf{c}_2[[\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{x} =_i \perp]]^g & \mathbf{c}_3[[\mathbf{y} \mid \textit{kayak}(\mathbf{y}), \textit{use}(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{y})]]^g \\ = \{ \langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle, \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \rangle, & = \{ \langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle, \langle \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{a} \rangle \rangle, \\ \langle \langle \mathbf{a}' \rangle, \langle \mathbf{a}' \rangle \rangle \} & \langle \langle \mathbf{a}' \rangle, \langle \mathbf{b}', \mathbf{a}' \rangle \rangle \} \\ =: \mathbf{c}_3 & =: \mathbf{c}_4 \end{array}$$

² he_T saw another kayak_{MOD} ...;

alla-mik qajaq-si-ga-mi

other-MOD kayak-see-FCT_T-3S_T

[**y**] *kayak*(**y**); [**⊥**₂ ∈ ⊥]; [**⊥** ≠_i ⊥₂]; [*see*(**T**, ⊥)];

$$\begin{array}{lll} \mathbf{c}_4[[\mathbf{y} \mid \textit{kayak}(\mathbf{y})]]^g & \mathbf{c}_5[[\perp_2 \in \perp]]^g & \mathbf{c}_6[[\perp \neq_i \perp_2]]^g \\ = \{ \langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle, \langle \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{b}, \dots \rangle \rangle, & = \{ \langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle, \langle \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{b}, \dots \rangle \rangle, & = \{ \langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle, \langle \mathbf{b}', \mathbf{b}, \dots \rangle \rangle, \\ \langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle, \langle \mathbf{b}', \mathbf{b}, \dots \rangle \rangle, & \langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle, \langle \mathbf{b}', \mathbf{b}, \dots \rangle \rangle, & \langle \langle \mathbf{a}' \rangle, \langle \mathbf{b}', \mathbf{b}, \dots \rangle \rangle, \\ \langle \langle \mathbf{a}' \rangle, \langle \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{b}, \dots \rangle \rangle, & \langle \langle \mathbf{a}' \rangle, \langle \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{b}, \dots \rangle \rangle, & \langle \langle \mathbf{a}' \rangle, \langle \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{b}, \dots \rangle \rangle, \\ \langle \langle \mathbf{a}' \rangle, \langle \mathbf{b}', \mathbf{b}, \dots \rangle \rangle \} & \langle \langle \mathbf{a}' \rangle, \langle \mathbf{b}', \mathbf{b}, \dots \rangle \rangle \} & \} \\ =: \mathbf{c}_5 & =: \mathbf{c}_6 & =: \mathbf{c}_7 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{c}_7[[\textit{see}(\mathbf{T}, \perp)]^g \\ = \{ \langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle, \langle \mathbf{b}', \mathbf{b}, \dots \rangle \rangle, \\ \langle \langle \mathbf{a}' \rangle, \langle \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{b}, \dots \rangle \rangle \} \\ =: \mathbf{c}_8 \end{array}$$

Details of \mathbf{c}_6 : For any model M and $\tau \perp$ -list $j \in D_s$, (1) iff (8):

1. $(\mathbf{c}_5[[\perp_2 \in \perp]]^g)(j) = 1$
2. $[[\perp_2 \in \perp]]^g(\mathbf{c}_5)(j) = 1$ D6.ln3
3. $[[\lambda I \lambda j. Ij \wedge \perp_2 j \in \perp_1 \{I\}]]^g(\mathbf{c}_5)(j) = 1$ T2.ii.⊥, iv.⊥
4. $[[\lambda I \lambda j. Ij \wedge \perp_1 \{I\} \perp_2 j]]^g(\mathbf{c}_5)(j) = 1$ T2.i.∈
5. $[[Ij \wedge \perp_1 \{I\} \perp_2 j]]^{g[u/c_5][v/j]} = 1$ D6.λ
6. $\mathbf{c}_5(j) = 1 \wedge [[\perp_1 \{I\}]]^{g[u/c_5][v/j]}([\perp_2]]^{g[u/c_5][v/j]}(j) = 1$ D6.λ, BA, A, u, g[u/d]
7. $j \in \{ \mathbf{c}_5 \wedge [[\perp_2]]^{g[u/c_5][v/j]}(j) \in \{ \perp_1 \{I\} \}^{g[u/c_5][v/j]} \}$ A2.⊥
8. $j \in \{ \mathbf{c}_5 \wedge (\perp_1)_2 \in \{ (\perp_1)_1 \mid i \in \{ \mathbf{c}_5 \} \} \}$ D6.⊥₂, A{B}, A2.⊥₂

Given the definition of \mathbf{c}_5 above, the global value of \perp_1 in $\{ \mathbf{c}_5, \{ (\perp_1)_1 \mid i \in \{ \mathbf{c}_5 \} \} \}$ = {**b**, **b'**}. Therefore, every $\tau \perp$ -list in $\{ \mathbf{c}_5 \}$ passes the test in (8). Thus $\mathbf{c}_5 = \mathbf{c}_6$.