

Well Formed Formulas

1. Any capital letter is a wff.
2. The result of prefixing any wff with “ \sim ” is a wff.
3. The result of joining any two wffs with “ \cdot ”, “ \vee ”, “ \supset ” or “ \equiv ” and enclosing the result in parentheses is a wff.

For Quantificational Logic

4. The result of writing a capital letter and then one or more small letters is a wff.

Note: This has been changed from how it was worded in Chapter 8, to allow more than one small letter to follow the capital letter.

5. The result of writing a quantifier and then a wff is a wff.
6. The result of writing a small letter and then “=” and then a small letter is a wff.

For Modal Logic:

7. The result of writing “ \diamond ” or “ \square ” and then a wff, is a wff.