Errata for Philosophical Logic: A Contemporary Introduction (second printing)

p. 37, 2.1.2

$$\begin{bmatrix} \stackrel{v}{\mathcal{M}} & \forall \alpha \psi & \text{should be } \models_{\mathcal{M}}^{v} \ulcorner \forall \alpha \psi \urcorner \\ \stackrel{v}{\mathcal{M}} & \exists \alpha \psi & \text{should be } \models_{\mathcal{M}}^{v} \ulcorner \exists \alpha \psi \urcorner \\ \stackrel{v}{\mathcal{M}} & all_{\alpha}(\phi, \psi) & \text{should be } \models_{\mathcal{M}}^{v} \ulcorner all_{\alpha}(\phi, \psi) \urcorner \\ \stackrel{v}{\mathcal{M}} & some_{\alpha}(\phi, \psi) & \text{should be } \models_{\mathcal{M}}^{v} \ulcorner some_{\alpha}(\phi, \psi) \urcorner \\ \stackrel{v}{\mathcal{M}} & most_{\alpha}(\phi, \psi) & \text{should be } \models_{\mathcal{M}}^{v} \ulcorner most_{\alpha}(\phi, \psi) \urcorner \\ \stackrel{v}{\mathcal{M}} & at-least-two_{\alpha}(\phi, \psi) & \text{should be } \models_{\mathcal{M}}^{v} \ulcorner at-least-two_{\alpha}(\phi, \psi) \urcorner \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

p. 40, (2)

$$\models_{\mathcal{M}}^{v} the_{\alpha}(\phi, \psi) \text{ should be } \models_{\mathcal{M}}^{v} \ulcorner the_{\alpha}(\phi, \psi) \urcorner$$

p. 43 (R3)

add (provided ψ contains no free occurrences of 'x').

p. 47, lines 4-5 from top

$\models^v_{\mathcal{M}} \forall \Omega \psi$	should be	$\models^v_{\mathcal{M}} \ulcorner \forall \Omega \psi \urcorner$
$\models^v_{\mathcal{M}} \exists \Omega \psi$	should be	$\models^v_{\mathcal{M}} \ulcorner \exists \Omega \psi \urcorner.$

p. 51 Exercise 2.3

In exercise 3,

$$\exists x (\exists y Azy \land \forall x ((z=x \lor Azx) \supset \forall y (Axy \equiv ((z=y \lor Azy) \land y \neq x)))) \quad (a)$$

should be

$$\exists z (\exists y Azy \land \forall x ((z=x \lor Azx) \supset \forall y (Axy \equiv ((z=y \lor Azy) \land y \neq x)))) \quad (a)$$

In exercise 4,

(32) would be true but (33) false

should be

(32) and (33) would have different truth values

p. 55 (2.4)



should be

p. 58, lines 3-4 from top



p. 69, top of main text

(the *valuation* should be (the *valuation*)

p. 69, line 5 under Possible worlds



p. 80, 3.2.1, line 2

which object refers to should be which object it refers to

p. 85, 3 lines before 3.3

that be made intelligible should be that cannot be made intelligible

p. 89, Exercise 3.5

In problem 2, $|x(x=a \land Q)|$ should be $|y(y=a \land Q)|$. Also delete (Note that the definite descriptions take narrow scope.)

p. 97, line 5 under section 4.1.1

subjunctive conditions should be subjunctive conditionals

2

p. 98, line 20

can a false antecedent should be can have a false antecedent

p. 108, Exercise 4.1

Problem 1: Add: State the assumptions you need for the argument and evaluate their plausibility.

p. 124, line 4 from bottom

is capturing should be in capturing .

p. 126, line 5

conclusion is a logical consequence is the premises should be the conclusion is a logical consequence of the premises

p. 133, first line after (15)

number n that n should be number n such that n

p. 141, lines 4–5 from bottom

any extensions at all should be arbitrary extensions

p. 148, line 3

In addition to existence, Stevenson points out, there are issues of should be While Stevenson only discusses existence, we might also worry about .

p. 148, line after first displayed formula

There should be no indentation before We haven't said enough

p. 148, last paragraph of 6.1.3

and that there is not more than one such meaning

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should be
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(and presumably, though Stevenson does not make this point, not more than one such meaning)

p. 161 Exercise 6.3

Problem 2 should be starred.

p. 164 first line of text

as Williamson shows should be as Williamson (1987, p. 111) shows

p. 165, line 3 of main text

If intuitionist should be If the intuitionist .

p. 165, second-to-last line before Burgess quote

and as capable should be and is capable

p. 167, line 5 of Williamson quote

equivocate on the world should be equivocate on the word

p. 173, line 4 from bottom

(1a) and (1b) should be (2a) and (2b)

p. 185, line 8 from bottom

classical inferences forms should be classical inference forms

p. 189, line 11 from bottom

Nassua should be Nassau .

pp. 189-190

In the quotation from Lewis,

because it is true on another disambiguation of A

should be

because it is true on one disambiguation of A, accept the premise $\sim A$ because it is true on another disambiguation of A

p. 192, line 13

sand a heap should be sand is a heap

4

p. 199, line 3

does not quite preserve degree should be does not preserve degrees .

p. 206, sentence (17)

 $\exists n(R(n) \land \neg R(n-1))$ should be $R(n) \land \neg R(n-1)$.

p. 212, proof (8.3) line 3

The justification Hyp was missing.

p. 212, proof (8.3) line 6

2-5 should be 3-5.

p. 214, first line after displayed equation

rigid designators should be precise designators