

Here are **some** of the technical misprints likely to mislead the readers. In what follows, **L.T.n** (viz. **L.B.n**) will stand for: **nth line from the top** (viz. **nth line from the bottom**); and Subst. will stand for: substitute, or for: substituted.

[1] P.6. End of **L.T.17**: Subst. **B** \supseteq for **B**.

[2] On pp. 14, 81, 82 and 190: Subst. three dots ... for all occurrences of \supset .

[3] P.75 **L.B.8**: Subst. $e_1 \wedge e_2$ for $e_1 \rightarrow e_2$.

[4] P.80 **L.B.4**: Subst. $\{(\underline{a} \notin K_1) \rightarrow (H(\underline{a}) \rightarrow (\underline{b} \rightarrow \neg \underline{p}))\}$ for $\{(\underline{a} \notin K_1) \rightarrow H(\underline{a}) \rightarrow (\underline{b} \rightarrow \neg \underline{p})\}$,

[5] P.80 **L.B.3**: Subst. $\{(\underline{a} \notin K_1) \rightarrow ((H(\underline{a}) \wedge \underline{b}) \rightarrow \neg \underline{p})\}$ for $\{(\underline{a} \notin K_1) \rightarrow (H(\underline{a}) \rightarrow \underline{b}) \rightarrow \neg \underline{p}\}$

[6] P.80 **L.B.2**: Sub.: **Thus unless** $\underline{a} \in K_1$ for: **Thus unless** $\underline{a} \notin K_1$

[7] P.81 **L.T.4**: Subst. $\{(\underline{a} \in K_2) \rightarrow ((H(\underline{a}) \wedge \underline{b}) \rightarrow \underline{p})\}$ for: $\{(\underline{a} \in K_2) \rightarrow ((H(\underline{a}) \wedge \underline{b}) \neg \underline{p})\}$

[8] P.81 **L.T.8**: Subst: ... if $\{ \underline{a}_0 \in K_2$ but $\{ \underline{a}_0 \notin K_1$... for: ... if $\{ \underline{a}_0 \in K_2$ but $\{ \underline{a}_0 \in K_1$...

[9] P.86 **L.T.21**: Subst. $e' \Leftrightarrow (b' \wedge \neg p')$ for: $e' \Rightarrow (b' \wedge \neg p')$

[10] P.108 **L.B.13**: Subst. $\{(T' \wedge A) \rightarrow (b \rightarrow p')\}$ for: $\{(T' \wedge A) \rightarrow (b \wedge p')\}$.

[11] P.113 **L.B.12**: Subst. **non-adhoc one**. for: **adhoc one**.

[12] P.119 **L.T.9**: $2\aleph_0$ (which is nothing but \aleph_0) should be replaced by 2^{\aleph_0}

[13] P.159 **L.T. 15-16**: Subst. $\{E(\underline{x}, a, b) \Leftrightarrow E(\underline{x}', a', b)\}$ for: $\{E(\underline{x}, a, b) \wedge E(\underline{x}', a', b)\}$.

[14] On p. 192 the symbol τ has often been replaced by **t**; where τ is meant to denote the *object* referred to by the *letter t*. **L.B.17** to **L.B.10** should be replaced by:

Thus $\pi_i(\alpha, \beta, \dots, \gamma) \equiv J(P_i)(\tau_\alpha, \tau_\beta, \dots, \tau_\gamma)$ for all $\alpha, \beta, \dots, \gamma$ in **S**. For suppose that $\pi_i(\alpha, \beta, \dots, \gamma)$ is true; by hypothesis, $T_I \{P_i(\tau_\alpha, \tau_\beta, \dots, \tau_\gamma)\}$; since **J** is a model of T_I , then $J(P_i)(J(\tau_\alpha), J(\tau_\beta), \dots, J(\tau_\gamma))$, i.e. $J(P_i)(\tau_\alpha, \tau_\beta, \dots, \tau_\gamma)$, is true. And if $\pi_i(\alpha, \beta, \dots, \gamma)$ is false, then again by hypothesis, $T_I \neg P_i(\tau_\alpha, \tau_\beta, \dots, \tau_\gamma)$; hence $J(\neg P_i(\tau_\alpha, \tau_\beta, \dots, \tau_\gamma))$ is true; that is: $J(P_i(\tau_\alpha, \tau_\beta, \dots, \tau_\gamma))$, i.e. $J(P_i)(\tau_\alpha, \tau_\beta, \dots, \tau_\gamma)$, is false. Hence:

(9) $J(P_i)(\tau_\alpha, \tau_\beta, \dots, \tau_\gamma) \equiv \pi_i(\alpha, \beta, \dots, \gamma)$, for all $\alpha, \beta, \dots, \gamma$ in **S**.

J is said to be standard if, for all $\alpha \in \mathbf{S}$, we have: $J(\tau_\alpha) = \alpha$, i.e. if $\tau_\alpha = \alpha$.

[15] P.221 **L.B.19**: Subst. **B'** for **B Ω** .

[16] P.248 **L.T.9**: Subst. **S₂₂** for **S₂₁**.

[17] P.271 **L.B.15**: Subst. \wedge for \rightarrow .