

Errata in the published version of
“A Modal Walk through Space”

With thanks to Yi Nicholas Wang for pointing these out

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1. P. 3; In the fourth line from the bottom. “ $\langle X, 0 \rangle \implies \langle X, O \rangle$ ”.
2. P. 11; In the middle. For the set of axioms found in [BUR 84], parentheses are used outside \mathcal{U} -expressions such as $r\mathcal{U}p$. Especially, in Axiom (4) there is a pair of parentheses outside the consequence, i.e. $r\mathcal{U}(q \wedge (r\mathcal{S}p))$. However, this is not the case for Axioms (5) and (6).
3. P. 12; In the last sentence of the middle paragraph of the page. “ $\langle s \rangle [p]\varphi \implies \langle S \rangle [p]\varphi$ ”. This is because “ $\langle s \rangle$ ” here is supposed to be an “open set” modality, and most importantly, $\langle S \rangle$ is used in the third line below.
4. P. 15; In the third line above the list of axioms. “ Y lies . . .” \implies “ y lies . . .”.
5. P. 17; In formula (10). I would prefer a colon ($:$) to the comma ($,$), as the former is used throughout the paper.
6. P. 18; In the ninth line. “ $[B]\varphi \leftrightarrow \dots$ ” \implies “ $[B]\varphi\psi \leftrightarrow \dots$ ”.
7. P. 22; In the fifth line above Sec 3.5. “ $w=z$ ” \implies “ $w = z$ ” (in math mode).
8. P. 24; In the formula in the middle of the page. Parentheses mismatch.
9. P. 29; In the second line. It is ϕ on the left, but φ on the right. The same problem occurs in the next formula. Note that φ is used almost everywhere in the paper, but not in Figure 19, which means it will not solve the problem by only making the two formulas consistent.
10. P. 32; In the last but one formula in the page. In the second line of the formula, $c \implies c'$. Last line: $c \implies c''$.
11. P. 38; In Definition 5. The evaluation function is defined in the type $\nu : W \rightarrow P$. However, when it is really used, it is in this fashion $\nu : P \rightarrow \wp(W)$ (see several lines below).
12. P. 39; In the first line. “ $a \in \nu(p)$ ” \implies “ $x \in \nu(p)$ ”.