

Explaining exhaustivity in terms of Attentional Quantity

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Aim: a better account of exhaustivity

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Aims of this talk:

- ▶ discuss five serious problems for the standard recipe;
- ▶ show how the attention-based account easily solves them.

Problems for the standard recipe

Standard recipe: for some relevant, non-asserted alternative φ :

- ▶ $\neg\Box\varphi$ (maxim of I-Quantity)
- ▶ $\frac{\Box\varphi \vee \Box\neg\varphi}{}$ (competence/opinionatedness assumption)
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Except insofar as problem E seems to involve embedded exh.

Outline

1. “Destructive” problems (A,B,C)
2. “Constructive” problems (D,E)
3. Formal, attention-based account
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Purported evidence *for* reliance on competence assumption:

(Soames 1982)

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(Discussion?)

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This works for *any* account of exh. that bypasses I-Quantity.

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- ▶ If relevance is symmetrical (closed under negation),
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Given this, there may not even be a symmetry problem here:

(9) Q: Who (of John, Mary and Bill) was at the party?

A: John and Mary.

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Now what could this strategic question be? and why?

1.5. Problem C: The *real* symmetry problem (2/2)

(11) Q: I need to know (of these five people here) who was present and who was absent.

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Solution:

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Solution:

- ▶ A split the prior question into:
 - (i) "Who was present?"
 - (ii) "Who was absent?"

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In sum: the symmetry problem solves the symmetry problem.

Outline

1. “Destructive” problems (A,B,C)
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(Discuss: is exh. on questions and assertions the same phenomenon?)

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- ▶ D and E point to a new recipe based on *A-Quantity*.

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- ▶ The starting point for the standard recipe.

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A-maxims: For an attentional intent \mathcal{A} and a QUD \mathcal{Q} :

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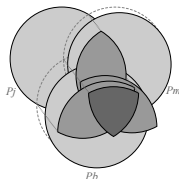
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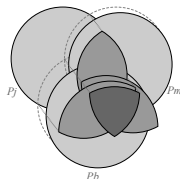
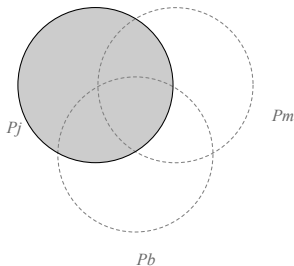


3.3. Illustration of A-maxims

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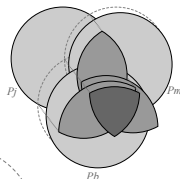
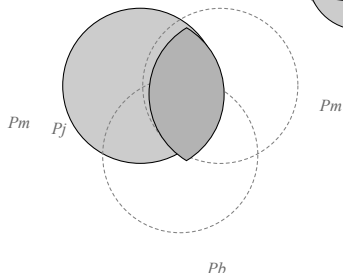
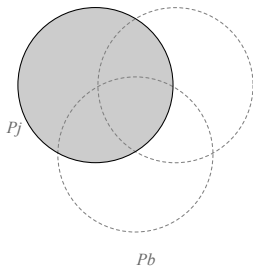


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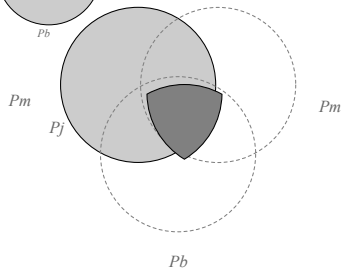
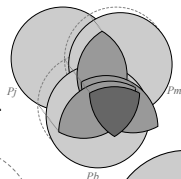
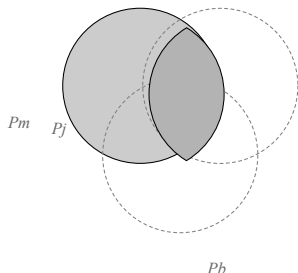
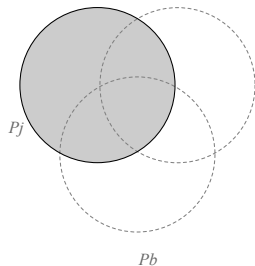


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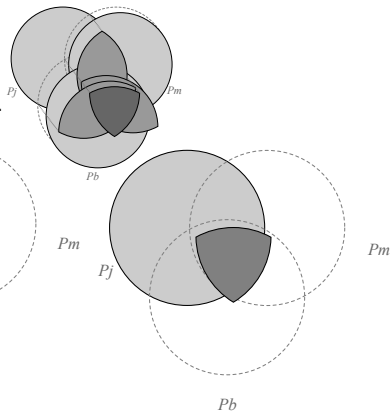
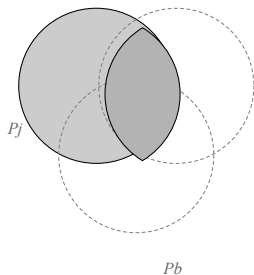
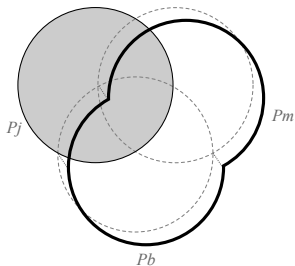


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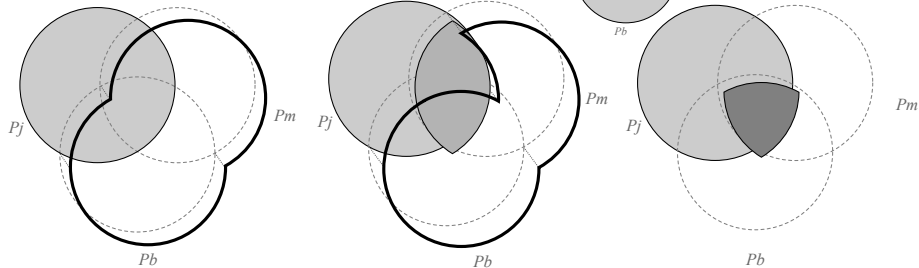


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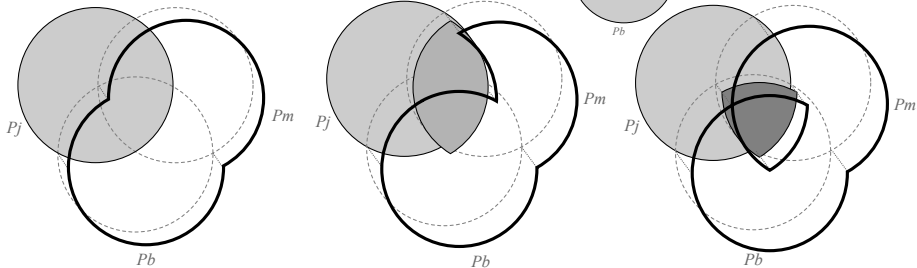


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Repeated:

$$\text{A-Quantity}(\mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{A}) = \forall a \left(\begin{array}{l} ((\mathcal{Q}(a) \wedge \neg \mathcal{A}(a)) \rightarrow \\ \neg^{\vee} a \vee \\ \square \left(\exists b (\mathcal{A}(b) \wedge (b \subset a) \wedge \vee b) \right) \end{array} \right)$$

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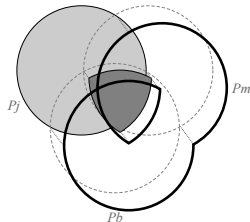
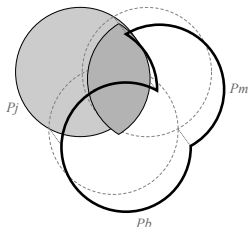
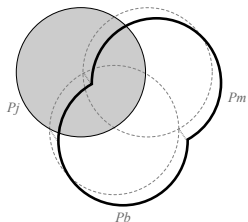
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Alternative, equivalent definition:

$$\text{EXH}(Q, \mathcal{A}) = \bigcap_{\substack{a \in Q \\ a \notin \mathcal{A}}} (\bar{a} \cup \bigcup_{\substack{b \in \mathcal{A} \\ b \subset a}} b)$$

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- ▶ my account makes very different predictions (e.g., problems A, B, D

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Simplifying somewhat:

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As technical devices our operators are very close, but again:

- ▶ explanatorily our accounts are very different;
- ▶ and empirically they make very different predictions.

Outline

1. “Destructive” problems (A,B,C)
2. “Constructive” problems (D,E)
3. Formal, attention-based account
4. Discussion

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- ▶ exhaustivity derives from A-Quantity:
 - ▶ “intend to draw attention to all relevant propositions that you consider possible independently of anything stronger to which you intend to draw attention.”
- ▶ the predicted implications are technically similar to the patterns described by (some) existing operators.

4.2. Is this what rationality looks like?

$$\text{I-Quality}(p) = \Box^{\vee} p$$

$$\text{I-Relation}(\mathcal{Q}, p) = \mathcal{Q}(p)$$

$$\text{I-Quantity}(\mathcal{Q}, p) = \forall q \left(\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{I-Quality}(q) \wedge \\ \text{I-Relation}(\mathcal{Q}, q) \end{array} \right) \rightarrow (p \subseteq q) \right)$$

$$\text{A-Quality}(\mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{A}) = \forall a (\mathcal{A}(a) \rightarrow \Diamond(\forall a \wedge \forall b ((\mathcal{Q}(b) \wedge b \subset a) \rightarrow \neg^{\vee} b)))$$

$$\text{A-Relation}(\mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{A}) = \forall a (\mathcal{A}(a) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}(a))$$

$$\text{A-Quantity}(\mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{A}) = \forall a \left(\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{A-Quality}(\{a\}) \wedge \\ \text{A-Relation}(\mathcal{Q}, \{a\}) \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(a) \right)$$

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