# More on Intension

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# Symbolically:

Let p = (∃S)(∃rf)(∃r)(∃w)(∃x)(∃y)(∃t) & symbol_1r(S, t, r, R) & symbol_0r(S, t, w, a) & symbol_0r(S, t, x, b) & symbol_0r(S, t, y, c)}

So fz = {(R,a,z,c)| (∃S)(∃v)(∃r)(∃w)(∃y)(∃t)symbol_1r(S, t, r, R) & symbol_0r(S, t, w, a) & variable_0r(S, t, z, v) & symbol_0r(S, t, y, c)}

Let gz = {(R2,a,z,c)| (∃S)(∃v)(∃r)(∃w)(∃y)(∃t)symbol_1r(S, t, r, R2) & symbol_0r(S, t, w, a) & variable_0r(S, t, z, v) & symbol_0r(S, t, y, c)}

Suppose (x) (R(a, x, z) ⇔ R2(a, x, c))

But R ~= R2

Then S believes fz is (∃v)(∃r)(∃w)(∃y)(∃t) belief_r(S, t, r, w, z, y) & symbol_1r(S, t, r, R) & symbol_0r(S, t, w, a) & variable_0r(S, t, z, v) & symbol0-r(S, y, c, t)}

And S believes gz is (∃v)(∃r2)(∃w)(∃y)(∃t) belief_r(S, t, r, w, z, y) & symbol_1r(S, t, r2, R2) & symbol_0r(S, t, w, a) & variable_0r(S, t, z, v) & symbol0-r(S,y,c,t)}

# Conclusion:

So S believes R(a, z, c) essentially involves R, not just the values of R(a, z, c).

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