A note on confirmation

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In his article "Some proposals for the solution of the Carnap-Popper discussion on 'inductive logic'", this journal, vol. 6 (1968), pp. 5–25, Batens distinguishes, in section 4, two explicanda of the intuitive concept 'confirmation'. The first, $conf_1$, is concerned with degrees of certainty, the second, $conf_2$, with the degree to which a hypothesis is confirmed by facts.
Batens divides the possible explicata of $conf_2$ into two sorts of functions. TCb-functions are such that only confirmation-aspects are judged, whereas TCa-functions judge content- and confirmation-aspects together.
As an adequate TCb-function Batens proposes, in section 6, his K-function (P is an inductive probability function):

$$K(h,e) = \frac{P(e,h)}{P(e,h) + P(e,\bar{h})}$$

The K-values range from 0, falsification, via $\frac{1}{2}$, neutral confirmation, to 1, verification.
Batens does not propose a TCa-function but he formulates, in section 5, three properties which such a function must have in any case:
a – with respect to tautological evidence, hypotheses with a higher content must receive a higher value,
b – the same must hold for verified hypotheses,
c – the value of a hypothesis must increase, if the relative probability of the hypothesis increases, and decrease, if the relative probability decreases.
The properties a and b can be combined and generalised in a very natural way to the following property (K is Batens' TCb-function, L is a TCa-function):
ab. if $K(h_1,e) = K(h_2,e)$ then,
if $P(h_1) \lesseqgtr P(h_2)$, then $L(h_1,e) \lesseqgtr L(h_2,e)$.
It is easy to verify that the following definition of L has the properties ab and c, and hence a, b and c:

$$L(h,e) =_{df} \frac{1 - P(h)}{1 + P(h)} \cdot K(h,e)$$

(L has the property c, because K has this property)
Some further properties of L are:

1. $0 \leq L(h,e) \leq K(h,e) \leq 1$

If t is a tautology and $p(e,\bar{t})$ is defined as p(e), then for all contingent e and h:

2. $0 = L(h,\bar{h}) \leq L(h,e) \leq L(h,h) = \dfrac{1 - P(h)}{1 + P(h)} = 2L(h,t)$
3. $0 = L(t,e) = L(h,\bar{t})$
4. $L(\bar{t},e) = \frac{1}{2}$

Further research needs to be directed to the question whether TCa-functions, such as L, can play a methodological role. If this question must be answered in the negative, the value of such functions is very restricted, for TCb-functions seem to be preferable for theoretical considerations.