

Intuitionistic Modal Logic

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Lecture 4

Labelled Sequent Calculus IK-Recap

Rules for propositional connectives: same but labelled

$$\frac{\mathcal{R} | \Gamma, z: A \Rightarrow z: B}{\mathcal{R} | \Gamma \Rightarrow z: A \rightarrow B} \rightarrow_r$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{R} | \Gamma, x: A \rightarrow B \Rightarrow x: A \quad \mathcal{R} | \Gamma, x: B \Rightarrow z: C}{\mathcal{R} | \Gamma, x: A \rightarrow B \Rightarrow z: C} \rightarrow_l$$

Modal rules: make use of the labels & relational atoms

$$\frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy | \Gamma \Rightarrow y: A}{\mathcal{R} | \Gamma \Rightarrow x: \Box A} \Box_r^*$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy | \Gamma, y: A \Rightarrow z: C}{\mathcal{R}, xRy | \Gamma, x: \Box A \Rightarrow z: C} \Box_l$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy | \Gamma \Rightarrow y: A}{\mathcal{R}, xRy | \Gamma \Rightarrow x: \Diamond A} \Diamond_r$$

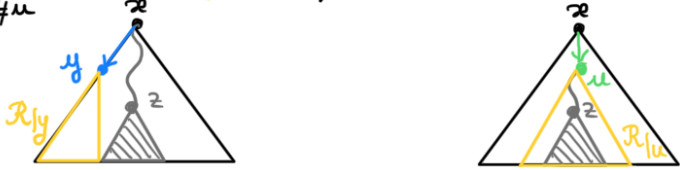
$$\frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy | \Gamma, y: A \Rightarrow z: C}{\mathcal{R} | \Gamma, x: \Diamond A \Rightarrow z: C} \Diamond_l^*$$

* y is free i.e. y does not appear in the conclusion

Formula interpretation

We can read each labelled sequent $\mathcal{R} | \Gamma \Rightarrow z: C$ as a modal formula when $\mathcal{R}$ describes an oriented tree.

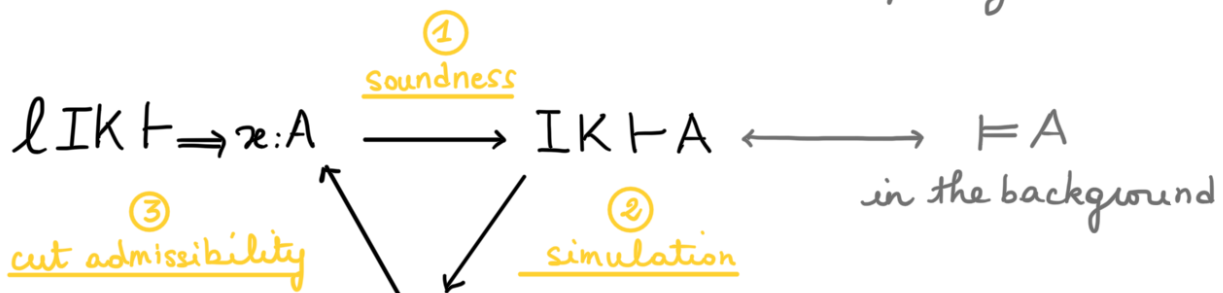
$$\rho^x(\mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow z:C)$$

$$= \left(x:A \in \Gamma \wedge \bigwedge_{\substack{xRy \in \mathcal{R} \\ y \neq x}} \lambda^y(\mathcal{R}|_y \mid \Gamma) \right) \rightarrow \rho^u(\mathcal{R}|_u \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow z:C)$$


Note: Michael suggested to simplify the definition by replacing $\mathcal{R}|_y$ and $\mathcal{R}|_u$ with simply the full $\mathcal{R}$.
 Indeed λ and ρ are themselves annotated by label y or u so they will only explore the subtree of $\mathcal{R}$ rooted at y or u .

Soundness and Completeness

Theorem $\vdash^{\text{IK}} A$ iff $\Rightarrow x:A$ is provable in ℓIK (for any x)



$$\ell\text{IK} + \text{cut} \vdash \Rightarrow x:A$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow y:B \quad \mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma, y:B \Rightarrow z:C}{\mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow z:C} \text{ cut}$$

① soundness

for each rule of $\mathcal{LIK}$, $\mathcal{IK} \vdash \bigwedge p(\text{prem.}) \rightarrow p(\text{concl.})$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \nearrow \rho^x(\mathcal{R}, xRy \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow y:A) \\
 = \lambda^x(\mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma) \rightarrow \Box \rho^y(\mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow y:A) \\
 \searrow \rho^x(\mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow x:\Box A) = \lambda^x(\mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma) \rightarrow \Box A
 \end{array}$$

$$\Box_r \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow y:A}{\mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow x:\Box A}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \underbrace{(\lambda^y(\mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma) \rightarrow A)}_{\text{empty conjunction} = \top}
 \end{array}$$

② simulation

each axiom and rule of $\mathcal{IK}$ can be simulated by $\mathcal{LIK}$ using the cut rule

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash^{\mathcal{IK}} A \quad \Gamma \vdash^{\mathcal{IK}} A \rightarrow C}{\Gamma \vdash^{\mathcal{IK}} C} \text{ mp}$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow x:A \quad \mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma, x:A \Rightarrow z:C}{\mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow z:C} \text{ cut}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\overline{xRy \mid y:A \Rightarrow y:A} \text{ id} \quad \overline{xRy \mid y:B, y:A \Rightarrow y:B} \text{ id}}{\overline{xRy \mid y:A \Rightarrow y:B} \rightarrow_\ell} \\
 \frac{\overline{xRy \mid y:A \Rightarrow y:B} \Box_\ell}{\overline{xRy \mid x:\Box(A \rightarrow B), x:\Box A \Rightarrow y:B} \Box_r} \\
 \frac{\overline{x:\Box(A \rightarrow B), x:\Box A \Rightarrow x:\Box B} \rightarrow_r}{\Rightarrow x:\Box(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (\Box A \rightarrow \Box B)}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\overline{xRy \mid y:A \Rightarrow y:A} \text{ id} \quad \overline{xRy \mid y:B \Rightarrow y:B} \text{ id}}{\overline{xRy \mid y:A \Rightarrow x:\Diamond A} \Diamond_r \quad \overline{xRy \mid y:B \Rightarrow x:\Diamond B} \Diamond_r} \\
 \frac{\overline{xRy \mid y:A \Rightarrow x:\Diamond A} \vee_{r1} \quad \overline{xRy \mid y:B \Rightarrow x:\Diamond B} \vee_{r2}}{\overline{xRy \mid y:A \Rightarrow x:\Diamond A \vee \Diamond B} \vee_\ell} \\
 \frac{\overline{xRy \mid y:A \vee B \Rightarrow x:\Diamond A \vee \Diamond B} \Diamond_\ell}{\overline{x:\Diamond(A \vee B) \Rightarrow x:\Diamond A \vee \Diamond B} \rightarrow_r} \\
 \Rightarrow x:\Diamond(A \vee B) \rightarrow (\Diamond A \vee \Diamond B)
 \end{array}$$

③ cut admissibility

Lemma

If $\mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \boxed{x:A}$ and $\mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma, \boxed{x:A} \Rightarrow z:C$ are provable in LIK

then so is $\mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow z:C$

Proof: by lexicographic induction on $(\text{size}(A), \text{height}(\pi_1) + \text{height}(\pi_2))$

Case analysis:

- (1) Key cases: if the last rules in π_1 and π_2 apply to $x:A$
- (2) Non-key cases: otherwise

Example for (1):

$$\frac{\mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma, x:A \Rightarrow x:B}{\mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \boxed{x:A \rightarrow B}} \xrightarrow{r} \frac{\mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma, x:A \rightarrow B \Rightarrow x:A \quad \mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma, x:B \Rightarrow z:C}{\mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma, \boxed{x:A \rightarrow B} \Rightarrow z:C} \xrightarrow{l}$$

By IH applied to $\pi_1 \vdash \mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \boxed{x:A \rightarrow B}$
 and $\pi'_2 \vdash \mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma, \boxed{x:A \rightarrow B} \Rightarrow x:A$
 $\uparrow$
 $\text{ht}(\pi_1) + \text{ht}(\pi'_2) < \text{ht}(\pi_1) + \text{ht}(\pi_2)$
 we get a proof $\pi' \vdash \mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow x:A$

By IH applied to $\pi'_1 \vdash \mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma, \boxed{x:A} \Rightarrow x:B$
 and $\pi' \vdash \mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \boxed{x:A}$
 $\uparrow$
 $\text{size}(A) < \text{size}(A \rightarrow B)$
 we get a proof $\pi'' \vdash \mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow x:B$

By IH applied to $\pi'' \vdash \mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \boxed{x:B}$
 and $\pi''_2 \vdash \mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma, \boxed{x:B} \Rightarrow z:C$
 $\uparrow$
 $\text{size}(B) < \text{size}(A \rightarrow B)$
 we get a proof $\pi''' \vdash \mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow z:C$

Example for (2):

$$\mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \boxed{x:A} \quad \triangleleft_{\pi_1}$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma, x:A, z:B \Rightarrow z:C}{\mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma, \boxed{x:A} \Rightarrow z:B \Rightarrow C} \rightarrow_r \quad \triangleleft_{\pi_2}$$

By IH applied to $\pi_1 \vdash \mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \boxed{x:A}$
 and $\pi_2' \vdash \mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma, \boxed{x:A} z:B \Rightarrow z:C$
 $\hookrightarrow ht(\pi_1) + ht(\pi_2') < ht(\pi_1) + ht(\pi_2)$

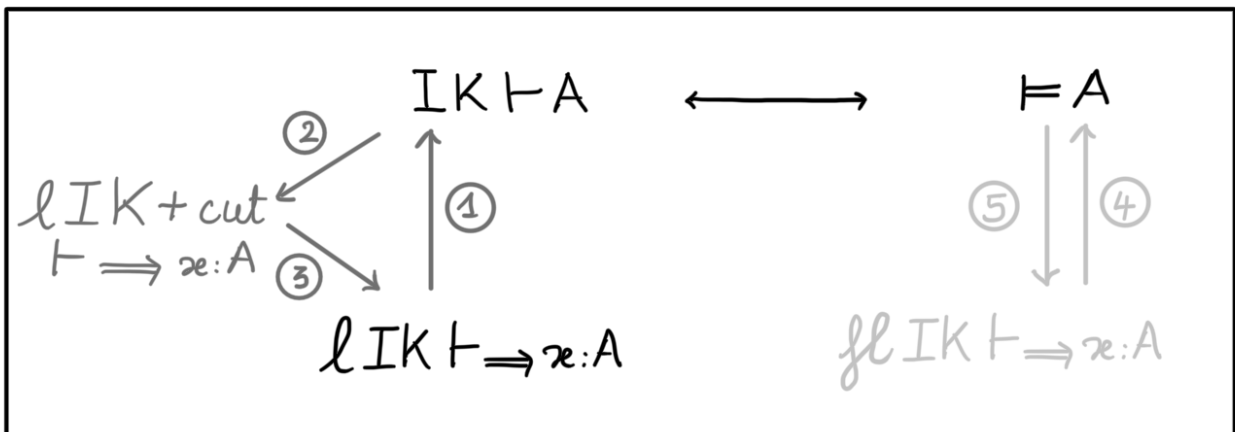
we get a proof $\pi \vdash \mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma, z:B \Rightarrow z:C$

and therefore we can construct

$$\frac{\mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma, z:B \Rightarrow z:C}{\mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow z:B \Rightarrow C} \rightarrow_r \quad \triangleleft_{\pi} \quad \textcircled{\ddot{u}}$$

Note

This proof can be extended into a full cut-elimination argument



Semantics - Recap

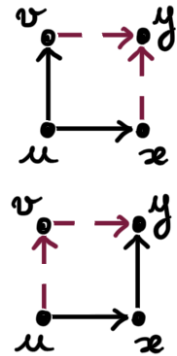
Birelational model $(W, \leq, R, \Vdash)$

- W non empty set of "worlds"
- $\leq$ preorder on W
- R binary accessibility relation on W
- It monotone valuation: if $u \leq v$ and $u \Vdash p$ then $v \Vdash p$

together with confluence conditions

(FORW) If $u \leq v$ and uRx
then there exists $y \in W$ s.t. vRy and $x \leq y$

(BACK) If uRx and $x \leq y$
then there exists $v \in W$ s.t. $u \leq v$ and vRy



defining satisfaction at world level as:

- $u \Vdash A \wedge B$ iff $u \Vdash A$ and $u \Vdash B$
- $u \Vdash A \vee B$ iff $u \Vdash A$ or $u \Vdash B$
- $u \Vdash A \rightarrow B$ iff for all $v \geq u$ if $v \Vdash A$ then $v \Vdash B$
- $u \Vdash \perp$ never
- $u \Vdash \Box A$ iff for all $v \geq u$ for all w s.t. $v R w$: $w \Vdash A$
- $u \Vdash \Diamond A$ iff there exists v s.t. $u R v$: $v \Vdash A$

Fully Labelled Sequent Calculus

Fully Labelled Sequents

- labels = constants from countable set $\{x, y, z, \dots\}$
- labelled formula = $x : A$ ← modal formula
- relational atoms = $x R y$ $x \leq y$
- labelled sequent =

$\mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$
set of relational atoms multiset of labelled formulas.

flIK

Rules for propositional connectives :

$$\text{LIK:} \quad \frac{\mathcal{R} | \Gamma \Rightarrow z: A}{\mathcal{R} | \Gamma \Rightarrow z: A \vee B} \vee_r$$

$$\text{flIK:} \quad \frac{\mathcal{R} | \Gamma \Rightarrow \overbrace{z: A, z: B, \Delta}^{\text{no need to choose a disjunct}}}{\mathcal{R} | \Gamma \Rightarrow z: A \vee B, \Delta} \vee_r$$

$$\text{LIK:} \quad \frac{\mathcal{R} | \Gamma, z: A \Rightarrow z: B}{\mathcal{R} | \Gamma \Rightarrow z: A \rightarrow B} \rightarrow_r$$

$$\text{flIK:} \quad \frac{\mathcal{R}, z \leq u | \Gamma, u: A \Rightarrow u: B, \Delta}{\mathcal{R} | \Gamma \Rightarrow z: A \rightarrow B, \Delta} \rightarrow_r^* \quad u \text{ fresh}$$

$$\text{LIK:} \quad \frac{\mathcal{R} | \Gamma, x: A \rightarrow B \Rightarrow x: A \quad \mathcal{R} | \Gamma, x: B \Rightarrow z: C}{\mathcal{R} | \Gamma, x: A \rightarrow B \Rightarrow z: C} \rightarrow_l$$

$$\text{flIK:} \quad \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y | \Gamma, x: A \rightarrow B \Rightarrow y: A, z: C, \Delta \quad \mathcal{R}, x \leq y | \Gamma, y: B \Rightarrow z: C, \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y | \Gamma, x: A \rightarrow B \Rightarrow z: C, \Delta} \rightarrow_l$$

the consequent is not deleted!

Modal rules :

$$\text{LIK:} \quad \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy | \Gamma \Rightarrow y: A}{\mathcal{R} | \Gamma \Rightarrow x: \Box A} \Box_r^* \quad y \text{ is free}$$

$$\text{flIK:} \quad \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, yRz | \Gamma \Rightarrow z: A, \Delta}{\mathcal{R} | \Gamma \Rightarrow x: \Box A, \Delta} \Box_r^* \quad y, z \text{ are free}$$

$$\text{LIK:} \quad \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy | \Gamma \Rightarrow y: A}{\mathcal{R}, xRy | \Gamma \Rightarrow x: \Diamond A} \Diamond_r$$

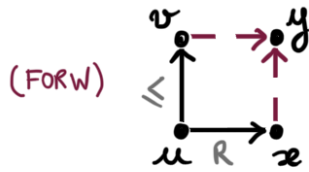
$$\text{flIK:} \quad \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy | \Gamma \Rightarrow y: A, \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, xRy | \Gamma \Rightarrow x: \Diamond A, \Delta} \Diamond_r$$

Relational Rules:

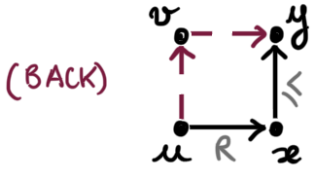
We can encode the properties of being a preorder of $\leq$ in the rules
(reflexive & transitive)

$$\frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq x \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta} \text{refl} \qquad \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, y \leq z, x \leq z \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, y \leq z \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta} \text{trans}$$

We also encode the confluence ppts relating $\leq$ and R

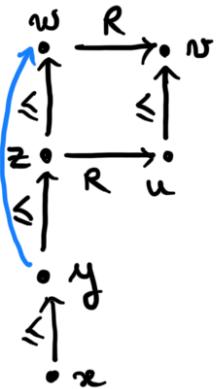


$$\frac{\mathcal{R}, u \leq v, u R x, x \leq y, v R y \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, u \leq v, u R x \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta} \text{form}^* \text{ y fresh}$$



$$\frac{\mathcal{R}, uRx, x \leq y, u \leq v, vRy \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, uRx, x \leq y \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta} \text{back}^* \text{ } v \text{ fresh}$$

Exercise Show $\text{fLIK} \vdash \Rightarrow x: (\Diamond A \rightarrow \Box B) \rightarrow \Box(A \rightarrow B)$



$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{}{R_4 \mid v:A \Rightarrow v:B, v:A} \text{id} \quad \frac{}{R_4 \mid v:A, v:B \Rightarrow v:B} \text{id} \\
 \frac{}{R_4 \mid v:A \Rightarrow v:B, w:\Box A} \Delta_r \quad \frac{}{R_4 \mid v:A, w:\Box B \Rightarrow v:B} \Box_l \\
 \hline
 \frac{}{R_4 \mid y:\Box A \rightarrow \Box B, v:A \Rightarrow v:B} \text{trans} \\
 \frac{}{R_3 \mid y:\Box A \rightarrow \Box B, v:A \Rightarrow v:B} \text{back} \\
 \frac{}{R_2 \mid y:\Box A \rightarrow \Box B, v:A \Rightarrow v:B} \rightarrow_r \\
 \frac{}{R_1 \mid y:\Box A \rightarrow \Box B \Rightarrow x:A \rightarrow B} \Box_r \\
 \frac{}{R_0 \mid y:\Box A \rightarrow \Box B \Rightarrow y:\Box(A \rightarrow B)} \rightarrow_r \\
 \Rightarrow x:(\Box A \rightarrow \Box B) \rightarrow \Box(A \rightarrow B)
 \end{array}$$