

Modal team logics for modelling Free Choice inference

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Helsinki Logic Seminar

Overview

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Motivation: Free Choice (FC)

Aloni: Bilateral state-based modal logic ($BSML$) accounts for FC

$BSML$ is not expressively complete. The following extensions are:

$BSML^{\wp}$: $BSML$ with the global (inquisitive) disjunction \wp

$BSML^{\emptyset}$: $BSML$ with an "emptiness" operator \emptyset

$BSML < BSML^{\emptyset} < BSML^{\wp} = \text{Modal Team Logic (MTL)}$

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Natural deduction axiomatizations

Free choice (FC) inference

You may have coffee or tea.

→ You may have coffee and you may have tea.

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\rightsquigarrow You may have coffee and you may have tea.

(\neq You may have both coffee and tea.)

A possible formalization:

$$(†) \quad \Diamond(\phi \vee \psi) \rightarrow \Diamond\phi$$

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Problem:

1. $\diamond p$
2. $\diamond(p \vee q)$ (1, classical modal logic)
3. $\diamond q$ (2, †)

Bilateral State-based Modal Logic

Team semantics for modal logic

$$M = (W, R, V)$$

standard Kripke semantics

$$M, w \models \phi$$

$$w \in W$$

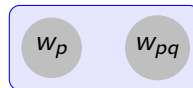


$$w_p \models p$$

state-based/team semantics

$$M, s \models \phi$$

$$s \subseteq W$$



$$\{w_p, w_{pq}\} \models p$$

Bilateralism

“ ϕ is assertable in s ”

$s \models \phi$

“ ϕ is rejectable in s ”

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Bilateral negation

$s \models \neg \phi$

\iff

$s \models \phi$

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\iff

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Syntax of $BSML$:

$$\phi ::= p \mid \neg\phi \mid (\phi \wedge \phi) \mid (\phi \vee \phi) \mid \diamond\phi \mid \text{NE}$$

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Semantics (\models)

$$\begin{array}{ll} s \models p & \iff \forall w \in s : w \in V(p) \\ s \models \neg\phi & \iff s \not\models \phi \\ s \models \phi \wedge \psi & \iff s \models \phi \text{ and } s \models \psi \\ s \models \phi \vee \psi & \iff \exists t, t' : t \cup t' = s \text{ and } t \models \phi \text{ and } t' \models \psi \\ s \models \diamond\phi & \iff \forall w \in s : \exists t \subseteq R[w] : t \neq \emptyset \text{ and } t \models \phi \\ s \models \text{NE} & \iff s \neq \emptyset \end{array}$$

$$R[w] = \{v \in W \mid wRv\}$$

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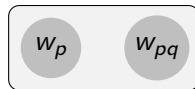
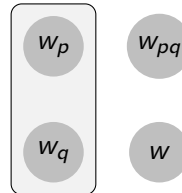
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$$s \models p \iff \forall w \in s : w \in V(p)$$

(a) $s \models p$ (b) $s \not\models p$

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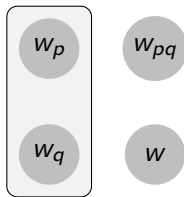
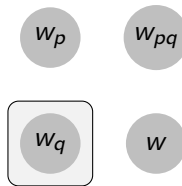
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Tensor disjunction \vee

$$s \models \phi \vee \psi \iff \exists t, t' : \begin{array}{l} t \cup t' = s \quad \text{and} \\ t \models \phi \quad \quad \text{and} \\ t' \models \psi \end{array}$$

(a) $s \models p \vee q$ (b) $s \models p \vee q$

The non-emptiness atom NE

$$s \models \text{NE} \iff s \neq \emptyset$$



(a) $s \models (p \wedge \text{NE}) \vee (q \wedge \text{NE})$



(b) $s \not\models (p \wedge \text{NE}) \vee (q \wedge \text{NE})$

The modality \diamond

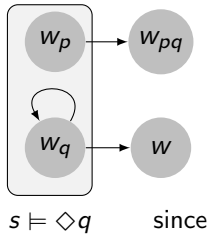
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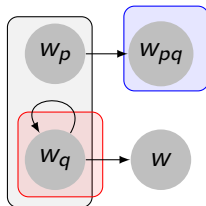
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The modality \diamond

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$$s \models \diamond \phi \iff \forall w \in s : \exists t \subseteq R[w] : t \neq \emptyset \text{ and } t \models \phi$$


 $s \models \diamond q$

since

$$\begin{aligned} \{w_q\} &\subseteq R[w_q] \\ \{w_q\} &\models q \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \{w_pq\} &\subseteq R[w_p] \\ \{w_pq\} &\models q \end{aligned}$$

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Accounting for FC

The empty team \emptyset supports contradictions such as $p \wedge \neg p$

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FC is caused by an intrusion of the pragmatic principle “avoid stating a contradiction” (NE) into meaning composition:

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FC is caused by an intrusion of the pragmatic principle “avoid stating a contradiction” (NE) into meaning composition:

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 p^+ & := & p \wedge \text{NE} \\
 (\neg\phi)^+ & := & \neg\phi^+ \wedge \text{NE} \\
 (\phi \wedge \psi)^+ & := & (\phi^+ \wedge \psi^+) \wedge \text{NE} \\
 (\phi \vee \psi)^+ & := & (\phi^+ \vee \psi^+) \wedge \text{NE} \\
 (\diamond\phi)^+ & := & \diamond\phi^+ \wedge \text{NE}
 \end{array}$$

You may have coffee or tea.

\leadsto You may have coffee and you may have tea.

$$(\diamond(c \vee t))^+ \models \diamond c \wedge \diamond t$$

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i.e. $\diamond(((c \wedge NE) \vee (t \wedge NE)) \wedge NE) \wedge NE \models \diamond c \wedge \diamond t$

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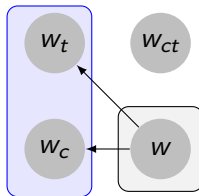
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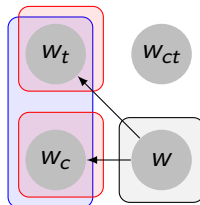
$$\diamond ((c \wedge NE) \vee (t \wedge NE)) \quad \models \quad \diamond c \wedge \diamond t$$

$$\diamond((c \wedge \text{NE}) \vee (t \wedge \text{NE})) \quad \models \quad \diamond c \wedge \diamond t$$



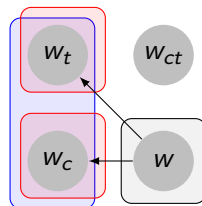
$$\{w\} \models \diamond((c \wedge \text{NE}) \vee (t \wedge \text{NE})) \quad \text{since}$$

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$$\{w\} \models \diamond((c \wedge \text{NE}) \vee (t \wedge \text{NE})) \quad \text{since} \quad \{w_c\} \models c \quad \text{and} \quad \{w_t\} \models t$$

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$$\{w\} \models \diamond((c \wedge NE) \vee (t \wedge NE)) \quad \text{since} \quad \{w_c\} \models c \quad \text{and} \quad \{w_t\} \models t$$

for the same reason, $\{w\} \models \diamond c \wedge \diamond t$

$BSML^{\mathbb{W}}$: $BSML$ with the global disjunction \mathbb{W}

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For classical formulas α (no NE , \mathbb{W} , \emptyset):

$$s \models \alpha \iff \forall w \in s : \{w\} \models \alpha \iff \forall w \in s : w \models \alpha$$

Semantics (\models)

$s \models p$	\iff	$\forall w \in s : w \notin V(p)$
$s \models \neg\phi$	\iff	$s \not\models \phi$
$s \models \phi \wedge \psi$	\iff	$\exists t, t' : t \cup t' = s$ and $t \models \phi$ and $t' \models \psi$
$s \models \phi \vee \psi$	\iff	$s \models \phi$ and $s \models \psi$
$s \models \phi \text{ W } \psi$	\iff	$s \models \phi$ and $s \models \psi$
$s \models \diamond\phi$	\iff	$\forall w \in s : R[w] \models \phi$
$s \models \text{NE}$	\iff	$s = \emptyset$
$s \models \emptyset\phi$	\iff	$s \models \phi$

Semantics (\models)

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s \models \phi \vee \psi & \iff s \models \phi \text{ and } s \models \psi \\
s \models \phi \wp \psi & \iff s \models \phi \text{ and } s \models \psi \\
s \models \diamond\phi & \iff \forall w \in s : R[w] \models \phi \\
s \models \text{NE} & \iff s = \emptyset \\
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\end{aligned}$$

$$\square := \neg \diamond \neg$$

$$s \models \square\phi \iff \forall w \in s : R[w] \models \phi$$

Semantics (\models)

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$$s \models \text{NE} \iff s = \emptyset$$

$$s \models \emptyset\phi \iff s \models \phi$$

$\neg\alpha$ behaves classically when α is classical

$$\Box := \neg \diamond \neg$$

$$s \models \Box\phi \iff \forall w \in s : R[w] \models \phi$$

$$\neg\neg\phi \equiv \phi$$

$$\neg\text{NE} \equiv p \wedge \neg p$$

$$\neg \emptyset \phi \equiv \neg\phi$$

$$\neg \diamond \phi \equiv \Box \neg\phi$$

$$\neg(\phi \vee \psi) \equiv \neg\phi \wedge \neg\psi$$

$$\neg(\phi \wedge \psi) \equiv \neg\phi \vee \neg\psi$$

$$\neg(\phi \wp \psi) \equiv \neg\phi \wedge \neg\psi$$

You may not have coffee or tea.

\leadsto You may not have coffee and you may not have tea.

$$\neg \diamond (c \vee t) \rightarrow (\neg \diamond c \wedge \neg \diamond t)$$

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$$\neg \diamond (c \vee t) \rightarrow (\neg \diamond c \wedge \neg \diamond t)$$

In $BSML$: $(\neg \diamond (b \vee c))^+ \models \neg \diamond b \wedge \neg \diamond c$.

For classical α : $\alpha \equiv \ominus(\alpha \wedge \text{NE})$

Using \ominus we can define a function which cancels pragmatic enrichment:

p^-	$:=$	$\ominus p$
NE^-	$:=$	$\ominus \text{NE}$
$(\neg\phi)^-$	$:=$	$\ominus \neg\phi^-$
$(\phi \wedge \psi)^-$	$:=$	$\ominus \phi^- \wedge \ominus \psi^-$
$(\phi \vee \psi)^-$	$:=$	$\ominus \phi^- \vee \ominus \psi^-$
$(\diamond\phi)^-$	$:=$	$\ominus \diamond\phi^-$

For classical α : $(\alpha^+)^- \equiv \alpha$

Closure properties

ϕ is *downward closed*:

$$[M, s \models \phi \text{ and } t \subseteq s] \implies M, t \models \phi$$

ϕ is *union closed*:

$$[M, s \models \phi \text{ for all } s \in S \neq \emptyset] \implies M, \bigcup S \models \phi$$

ϕ has the *empty team property*:

$$M, \emptyset \models \phi \text{ for all } M$$

ϕ is *flat*:

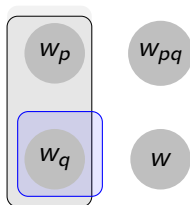
$$M, s \models \phi \iff M, \{w\} \models \phi \text{ for all } w \in s$$

flat \iff downward closed & union closed & empty team property

Classical formulas are flat

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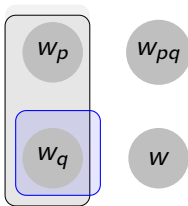
Formulas with NE may lack downward closure and the empty team property:



$$\begin{aligned} \{w_p, w_q\} &\models (p \wedge \text{NE}) \vee (q \wedge \text{NE}) \\ \{w_q\} &\not\models (p \wedge \text{NE}) \vee (q \wedge \text{NE}) \end{aligned}$$

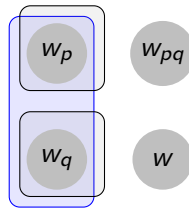
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Formulas with w may lack union closure:



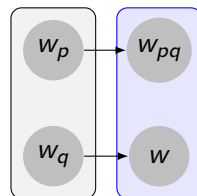
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The modal dependence logic modalities \diamond and \Box

t is a successor team of s

$sRt : \iff t \subseteq R[s]$ and $R[w] \cap t \neq \emptyset$ for all $w \in s$

$R[s] = \{v \in W \mid \exists w \in s : wRv\}$

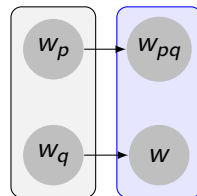


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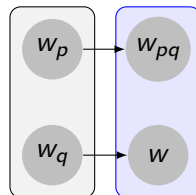
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The modal dependence logic modalities \diamond and \square

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$$s \models \diamond \phi \iff \exists t : sRt \text{ and } t \models \phi$$

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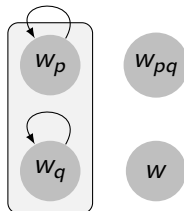
$$s \models \square \phi \iff \forall w \in s : R[w] \models \phi$$

If ϕ is downward closed, $\diamond \phi \models \square \phi$ and $\square \phi \models \diamond \phi$

If ϕ is union closed and has the empty team property, $\square \phi \models \diamond \phi$ and $\diamond \phi \models \square \phi$

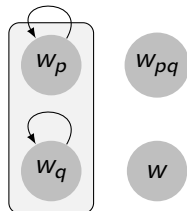
If ϕ is flat, $\square \phi \equiv \diamond \phi$ and $\diamond \phi \equiv \square \phi$

Aloni's free choice explanation does not work with \diamond :



sRs and $s \models (p \wedge NE) \vee (q \wedge NE)$
Therefore $s \models \diamond((p \wedge NE) \vee (q \wedge NE))$

Aloni's free choice explanation does not work with \diamond :



sR_s and $s \models (p \wedge NE) \vee (q \wedge NE)$

Therefore $s \models \diamond((p \wedge NE) \vee (q \wedge NE))$

s is the the only successor team of s and $s \not\models p$

Therefore $s \not\models \diamond p$ so $\diamond((p \wedge NE) \vee (q \wedge NE)) \not\models \diamond p \wedge \diamond q$

Expressive Power

Fix a finite set of proposition symbols Φ

Pointed team model: (M, s) where M is a model over Φ ; s is a team on M

Team property: set of pointed team models

$$\|\phi\| := \{(M, s) \mid M, s \models \phi\}$$

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Theorem

$$\begin{aligned} & \{ \|\phi\| \mid \phi \in BSML^w \} \\ & = \\ & \{ \text{property } P \mid P \text{ is invariant under team } k\text{-bisimulation for some } k \in \mathbb{N} \} \end{aligned}$$

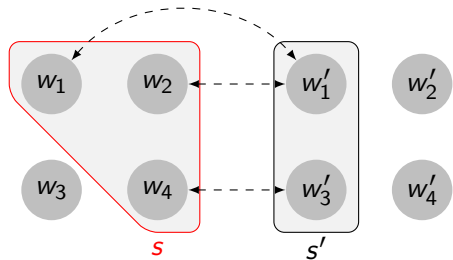
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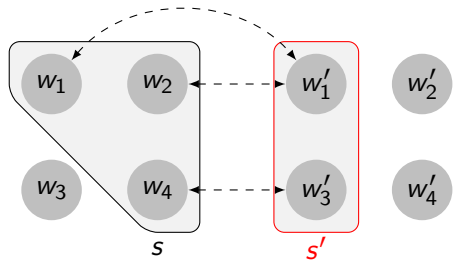


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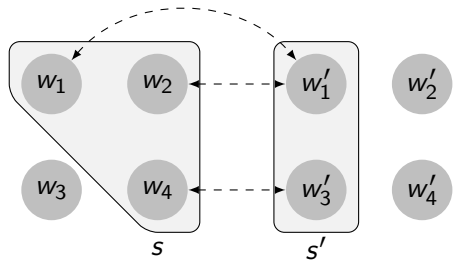
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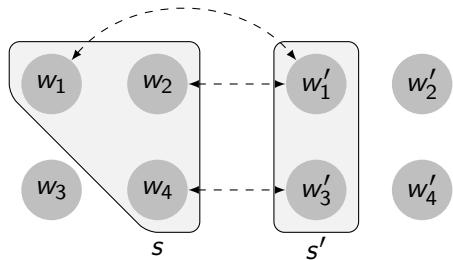
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Theorem (bisimulation invariance)

$$s \rightleftharpoons_k s' \implies s \equiv^k s'$$

$$s \rightleftharpoons s' \implies s \equiv s'$$

Property P is *invariant under team k -bisimulation*:

$$[(M, s) \in P \text{ and } M, s \rightleftharpoons_k M', s'] \implies (M', s') \in P$$

Theorem

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Characteristic formulas for **worlds**

(Hintikka formulas):

$$\chi_{M,w}^0 := \bigwedge \{p \mid w \in V(p)\} \wedge \bigwedge \{\neg p \mid w \notin V(p)\} \quad (p \in \Phi)$$

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Proof.

Case 1 : $s = \emptyset$.

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(disjunctive normal form):

for P invariant under k -bisimulation:

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Theorem

$$\begin{aligned} & \{ \|\phi\| \mid \phi \in BSML^{\forall} \} \\ & = \\ & \{ \text{property } P \mid P \text{ is invariant under team } k\text{-bisimulation for some } k \in \mathbb{N} \} \end{aligned}$$

Property P is *union closed*:

$$\{(M, s_i) \mid i \in I \neq \emptyset\} \subseteq P \implies (M, \bigcup_{i \in I} s_i) \subseteq P$$

Property P is *union closed*:

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Property P has the *empty team property*:

$$(M, s) \in P \implies (M, \emptyset) \in P$$

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Property P has the *empty team property*:

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Theorem

$$\{ \|\phi\| \mid \phi \in BSML^0 \}$$

=

$$\mathbb{U} := \{ P \mid P \text{ is union closed and invariant under } k\text{-bisimulation for some } k \in \mathbb{N} \}$$

$BSML$ is union closed, but not expressively complete for

$\mathbb{U} = \{P \mid P \text{ is union closed and invariant under } k\text{-bisimulation for some } k \in \mathbb{N}\}$.

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Lemma

For $\phi \in BSML$: ϕ has the empty team property $\implies \phi$ is downward closed.

$BSML$ is union closed, but not expressively complete for

$\mathbb{U} = \{P \mid P \text{ is union closed and invariant under } k\text{-bisimulation for some } k \in \mathbb{N}\}$.

Lemma

For $\phi \in BSML$: ϕ has the empty team property $\implies \phi$ is downward closed.

Consider $\|(\mathbf{p} \wedge \text{NE}) \vee (\neg \mathbf{p} \wedge \text{NE})\| \cup \|\perp\| \in \mathbb{U}$.

Assume $\|\psi\| = \|(\mathbf{p} \wedge \text{NE}) \vee (\neg \mathbf{p} \wedge \text{NE})\|$ for $\psi \in BSML$.

$BSML$ is union closed, but not expressively complete for

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For $\phi \in BSML$: ϕ has the empty team property $\implies \phi$ is downward closed.

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Assume $\|\psi\| = \|(\mathit{p} \wedge \mathit{NE}) \vee (\neg\mathit{p} \wedge \mathit{NE})\|$ for $\psi \in BSML.$

If $\{w_{\mathit{p}}, w_{\neg\mathit{p}}\} \models (\mathit{p} \wedge \mathit{NE}) \vee (\neg\mathit{p} \wedge \mathit{NE}),$ then $\{w_{\mathit{p}}, w_{\neg\mathit{p}}\} \models \psi.$

$BSML$ is union closed, but not expressively complete for $\mathbb{U} = \{P \mid P \text{ is union closed and invariant under } k\text{-bisimulation for some } k \in \mathbb{N}\}$.

Lemma

For $\phi \in BSML$: ϕ has the empty team property $\implies \phi$ is downward closed.

Consider $\|(p \wedge NE) \vee (\neg p \wedge NE)\| \cup \|\perp\| \in \mathbb{U}$.
 Assume $\|\psi\| = \|(p \wedge NE) \vee (\neg p \wedge NE)\|$ for $\psi \in BSML$.
 If $\{w_p, w_{\neg p}\} \models (p \wedge NE) \vee (\neg p \wedge NE)$, then $\{w_p, w_{\neg p}\} \models \psi$.
 By downward closure $\{w_p\} \models \psi$.
 $\{w_p\} \in \|(p \wedge NE) \vee (\neg p \wedge NE)\| \cup \|\perp\|$, a contradiction.

$BSML$ is union closed, but not expressively complete for

$\mathbb{U} = \{P \mid P \text{ is union closed and invariant under } k\text{-bisimulation for some } k \in \mathbb{N}\}$.

Lemma

For $\phi \in BSML$: ϕ has the empty team property $\implies \phi$ is downward closed.

Consider $\|(p \wedge NE) \vee (\neg p \wedge NE)\| \cup \|\perp\| \in \mathbb{U}$.

Assume $\|\psi\| = \|(p \wedge NE) \vee (\neg p \wedge NE)\|$ for $\psi \in BSML$.

If $\{w_p, w_{\neg p}\} \models (p \wedge NE) \vee (\neg p \wedge NE)$, then $\{w_p, w_{\neg p}\} \models \psi$.

By downward closure $\{w_p\} \models \psi$.

$\{w_p\} \in \|(p \wedge NE) \vee (\neg p \wedge NE)\| \cup \|\perp\|$, a contradiction.

In $BSML^{\circ}$: $\|(p \wedge NE) \vee (\neg p \wedge NE)\| \cup \|\perp\| = \|\emptyset \vee ((p \wedge NE) \vee (\neg p \wedge NE))\|$

$$\begin{aligned} s' \models \Theta_s^k &\iff s \dot{\equiv}_k s' \\ s' \models \emptyset\Theta_s^k &\iff s \dot{\equiv}_k s' \text{ or } s = \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s' \models \Theta_s^k & \iff s \equiv_k s' \\
 s' \models \emptyset \Theta_s^k & \iff s \equiv_k s' \text{ or } s = \emptyset
 \end{aligned}$$

Characteristic formulas for union-closed properties with the empty team property:

$$M', s' \models \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k \iff (M', s') \in P$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s' \models \Theta_s^k & \iff s \stackrel{k}{\Leftrightarrow} s' \\
 s' \models \emptyset\Theta_s^k & \iff s \stackrel{k}{\Leftrightarrow} s' \text{ or } s = \emptyset
 \end{aligned}$$

Characteristic formulas for **union-closed properties with the empty team property**:

$$M', s' \models \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset\Theta_s^k \iff (M', s') \in P$$

Characteristic formulas for **union-closed properties without the empty team property**:

$$M', s' \models \left(\bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset\Theta_s^k \right) \wedge \text{NE} \iff (M', s') \in P$$

$$s' \models \Theta_s^k \iff s \stackrel{k}{\approx} s'$$

$$s' \models \emptyset\Theta_s^k \iff s \stackrel{k}{\approx} s' \text{ or } s = \emptyset$$

Characteristic formulas for **union-closed properties with the empty team property**:

$$M', s' \models \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset\Theta_s^k \iff (M', s') \in P$$

Characteristic formulas for **union-closed properties without the empty team property**:

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Theorem

$$\begin{aligned} & \{ \|\phi\| \mid \phi \in \text{BSML}^\emptyset \} \\ & \quad = \\ & \{ P \mid P \text{ is union closed and invariant under } k\text{-bisimulation for some } k \in \mathbb{N} \} \end{aligned}$$

For P union-closed; with the empty team property; invariant under k -bisimulation:

$$M', s' \models \bigvee_{(M, s) \in P} \mathcal{O}\Theta_s^k \iff (M', s') \in P$$

Proof.

\Leftarrow : Let $(M', s') \in P$.

For P union-closed; with the empty team property; invariant under k -bisimulation:

$$M', s' \models \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k \iff (M', s') \in P$$

Proof.

\Leftarrow : Let $(M', s') \in P$.

$s' \models \Theta_{s'}^k$, so $s' \models \emptyset \Theta_{s'}^k$.

For P union-closed; with the empty team property; invariant under k -bisimulation:

$$M', s' \models \bigvee_{(M, s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k \iff (M', s') \in P$$

Proof.

\Leftarrow : Let $(M', s') \in P$.

$s' \models \Theta_{s'}^k$, so $s' \models \emptyset \Theta_{s'}^k$.

$\forall (M, s) \in P : \emptyset \models \emptyset \Theta_s^k$.

For P union-closed; with the empty team property; invariant under k -bisimulation:

$$M', s' \models \bigvee_{(M, s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k \iff (M', s') \in P$$

Proof.

\Leftarrow : Let $(M', s') \in P$.

$s' \models \Theta_{s'}^k$, so $s' \models \emptyset \Theta_{s'}^k$.

$\forall (M, s) \in P : \emptyset \models \emptyset \Theta_s^k$.

$s' = s' \cup \emptyset$.

For P union-closed; with the empty team property; invariant under k -bisimulation:

$$M', s' \models \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k \iff (M', s') \in P$$

Proof.

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$\forall (M, s) \in P : \emptyset \models \emptyset \Theta_s^k$.

$s' = s' \cup \emptyset$.

Therefore

$s' \models \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k$.

For P union-closed; with the empty team property; invariant under k -bisimulation:

$$M', s' \models \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k \iff (M', s') \in P$$

Proof.

\implies : Assume $s' \models \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k$.

\iff : Let $(M', s') \in P$.

$s' \models \Theta_{s'}^k$, so $s' \models \emptyset \Theta_{s'}^k$.

$\forall (M, s) \in P : \emptyset \models \emptyset \Theta_s^k$.

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Therefore

$s' \models \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k$.

For P union-closed; with the empty team property; invariant under k -bisimulation:

$$M', s' \models \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k \iff (M', s') \in P$$

Proof.

\Leftarrow : Let $(M', s') \in P$.

$s' \models \Theta_{s'}^k$, so $s' \models \emptyset \Theta_{s'}^k$.

$\forall (M, s) \in P : \emptyset \models \emptyset \Theta_s^k$.

$s' = s' \cup \emptyset$.

Therefore

$s' \models \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k$.

\Rightarrow : Assume $s' \models \bigvee_{M,s \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k$.

Then $s' = \bigcup T$ where

$\forall t \in T : t = \emptyset$ or $\exists (M_t, s_t) \in P : t \models \Theta_{s_t}^k$

For P union-closed; with the empty team property; invariant under k -bisimulation:

$$M', s' \models \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k \iff (M', s') \in P$$

Proof.

\Leftarrow : Let $(M', s') \in P$.

$s' \models \Theta_{s'}^k$, so $s' \models \emptyset \Theta_{s'}^k$.

$\forall (M, s) \in P : \emptyset \models \emptyset \Theta_s^k$.

$s' = s' \cup \emptyset$.

Therefore

$s' \models \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k$.

\Rightarrow : Assume $s' \models \bigvee_{M,s \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k$.

Then $s' = \bigcup T$ where

$\forall t \in T : t = \emptyset$ or $\exists (M_t, s_t) \in P : t \models \Theta_{s_t}^k$

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For P union-closed; with the empty team property; invariant under k -bisimulation:

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Proof.

\Leftarrow : Let $(M', s') \in P$.

$s' \models \Theta_{s'}^k$, so $s' \models \emptyset \Theta_{s'}^k$.

$\forall (M, s) \in P : \emptyset \models \emptyset \Theta_s^k$.

$s' = s' \cup \emptyset$.

Therefore

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$\forall t \in T : t = \emptyset$ or $\exists (M_t, s_t) \in P : t \rightleftharpoons_k s_t$

If $\forall t : t = \emptyset$, then $s' = \emptyset \in P$ by the empty team property.

For P union-closed; with the empty team property; invariant under k -bisimulation:

$$M', s' \models \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k \iff (M', s') \in P$$

Proof.

\Leftarrow : Let $(M', s') \in P$.

$s' \models \Theta_{s'}^k$, so $s' \models \emptyset \Theta_{s'}^k$.

$\forall (M, s) \in P : \emptyset \models \emptyset \Theta_s^k$.

$s' = s' \cup \emptyset$.

Therefore

$s' \models \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k$.

\Rightarrow : Assume $s' \models \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k$.

Then $s' = \bigcup T$ where

$\forall t \in T : t = \emptyset$ or $\exists (M_t, s_t) \in P : t \models \Theta_{s_t}^k$

$\forall t \in T : t = \emptyset$ or $\exists (M_t, s_t) \in P : t \stackrel{k}{\simeq} s_t$

If $\forall t : t = \emptyset$, then $s' = \emptyset \in P$ by the empty team property.

Otherwise let $T' = \{t \in T \mid t \neq \emptyset\}$ and consider $M = \uplus \{M_t \mid t \in T'\}$ and its team $u = \bigcup \{s_t \mid t \in T'\}$.

For P union-closed; with the empty team property; invariant under k -bisimulation:

$$M', s' \models \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k \iff (M', s') \in P$$

Proof.

\Leftarrow : Let $(M', s') \in P$.

$s' \models \Theta_{s'}^k$, so $s' \models \emptyset \Theta_{s'}^k$.

$\forall (M, s) \in P : \emptyset \models \emptyset \Theta_s^k$.

$s' = s' \cup \emptyset$.

Therefore

$s' \models \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k$.

\Rightarrow : Assume $s' \models \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k$.

Then $s' = \bigcup T$ where

$\forall t \in T : t = \emptyset$ or $\exists (M_t, s_t) \in P : t \models \Theta_{s_t}^k$

$\forall t \in T : t = \emptyset$ or $\exists (M_t, s_t) \in P : t \simeq_k s_t$

If $\forall t : t = \emptyset$, then $s' = \emptyset \in P$ by the empty team property. □

Otherwise let $T' = \{t \in T \mid t \neq \emptyset\}$ and consider $M = \uplus \{M_t \mid t \in T'\}$ and its team $u = \bigcup \{s_t \mid t \in T'\}$.

$(M, u) \in P$ by invariance and union closure.

And $s' \simeq_k u$ so $s' \in P$.

Theorem

$$\begin{aligned} & \{ \|\phi\| \mid \phi \in \text{BSMLI} \} \\ & = \\ & \{ P \mid P \text{ is invariant under } k\text{-bisimulation for some } k \in \mathbb{N} \} \end{aligned}$$

Characteristic formulas: $\bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \Theta_s^k$

Theorem

$$\begin{aligned} & \{ \|\phi\| \mid \phi \in \text{BSMLE} \} \\ & = \\ & \{ P \mid P \text{ is union closed and invariant under } k\text{-bisimulation for some } k \in \mathbb{N} \} \end{aligned}$$

Characteristic formulas: $\bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \ominus \Theta_s^k$ $(\bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \ominus \Theta_s^k) \wedge \text{NE}$

$BSML^{\mathbb{W}}$ axiomatization

α and β : classical formulas (no NE or \mathbb{W}).

Non-modal portion (adapted from the system for PT^+):

\neg introduction

$$\begin{array}{c}
 [\alpha] \\
 D^* \\
 \frac{\perp}{\neg\alpha} \neg I(*)
 \end{array}$$

\neg elimination

$$\frac{
 \begin{array}{c}
 D_1 \\
 \alpha
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 D_2 \\
 \neg\alpha
 \end{array}
 }{\beta} \neg E$$

(*) The undischarged assumptions in D^* do not contain NE.

\wedge introduction

$$\frac{D_1 \quad D_2}{\phi \wedge \psi} \wedge I$$

\wedge elimination

$$\frac{D}{\phi \wedge \psi} \wedge E$$

$$\frac{D}{\psi \wedge \phi} \wedge E$$

\wp introduction

$$\frac{D}{\phi \wp \psi} \wp I$$

$$\frac{D}{\psi \wp \phi} \wp I$$

\wp elimination

$$\frac{D \quad \begin{matrix} [\phi] \\ D_1 \\ \chi \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} [\psi] \\ D_2 \\ \chi \end{matrix}}{\chi} \wp E$$

∨ weak introduction

$$\frac{D}{\phi \vee \psi} \vee I(**)$$

∨ weakening

$$\frac{D}{\phi \vee \phi} \vee W$$

∨ weak elimination

$$\frac{D \quad [\phi] \quad [\psi]}{\phi \vee \psi \quad D_1^* \quad D_2^*} \frac{\chi \quad \chi}{\chi} \vee E(*, \dagger)$$

∨ weak substitution

$$\frac{D \quad [\psi]}{\phi \vee \psi \quad D_1^*} \frac{\chi}{\phi \vee \chi} \vee \text{Sub}(*)$$

(*) The undischarged assumptions in D_1^*, D_2^* do not contain NE.

(**) ψ may not contain NE.

(†) χ may not contain \wp outside the scope of a \diamond .

⊥ Elimination

$$\frac{D \quad \phi \vee \perp}{\phi} \perp E$$

⊥:= ⊥ ∧ NE

⊥ elimination

$$\frac{D}{\phi} \perp E$$

⊥ contraction

$$\frac{D \quad \perp \vee \phi}{\psi} \perp Ctr$$

NE introduction

$$\frac{}{\perp \text{ W NE}} \text{ NEI}$$

∨NE elimination

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} D \\ \phi \vee \psi \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} [\phi] \\ D_1 \\ \chi \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} [\psi] \\ D_2 \\ \chi \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} [(\phi \wedge \text{NE}) \vee (\psi \wedge \text{NE})] \\ D_3 \\ \chi \end{array}}{\chi} \text{ } \vee \text{NEE}$$

New rules for \neg :

\neg NE elimination

$$\frac{D}{\frac{\neg NE}{\perp}} \neg NE E$$

Double \neg elimination

$$\frac{D}{\frac{\neg\neg\phi}{\phi}} DN$$

De Morgan 1

$$\frac{D}{\frac{\neg(\phi \wedge \psi)}{\neg\phi \vee \neg\psi}} DM_1$$

De Morgan 2

$$\frac{D}{\frac{\neg(\phi \vee \psi)}{\neg\phi \wedge \neg\psi}} DM_2$$

De Morgan 3

$$\frac{D}{\frac{\neg(\phi \text{ w } \psi)}{\neg\phi \wedge \neg\psi}} DM_3$$

Modal portion—basic rules:

◇ monotonicity

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} [\phi] \\ D' \\ \psi \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} D \\ \diamond\phi \end{array}}{\diamond\psi} \quad \diamond Mon(*)$$

□ monotonicity

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} [\phi_1] \dots [\phi_n] \\ D' \\ \psi \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} D_1 \\ \square\phi_1 \end{array} \quad \dots \quad \begin{array}{c} D_n \\ \square\phi_n \end{array}}{\square\psi} \quad \square Mon(*)$$

◇□ interaction

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} D \\ \neg \diamond \phi \end{array}}{\square \neg \phi} \quad Inter \quad \diamond \square$$

(*) D' does not contain undischarged assumptions.

New modal rules:

$\diamond \text{W} \vee$ conversion

$$\frac{D \quad \diamond(\phi \text{W} \psi)}{\diamond\phi \vee \diamond\psi} \text{Conv } \diamond \text{W} \vee$$

$\square \text{W} \vee$ conversion

$$\frac{D \quad \square(\phi \text{W} \psi)}{\square\phi \vee \square\psi} \text{Conv } \square \text{W} \vee$$

◇ separation

$$\frac{D}{\frac{\diamond(\phi \vee (\psi \wedge NE))}{\diamond\psi}} \diamond Sep$$

□ instantiation

$$\frac{D}{\frac{\square(\phi \wedge NE)}{\diamond\phi}} \square Inst$$

◇ join

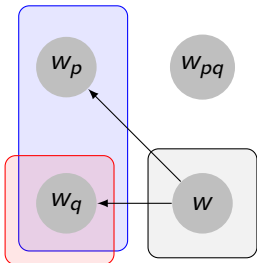
$$\frac{D_1 \quad D_2}{\frac{\diamond\phi \quad \diamond\psi}{\diamond(\phi \vee \psi)}} \diamond Join$$

□◇ join

$$\frac{D_1 \quad D_2}{\frac{\square\phi \quad \diamond\psi}{\square(\phi \vee \psi)}} \square \diamond Join$$

 $s \models \diamond\phi \iff \forall w \in s : \exists t \subseteq R[w] : t \neq \emptyset \text{ and } t \models \phi$
 $s \models \square\phi \iff \forall w \in s : R[w] \models \phi$

$$\frac{D \quad \Diamond(\phi \vee (\psi \wedge NE))}{\Diamond\psi} \Diamond Sep$$



$$s \models \Diamond(p \vee (q \wedge NE))$$

$$s \models \Diamond q$$

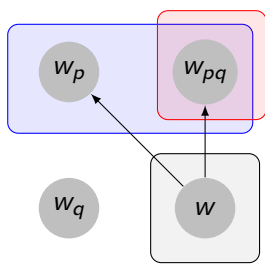
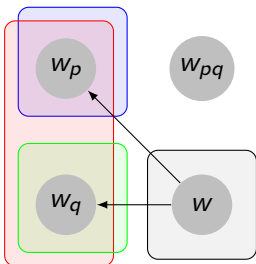
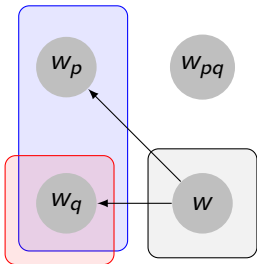
$$s \models \Diamond\phi \iff \forall w \in s : \exists t \subseteq R[w] : t \neq \emptyset \text{ and } t \models \phi$$

$$s \models \Box\phi \iff \forall w \in s : R[w] \models \phi$$

$$\frac{D \quad \diamond(\phi \vee (\psi \wedge NE))}{\diamond\psi} \diamond Sep$$

$$\frac{D_1 \quad D_2 \quad \diamond\phi \quad \diamond\psi}{\diamond(\phi \vee \psi)} \diamond Join$$

$$\frac{D_1 \quad D_2 \quad \Box\phi \quad \diamond\psi}{\Box(\phi \vee \psi)} \Box \diamond Join$$



$$s \models \diamond(p \vee (q \wedge NE))$$

$$s \models \diamond q$$

$$s \models \diamond p \wedge \diamond q$$

$$s \models \diamond(p \vee q)$$

$$s \models \Box p \wedge \diamond q$$

$$s \models \Box(p \vee q)$$

$$s \models \diamond\phi \iff \forall w \in s : \exists t \subseteq R[w] : t \neq \emptyset \text{ and } t \models \phi$$

$$s \models \Box\phi \iff \forall w \in s : R[w] \models \phi$$

$$\diamond((\phi \wedge NE) \vee (\psi \wedge NE)) \quad \dashv\vdash \quad \diamond\phi \wedge \diamond\psi \quad FC$$

$$\diamond((\phi \wedge NE) \vee (\psi \wedge NE)) \quad \dashv\vdash \quad \diamond\phi \wedge \diamond\psi \quad FC$$

$$\frac{D \quad \Box(\phi \wedge NE)}{\diamond\phi} \Box Inst$$

Corresponds to $(\Box\phi)^+ \models \diamond\phi$

—“ought implies may” for pragmatically enriched formulas.

Completeness

Use the disjunctive normal form and a strategy developed in [7]:

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Lemma: $\phi \in BSML^{\forall} \implies \forall k \geq \text{modal depth}(\phi) : \exists P : \phi \dashv\vdash \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \Theta_s^k$

Completeness

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$$\phi \models \psi$$

Completeness

Use the disjunctive normal form and a strategy developed in [7]:

$$\text{Lemma: } \phi \in BSML^{\omega} \implies \forall k \geq \text{modal depth}(\phi) : \exists P : \phi \dashv\vdash \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \Theta_s^k$$

$$\phi \models \psi \implies \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \Theta_s^k \models \bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \Theta_t^k$$

Completeness

Use the disjunctive normal form and a strategy developed in [7]:

$$\text{Lemma: } \phi \in \text{BSML}^W \implies \forall k \geq \text{modal depth}(\phi) : \exists P : \phi \dashv\vdash \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \Theta_s^k$$

$$\phi \models \psi \implies \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \Theta_s^k \models \bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \Theta_t^k$$

$$\implies \forall (M,s) \in P : \exists (N,t) \in Q : s \Leftrightarrow_k t$$

Completeness

Use the disjunctive normal form and a strategy developed in [7]:

Lemma: $\phi \in BSML^W \implies \forall k \geq \text{modal depth}(\phi) : \exists P : \phi \dashv\vdash \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \Theta_s^k$

$$\phi \models \psi \implies \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \Theta_s^k \models \bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \Theta_t^k$$

$$\implies \forall (M,s) \in P : \exists (N,t) \in Q : s \Leftrightarrow_k t \quad \Theta_s^k \dashv\vdash \Theta_t^k$$

Completeness

Use the disjunctive normal form and a strategy developed in [7]:

$$\text{Lemma: } \phi \in \text{BSML}^W \implies \forall k \geq \text{modal depth}(\phi) : \exists P : \phi \dashv\vdash \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \Theta_s^k$$

$$\phi \models \psi \implies \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \Theta_s^k \models \bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \Theta_t^k$$

$$\implies \forall (M,s) \in P : \exists (N,t) \in Q : s \Leftrightarrow_k t \\ \Theta_s^k \dashv\vdash \Theta_t^k$$

$$\implies \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \Theta_s^k \vdash \bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \Theta_t^k$$

Completeness

Use the disjunctive normal form and a strategy developed in [7]:

$$\text{Lemma: } \phi \in \text{BSML}^W \implies \forall k \geq \text{modal depth}(\phi) : \exists P : \phi \dashv\vdash \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \Theta_s^k$$

$$\phi \models \psi \implies \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \Theta_s^k \models \bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \Theta_t^k$$

$$\implies \forall (M,s) \in P : \exists (N,t) \in Q : s \Leftrightarrow_k t \quad \Theta_s^k \dashv\vdash \Theta_t^k$$

$$\implies \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \Theta_s^k \vdash \bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \Theta_t^k \implies \phi \vdash \psi$$

$BSML^{\forall}$ axiomatization

Exclude \forall -rules and $\forall NE E$; and add:

$BSML^{\exists}$ axiomatization

Exclude \forall -rules and $\forall NE$; and add:

$$\exists\phi \equiv \phi \forall \perp$$

 $BSML^{\exists}$ \exists introduction

$$\frac{D}{\perp} \exists I$$

$$\frac{D}{\phi} \exists I$$

 $BSML^{\forall}$ \forall introduction

$$\frac{D}{\phi} \forall I$$

$$\frac{D}{\psi} \forall I$$

BSML[⊥] axiomatization

Exclude \forall -rules and $\forall NE E$; and add:

$$\perp \phi \equiv \phi \forall \perp$$

BSML[⊥] \perp introduction

$$\frac{D}{\perp} \perp I$$

$$\frac{D}{\phi} \perp I$$

 $\perp NE$ introduction

$$\frac{}{\perp NE} \perp NE I$$

BSML^W \forall introduction

$$\frac{D}{\phi} \forall I$$

$$\frac{D}{\psi} \forall I$$

NE introduction

$$\frac{}{\perp \forall NE} NE I$$

BSML[∅] axiomatization

Exclude \mathcal{W} -rules and $\forall NE E$; and add:

$$\emptyset \phi \equiv \phi \mathcal{W} \perp$$

$$\neg \emptyset \phi \equiv \neg \phi$$

BSML[∅]

BSML^w

\emptyset introduction

$\frac{D}{\frac{\perp}{\emptyset \phi} \emptyset I}$	$\frac{D}{\frac{\phi}{\emptyset \phi} \emptyset I}$
--	---

$\emptyset NE$ introduction
 $\neg \emptyset$ introduction

$\frac{}{\emptyset NE} \emptyset NE I$	$\frac{D}{\frac{\neg \phi}{\neg \emptyset \phi} \neg \emptyset I}$
--	--

\mathcal{W} introduction

$\frac{D}{\frac{\phi}{\phi \mathcal{W} \psi} \mathcal{W} I}$	$\frac{D}{\frac{\psi}{\phi \mathcal{W} \psi} \mathcal{W} I}$
--	--

NE introduction

$\frac{}{\perp \mathcal{W} NE} NE I$

$BSML^{\exists}$ \exists elimination

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 D & [\phi(\perp/[\exists\psi, m])] & [\phi(\psi/[\exists\psi, m])] \\
 \phi & \begin{array}{c} D_1 \\ \chi \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} D_2 \\ \chi \end{array} \\
 \hline
 & \chi & \chi \quad \exists E(*)
 \end{array}$$

(*) The occurrence at index m is not within the scope of \neg or \diamond .

 $BSML^{\forall}$ \forall elimination

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & [\phi] & [\psi] \\
 D & \begin{array}{c} D_1 \\ \chi \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} D_2 \\ \chi \end{array} \\
 \phi \forall \psi & \hline & \chi \quad \forall E
 \end{array}$$

BSML[∅]

◇∅ elimination

$$\frac{
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 D & [\phi(\perp/[\emptyset\psi, m])] & [\phi(\psi/[\emptyset\psi, m])] \\
 \diamond\phi & D_1 & D_2 \\
 & \chi_1 & \chi_2
 \end{array}
 }{
 \diamond\chi_1 \vee \diamond\chi_2
 } \diamond\emptyset E(*)$$

BSML^W

◇W∨ conversion

$$\frac{D}{\diamond(\phi \text{ W } \psi)} \text{Conv } \diamond\phi \vee \diamond\psi$$

(*) The occurrence at index m is not within the scope of a modality which occurs in ϕ , and not within the scope of \neg (except if the \neg forms part of \square).

D_1, D_2 do not contain undischarged assumptions.

BSML[◊]

◊◊ elimination

$$\frac{
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 D & [\phi(\perp/[\circ\psi, m])] & [\phi(\psi/[\circ\psi, m])] \\
 \diamond\phi & D_1 & D_2 \\
 & \chi_1 & \chi_2
 \end{array}
 }{\diamond\chi_1 \vee \diamond\chi_2} \diamond\circ E(*)$$

□◊ elimination

$$\frac{
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 D & [\phi(\perp/[\circ\psi, m])] & [\phi(\psi/[\circ\psi, m])] \\
 \square\phi & D_1 & D_2 \\
 & \chi_1 & \chi_2
 \end{array}
 }{\square\chi_1 \vee \square\chi_2} \square\circ E(*)$$

(*) The occurrence at index m is not within the scope of a modality which occurs in ϕ , and not within the scope of \neg (except if the \neg forms part of \square).

D_1, D_2 do not contain undischarged assumptions.

BSML^W

◊WV conversion

$$\frac{D}{\diamond(\phi \text{W} \psi)} \text{Conv } \diamond\text{WV}$$

□WV conversion

$$\frac{D}{\square(\phi \text{W} \psi)} \text{Conv } \square\text{WV}$$

Completeness

Lemma:

$$\phi \in \text{BSMLE} \implies \forall k \geq \text{md}(\phi) : \exists P : \phi \not\models \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k \quad \text{or} \quad \phi \not\models \left(\bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k \right) \wedge \text{NE}$$

Completeness

Lemma:

$$\phi \in \text{BSMLE} \implies \forall k \geq \text{md}(\phi) : \exists P : \phi \not\models \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k \quad \text{or} \quad \phi \not\models \left(\bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k \right) \wedge \text{NE}$$

$$\phi \models \psi$$

Completeness

Lemma:

$$\phi \in \text{BSMLE} \implies \forall k \geq \text{md}(\phi) : \exists P : \phi \not\models \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k \quad \text{or} \quad \phi \not\models \left(\bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k \right) \wedge \text{NE}$$

$$\phi \models \psi \implies \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k \models \bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \emptyset \Theta_t^k$$

Completeness

Lemma:

$$\phi \in \text{BSMLE} \implies \forall k \geq \text{md}(\phi) : \exists P : \phi \dashv\vdash \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k \quad \text{or} \quad \phi \dashv\vdash \left(\bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k \right) \wedge \text{NE}$$

$$\phi \models \psi \implies \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset \Theta_s^k \models \bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \emptyset \Theta_t^k$$

$$\implies \forall (M,s) \in P : \exists R \subseteq Q : s \Leftrightarrow_k \bigcup R$$

Completeness

Lemma:

$$\phi \in \text{BSMLE} \implies \forall k \geq \text{md}(\phi) : \exists P : \phi \not\models \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \circ\Theta_s^k \quad \text{or} \quad \phi \not\models \left(\bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \circ\Theta_s^k \right) \wedge \text{NE}$$

$$\phi \models \psi \implies \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \circ\Theta_s^k \models \bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \circ\Theta_t^k$$

$$\implies \forall (M,s) \in P : \exists R \subseteq Q : s \Leftrightarrow_k \biguplus R$$

$$\bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \circ\Theta_t^k \equiv \bigwedge_{R \subseteq Q} \Theta_{\biguplus R}^k$$

Completeness

Lemma:

$$\phi \in \text{BSMLE} \implies \forall k \geq \text{md}(\phi) : \exists P : \phi \dashv\vdash \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \circlearrowleft \Theta_s^k \quad \text{or} \quad \phi \dashv\vdash \left(\bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \circlearrowleft \Theta_s^k \right) \wedge \text{NE}$$

$$\phi \models \psi \implies \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \circlearrowleft \Theta_s^k \models \bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \circlearrowleft \Theta_t^k$$

$$\implies \forall (M,s) \in P : \exists R \subseteq Q : s \Leftrightarrow_k \uplus R$$

$$\Theta_s^k \vdash \bigvee_{(N,t) \in R} \circlearrowleft \Theta_t^k$$

$$\bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \circlearrowleft \Theta_t^k \equiv \bigvee_{R \subseteq Q} \Theta_{\uplus R}^k$$

Completeness

Lemma:

$$\phi \in \text{BSMLE} \implies \forall k \geq \text{md}(\phi) : \exists P : \phi \dashv\vdash \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset\Theta_s^k \quad \text{or} \quad \phi \dashv\vdash \left(\bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset\Theta_s^k \right) \wedge \text{NE}$$

$$\phi \models \psi \implies \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset\Theta_s^k \models \bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \emptyset\Theta_t^k$$

$$\implies \forall (M,s) \in P : \exists R \subseteq Q : s \Leftrightarrow_k \uplus R$$

$$\Theta_s^k \vdash \bigvee_{(N,t) \in R} \emptyset\Theta_t^k$$

$$\Theta_s^k \vdash \bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \emptyset\Theta_t^k$$

$$\bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \emptyset\Theta_t^k \equiv \bigwedge_{R \subseteq Q} \Theta_{\uplus R}^k$$

Completeness

Lemma:

$$\phi \in \text{BSMLE} \implies \forall k \geq \text{md}(\phi) : \exists P : \phi \dashv\vdash \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset\Theta_s^k \quad \text{or} \quad \phi \dashv\vdash \left(\bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset\Theta_s^k \right) \wedge \text{NE}$$

$$\phi \models \psi \implies \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \emptyset\Theta_s^k \models \bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \emptyset\Theta_t^k$$

$$\begin{aligned} \implies \forall (M,s) \in P : \exists R \subseteq Q : s \Leftrightarrow_k \biguplus R \\ \Theta_s^k \vdash \bigvee_{(N,t) \in R} \emptyset\Theta_t^k \\ \Theta_s^k \vdash \bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \emptyset\Theta_t^k \\ \emptyset\Theta_s^k \vdash \bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \emptyset\Theta_t^k \end{aligned}$$

$$\bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \emptyset\Theta_t^k \equiv \bigwedge_{R \subseteq Q} \Theta_{\biguplus R}^k$$

Completeness

Lemma:

$$\phi \in \text{BSMLE} \implies \forall k \geq \text{md}(\phi) : \exists P : \phi \dashv\vdash \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \circ\Theta_s^k \quad \text{or} \quad \phi \dashv\vdash \left(\bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \circ\Theta_s^k \right) \wedge \text{NE}$$

$$\phi \models \psi \implies \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \circ\Theta_s^k \models \bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \circ\Theta_t^k$$

$$\implies \forall (M,s) \in P : \exists R \subseteq Q : s \Leftrightarrow_k \uplus R$$

$$\Theta_s^k \vdash \bigvee_{(N,t) \in R} \circ\Theta_t^k$$

$$\Theta_s^k \vdash \bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \circ\Theta_t^k$$

$$\circ\Theta_s^k \vdash \bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \circ\Theta_t^k$$

$$\bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \circ\Theta_t^k \equiv \bigvee_{R \subseteq Q} \Theta_{\uplus R}^k$$

$$\implies \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \circ\Theta_s^k \vdash \bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \circ\Theta_t^k$$

Completeness

Lemma:

$$\phi \in \text{BSMLE} \implies \forall k \geq \text{md}(\phi) : \exists P : \phi \dashv\vdash \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \circ\Theta_s^k \quad \text{or} \quad \phi \dashv\vdash \left(\bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \circ\Theta_s^k \right) \wedge \text{NE}$$

$$\phi \vDash \psi \implies \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \circ\Theta_s^k \vDash \bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \circ\Theta_t^k$$

$$\implies \forall (M,s) \in P : \exists R \subseteq Q : s \Leftrightarrow_k \uplus R$$

$$\Theta_s^k \vdash \bigvee_{(N,t) \in R} \circ\Theta_t^k$$

$$\Theta_s^k \vdash \bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \circ\Theta_t^k$$

$$\circ\Theta_s^k \vdash \bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \circ\Theta_t^k$$

$$\bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \circ\Theta_t^k \equiv \bigvee_{R \subseteq Q} \Theta_{\uplus R}^k$$

$$\implies \bigvee_{(M,s) \in P} \circ\Theta_s^k \vdash \bigvee_{(N,t) \in Q} \circ\Theta_t^k \implies \phi \vdash \psi$$

$BSML$ axiomatization

Exclude w -rules and $\forall NE E$ from $BSML^w$ and add:

$BSML$ axiomatization

Exclude \forall -rules and $\forall_{NE}E$ from $BSML^{\forall}$ and add:

$BSML$

$BSML^{\forall}$

\perp_{NE} translation

$$\frac{
 \begin{array}{c}
 D \\
 \phi
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 [\phi(\psi \wedge \perp / [\psi, m])] \\
 D_1 \\
 \chi
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 [\phi(\psi \wedge \text{NE} / [\psi, m])] \\
 D_2 \\
 \chi
 \end{array}
 }{\chi} \perp_{NE} Trs(*)$$

(*) The occurrence at index m is not within the scope of \neg or \diamond .

NE
introduction

$$\frac{}{\perp \ \forall \ \text{NE}} \text{NEI}$$

BSML[∅]

BSML^W

◇ ⊥NE translation

◇ W ∨ conversion

$$\begin{array}{c}
 D \qquad [\phi(\psi \wedge \perp / [\psi, m])] \qquad D_1 \qquad [\phi(\psi \wedge \text{NE} / [\psi, m])] \\
 \diamond \phi \qquad \qquad \chi_1 \qquad \qquad D_2 \\
 \diamond \chi_1 \vee \diamond \chi_2 \qquad \qquad \chi_2 \qquad \qquad \diamond \perp \text{NE} \text{Trs} (*)
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 D \\
 \diamond(\phi \text{ W } \psi) \\
 \diamond \phi \vee \diamond \psi \quad \text{Conv} \quad \diamond \text{ W } \vee
 \end{array}$$

(*) The occurrence at index *m* is not within the scope of a modality which occurs in ϕ , and not within the scope of \neg (except if the \neg forms part of \Box).
*D*₁, *D*₂ do not contain undischarged assumptions.

BSML[◊]

◇ ⊥ NE translation

$$\frac{D \quad \diamond\phi \quad \begin{array}{c} [\phi(\psi \wedge \perp / [\psi, m])] \\ D_1 \\ \chi_1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} [\phi(\psi \wedge \text{NE} / [\psi, m])] \\ D_2 \\ \chi_2 \end{array}}{\diamond\chi_1 \vee \diamond\chi_2} \quad \diamond_{\perp\text{NE}} \text{Trs}(\ast)$$

□ ⊥ NE translation

$$\frac{D \quad \square\phi \quad \begin{array}{c} [\phi(\psi \wedge \perp / [\psi, m])] \\ D_1 \\ \chi_1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} [\phi(\psi \wedge \text{NE} / [\psi, m])] \\ D_2 \\ \chi_2 \end{array}}{\square\chi_1 \vee \square\chi_2} \quad \square_{\perp\text{NE}} \text{Trs}(\ast)$$

(*) The occurrence at index m is not within the scope of a modality which occurs in ϕ , and not within the scope of \neg (except if the \neg forms part of \square).

D_1, D_2 do not contain undischarged assumptions.

BSML^W

◇ W V conversion

$$\frac{D \quad \diamond(\phi \text{ W } \psi)}{\diamond\phi \vee \diamond\psi} \quad \text{Conv } \diamond \text{ W V}$$

□ W V conversion

$$\frac{D \quad \square(\phi \text{ W } \psi)}{\square\phi \vee \square\psi} \quad \text{Conv } \square \text{ W V}$$

Old rules in [7]/[2] which are derivable:

Γ^k : set of all non-equivalent $\Theta_{s_i}^k$ over Φ , where $s_i \neq \emptyset$
 $NE \equiv \forall \Gamma^k$

$BSML$

$BSML^{\forall}$

NE elimination

	$[\phi(\Theta_{s_1}^k/[NE, m])]$		$[\phi(\Theta_{s_n}^k/[NE, m])]$	
D	D_1		D_n	
ϕ	χ	\dots	χ	$NEE(*)$
	χ			

(*) The occurrence at index m is not within the scope of \neg or \diamond ; $k \in \mathbb{N}$; $\{\Theta_{s_1}, \dots, \Theta_{s_n}\} = \Gamma^k$.

\forall elimination

	$[\phi]$		$[\psi]$	
D	D_1		D_2	
$\phi \forall \psi$	χ		χ	$\forall E$
	χ			

BSML

◇NE elimination

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} D \\ \diamond\phi \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} [\phi(\Theta_{s_1}^k/[NE, m])] \\ D_1 \\ \chi_1 \end{array} \quad \dots \quad \begin{array}{c} [\phi(\Theta_{s_n}^k/[NE, m])] \\ D_n \\ \chi_n \end{array}}{\forall_{i \in I} \diamond\chi_i} \quad \diamond_{NE} E(*)$$

□NE elimination

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} D \\ \square\phi \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} [\phi(\Theta_{s_1}^k/[NE, m])] \\ D_1 \\ \chi_1 \end{array} \quad \dots \quad \begin{array}{c} [\phi(\Theta_{s_n}^k/[NE, m])] \\ D_n \\ \chi_n \end{array}}{\forall_{i \in I} \square\chi_i} \quad \square_{NE} E(*)$$

(*) The occurrence at index m is not within the scope of a modality which occurs in ϕ , and not within the scope of \neg (except if the \neg forms part of \square); D_1, \dots, D_n do not contain undischarged assumptions; $k \in \mathbb{N}$; $\{\Theta_{s_1}, \dots, \Theta_{s_n}\} = \Gamma^k$.

BSML^W

◇W∨ conversion

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} D \\ \diamond(\phi \text{ W } \psi) \end{array}}{\diamond\phi \vee \diamond\psi} \quad \text{Conv } \diamond \text{ W } \vee$$

□W∨ conversion

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} D \\ \square(\phi \text{ W } \psi) \end{array}}{\square\phi \vee \square\psi} \quad \text{Conv } \square \text{ W } \vee$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 [\phi(\Theta_{s_1}^k/[NE, m])] & & [\phi(\Theta_{s_n}^k/[NE, m])] \\
 D & D_1 & D_n \\
 \phi & \chi & \chi
 \end{array} \\
 \hline
 \chi \quad \dots \quad \chi \quad \text{NEE}(\ast)
 \end{array}$$

(*) The occurrence at index m is not within the scope of \neg or \diamond ; $k \in \mathbb{N}$; $\{\Theta_{s_1}, \dots, \Theta_{s_n}\} = \Gamma^k$.

Let $\chi_s^k := \bigvee_{w \in s} \chi_w^k$. By classical completeness $\vdash \chi_s^k$, where s is such that for each k -th Hintikka formula $\chi_{w'}^k$, there is a $w \in s$ such that $\chi_w^k \dashv\vdash \chi_{w'}^k$.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 [\phi(\Theta_{s_1}^k / [NE, m])] & & [\phi(\Theta_{s_n}^k / [NE, m])] \\
 D & D_1 & D_n \\
 \phi & \chi & \dots & \chi \\
 \hline
 \chi & & & \text{NEE}(\ast)
 \end{array}
 }{\chi}
 \end{array}$$

(*) The occurrence at index m is not within the scope of \neg or \diamond ; $k \in \mathbb{N}$; $\{\Theta_{s_1}, \dots, \Theta_{s_n}\} = \Gamma^k$.

Let $\chi_s^k := \bigvee_{w \in s} \chi_w^k$. By classical completeness $\vdash \chi_s^k$, where s is such that for each k -th Hintikka formula $\chi_{w'}^k$, there is a $w \in s$ such that $\chi_w^k \dashv\vdash \chi_{w'}^k$.

Then it can be shown that $\phi \vdash \phi(\chi_s^k \wedge NE / [NE, m])$. Let $\psi := \phi(\chi_s^k \wedge NE / [NE, m])$.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{c} D \\ \phi \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} [\phi(\Theta_{s_1}^k / [NE, m])] \\ D_1 \\ \chi \end{array} \quad \dots \quad \begin{array}{c} [\phi(\Theta_{s_n}^k / [NE, m])] \\ D_n \\ \chi \end{array} \\
 \hline
 \chi \quad \text{NEE}(\ast)
 \end{array}$$

(*) The occurrence at index m is not within the scope of \neg or \diamond ; $k \in \mathbb{N}$; $\{\Theta_{s_1}, \dots, \Theta_{s_n}\} = \Gamma^k$.

Let $\chi_s^k := \bigvee_{w \in s} \chi_w^k$. By classical completeness $\vdash \chi_s^k$, where s is such that for each k -th Hintikka formula $\chi_{w'}^k$, there is a $w \in s$ such that $\chi_w^k \dashv\vdash \chi_{w'}^k$.

Then it can be shown that $\phi \vdash \phi(\chi_s^k \wedge NE / [NE, m])$. Let $\psi := \phi(\chi_s^k \wedge NE / [NE, m])$.

Consider the case in which $|s| = 2$. Let $\chi_s^k = \chi_{w_1}^k \vee \chi_{w_2}^k$.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & [\phi(\Theta_{s_1}^k/[NE, m])] & & & & & [\phi(\Theta_{s_n}^k/[NE, m])] \\
 D & & D_1 & & & & D_n \\
 \phi & & \chi & \dots & & & \chi
 \end{array} \\
 \hline
 \chi \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{NEE}(\ast)
 \end{array}$$

(*) The occurrence at index m is not within the scope of \neg or \diamond ; $k \in \mathbb{N}$; $\{\Theta_{s_1}, \dots, \Theta_{s_n}\} = \Gamma^k$.

Let $\chi_s^k := \bigvee_{w \in s} \chi_w^k$. By classical completeness $\vdash \chi_s^k$, where s is such that for each k -th Hintikka formula $\chi_{w'}$, there is a $w \in s$ such that $\chi_w^k \dashv\vdash \chi_{w'}$.

Then it can be shown that $\phi \vdash \phi(\chi_s^k \wedge NE/[NE, m])$. Let $\psi := \phi(\chi_s^k \wedge NE/[NE, m])$.

Consider the case in which $|s| = 2$. Let $\chi_s^k = \chi_{w_1}^k \vee \chi_{w_2}^k$.

Assume $\psi(\chi_{w_1}^k \wedge \perp/\chi_{w_1}^k)(\chi_{w_2}^k \wedge \perp/\chi_{w_2}^k)$ for $\perp_{NE} Trs$. This is equivalent to $\phi(\perp \wedge NE/[NE, m])$, which gives χ via the \perp -rules.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & [\phi(\Theta_{s_1}^k / [NE, m])] & & & & & [\phi(\Theta_{s_n}^k / [NE, m])] \\
 & D & & D_1 & & & D_n \\
 \phi & & \chi & & \dots & & \chi \\
 \hline
 & & \chi & & & & \chi \\
 & & & & & & NE E(*)
 \end{array}$$

(*) The occurrence at index m is not within the scope of \neg or \diamond ; $k \in \mathbb{N}$; $\{\Theta_{s_1}, \dots, \Theta_{s_n}\} = \Gamma^k$.

Let $\chi_s^k := \bigvee_{w \in s} \chi_w^k$. By classical completeness $\vdash \chi_s^k$, where s is such that for each k -th Hintikka formula $\chi_{w'}^k$, there is a $w \in s$ such that $\chi_w^k \dashv\vdash \chi_{w'}^k$.

Then it can be shown that $\phi \vdash \phi(\chi_s^k \wedge NE / [NE, m])$. Let $\psi := \phi(\chi_s^k \wedge NE / [NE, m])$.

Consider the case in which $|s| = 2$. Let $\chi_s^k = \chi_{w_1}^k \vee \chi_{w_2}^k$.

Assume $\psi(\chi_{w_1}^k \wedge \perp / \chi_{w_1}^k)(\chi_{w_2}^k \wedge \perp / \chi_{w_2}^k)$ for $\perp_{NE} Trs$. This is equivalent to $\phi(\perp \wedge NE / [NE, m])$, which gives χ via the \perp -rules.

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$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & [\phi(\Theta_{s_1}^k/[NE, m])] & & & & & [\phi(\Theta_{s_n}^k/[NE, m])] \\
 D & & D_1 & & & & D_n \\
 \phi & & \chi & & \dots & & \chi \\
 \hline
 & & \chi & & & & \chi \text{ NEE}(\ast)
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

(\ast) The occurrence at index m is not within the scope of \neg or \diamond ; $k \in \mathbb{N}$; $\{\Theta_{s_1}, \dots, \Theta_{s_n}\} = \Gamma^k$.

Let $\chi_s^k := \bigvee_{w \in s} \chi_w^k$. By classical completeness $\vdash \chi_s^k$, where s is such that for each k -th Hintikka formula $\chi_{w'}^k$, there is a $w \in s$ such that $\chi_w^k \dashv\vdash \chi_{w'}^k$.

Then it can be shown that $\phi \vdash \phi(\chi_s^k \wedge NE/[NE, m])$. Let $\psi := \phi(\chi_s^k \wedge NE/[NE, m])$.

Consider the case in which $|s| = 2$. Let $\chi_s^k = \chi_{w_1}^k \vee \chi_{w_2}^k$.

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Assume $\psi(\chi_{w_1}^k \wedge \perp/\chi_{w_1}^k)(\chi_{w_2}^k \wedge NE/\chi_{w_2}^k)$ for $\perp NE Trs$. This is equivalent to $\phi(\chi_{w_2}^k \wedge NE/[NE, m])$, which gives χ by assumption.

Similarly $\psi(\chi_{w_1}^k \wedge NE/\chi_{w_1}^k)(\chi_{w_2}^k \wedge \perp/\chi_{w_2}^k) \vdash \chi$ and $\psi(\chi_{w_1}^k \wedge NE/\chi_{w_1}^k)(\chi_{w_2}^k \wedge NE/\chi_{w_2}^k) \vdash \chi$.

So $\psi \vdash \chi$ by iterated applications of $\perp NE Trs$.

Completeness

The idea: simulate the disjunctive normal forms using "instantiations" [7]. In an instantiation ϕ_f for a formula ϕ , each atom η is replaced by some Θ_s^0 such that $s \models \psi$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \phi & \implies & \phi_f \\ p \vee (q \wedge \text{NE}) & \implies & \Theta_{sp}^0 \vee (\Theta_{sq}^0 \wedge \Theta_{\text{NE}}^0) \end{array}$$

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Since for each atom η we have $\psi \equiv \mathbb{W}_{(M,s) \in P} \Theta_s^0$, where $P = \|\eta\| = \{(M, s) \mid M, s \models \psi\}$, then assuming that \mathbb{W} distributes over everything:

$$\phi \equiv \mathbb{W} F_\phi$$

And given rules that simulate \mathbb{W} :

$$\begin{array}{l} \forall \phi_f \in F_\phi : \phi_f \vdash \phi \\ \text{if } \forall \phi_f \in F_\phi : \Gamma, \phi_f \vdash \psi, \text{ then } \Gamma, \phi \vdash \psi \end{array}$$

Problem: in $BSML$, \mathbb{W} does not distribute over \diamond . For instance $\diamond(p \mathbb{W} q) \not\equiv \diamond p \mathbb{W} \diamond q$.

Problem: in $BSML$, \boxplus does not distribute over \diamond . For instance $\diamond(p \boxplus q) \not\equiv \diamond p \boxplus \diamond q$.

Solution: we treat maximal modal subformulas as atoms: $p \wedge \diamond \Box q \implies \Theta_{s_p}^0 \wedge \Theta_{s_{\diamond \Box q}}^2$.

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Lemma (**\mathbb{W} -distributive form**): $\phi \in BSML$ implies $\phi \dashv\vdash \phi'$ where ϕ' does not contain NE within the scope of a \diamond , and is in negation normal form

Problem: in *BSML*, \wp does not distribute over \diamond . For instance $\diamond(p \wp q) \not\models \diamond p \wp \diamond q$.

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Lemma (**\wp -distributive form**): $\phi \in \text{BSML}$ implies $\phi \dashv\vdash \phi'$ where ϕ' does not contain NE within the scope of a \diamond , and is in negation normal form

An **instantiation** ϕ_f of ϕ in \wp -distributive form:

each NE is replaced by some $\Theta_{s_f}^0$ where $s_f \models \text{NE}$

each $\eta \in \{p, \neg p, \diamond\psi, \Box\psi\}$ is replaced by some $\chi_{s_f}^k = \bigvee_{w \in s_f} \chi_w^k$ ($s_f \models \eta$; $k = md(\eta)$)

Problem: in *BSML*, \wp does not distribute over \Diamond . For instance $\Diamond(p \wp q) \not\equiv \Diamond p \wp \Diamond q$.

Solution: we treat maximal modal subformulas as atoms: $p \wedge \Diamond \Box q \implies \Theta_{s_p}^0 \wedge \Theta_{s_{\Diamond \Box q}}^2$.

Lemma (**w-distributive form**): $\phi \in \text{BSML}$ implies $\phi \dashv\vdash \phi'$ where ϕ' does not contain NE within the scope of a \Diamond , and is in negation normal form

An **instantiation** ϕ_f of ϕ in \wp -distributive form:

each NE is replaced by some $\Theta_{s_f}^0$ where $s_f \models \text{NE}$

each $\eta \in \{p, \neg p, \Diamond \psi, \Box \psi\}$ is replaced by some $\chi_{s_f}^k = \bigvee_{w \in s_f} \chi_w^k$ ($s_f \models \eta$; $k = \text{md}(\eta)$)

$$\begin{aligned} \phi &\equiv \bigwedge F_\phi \\ \forall \phi_f \in F_\phi : \phi_f &\vdash \phi \\ \text{if } \forall \phi_f \in F_\phi : \Gamma, \phi_f &\vdash \psi, \text{ then } \Gamma, \phi &\vdash \psi \end{aligned}$$

$$\implies \phi \models \psi \\ \forall F\phi \models \forall F\psi$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi \models \psi \iff \forall F_{\phi} \models \forall F_{\psi}$$

$\forall \phi_f : \forall k \geq md(\phi) : \exists sf_1, sf_2 :$
 $\phi_f \Vdash \Theta_{sf_1}^k \vee \chi_{sf_2}^k$

$$\begin{aligned} & \phi \models \psi \\ \implies & \bigvee F_\phi \models \bigvee F_\psi \end{aligned}$$

$$\implies \bigvee_{(sf_1, sf_2) \in A} \Theta_{sf_1}^k \vee \chi_{sf_2}^k \models \bigvee_{(sg_1, sg_2) \in B} \Theta_{sg_1}^k \vee \chi_{sg_2}^k$$

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$$\Theta_{s_1}^k \vee \chi_{s_2}^k \equiv \bigvee_{t \subseteq s_2} \Theta_{s_1 \uplus t}^k$$

$$\forall t \subseteq s_2 : \Theta_{s_1 \uplus t}^k \vdash \Theta_{s_1}^k \vee \chi_{s_2}^k$$

$$[\forall t \subseteq s_2 : \Gamma, \Theta_{s_1 \uplus t}^k \vdash \psi] \implies \Gamma, \Theta_{s_1}^k \vee \chi_{s_2}^k \vdash \psi$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \phi \models \psi \\ \implies & \bigvee F_\phi \models \bigvee F_\psi \end{aligned}$$

$$\implies \bigvee_{(sf_1, sf_2) \in A} \Theta_{sf_1}^k \vee \chi_{sf_2}^k \models \bigvee_{(sg_1, sg_2) \in B} \Theta_{sg_1}^k \vee \chi_{sg_2}^k$$

$$\implies \bigvee_{(sf_1, sf_2) \in A} \bigvee_{t \subseteq sf_2} \Theta_{sf_1 \uplus t}^k \models \bigvee_{(sg_1, sg_2) \in B} \bigvee_{u \subseteq sg_2} \Theta_{sg_1 \uplus u}^k$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall \phi_f : \forall k \geq md(\phi) : \exists sf_1, sf_2 : \\ & \phi_f \dashv \vdash \Theta_{sf_1}^k \vee \chi_{sf_2}^k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Theta_{s_1}^k \vee \chi_{s_2}^k \equiv \bigvee_{t \subseteq s_2} \Theta_{s_1 \uplus t}^k \\ & \forall t \subseteq s_2 : \Theta_{s_1 \uplus t}^k \vdash \Theta_{s_1}^k \vee \chi_{s_2}^k \\ & [\forall t \subseteq s_2 : \Gamma, \Theta_{s_1 \uplus t}^k \vdash \psi] \\ & \implies \Gamma, \Theta_{s_1}^k \vee \chi_{s_2}^k \vdash \psi \end{aligned}$$

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$$\implies \bigvee_{(sf_1, sf_2) \in A} \bigvee_{t \subseteq sf_2} \Theta_{sf_1 \uplus t}^k \models \bigvee_{(sg_1, sg_2) \in B} \bigvee_{u \subseteq sg_2} \Theta_{sg_1 \uplus u}^k$$

$$\implies \forall (sf_1, sf_2) \in A, t \subseteq sf_2 : \exists (sg_1, sg_2) \in B, u \subseteq sg_2 : \Theta_{sf_1 \uplus t}^k \stackrel{\text{e}}{\approx}_k \Theta_{sg_1 \uplus u}^k$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall \phi_f : \forall k \geq md(\phi) : \exists sf_1, sf_2 : \\ & \phi_f \dashv \vdash \Theta_{sf_1}^k \vee \chi_{sf_2}^k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Theta_{s_1}^k \vee \chi_{s_2}^k \equiv \bigvee_{t \subseteq s_2} \Theta_{s_1 \uplus t}^k \\ & \forall t \subseteq s_2 : \Theta_{s_1 \uplus t}^k \vdash \Theta_{s_1}^k \vee \chi_{s_2}^k \\ & [\forall t \subseteq s_2 : \Gamma, \Theta_{s_1 \uplus t}^k \vdash \psi] \\ & \implies \Gamma, \Theta_{s_1}^k \vee \chi_{s_2}^k \vdash \psi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \phi \models \psi \\ \Rightarrow & \bigvee F_\phi \models \bigvee F_\psi \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bigvee_{(sf_1, sf_2) \in A} \Theta_{sf_1}^k \vee \chi_{sf_2}^k \models \bigvee_{(sg_1, sg_2) \in B} \Theta_{sg_1}^k \vee \chi_{sg_2}^k$$

$$\Rightarrow \bigvee_{(sf_1, sf_2) \in A} \bigvee_{t \subseteq sf_2} \Theta_{sf_1 \uplus t}^k \models \bigvee_{(sg_1, sg_2) \in B} \bigvee_{u \subseteq sg_2} \Theta_{sg_1 \uplus u}^k$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow & \forall (sf_1, sf_2) \in A, t \subseteq sf_2 : \exists (sg_1, sg_2) \in B, u \subseteq sg_2 : \\ & \Theta_{sf_1 \uplus t}^k \stackrel{\Leftrightarrow k}{=} \Theta_{sg_1 \uplus u}^k \\ & \Theta_{sf_1 \uplus t}^k \dashv\vdash \Theta_{sg_1 \uplus u}^k \vdash \Theta_{sg_1}^k \vee \chi_{sg_2}^k \vdash \psi_g \vdash \psi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall \phi_f : \forall k \geq md(\phi) : \exists sf_1, sf_2 : \\ & \phi_f \dashv\vdash \Theta_{sf_1}^k \vee \chi_{sf_2}^k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Theta_{s_1}^k \vee \chi_{s_2}^k \equiv \bigvee_{t \subseteq s_2} \Theta_{s_1 \uplus t}^k \\ & \forall t \subseteq s_2 : \Theta_{s_1 \uplus t}^k \vdash \Theta_{s_1}^k \vee \chi_{s_2}^k \\ & [\forall t \subseteq s_2 : \Gamma, \Theta_{s_1 \uplus t}^k \vdash \psi] \\ & \quad \Rightarrow \Gamma, \Theta_{s_1}^k \vee \chi_{s_2}^k \vdash \psi \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi \models \psi \\ \Rightarrow \bigvee F_\phi \models \bigvee F_\psi$$

$$\Rightarrow \bigvee_{(sf_1, sf_2) \in A} \Theta_{sf_1}^k \vee \chi_{sf_2}^k \models \bigvee_{(sg_1, sg_2) \in B} \Theta_{sg_1}^k \vee \chi_{sg_2}^k$$

$$\Rightarrow \bigvee_{(sf_1, sf_2) \in A} \bigvee_{t \subseteq sf_2} \Theta_{sf_1 \sqcup t}^k \models \bigvee_{(sg_1, sg_2) \in B} \bigvee_{u \subseteq sg_2} \Theta_{sg_1 \sqcup u}^k$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall (sf_1, sf_2) \in A, t \subseteq sf_2 : \exists (sg_1, sg_2) \in B, u \subseteq sg_2 : \\ \Theta_{sf_1 \sqcup t}^k \stackrel{k}{\Leftrightarrow} \Theta_{sg_1 \sqcup u}^k \\ \Theta_{sf_1 \sqcup t}^k \Vdash \Theta_{sg_1 \sqcup u}^k \vdash \Theta_{sg_1}^k \vee \chi_{sg_2}^k \vdash \psi_g \vdash \psi$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall (sf_1, sf_2) \in A : \Theta_{sf_1}^k \vee \chi_{sf_2}^k \vdash \psi$$

$$\forall \phi_f : \forall k \geq md(\phi) : \exists sf_1, sf_2 : \\ \phi_f \Vdash \Theta_{sf_1}^k \vee \chi_{sf_2}^k$$

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$$\Rightarrow \forall (sf_1, sf_2) \in A, t \subseteq sf_2 : \exists (sg_1, sg_2) \in B, u \subseteq sg_2 :$$

$$\Theta_{sf_1 \uplus t}^k \stackrel{\Leftrightarrow_k}{=} \Theta_{sg_1 \uplus u}^k$$

$$\Theta_{sf_1 \uplus t}^k \Vdash \Theta_{sg_1 \uplus u}^k \vdash \Theta_{sg_1}^k \vee \chi_{sg_2}^k \vdash \psi_g \vdash \psi$$

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$$[\forall t \subseteq s_2 : \Gamma, \Theta_{s_1 \uplus t}^k \vdash \psi]$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma, \Theta_{s_1}^k \vee \chi_{s_2}^k \vdash \psi$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \phi \models \psi \\ \implies & \bigvee F_\phi \models \bigvee F_\psi \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \implies & \forall (sf_1, sf_2) \in A, t \subseteq sf_2 : \exists (sg_1, sg_2) \in B, u \subseteq sg_2 : \\ & \Theta_{sf_1 \uplus t}^k \stackrel{\Leftrightarrow_k}{=} \Theta_{sg_1 \uplus u}^k \\ & \Theta_{sf_1 \uplus t}^k \dashv\vdash \Theta_{sg_1 \uplus u}^k \vdash \Theta_{sg_1}^k \vee \chi_{sg_2}^k \vdash \psi_g \vdash \psi \end{aligned}$$

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$$\implies \phi \vdash \psi$$

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