

# Intensional Quantified Multimodel Logic as Fragment of HOL

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QML

$$S, t ::= K^n(x^1, \dots, x^n) \mid K^n(x^1, \dots, x^n) \mid \neg S \mid \exists v t \mid \forall x. s \mid \forall K. s \mid \Box t$$

(predicate vars)  $\in IV$  (individual vars)  
 $\in Sym$  (constant symbols)

Model:

$$M = (W, (R_v)_{v \in IV}, D, (P_w)_{w \in W}, (I_{v,w})_{v \in IV, w \in W})$$

possible worlds  
accessibility relations between worlds in  $W$  (S is an index set)  
Domain (we here consider constant domain sem.)  
non-empty subsets of  $(W \times \dots \times W)_{n \in IV}$   
 $I_{v,w}$  are interpretation functions mapping each  $n$ -place relation symbol  $K$  to some  $n$ -place relation on  $D$  in world  $w$ .

Important: The difference to the Logica Universalis paper is only wrt Interpretation  $I$ .  $I$  is here dependent on two worlds!

variable assignment:  $g = (g^{lv}, g^{pv})$  pair of maps

$$g^{lv} : W \rightarrow W \rightarrow IV \rightarrow D$$
$$g^{pv} : W \rightarrow W \rightarrow PV \rightarrow D$$

two worlds as first arguments

Validity: See next page

Validity:  $M, g, v, w \models S$   
 ↑ original actual world  
 ↑ world we are currently in

$$M, g, v, w \models K^n(x^1, \dots, x^n) \text{ iff } \langle g^v(x^1), \dots, g^v(x^n) \rangle \in I_{(v, w)}(K^n)$$

$$M, g, v, w \models K^n(x^1, \dots, x^n) \text{ iff } \langle g^v(x^1), \dots, g^v(x^n) \rangle \in g^{pr}(v, w)(K^n)$$

$$M, g, v, w \models \neg S \text{ iff } M, g, v, w \not\models S$$

$$M, g, v, w \models S \vee \epsilon \text{ iff } M, g, v, w \models S \text{ or } M, g, v, w \models \epsilon$$

$$M, g, v, w \models \forall x. S \text{ iff } M, ([d/x]g^v(v, w), g^{pr}), v, w \models S \text{ for all } d \in D$$

$$M, g, v, w \models \forall K^n. S \text{ iff } M, (g^v, [p/K]g^v(v, w)), v, w \models S \text{ for all } p \in P_n$$

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$$M, g, v, w \models \Box_r \epsilon \text{ iff } M, g, v, u \models S \text{ for all } u \in W \text{ such that } \langle v, u \rangle \in R_r$$

Embedding:  $k \rightarrow \hat{k} : \mu \xrightarrow{n} \dots \rightarrow \mu \rightarrow (\underbrace{i \rightarrow i \rightarrow o}_{\text{new type } \sigma})$   
 (ebenso:  $K \rightarrow \hat{K}$ )  
 individuals

$$\neg_{\sigma \rightarrow \sigma} = \lambda g_{\sigma} \lambda v. \lambda w. \neg (g v w)$$

$$\vee_{\sigma \rightarrow \sigma \rightarrow \sigma} = \lambda g_{\sigma} \lambda \psi_{\sigma} \lambda v \lambda w. (g v w) \vee (\psi v w)$$

$$\Box_r = \lambda g \lambda v \lambda w. \forall u. \neg (r w u) \vee g(v u)$$

$$\prod_{(\mu \rightarrow \sigma) \rightarrow \sigma} = \lambda \Phi_{\mu \rightarrow \sigma} \lambda v \lambda w \forall x_{\mu}. \Phi x v w$$

$$\prod_{(\mu \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \mu \rightarrow \sigma) \rightarrow \sigma}^p = \lambda \Phi_{(\mu \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \mu \rightarrow \sigma) \rightarrow \sigma} (\lambda v \lambda w \forall K^n_{(\mu \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \mu \rightarrow \sigma)}. \Phi K^n v w)$$