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modal logic T

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The modal logic **T** is the smallest normal modal logic containing the schema T:

$$\Box A \rightarrow A$$

A Kripke frame (W, R) is reflexive if R is reflexive on W .

Proposition 1. *T is valid in a frame \mathcal{F} iff \mathcal{F} is reflexive.*

Proof. First, suppose \mathcal{F} is not reflexive, say, $(w, w) \notin R$. Let M be a model based on \mathcal{F} such that $V(p) = \{u \mid wRu\}$, where p is a propositional variable. By the construction of $V(p)$, we see that for all u such that wRu , we have $\models_u p$, so $\models_w \Box p$. But since $w \notin V(p)$, $\not\models_w p$. This means that $\not\models_w \Box p \rightarrow p$.

Conversely, let \mathcal{F} be a reflexive frame, and M any model based on \mathcal{F} , with w a world in M . Suppose $\models_w \Box A$. Then for all u such that wRu , $\models_u A$. Since wRw , we get $\models_w A$. Therefore, $\models_w \Box A \rightarrow A$. \square

As a result,

Proposition 2. *T is sound in the class of reflexive frames.*

Proof. Since any theorem in **T** is deducible from a finite sequence consisting of tautologies, which are valid in any frame, instances of T, which are valid in reflexive frames by the proposition above, and applications of modus ponens and necessitation, both of which preserve validity in any frame, whence the result. \square

In addition, using the canonical model of **T**, we have

Proposition 3. *T is complete in the class of reflexive frames.*

Proof. We show that the canonical frame $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{T}}$ is reflexive. For any maximally consistent set w , if $A \in \Delta_w := \{B \mid \Box B \in w\}$, then $\Box A \in w$. Since **T** contains $\Box A \rightarrow A$, we get that $A \in w$ by modus ponens and the fact that w is closed under modus ponens. Therefore $wR_{\mathbf{T}}w$, or $R_{\mathbf{T}}$ is reflexive. \square

T properly extends the modal system **D**, for $\Box A \rightarrow A$ is not valid in any non-reflexive serial frame, such as the one (W, R) , where $W = \{u, w\}$ and $R = \{(u, u), (w, u)\}$: just let $V(p) = \{w\}$. So $\models_w p$ and $\not\models_u p$, or $\not\models_w \Box p$. This means $\not\models_w \Box p \rightarrow p$.