Modal Logic

1. Syntax and Semantics of Normal Modal Logics

1.3 Simultaneous Substitution

 $\Box p_1 \land \neg p_2$

$$\Box p \land q = (\Box p) \land q$$
$$\neg p \Rightarrow (p \to \bot)$$

$$p_1 = \diamond p_2 \lor \diamond \neg p_2 \\ \Box(\diamond p_2 \lor \diamond \neg p_2) \land \neg p_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_1 \to \Box (p_1 \wedge p_2) [\diamond (p_2 \to p_2) \ / \ p_1 \\ \neg \Box p_1 \ / \ p_2] \end{aligned}$$

$$\equiv \diamond (p_2 \to p_1) \to \Box (\diamond (p_2 \to p_1) \wedge \neg \Box p_1)$$

The substitution is simultaneous.

1.4 Relational Models

M,w ⊩ A, means A is true in the world w in the model M (Truth relation)

TO 7. A $\equiv \Box B$ means iff B is True in every accessible world

TO 8. A $\equiv \diamond B$ means iff B is True in at least one accessible world

1.5 Truth at a World

 \square and \diamond are dual operators.

1.7 Validity

 $\models A \Rightarrow \models \Box A$

BUT: this does not imply $\not\models A \to \Box A$

1.8 Tautological Instances

$$\begin{array}{ll} p \vee \neg p & [\Box A \ / \ p] \\ \Rightarrow \Box A \vee \neg \Box A \end{array}$$

1.9 Schemas and Validity

$$p \vee \neg p \quad [\Box A/p] \quad (characteristic \ formula)$$

$$\Box A \vee \neg \Box A \quad (instance)$$

Instances have the "same shape" as the characteristic formula.

$$\Box p \rightarrow \Box p$$

$$w_1 \longrightarrow w_2 \longrightarrow w_3$$

$$\Box p \quad \Box p \quad p$$

$$\neg \Box p \quad p$$

$$\square \diamond p \rightarrow \diamond \square p$$

$$w_1 \longrightarrow w_2 \longrightarrow w_3$$

$$\square \diamond p \quad \diamond p \quad p$$

$$\neg \diamond \square p \neg \square p$$

$$\hookrightarrow w_4$$

$$\neg p$$

1.10 Entailment

$$\models A$$
 A is valid $C \models A$ A is valid in C $\Gamma \models A$ Γ entails A