

# 1 Definition

## 1.1 Defintion

Let  $Prop$  be a set of variables. Then a formula  $\phi$  is defined as follows :

$$\phi ::= p \mid \perp \mid \phi \mid \phi \rightarrow \phi \mid \Box_i \phi$$

where  $p \in Prop$  and  $\Box_i$  is a modal operator. Other connectives are expressed through  $\perp$  and  $\rightarrow$  and dual modal operators  $\Diamond_i$  as  $\Diamond_i \phi = \neg \Box_i \neg \phi$

## 1.2 Defintion

A normal modal logic is a set of modal formulas containing all propositional tautologies, closed under Substitution ( $\frac{\phi(p_i)}{\phi(\psi)}$ ), Modus Ponens ( $\frac{\phi, \phi \rightarrow \psi}{\psi}$ ), Generalization rules ( $\frac{\phi}{\Box_i \phi}$ ) and the following axioms

$$\Box_i(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow (\Box_i p \rightarrow \Box_i q)$$

$K_n$  denotes the minimal normal modal logic with  $n$  modalities and  $K = K_1$  Let  $L$  be a logic and let  $\Gamma$  be a set of formulas. Then  $L+\Gamma$  denotes the minimal logic containing  $L$  and  $\Gamma$

## 1.3 Definition

Let  $L1$  and  $L2$  be two modal logic with one modality  $\Box$ . Then the fusion of these logics are defined as follows :

$$L1 \otimes L2 = K2 + L1(\Box \rightarrow \Box_1)L2(\Box \rightarrow \Box_2)$$

The follow logics may be important

$$D = K + \Box p \rightarrow \Diamond p$$

$$T = K + \Box p \rightarrow p$$

$$D4 = D + \Box p \rightarrow \Box \Box p$$

$$S4 = T + \Box p \rightarrow \Box \Box p$$

## 2 Topological Space Defintion

### 2.1 Defintion

A topological space is a pair  $(X, \tau)$  where  $\tau$  is a collection of subsets of  $X$  (elements of  $\tau$  are also called open sets) such that :

1. the empty set  $\emptyset$  and  $X$  are open
2. the union of an arbitrary collection of open sets is open
3. the intersection of finite collection of open sets is open

A topological model is a structure  $M = (X, \tau, v)$  where  $(X, \tau)$  is a topological space and  $v$  is a valuation assignning subsets of  $X$  to propositional variables.

### 2.2 Defintion

Let  $M = (X, \tau, v)$  a topological model and  $x \in X$ . The satisfaction of a formula at the point  $x$  in  $M$  is defined inductively as follows :  $M, x \models \Box\phi$  iff ,  $\exists U \in \tau$  s.t  $x \in U$  and  $\forall u \in U : M, u \models \phi$

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