

# Guarded Fragments Meet Dynamic Logic

## The Story of Regular Guards

KR 17.11.25, Melbourne, Austria

Bartosz Jan Bednarczyk [bartek@cs.uni.wroc.pl](mailto:bartek@cs.uni.wroc.pl)  
(Joint work with Emanuel Kieroński)

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# Proving Useless Complexity Results For Random Logics

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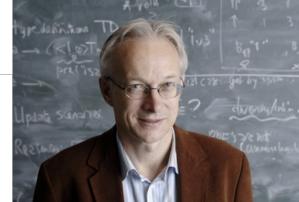


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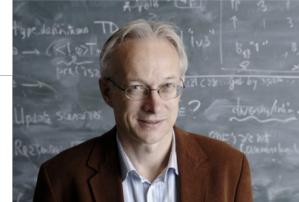
HAJNAL ANDRÉKA, ISTVÁN NÉMETI and JOHAN VAN BENTHEM



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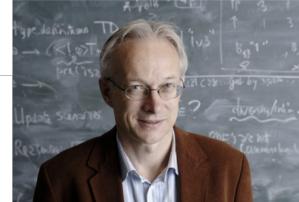


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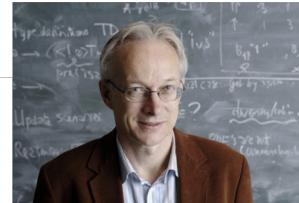


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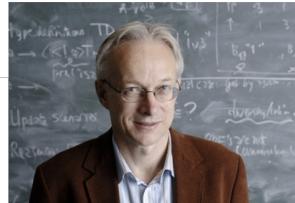
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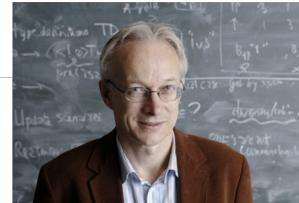
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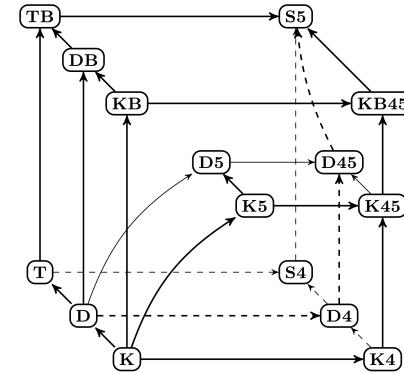
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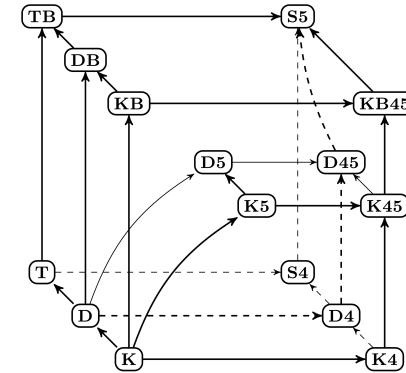
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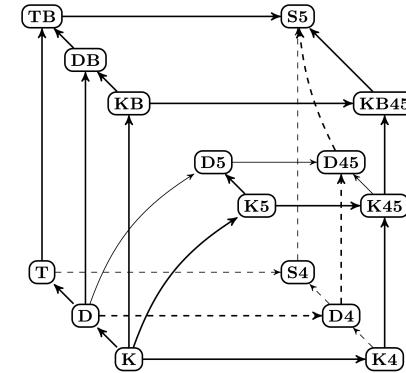
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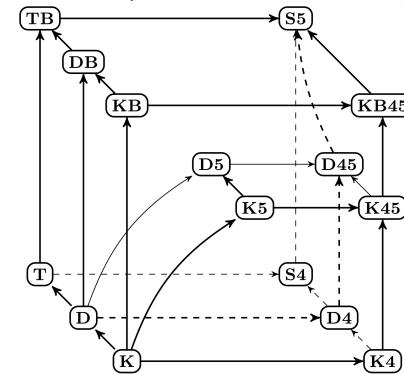
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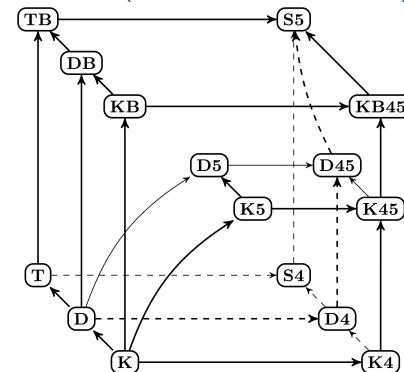
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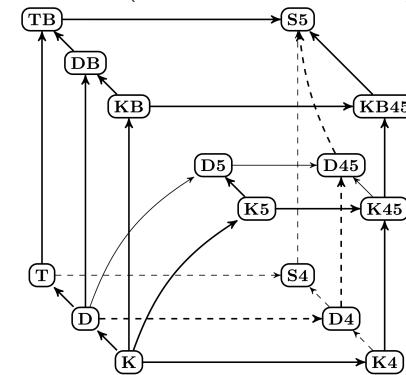
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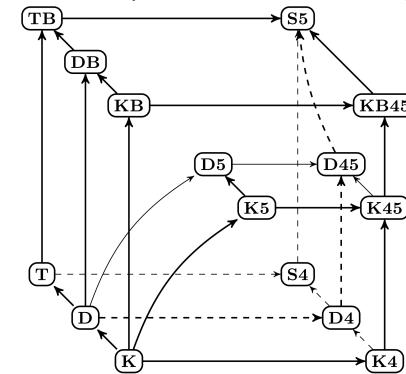
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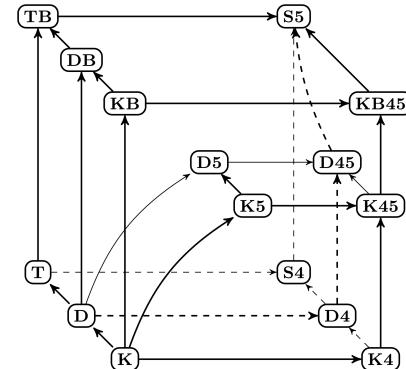
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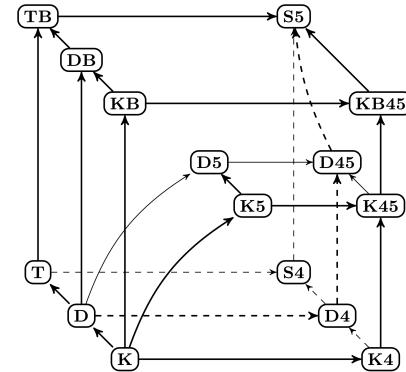
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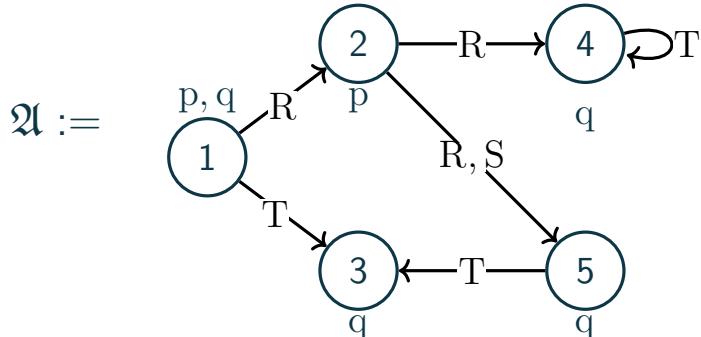
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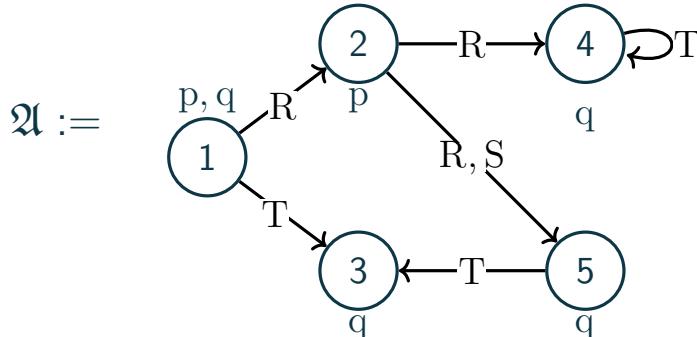
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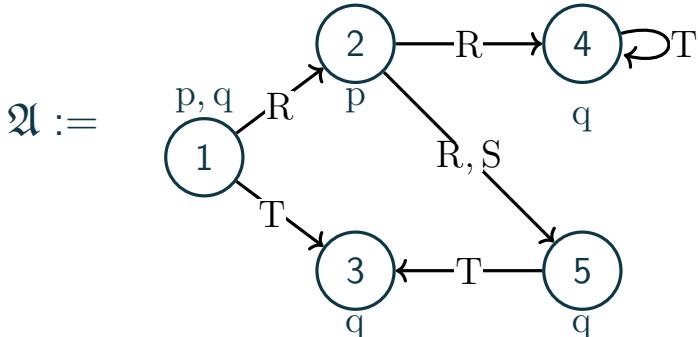
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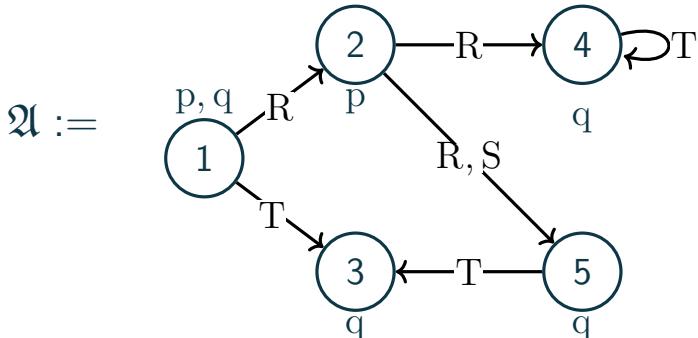
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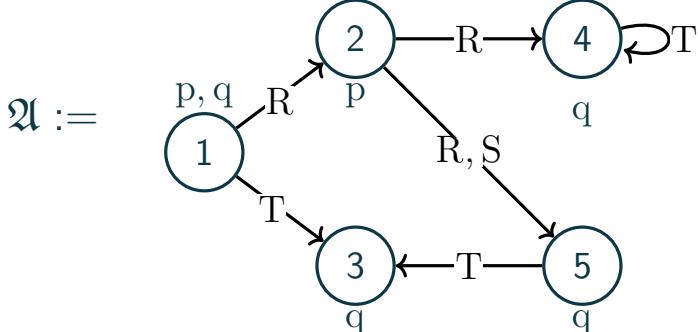
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**Motivation IV:** Provide a more **high-level proof** capturing many variants of GF in a **uniform way**.

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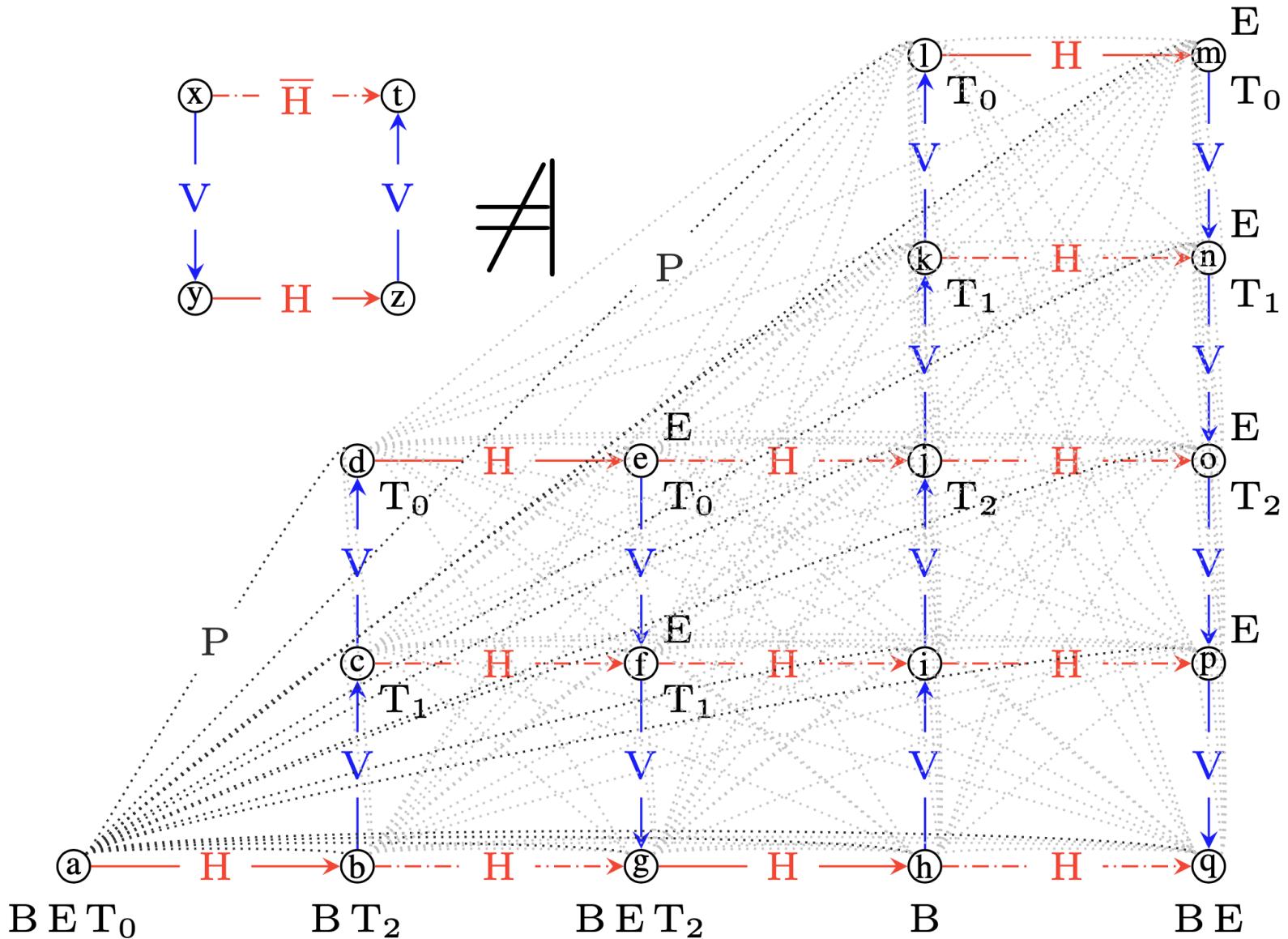
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Significantly improves prior results by Gottlob&Pieris&Tendera from ICALP 2013.



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- **1-type** over  $\Sigma$  = maximal satisfiable conjunction of  $\Sigma$ -literals involving  $x_1$ .  $(\alpha_\Sigma)$

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- **1-type** over  $\Sigma$  = maximal satisfiable conjunction of  $\Sigma$ -literals involving  $x_1$ .  $(\alpha_\Sigma)$
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Usually we rephrase satisfaction of  $\varphi$  in terms of **realizable** types.

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Take  $\varphi$ . If satisfiable,  $\varphi$  has a model realizing at most exponentially many 2-types.

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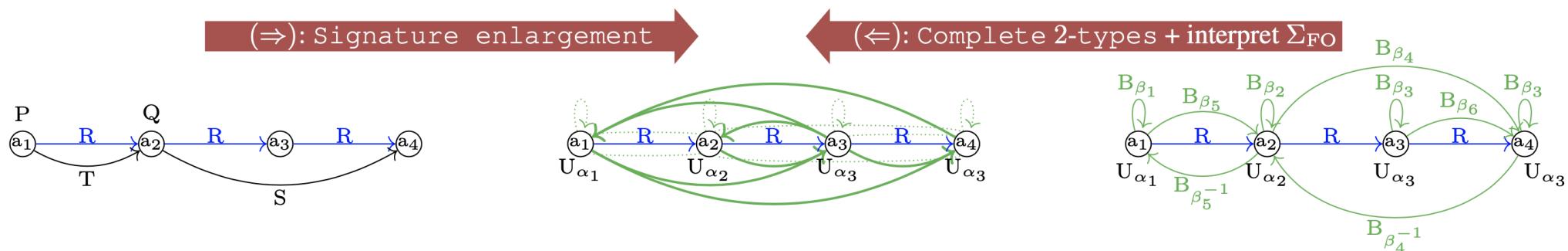
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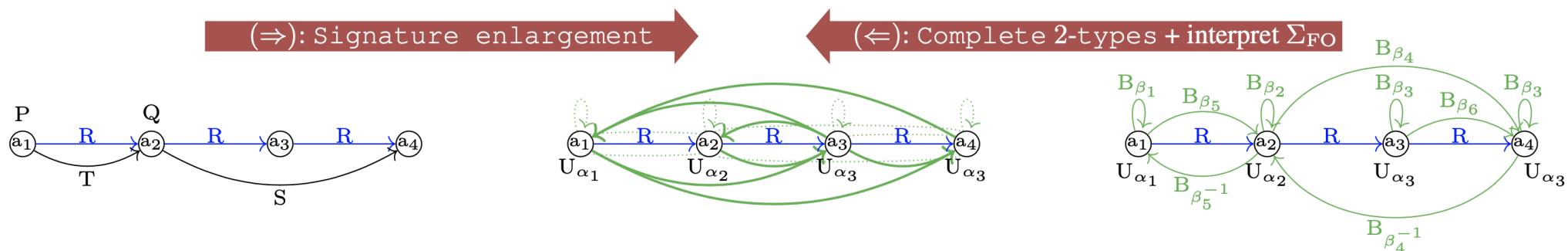
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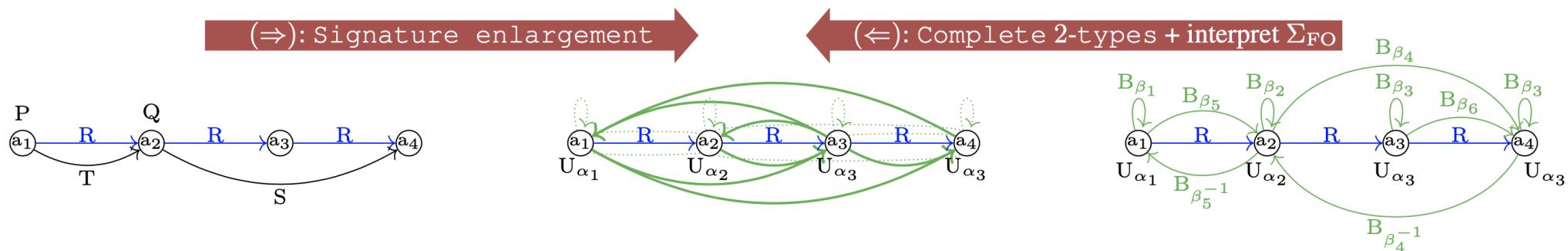
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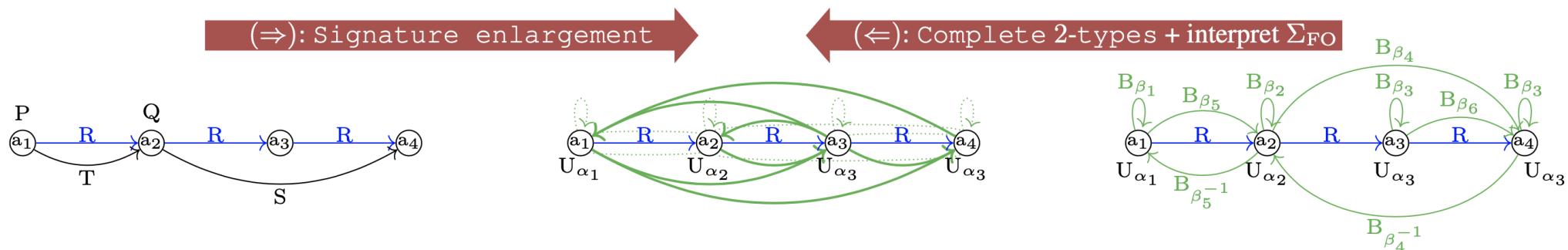
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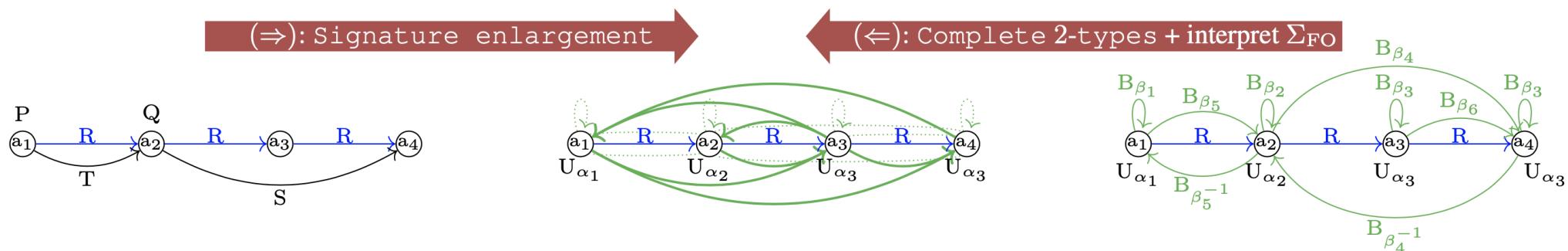
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Translation almost easy, e.g.  $\forall x_1 \gamma(x_1) \rightarrow \exists x_2 \pi(x_1x_2) \wedge \phi(x_1x_2) \mapsto$



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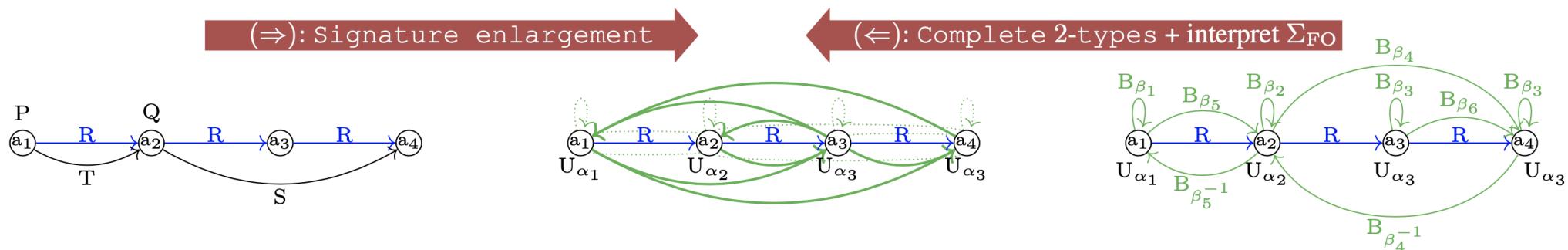
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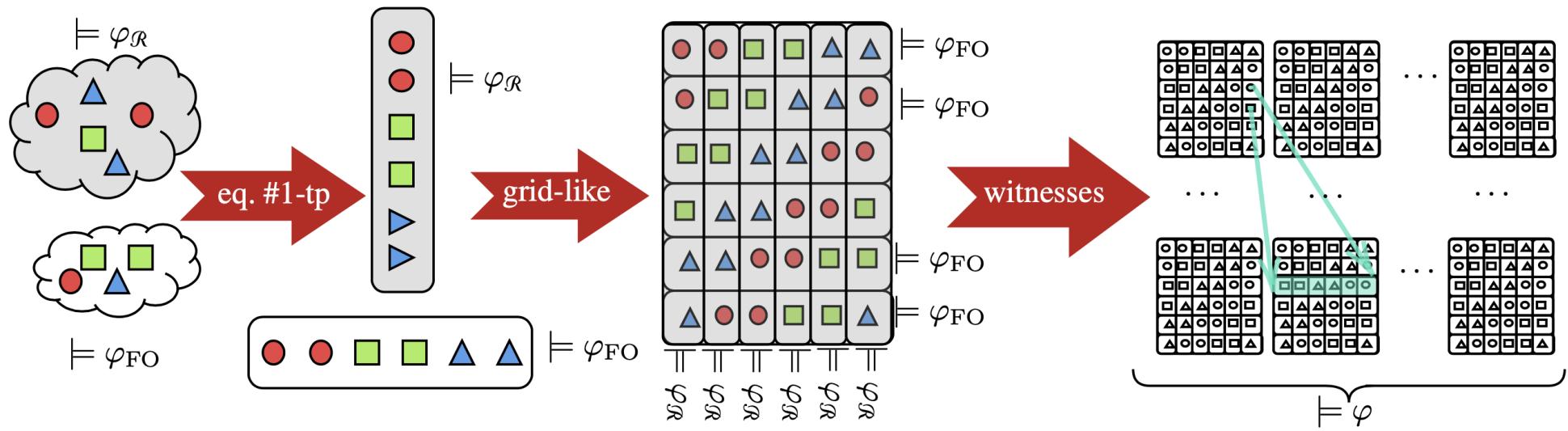
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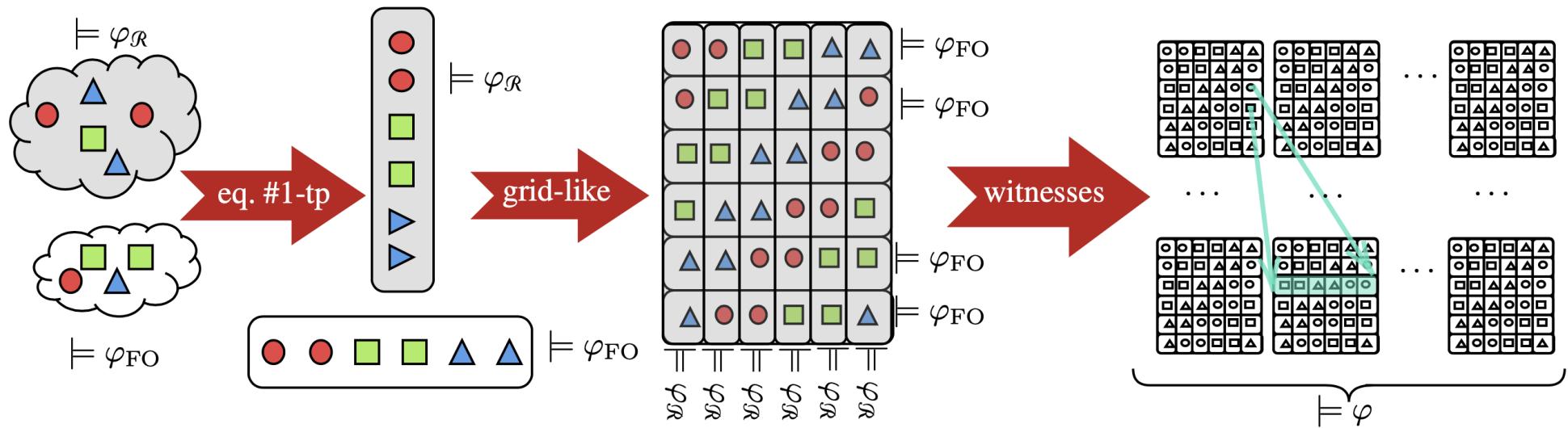
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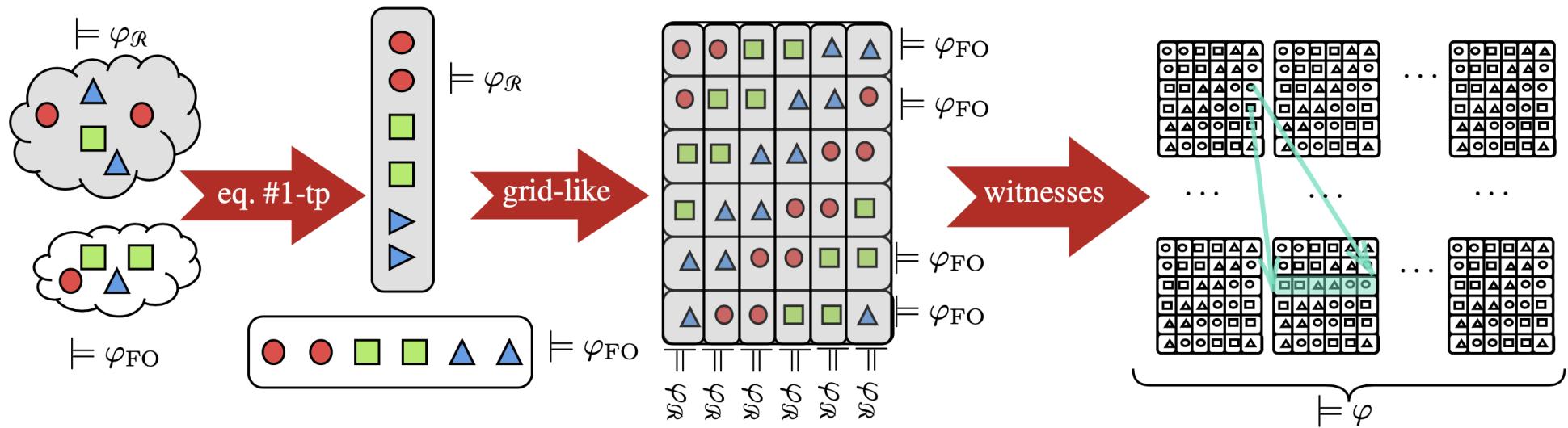


## Correctness Proof: The Fusion



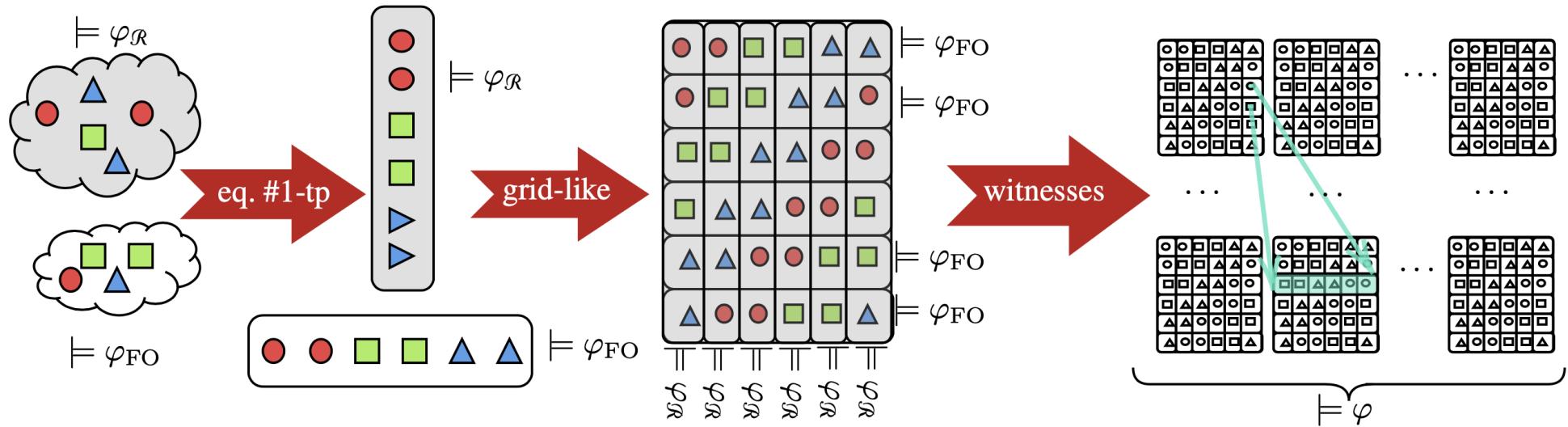
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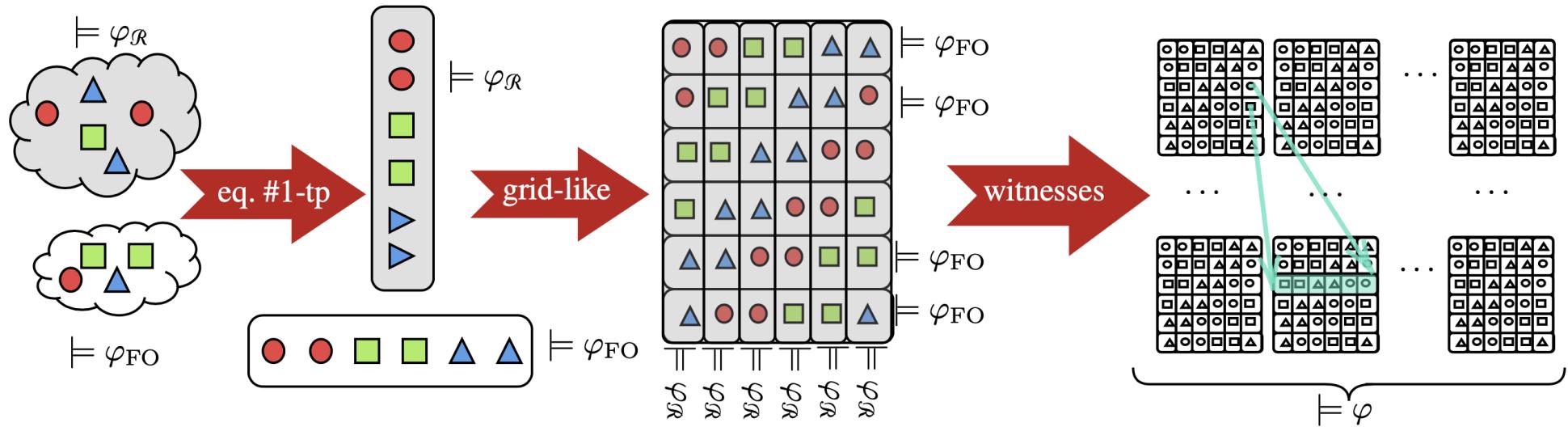
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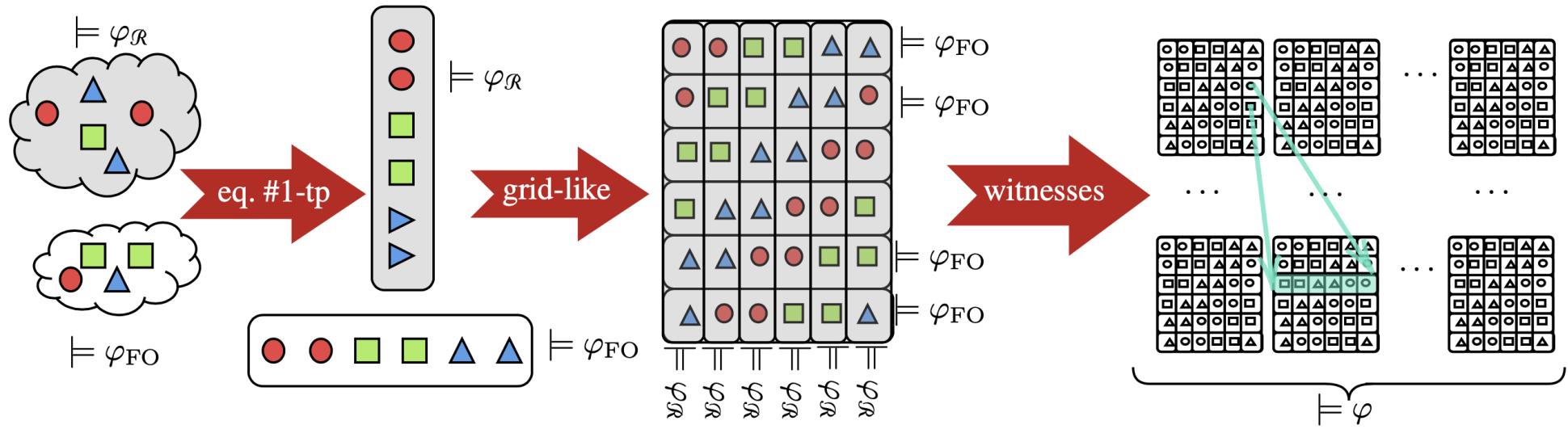
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- We next ensure that for each 1-type  $\alpha$  in  $\alpha_\varphi$ :



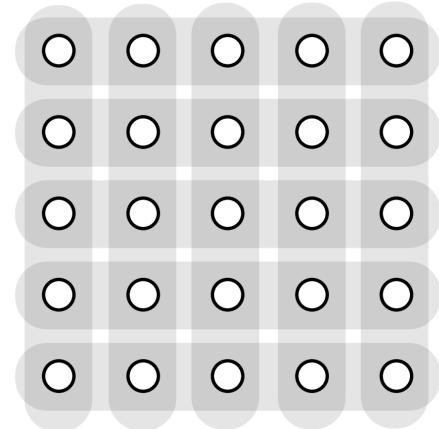
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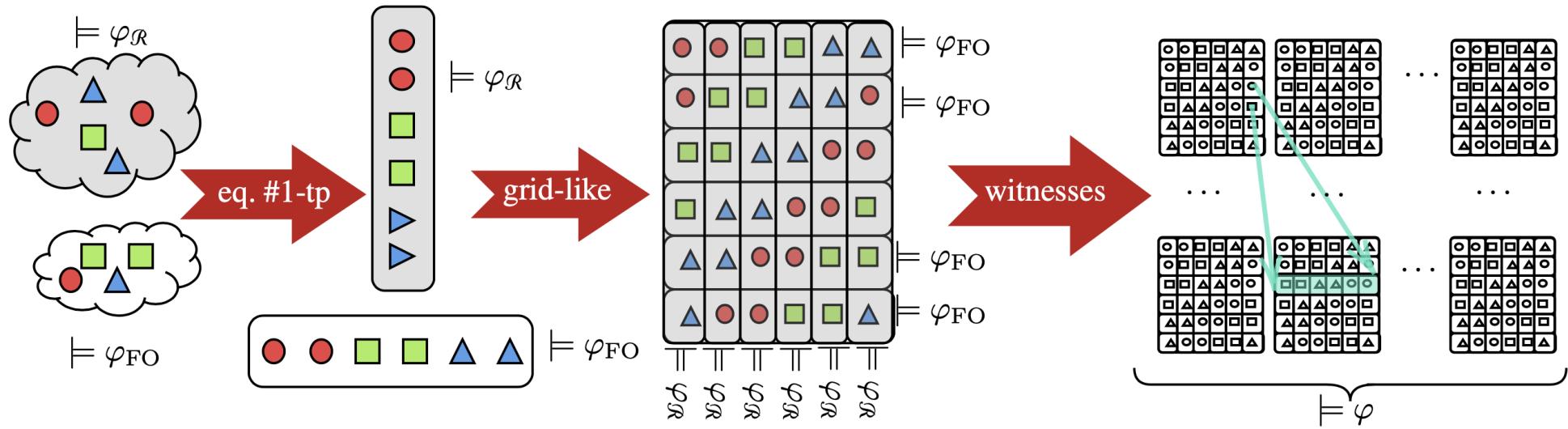
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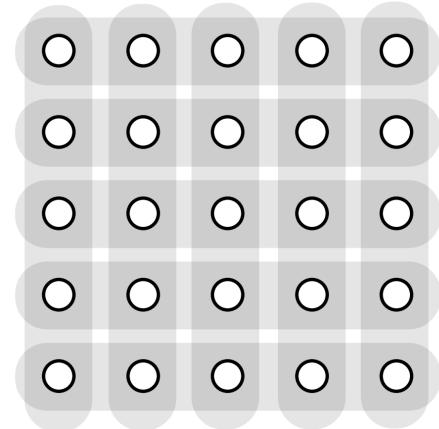
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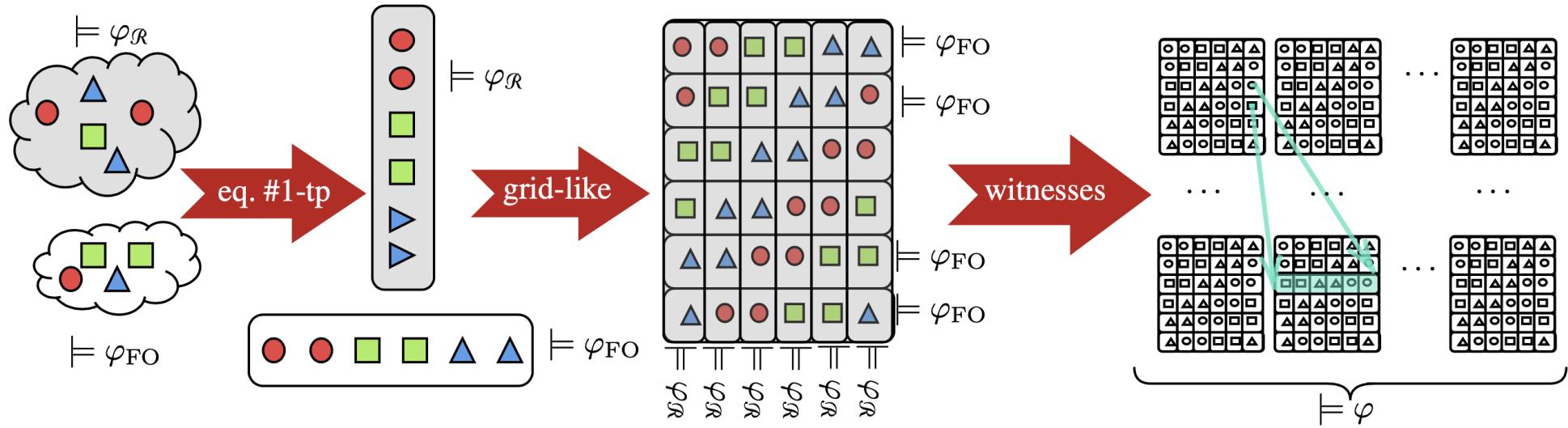




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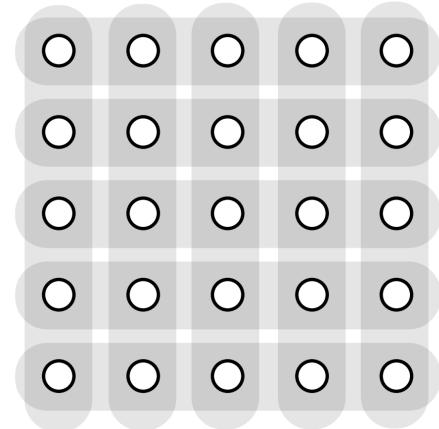
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