

Implications of Meta-logic

Linking our previous works

Orders of logics

What are the classes of logics ?

0th order

- Propositional logic
- No variables

1st order

- Propositional calculus augmented with quantifiers \forall and \exists
- Variables over a specific domain

- Permits quantifying propositions, functions, ...
- Quantifying over nested sets



Higher order

0th order

1st order

Higher order

Properties over orders

Specifically soundness and completeness

Soundness:

A logical system is sound if all statements that can be proven within the system are true in its interpretation.

Example:

In a sound system, if we can prove $P \rightarrow Q$ and we know P is true, then Q must also be true.

Completeness:

A logical system is complete if every statement that is true in its interpretation can be proven within the system.

Example:

In a complete system, if $P \wedge Q$ is true, then there exists a proof for $P \wedge Q$ within the system.

0th order

- **Completeness:** If writable then it's provable
- **Soundness:** Straightforward as they are only propositions

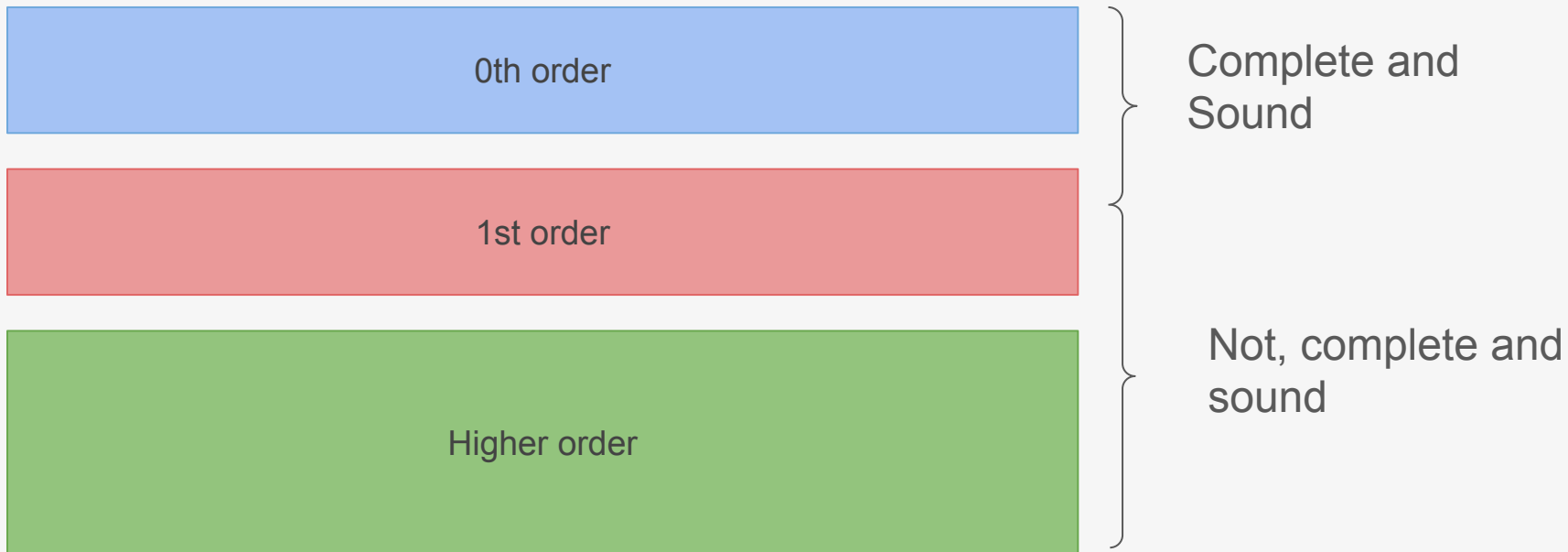
1st order

- Partial completeness and soundness
- Semidecidable
- Generally working on sound and complete fragments

- No deductive systems that are complete, sound and effective



Higher order



Applications to modal logics

How does that affects our work?

Definition:

It is a formal system which include unary operators such as \Diamond and \Box , which represents the possibility and obligation respectfully.

It's an extension of classical logic

Modal logics		
0th order		Complete and Sound
1st order	Deontic logic CTL*	
Higher order		Not complete and sound

What's Next?

- Study of expressivity (efficiency) of the various logics
 - CTL*
 - Deontic
 - PCTL
- Applying logics to a concrete problem e.g. dining philosophers problem

THANK YOU

Any questions? Remarks ?