

Refined Tableau Systems for Some Modal Logics of Confluence

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- **Aim:** Systematic development of refined tableau systems for modal logics of confluence
- For many model logics of confluence, refined systems have had less attention
- **Our focus:** Developing refined tableau systems for this subset of the modal logics of confluence

Why refined tableau systems?

- Tableau is a popular method
- Refined tableau systems:
 - Perform fewer inferences to determine satisfiability
 - Construct smaller models: fewer worlds/labels, fewer relational links (or both)

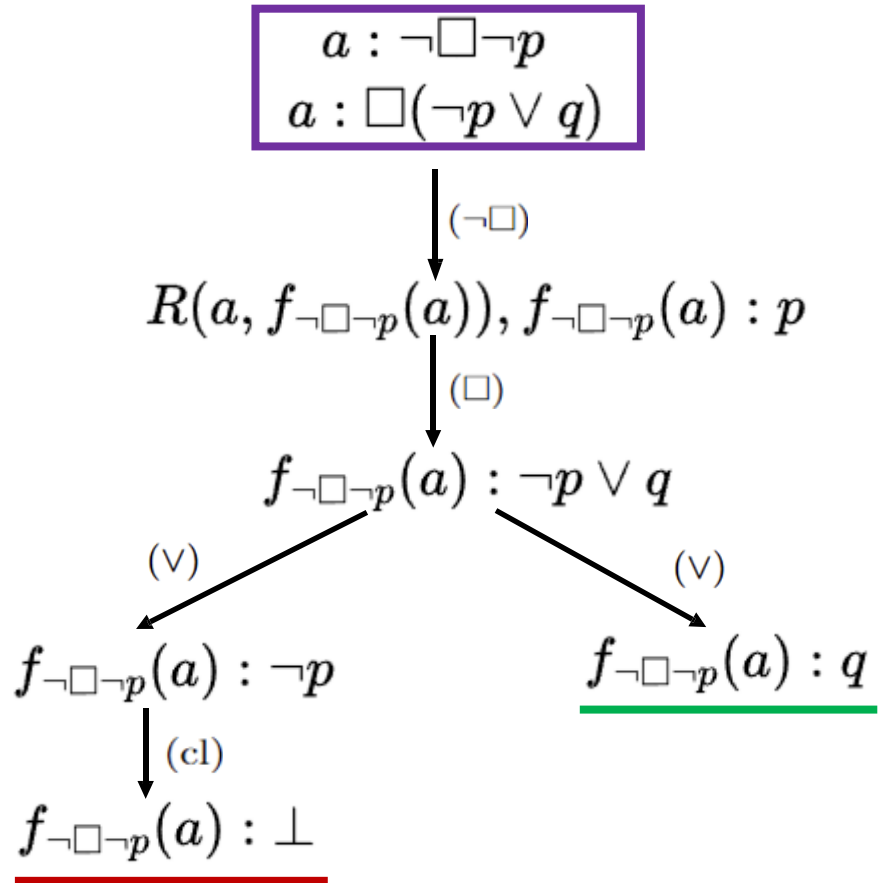
Modal logics of confluence

- Extensions of modal logic K with axioms of the form $\Diamond^p \Box^q \rightarrow \Box^r \Diamond^s$
where p, q, r and s are natural numbers
- Encompasses large class of standard modal logics

T	G_{0100} G_{0001}	$\Box\phi \rightarrow \phi$ $\phi \rightarrow \neg\Box\neg\phi$	Reflexive
B	G_{1100} G_{0011}	$\neg\Box\neg\Box\phi \rightarrow \phi$ $\phi \rightarrow \Box\neg\Box\neg\phi$	Symmetric
D	G_{0101}	$\Box\phi \rightarrow \neg\Box\neg\phi$	Seriality
5	G_{1110} G_{1011}	$\neg\Box\neg\Box\phi \rightarrow \Box\phi$ $\neg\Box\neg\phi \rightarrow \Box\neg\Box\neg\phi$	Euclidean
4	G_{0120} G_{2001}	$\Box\phi \rightarrow \Box\Box\phi$ $\neg\Box\Box\neg\phi \rightarrow \neg\Box\neg\phi$	Transitive

alt1	G_{1110}	$\neg\Box\neg\phi \rightarrow \Box\phi$	Functional
Ban	G_{1000} G_{0001}	$\neg\Box\neg\phi \rightarrow \phi$ $\phi \rightarrow \Box\phi$	Modally banal
G0111	G_{0111} G_{1101}	$\Box\phi \rightarrow \Box\neg\Box\neg\phi$ $\neg\Box\neg\Box\phi \rightarrow \neg\Box\neg\phi$	0111-Convergent
G	G_{1111}	$\neg\Box\neg\Box\phi \rightarrow \Box\neg\Box\neg\phi$	Confluent
De	G_{1002} G_{0210}	$\neg\Box\neg\phi \rightarrow \neg\Box\Box\neg\phi$ $\Box\Box\phi \rightarrow \Box\phi$	Density

Basic tableau system for modal logic K



$$(\Box) \frac{s : \Box\phi, R(s, t)}{t : \phi} \quad (\neg\Box) \frac{s : \neg\Box\phi}{R(s, f_{\neg\Box\phi}(s)), f_{\neg\Box\phi}(s) : \sim\phi}$$

$$(\vee) \frac{s : \phi \vee \psi}{s : \phi \quad | \quad s : \psi}$$

$$(cl) \frac{s : \phi, s : \neg\phi}{\perp}$$

- Two main types of rules: structural and propagation

Tableau rules reflecting the correspondence properties (structural rules)

$$\forall x, y, z (R^i(x, y) \wedge R^k(x, z) \rightarrow \exists u (R^j(y, u) \wedge R^l(z, u)))$$

T	$(\text{refl}) \frac{}{R(s, s)}$
B	$(\text{symm}) \frac{R(s, t)}{R(t, s)}$
D	$(\text{seri}) \frac{}{R(s, f(s))}$
5	$(\text{eucl}) \frac{R(s, t), R(s, u)}{R(t, u)}$
4	$(\text{trans}) \frac{R(s, t), R(t, u)}{R(s, u)}$

alt1	$(\text{func}) \frac{R(s, t), R(s, u)}{t \approx u}$
Ban	$(\text{mban}) \frac{R(s, t)}{s \approx t}$
G0111	$(\text{conv}) \frac{R(s, t)}{R(s, g(s, t)), R(t, g(s, t))}$
G	$(\text{conf}) \frac{R(s, t), R(s, u)}{R(t, h(s, t, u)), R(u, h(s, t, u))}$
De	$(\text{dens}) \frac{R(s, t)}{R(s, i(s, t)), R(i(s, t), t)}$

$$\begin{aligned} T : \forall x, y, z (R^0(x, y) \wedge R^0(x, z) \rightarrow \exists u (R^1(y, u) \wedge R^0(z, u))) \\ \forall x R(x, x) \end{aligned}$$

Classical tableau systems based on rules reflecting correspondence properties

- **Advantages:** Easy to develop for first-order definable logics, because the extra rules simply reflect the correspondence properties
- If formula satisfiable, model can be extracted from tableau derivation
- **Disadvantages:** When the correspondence properties are triangular e.g. transitivity, density, 0111-convergence, confluence..., the models tend to get very large and are easily infinite.
- For these cases, tableau provers may perform worse

Propagation tableau rules

T	$(T) \frac{s : \Box\phi}{s : \phi}$
B	$(B) \frac{R(s, t), t : \Box\phi}{s : \phi}$
D	$(D) \frac{s : \Box\phi}{s : \neg\Box\sim\phi}$
5	$(5.1) \frac{R(s, t), t : \Box\phi}{s : \Box\phi} \quad (5.2) \frac{R(s, t), R(s, u), t : \Box\phi}{u : \Box\phi}$ $(5.3) \frac{R(s, t), R(t, u), t : \Box\phi}{u : \Box\phi}$
4	$(4) \frac{R(s, t), s : \Box\phi}{t : \Box\phi}$

- Combination of labelled formulae and relational links
- Are known to perform better than their structural counterparts

Classical system for KG0111

G0111

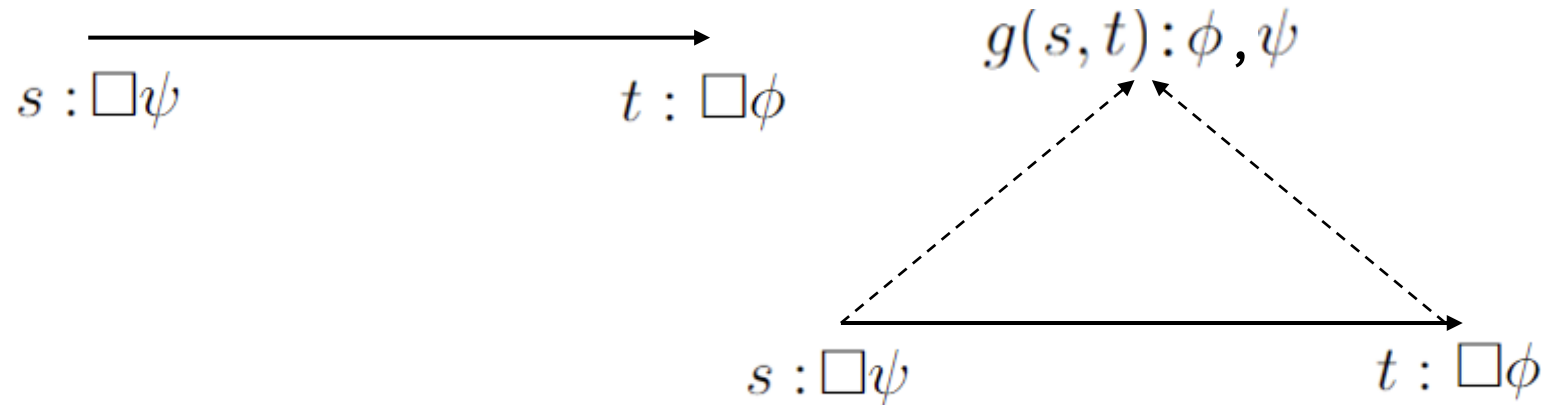
$$\Box\phi \rightarrow \Box\Diamond\phi$$

$$\Diamond\Box\phi \rightarrow \Diamond\phi$$

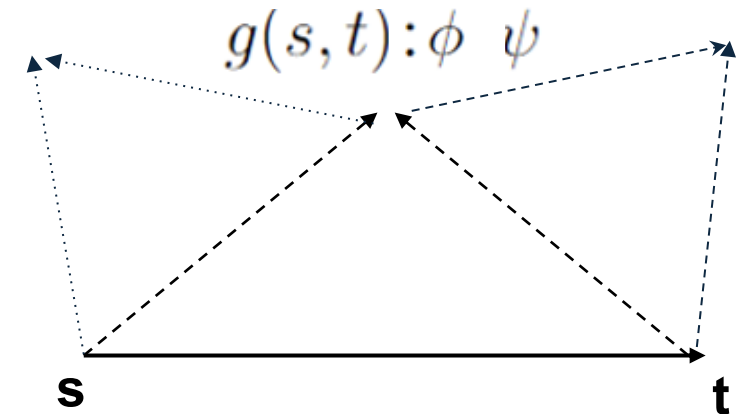
0,1,1,1-Convergent

$$\forall x, y (R(x, y) \rightarrow \exists z (R(x, z) \wedge R(y, z)))$$

$$(\text{conv}) \frac{R(s, t)}{R(s, g(s, t)), R(t, g(s, t))}$$

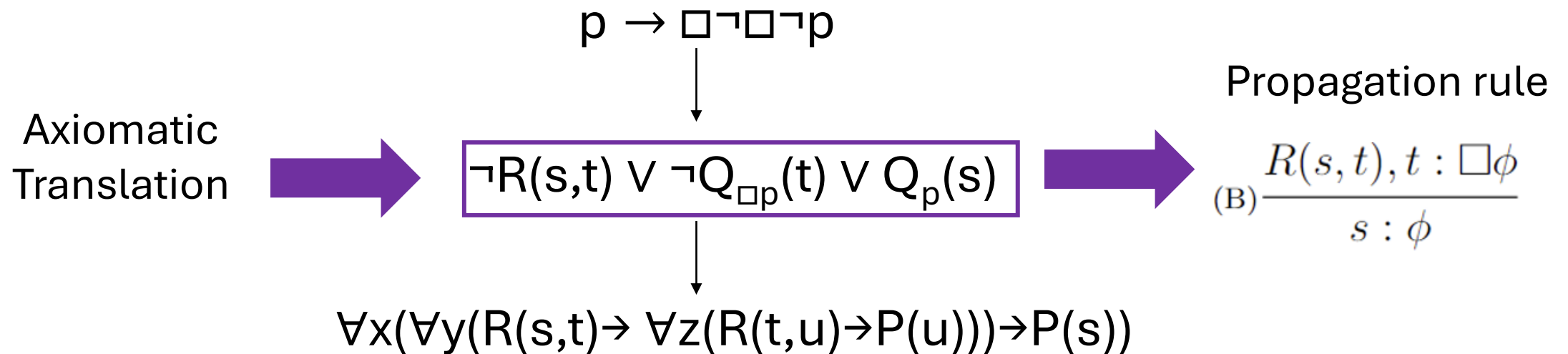


Leads to an infinite
increase in labels



Idea of the method of the axiomatic translation principle and developing systems based on propagation rules

- Partially translate modal axiom B into a first-order formula and then a rule:



Challenges with developing propagation rules

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{(G0111.1)} \frac{R(s, t), t : \Box\phi}{s : \Diamond\phi} \quad \text{(G0111.3)} \frac{R(s, t), t : \Box\psi}{t : \Diamond\psi} \\
 \text{(G0111.2)} \frac{R(s, t), s : \Box\psi}{t : \Diamond\psi}
 \end{array}$$

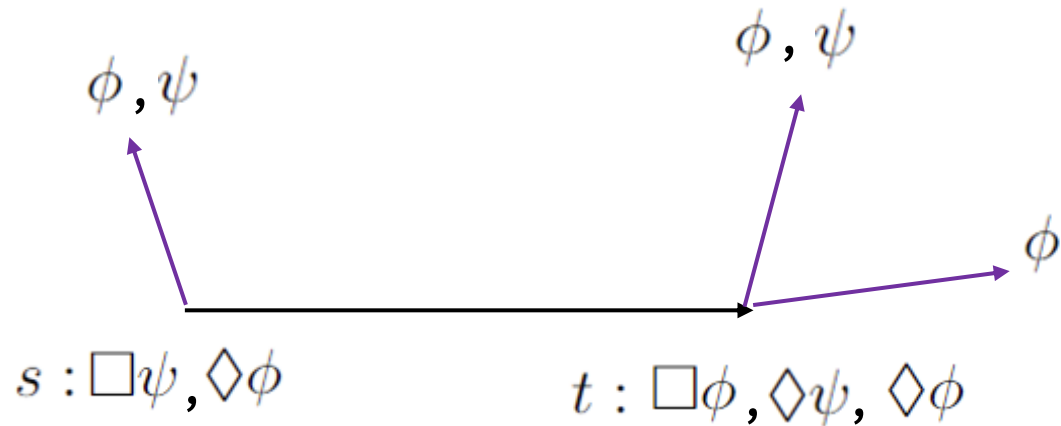
G0111

$$\Box\phi \rightarrow \Box\Diamond\phi$$

$$\Diamond\Box\phi \rightarrow \Diamond\phi$$

0,1,1,1-Convergent

$$\forall x, y (R(x, y) \rightarrow \exists z (R(x, z) \wedge R(y, z)))$$



- This system is proved sound and complete with maxiscoping
- **Problems:** creates duplicate worlds which increases number of inferences, not generalisable (no systems for KG and KDe using these ideas)

New method for developing refined rules

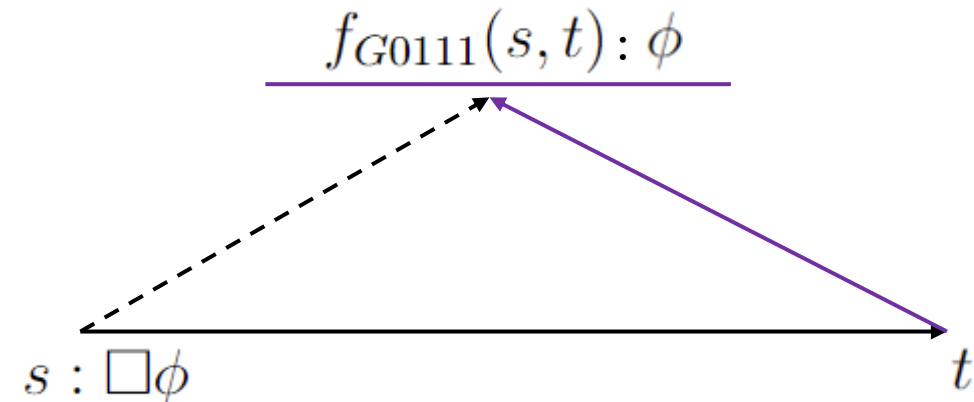
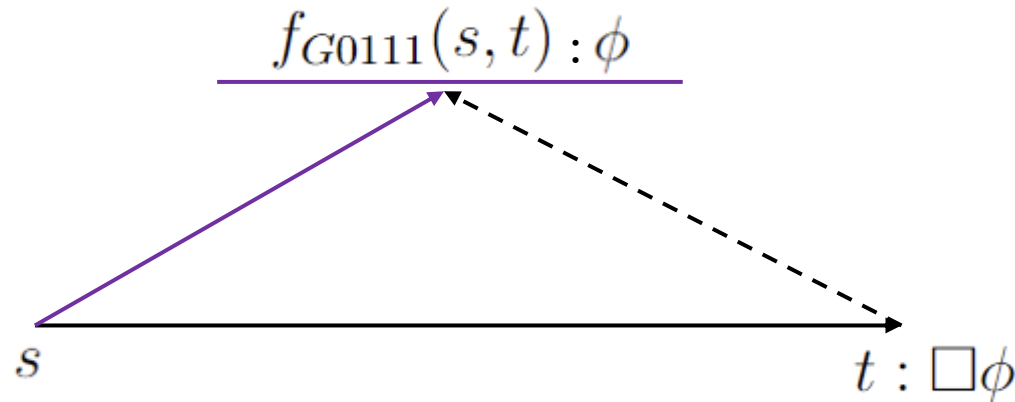
- **Idea:** instead refine the classical systems for the logics KG0111
- New refined system for KG0111

$$\text{(G0111.1)} \frac{R(s, t), t : \Box\phi}{R(s, f_{G0111}(s, t)), f_{G0111}(s, t) : \phi}$$

$$\text{(G0111.2)} \frac{R(s, f_{G0111}(s, t)), f_{G0111}(s, t) : \Box\phi}{R(t, f_{G0111}(s, t))}$$

$$\text{(G0111.3)} \frac{R(s, t), s : \Box\phi}{R(t, f_{G0111}(s, t)), f_{G0111}(s, t) : \phi}$$

$$\text{(G0111.4)} \frac{R(t, f_{G0111}(s, t)), f_{G0111}(s, t) : \Box\phi}{R(s, f_{G0111}(s, t))}$$



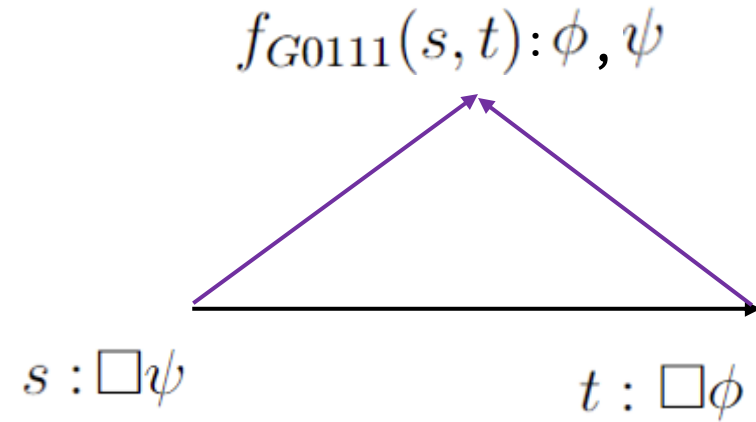
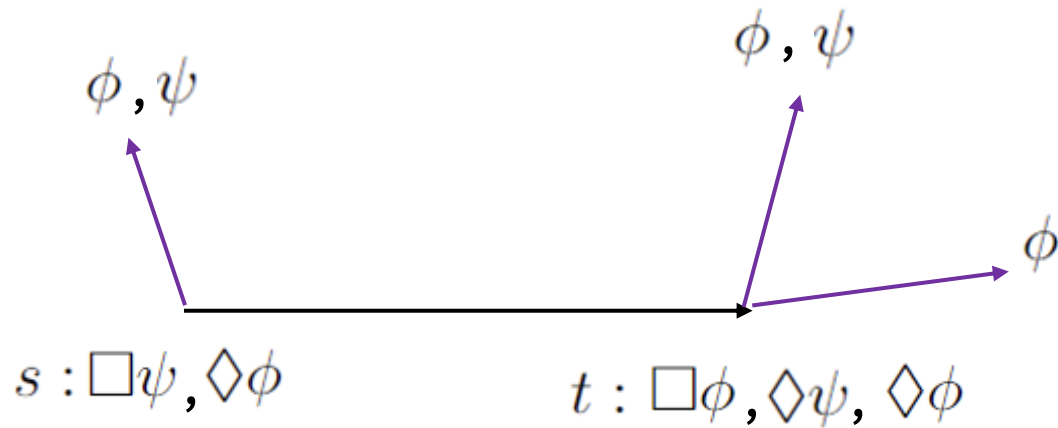
KG0111 example: revisited

$$(G0111.1) \frac{R(s, t), t : \Box\phi}{R(s, f_{G0111}(s, t)), f_{G0111}(s, t) : \phi}$$

$$(G0111.3) \frac{R(s, t), s : \Box\phi}{R(t, f_{G0111}(s, t)), f_{G0111}(s, t) : \phi}$$

$$(G0111.2) \frac{R(s, f_{G0111}(s, t)), f_{G0111}(s, t) : \Box\phi}{R(t, f_{G0111}(s, t))}$$

$$(G0111.4) \frac{R(t, f_{G0111}(s, t)), f_{G0111}(s, t) : \Box\phi}{R(s, f_{G0111}(s, t))}$$

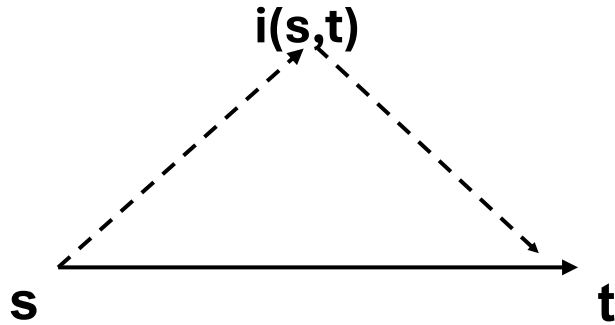


Refined tableau system for KDe

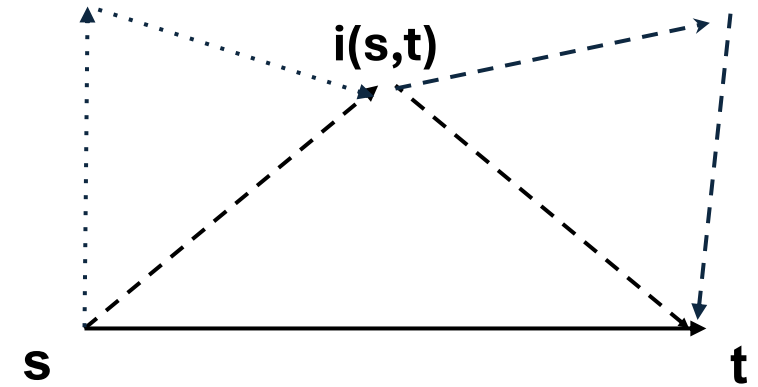
Density

$$\forall x, y (R(x, y) \rightarrow \exists z (R(x, z) \wedge R(z, y)))$$

$$(\text{dens}) \frac{R(s, t)}{R(s, i(s, t)), R(i(s, t), t)}$$



- Similar to KG0111, leads to infinite number of labels



- **Our solution:** Refined system making use of unique label and labelled formulae for KDe tableau derivations

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{c} \text{(De.1)} \frac{R(s, t), s : \Box\phi, t : \Box\psi}{f_{De}(s, t) : \phi} \\ \text{(De.2)} \frac{f_{De}(s, t) : \Box\phi}{f_{De}(s, t) : \phi, t : \phi} \end{array}}$$

Results

- Refined tableau systems for the logics KG0111, KG, KDe
- Refined tableau systems for combinations:

$KBG0111$	$Tab_{B,G0111}^{rf}$	$Tab_{G0111}^{rf}, (B) \frac{R(s, t), t : \Box\phi}{s : \phi}$
$KBDe$	$Tab_{B,De}^{rf}$	$Tab_{De}^{rf}, (B), (BDe) \frac{f_{De}(s, t) : \psi, t : \Box\phi}{f_{De}(s, t) : \phi}$
$KDDe$	$Tab_{D,De}^{rf}$	$Tab_{De}^{rf}, (D) \frac{s : \Box\phi}{s : \neg\Box\sim\phi}$

Results (continued)

- Soundness and completeness results
- The systems and proofs are modular
- Challenge: show pre-models can be extended to concrete models
- Although models obtained are not concrete models, they can be extended to concrete models

Future Work

- Development of refined tableau systems for other logics in the large class of modal logics of confluence
- Termination results
- Implementation

Thank you

Questions?