

Interpolation for Converse Propositional Dynamic Logic

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|| TABLEAUX

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|| History

- Propositional Dynamic Logic (PDL) and Converse PDL were introduced in 1979 by Fisher and Ladner [Fis97]
- Used to reason about program behaviour
- Open problem: Does (C)PDL have Interpolation?
- Several attempts to solve it: [Lei81], [Bor88], [Kow02]
- [Bor25]: Solution! \triangleright
 - Only for PDL
 - Complex proof system
- This work
 - For (C)PDL
 - Simpler proof system
 - Simpler correctness argument

|| Converse Propositional Dynamic Logic (CPDL)

Let $Prop$ be an infinite set of atomic propositions

Act be an infinite set of atomic programs

$\sim: Act \rightarrow Act$ be an involution operator such that $\bar{\bar{a}} = a$ and $\bar{a} \neq a$

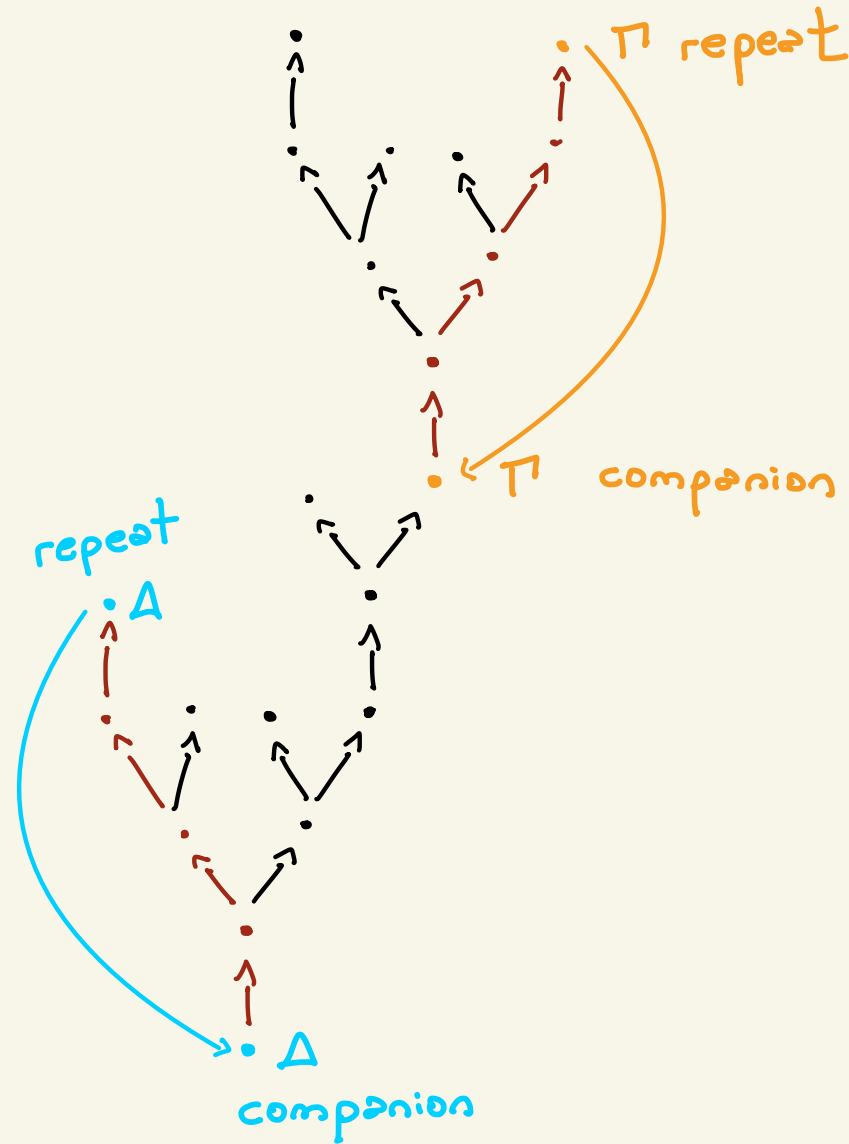
The Sets of Formulas and Programs is defined as

$$\varphi ::= \top \mid \perp \mid p \mid \bar{p} \mid \varphi \wedge \psi \mid \varphi \vee \psi \mid \langle \alpha \rangle \varphi \mid [\alpha] \varphi$$

$$\alpha ::= a \mid \alpha; \alpha \mid \alpha \cup \alpha \mid \alpha^* \mid \varphi?$$

where $p \in Prop$ and $a \in Act$

|| The cyclic tableaux system for CPDL

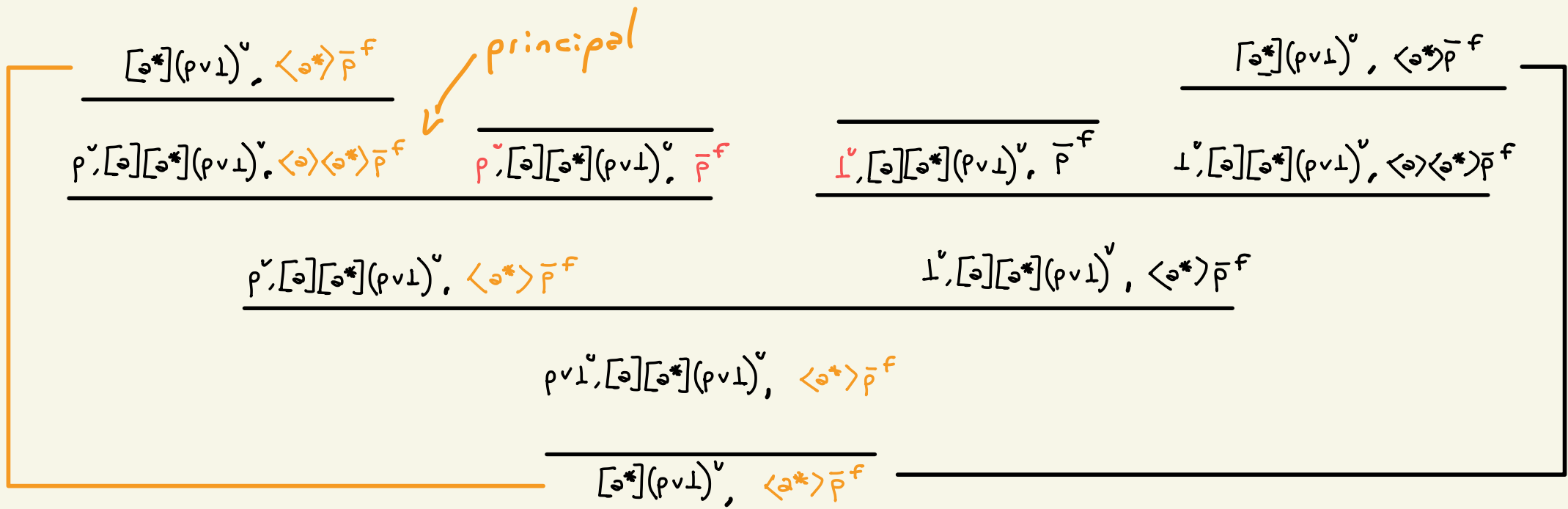


|| The cyclic tableaux system for CPDL

Ax1: $\frac{}{\varphi^{o1}, \bar{\varphi}^{o2}, \Gamma}$	Ax2: $\frac{}{\perp^u, \Gamma}$	\wedge : $\frac{\varphi^u, \psi^u, \Gamma}{\varphi \wedge \psi^u, \Gamma}$	\vee : $\frac{\varphi^u, \Gamma \quad \psi^u, \Gamma}{\varphi \vee \psi^u, \Gamma}$
$\langle ; \rangle$: $\frac{\langle \alpha \rangle \langle \beta \rangle \varphi^o, \Gamma}{\langle \alpha; \beta \rangle \varphi^o, \Gamma}$	$[;]$: $\frac{[\alpha][\beta] \varphi^u, \Gamma}{[\alpha; \beta] \varphi^u, \Gamma}$	$\langle \cup \rangle$: $\frac{\langle \alpha \rangle \varphi^o, \Gamma \quad \langle \beta \rangle \varphi^o, \Gamma}{\langle \alpha \cup \beta \rangle \varphi^o, \Gamma}$	
$\langle * \rangle$: $\frac{\langle \alpha \rangle \langle \alpha^* \rangle \varphi^o, \Gamma \quad \varphi^o, \Gamma}{\langle \alpha^* \rangle \varphi^o, \Gamma}$	$[*]$: $\frac{[\alpha][\alpha^*] \varphi^u, \varphi^u, \Gamma}{[\alpha^*] \varphi^u, \Gamma}$	$[\cup]$: $\frac{[\alpha] \varphi^u, [\beta] \varphi^u, \Gamma}{[\alpha \cup \beta] \varphi^u, \Gamma}$	
$\langle ? \rangle$: $\frac{\psi^u, \varphi^o, \Gamma}{\langle \psi ? \rangle \varphi^o, \Gamma}$	$[?]$: $\frac{\bar{\psi}^u, \Gamma \quad \varphi^u, \Gamma}{[\psi ?] \varphi^u, \Gamma}$	$\langle a \rangle$: $\frac{\varphi^f, \Sigma, \langle \check{a} \rangle \Gamma}{\langle a \rangle \varphi^f, [a] \Sigma, \Gamma}$	
acut: $\frac{\Gamma, \varphi^u \quad \bar{\varphi}^u, \Gamma}{\Gamma}$	weak: $\frac{\Gamma}{\varphi^u, \Gamma}$	f: $\frac{\varphi^f, \Gamma}{\varphi^u, \Gamma}$	u: $\frac{\varphi^u, \Gamma}{\varphi^f, \Gamma}$

Fig. 1. Rules of CPDL_f

|| The cyclic tableaux system for CPDL



Successful repeat:

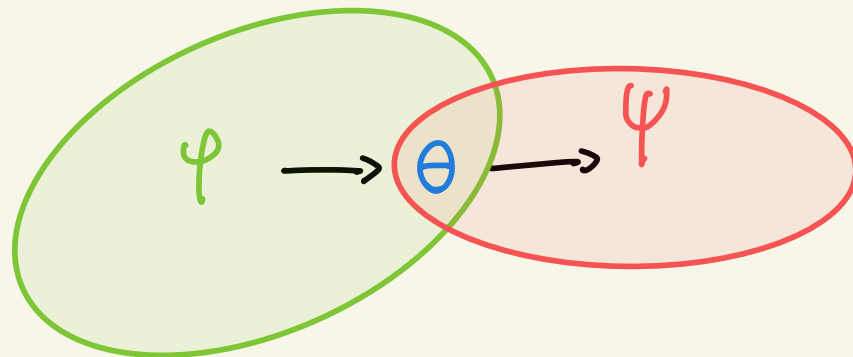
Every sequent in the path companion - repeat is in focus and in at least one node in the path the formula in focus is principal

Theorem: Soundness and Completeness of \vdash

|| Craig Interpolation

We say that a logic \mathcal{L} has Craig Interpolation if for every $\varphi \rightarrow \psi \in \mathcal{L}$ there exists a formula θ such that:

- $\varphi \rightarrow \theta \in \mathcal{L}$ and $\theta \rightarrow \psi \in \mathcal{L}$
- $\text{Voc}(\theta) \subseteq \text{Voc}(\varphi) \cap \text{Voc}(\psi)$



|| CPDL has Craig Interpolation

Theorem (Our Contribution)

For all sequents Γ and Δ such that $\vdash \Gamma, \Delta$
there exists a formula Θ , such that:

- $\vdash \Gamma, \Theta$
- $\vdash \bar{\Theta}, \Delta$
- $\text{Voc}(\Theta) \subseteq \text{Voc}(\Gamma) \cap \text{Voc}(\Delta)$

Corollary CPDL has Craig interpolation

|| Maehara's Method

$\vdash \Gamma, \Delta$

\leadsto

$$\frac{\overline{P} \mid P}{\vdots} \quad \frac{\perp \mid q}{\vdots}$$

$\Gamma \mid \Delta$

|| Maehara's Method

$\vdash \Gamma, \Delta$

\leadsto

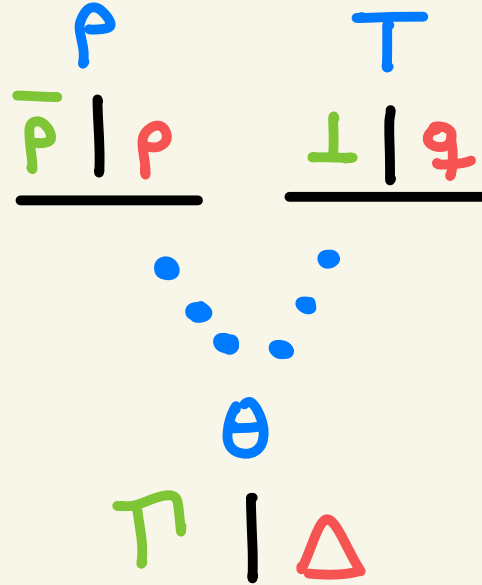
$\begin{array}{c} P \\ \hline \bar{P} \mid P \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} T \\ \hline \perp \mid q \end{array}$
.	.
.	.

$\Gamma \mid \Delta$

|| Maehara's Method

$\vdash \Gamma, \Delta$

\leadsto



$\leadsto \ominus$

|| CPDL has Craig Interpolation

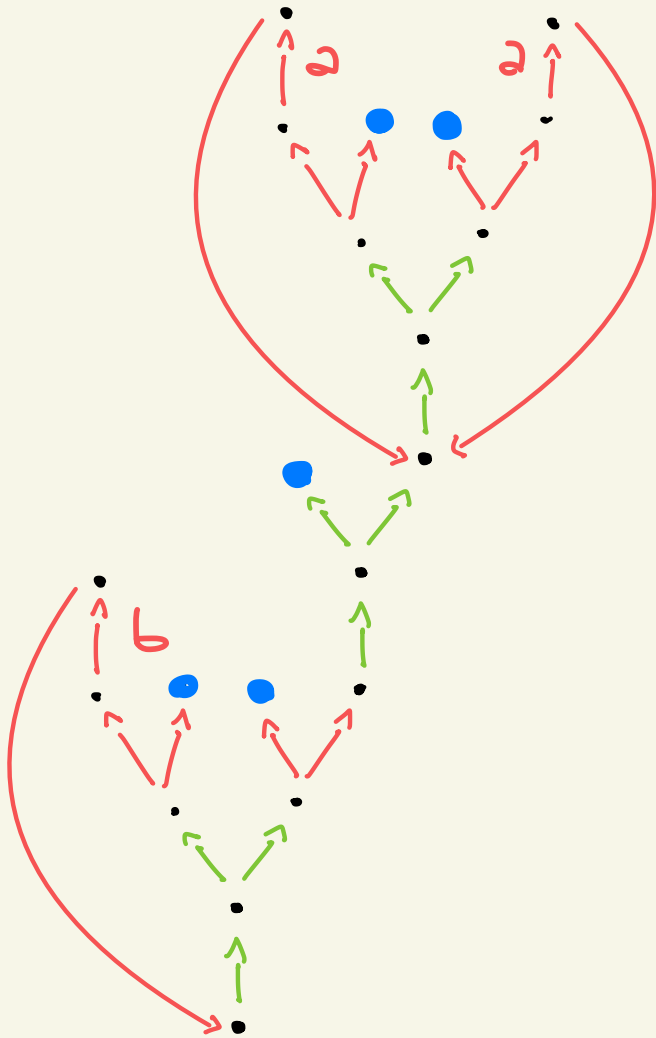
Theorem (Our Contribution)

For all sequents Γ and Δ such that $\vdash \Gamma | \Delta$
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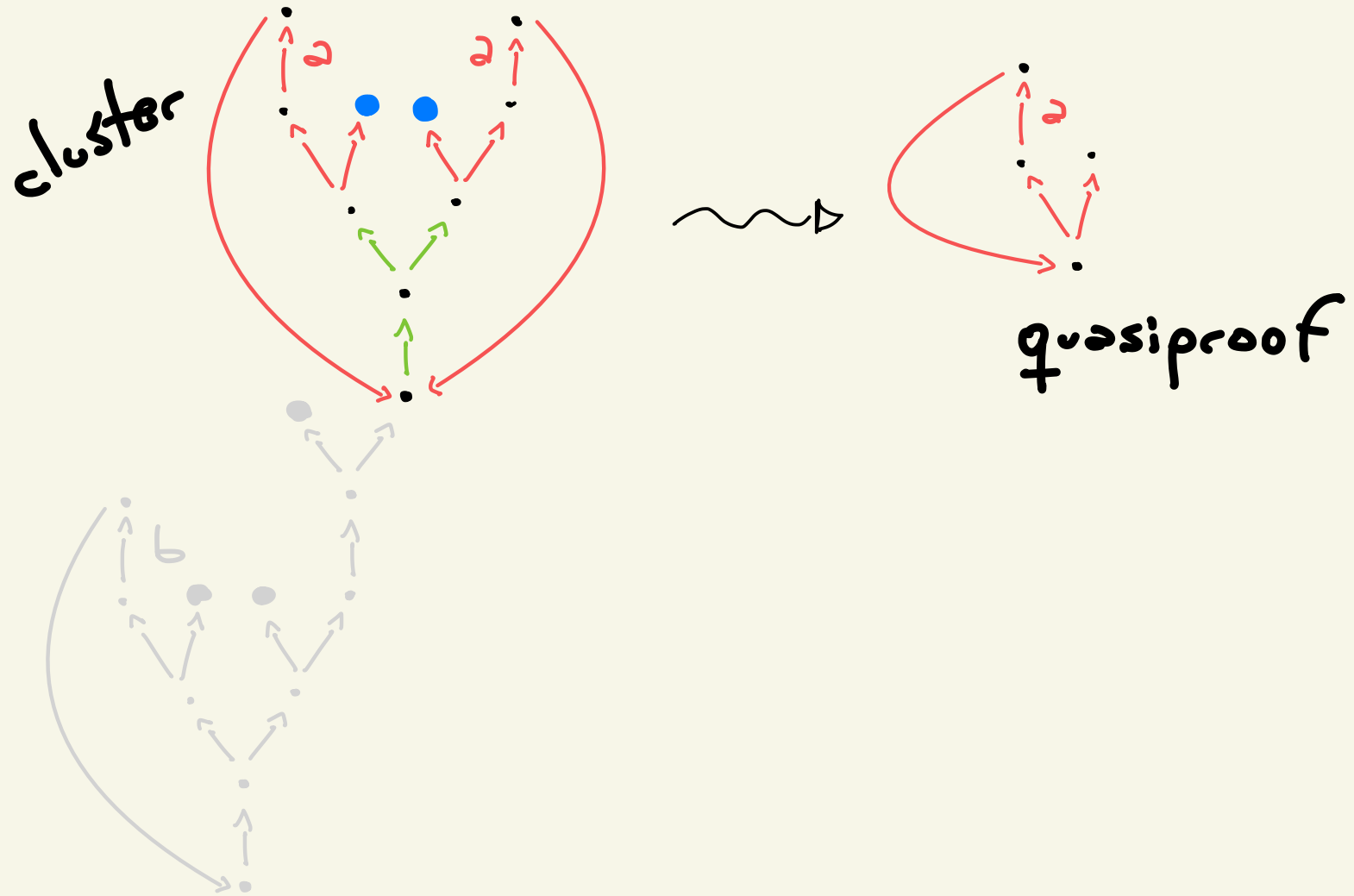
- $\vdash \Gamma | \Theta$
- $\vdash \bar{\Theta} | \Delta$
- $\text{Voc}(\Theta) \subseteq \text{Voc}(\Gamma) \cap \text{Voc}(\Delta)$

Corollary CPDL has Craig interpolation

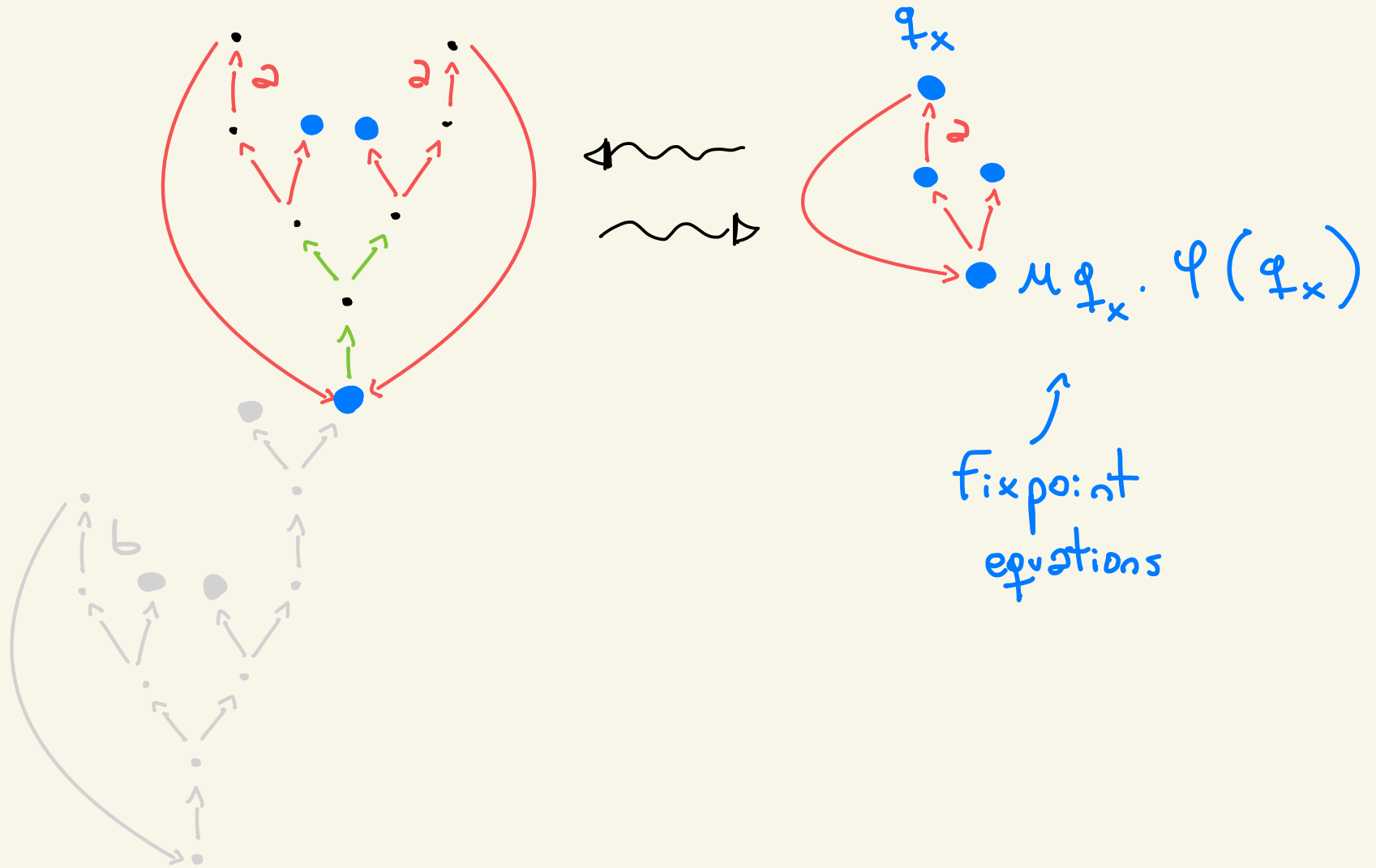
|| Maehara's with Quasiproofs ([Bor25])



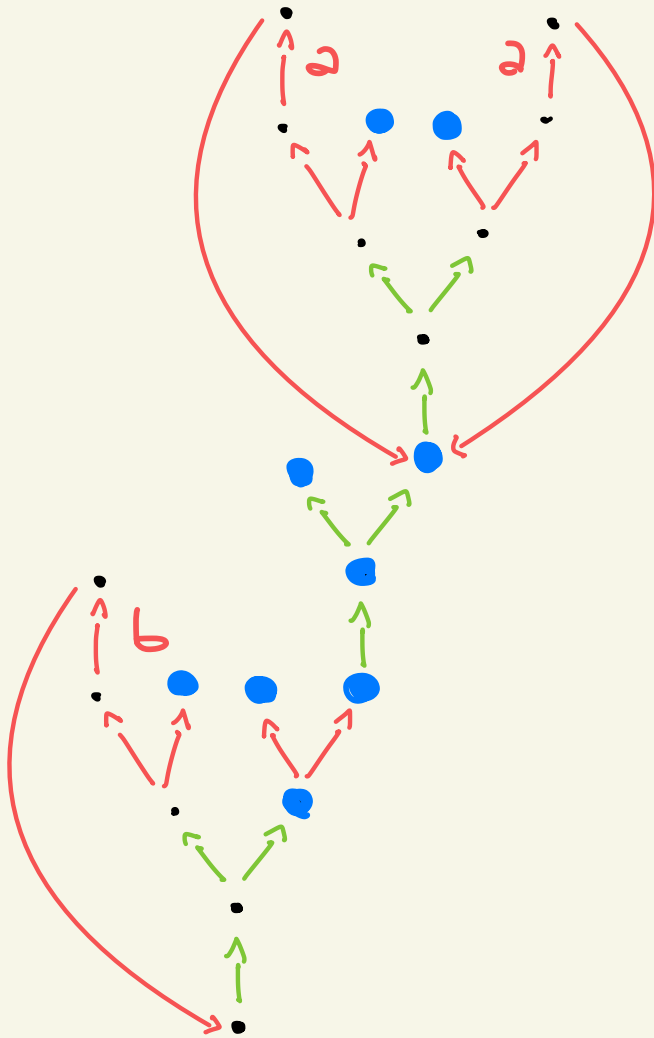
Maehara's with Quasiproofs



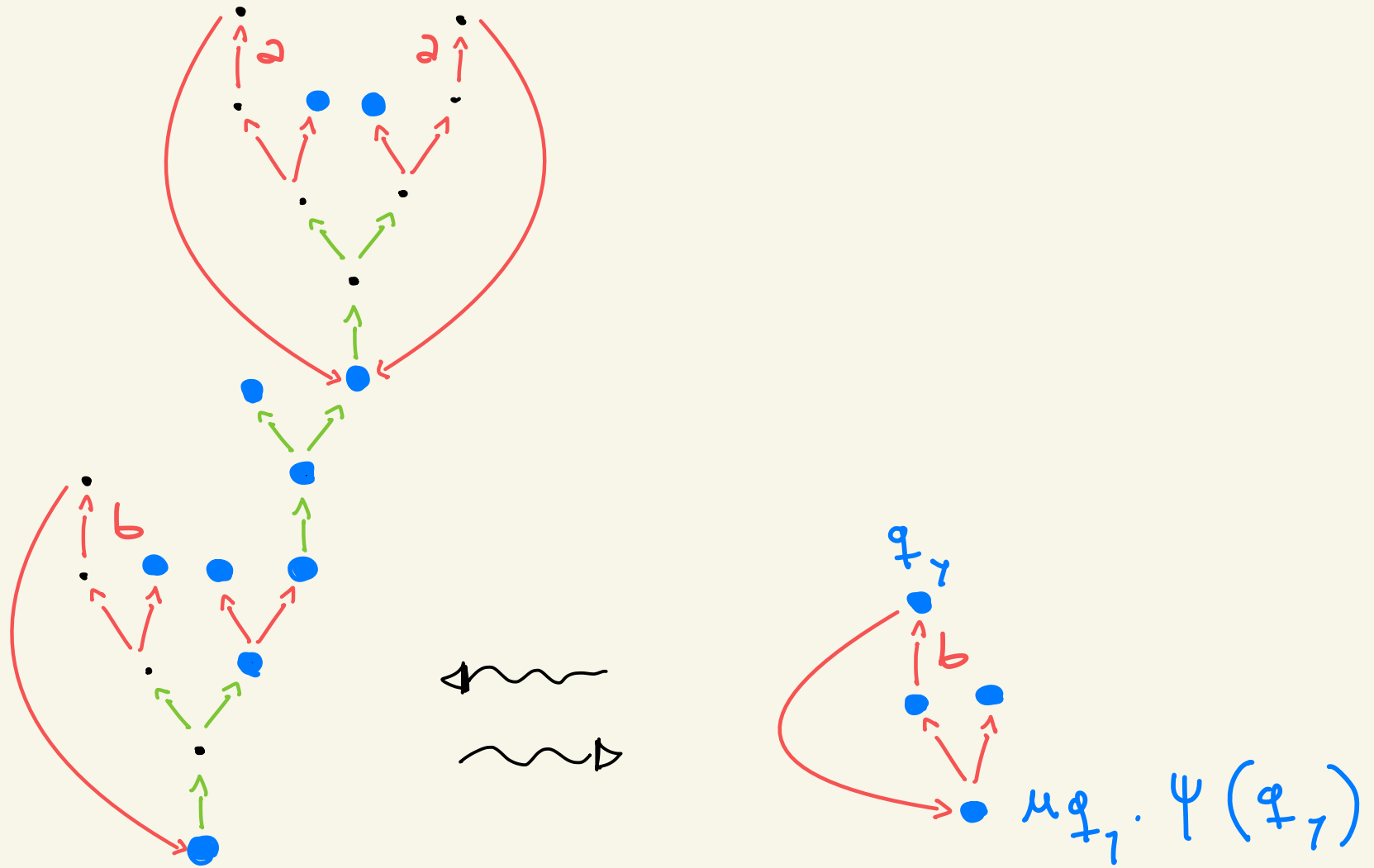
Maehara's with Quasiproofs



Maehara's with Quasiproofs



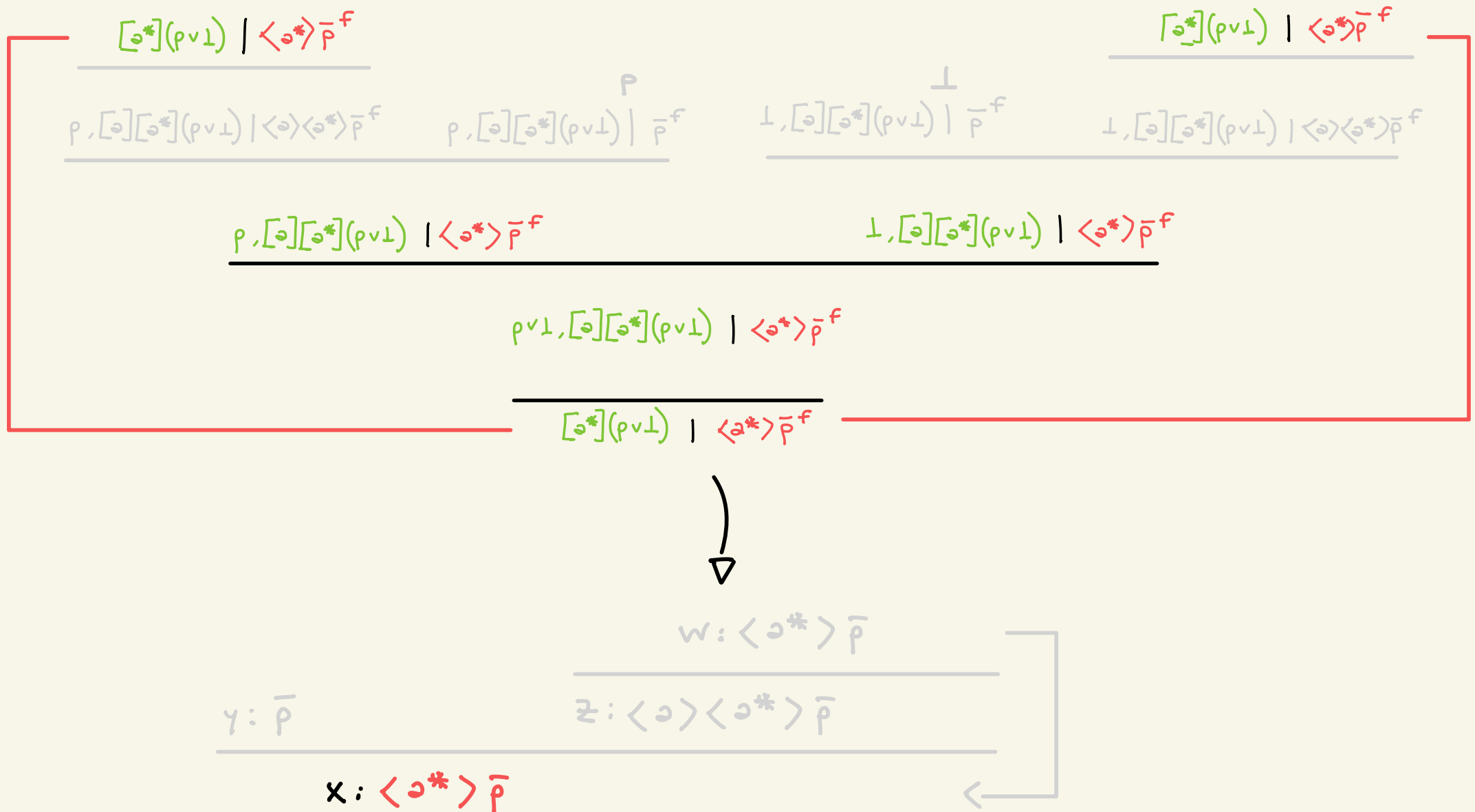
Maehara's with Quasiproofs



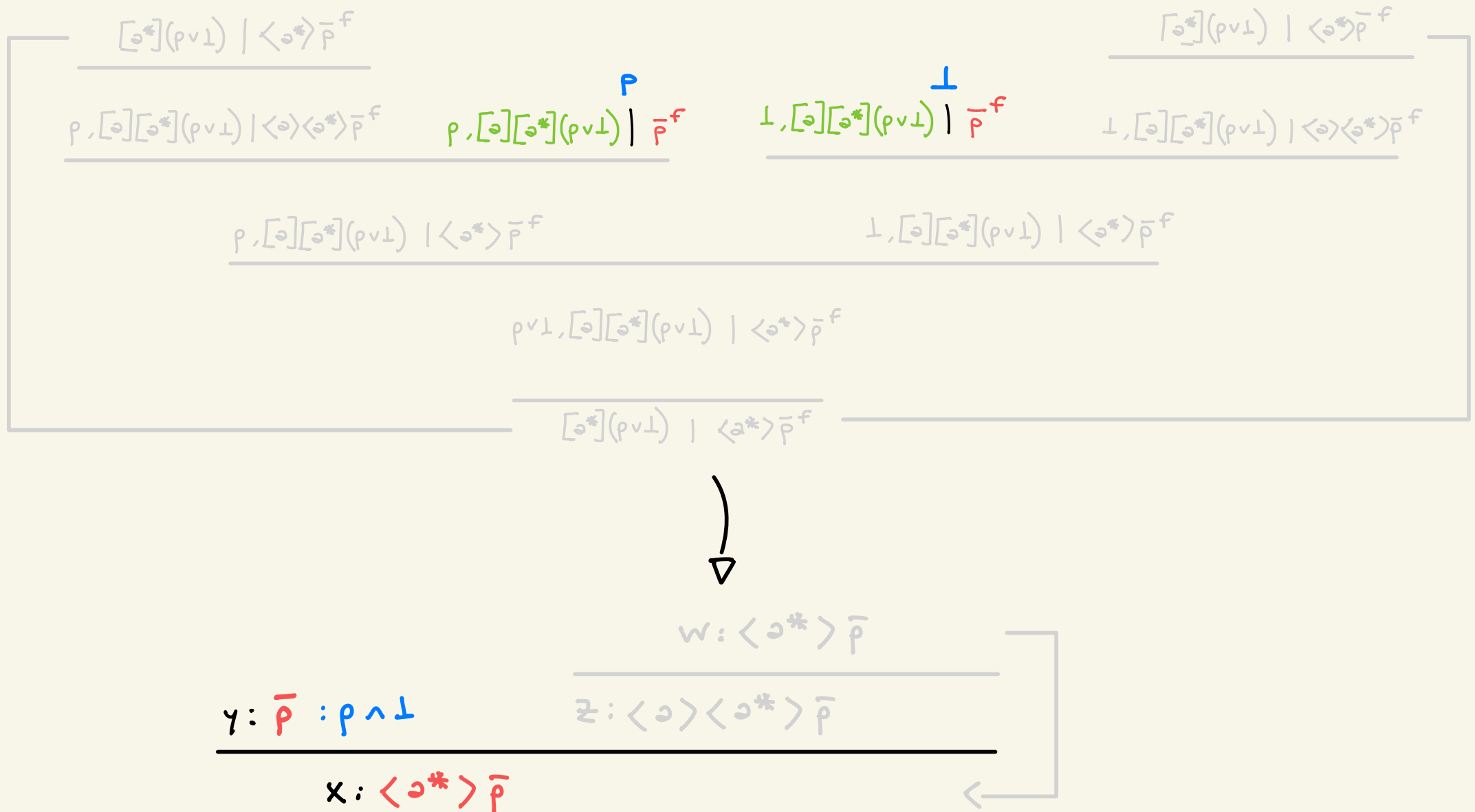
|| An Example

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{[\vartheta^*](p \vee \perp) \mid \langle \vartheta^* \rangle \bar{p}^f}{\frac{p, [\vartheta][\vartheta^*](p \vee \perp) \mid \langle \vartheta \rangle \langle \vartheta^* \rangle \bar{p}^f \quad p, [\vartheta][\vartheta^*](p \vee \perp) \mid \bar{p}^f}{p, [\vartheta][\vartheta^*](p \vee \perp) \mid \langle \vartheta^* \rangle \bar{p}^f} \quad \frac{\frac{\perp, [\vartheta][\vartheta^*](p \vee \perp) \mid \bar{p}^f \quad \perp, [\vartheta][\vartheta^*](p \vee \perp) \mid \langle \vartheta \rangle \langle \vartheta^* \rangle \bar{p}^f}{\perp, [\vartheta][\vartheta^*](p \vee \perp) \mid \langle \vartheta^* \rangle \bar{p}^f}}{\frac{p \vee \perp, [\vartheta][\vartheta^*](p \vee \perp) \mid \langle \vartheta^* \rangle \bar{p}^f}{[\vartheta^*](p \vee \perp) \mid \langle \vartheta^* \rangle \bar{p}^f}}
 \end{array}$$

|| Λ_n Example



|| Λ_n Example

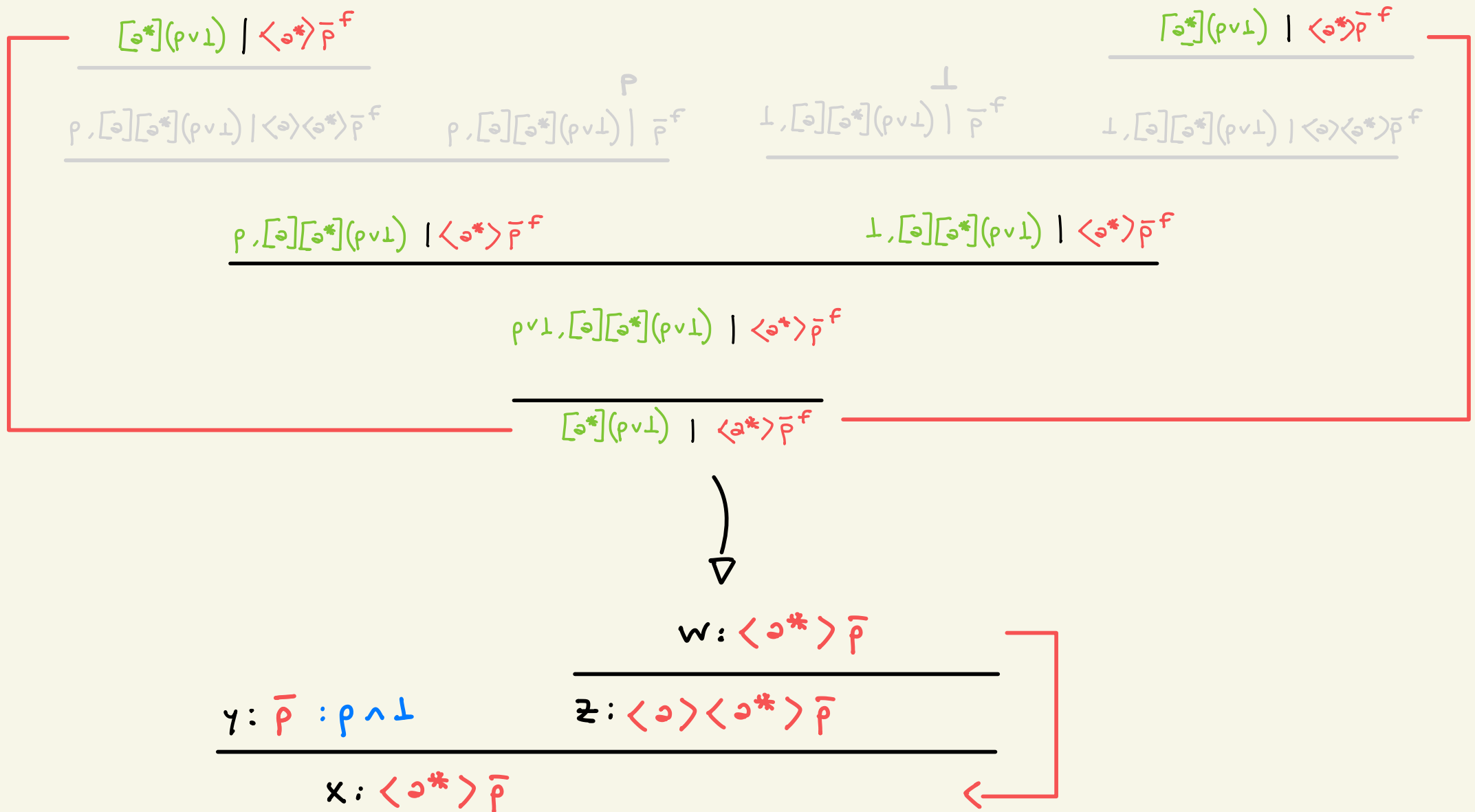


|| Λ_n Example

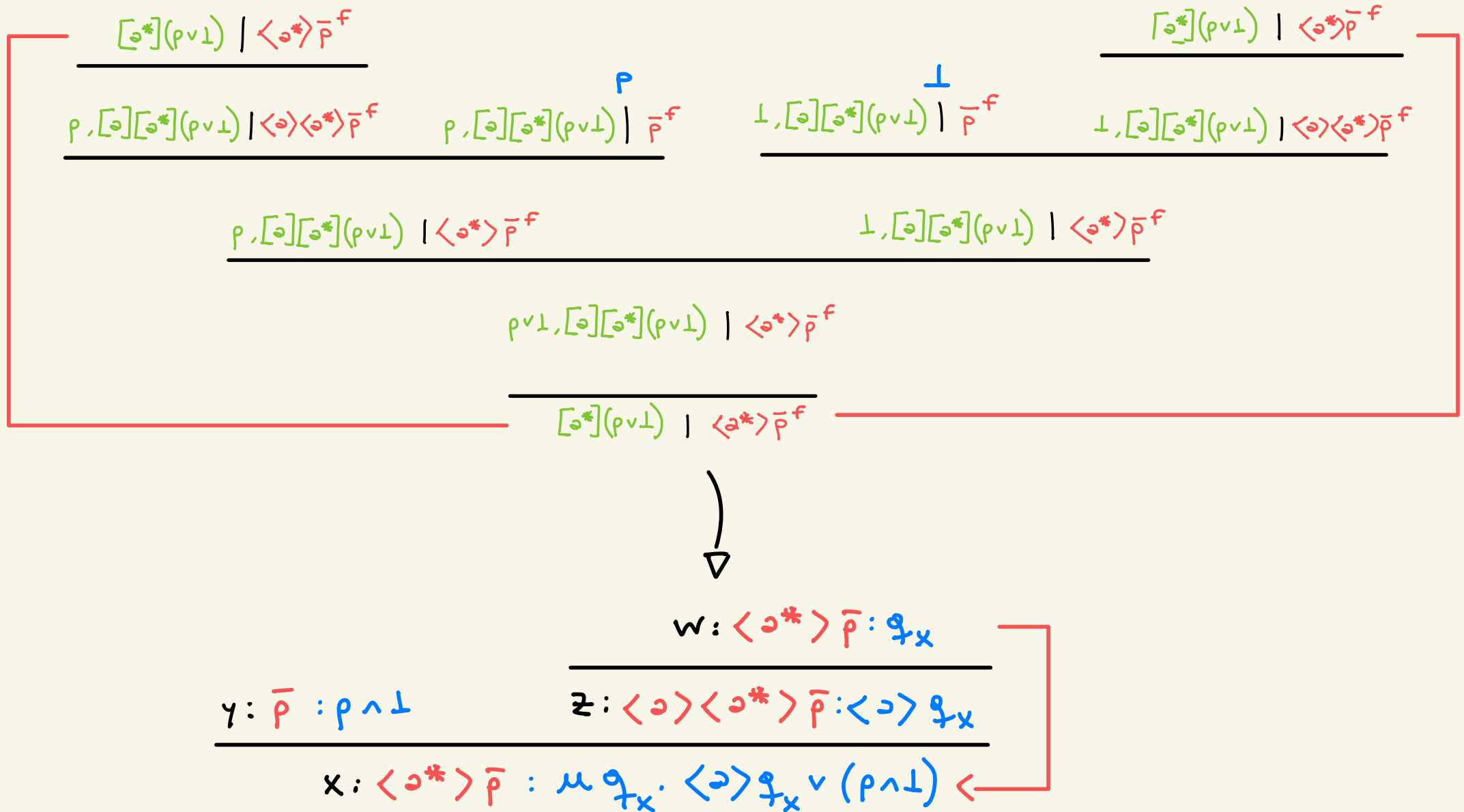
$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\frac{\frac{[\varpi^*](p \vee \perp) \mid \langle \varpi^* \rangle \bar{p}^f}{\frac{p, [\varpi][\varpi^*](p \vee \perp) \mid \langle \varpi \rangle \langle \varpi^* \rangle \bar{p}^f}{p, [\varpi][\varpi^*](p \vee \perp) \mid \bar{p}^f} \quad \frac{[\varpi^*](p \vee \perp) \mid \langle \varpi^* \rangle \bar{p}^f}{\frac{\perp, [\varpi][\varpi^*](p \vee \perp) \mid \bar{p}^f}{\perp, [\varpi][\varpi^*](p \vee \perp) \mid \langle \varpi \rangle \langle \varpi^* \rangle \bar{p}^f}}}{\frac{p, [\varpi][\varpi^*](p \vee \perp) \mid \langle \varpi^* \rangle \bar{p}^f \quad \perp, [\varpi][\varpi^*](p \vee \perp) \mid \langle \varpi^* \rangle \bar{p}^f}{p \vee \perp, [\varpi][\varpi^*](p \vee \perp) \mid \langle \varpi^* \rangle \bar{p}^f}}}{\frac{[\varpi^*](p \vee \perp) \mid \langle \varpi^* \rangle \bar{p}^f}{\downarrow}}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \downarrow \\
 \frac{w : \langle \varpi^* \rangle \bar{p}}{\frac{\gamma : \bar{p} : p \wedge \perp \quad z : \langle \varpi \rangle \langle \varpi^* \rangle \bar{p}}{x : \langle \varpi^* \rangle \bar{p}}}
 \end{array}$$

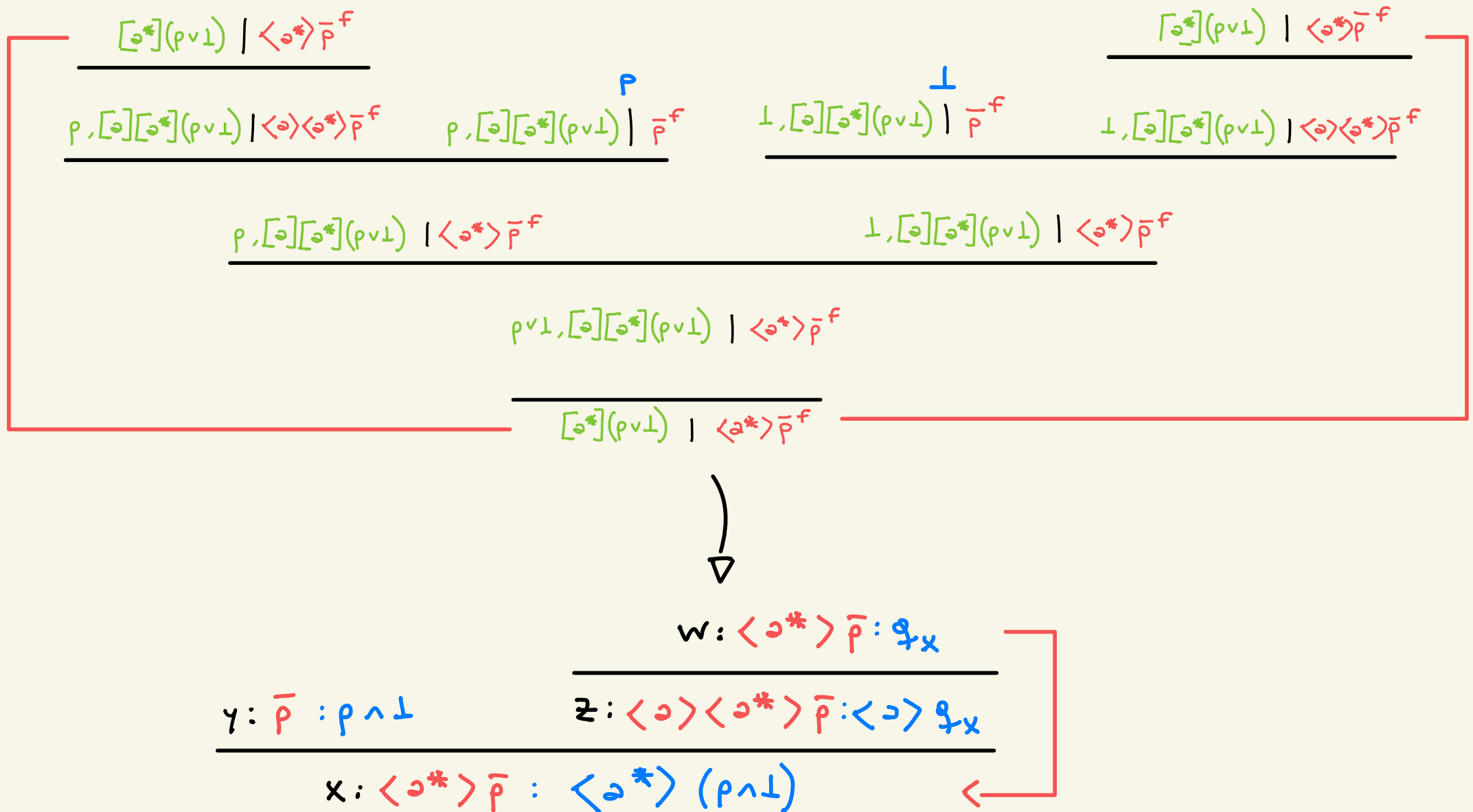
|| Λ_n Example



|| Λ_n Example



|| Λ_n Example



|| Definition of Interpolant

$$L_x = \bigvee_{\gamma \in K < \gamma} \langle \alpha_{x, \gamma} \rangle q_\gamma \vee \psi_x$$

$$\frac{\gamma: \bar{p} : p \wedge \perp \quad \frac{w: \langle \varpi^* \rangle \bar{p} : q_x}{z: \langle \varpi \rangle \langle \varpi^* \rangle \bar{p} : \langle \varpi \rangle q_x}}{x: \langle \varpi^* \rangle \bar{p} : \mu q_x. \langle \varpi \rangle q_x \vee (p \wedge \perp)}$$

|| Definition of Interpolant

$$L_x = \bigvee_{\gamma \in K_{<\gamma}} \langle \alpha_{x,\gamma} \rangle \gamma \quad \vee \quad \psi_x$$

Case	ψ_x	$\alpha_{x,y}$
x is a repeat	\perp	$\top?$
x is an exit	θ_{ψ_x}	$-$
x is a companion	$\langle \alpha_{z,x}^* \rangle \psi_z$	$\alpha_{z,x}^*; \alpha_{z,y}$
x is otherwise of type 1	ψ_z	$\alpha_{z,y}$
x is of type 2	$\langle \theta_{\psi_x} ? \rangle \psi_z$	$\theta_{\psi_x} ?; \alpha_{z,y}$
x is of type 3, not modal	$\bigvee \{ \psi_z \mid x \triangleleft_Q z \}$	$\bigcup \{ \alpha_{z,y} \mid x \triangleleft_Q z, y \in K_{<z} \}$
x is of type 3, modal	$\langle a \rangle \psi_z$	$a; \alpha_{z,y}$

|| Correctness of Interpolant

Fix \mathcal{T}, Δ such that $\vdash \mathcal{T} | \Delta$.

We must show that

Ⓐ $\vdash \mathcal{T} | \Theta$

Ⓑ $\vdash \Delta | \overline{\Theta}$

Ⓒ $Voc(\Theta) \subseteq Voc(\mathcal{T}) \cap Voc(\Delta)$

$$\parallel \vdash \tau \mid \theta$$

Lemma

For all $x \in Q$, for all $\gamma \in K_{< x}$ and all $t \in R_x$ we have

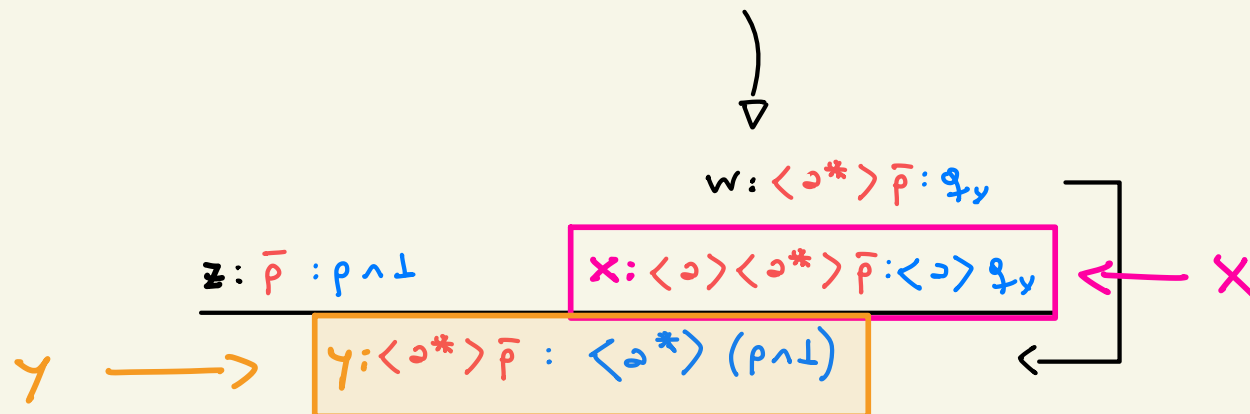
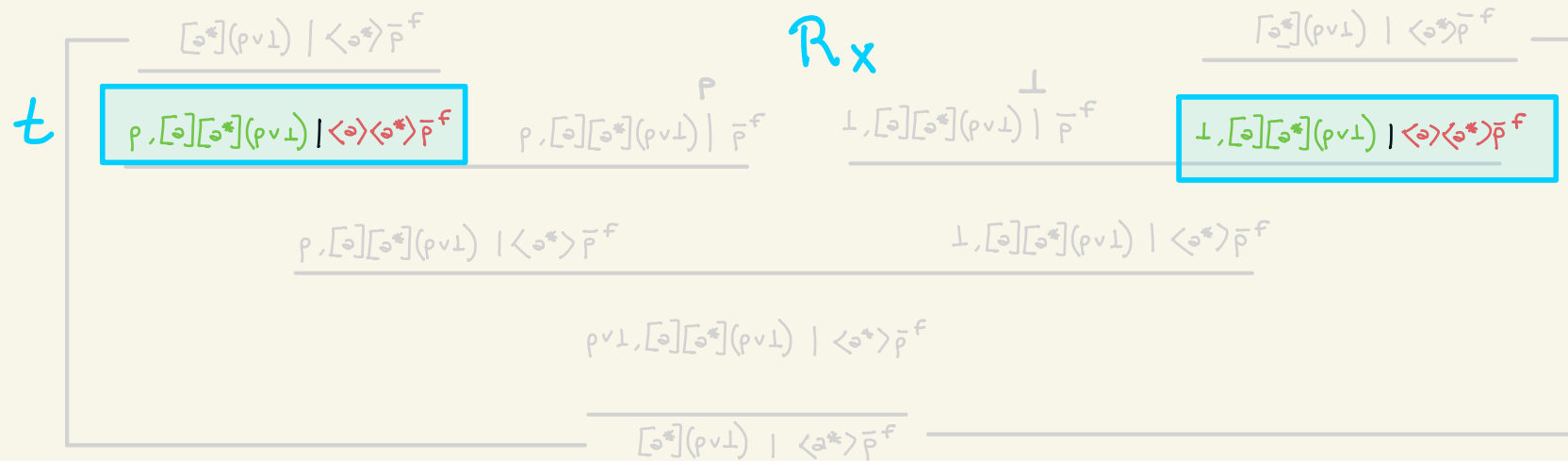
$$(1) \vdash \tau_t \mid \psi_x^u$$

$$(2) A_\gamma \vdash \tau_t \mid \langle \alpha_{x,\gamma} \rangle q_\gamma^f \quad \text{with} \quad A_\gamma = \{ (\tau_s \mid q_\gamma^f) \mid s \in R_\gamma \}$$

Lemma For all $x \in Q$, for all $y \in K_{<x}$ and all $t \in R_x$ we have

$$(1) \vdash \Gamma_t \mid \Psi_x^u$$

$$(2) A_7 \vdash \Gamma_t \mid \langle \alpha_{x,y} \rangle q_7^f \quad \text{with} \quad A_7 = \{ (\Gamma_s \mid q_7^f) \mid s \in R_7 \}$$



Lemma For all $x \in Q$, for all $y \in K_{< x}$ and all $t \in R_x$ we have

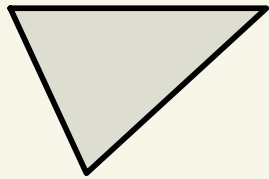
$$(2) A_7 \vdash \Gamma_t \mid \langle \alpha_{x,y} \rangle q_y^f \quad \text{with} \quad A_7 = \{ (\Gamma_s \mid q_y^f) \mid s \in R_7 \}$$

Proof Induction on x . Case: x is a companion.

x must have a successor z . Recall $\alpha_{x,y} = \alpha_{z,x}^* ; \alpha_{z,y}$.

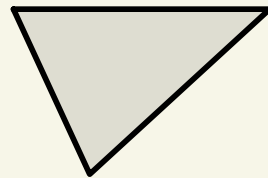
By IH on z we have the following proofs for all $y \in K_{< x}$:

$$[\Gamma_s \mid q_y^f]_{s \in R_7}$$



$$\Gamma_t \mid \langle \alpha_{z,y} \rangle q_y^f$$

$$[\Gamma_s \mid q_x^f]_{s \in R_x}$$



$$\Gamma_t \mid \langle \alpha_{z,x} \rangle q_x^f$$

Lemma For all $x \in Q$, for all $y \in K_{<x}$ and all $t \in R_x$ we have

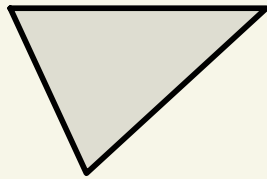
$$(2) A_7 \vdash \Gamma_t \mid \langle \alpha_{x,y} \rangle \varphi_7^f \quad \text{with} \quad A_7 = \{ (\Gamma_s \mid \varphi_7^f) \mid s \in R_7 \}$$

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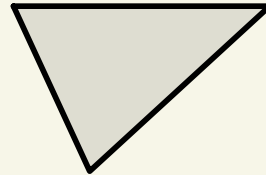
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$$[\Gamma_s \mid \varphi_7^f]_{s \in R_7}$$



$$\Gamma_t \mid \langle \alpha_{z,y} \rangle \varphi_7^f$$

$$[\Gamma_s \mid \langle \alpha_{z,x}^* \rangle \langle \alpha_{z,y} \rangle \varphi_7^f]_{s \in R_x}$$



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$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 [\Gamma_s \mid \varphi_7^f]_{s \in R_7} & & [\Gamma_s \mid \langle \alpha_{z,x}^* \rangle \langle \alpha_{z,y} \rangle \varphi_7^f]_{s \in R_x} \\
 \triangle & & \triangle \\
 \Gamma_t \mid \langle \alpha_{z,y} \rangle \varphi_7^f & & \Gamma_t \mid \langle \alpha_{z,x} \rangle \langle \alpha_{z,x}^* \rangle \langle \alpha_{z,y} \rangle \varphi_7^f \\
 \hline
 \Gamma_t \mid \langle \alpha_{z,x}^* \rangle \langle \alpha_{z,y} \rangle \varphi_7^f
 \end{array}$$

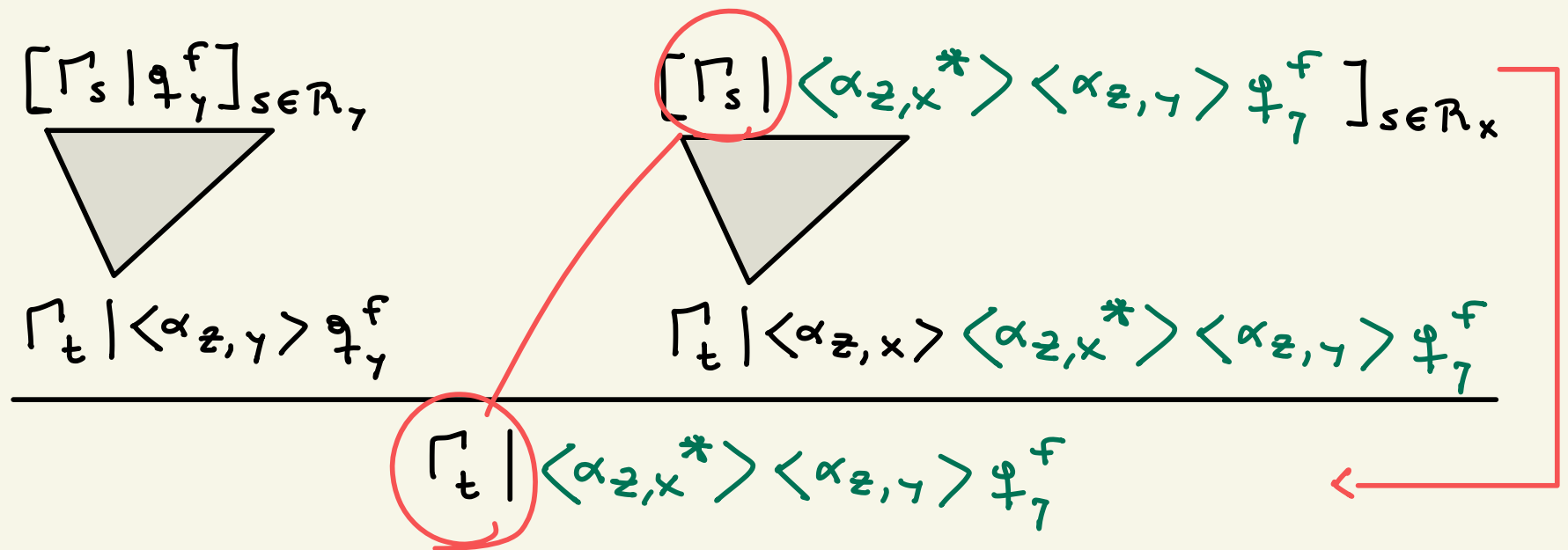
Lemma For all $x \in Q$, for all $y \in K_{<x}$ and all $t \in R_x$ we have

$$(2) A_7 \vdash \Gamma_t \mid \langle \alpha_{x,y} \rangle \varphi_7^f \quad \text{with} \quad A_7 = \{ (\Gamma_s \mid \varphi_7^f) \mid s \in R_7 \}$$

Proof Induction on x . Case: x is a companion.

x must have a successor z . Recall $\alpha_{x,y} = \alpha_{z,x}^* \mid \alpha_{z,y}$.

By IH on z we have the following proofs for all $y \in K_{<x}$:



$$\parallel \vdash \bar{\theta} \mid \Delta$$

Lemma For all $x \in Q$ there is a proof $\beta_x \vdash^c \bar{\Gamma}_x^v \mid \Delta_x$

with $\beta_x = \{ (\bar{\Gamma}_\gamma^v \mid \Delta_\gamma) \mid \gamma \in K_{< x} \}$

Lemma For all $x \in Q$ there is a proof $\beta_x \vdash^c \overline{L}_x^v \mid \Delta_x$

with $\beta_x = \{ (\overline{q}_\gamma^v \mid \Delta_\gamma) \mid \gamma \in K_{< x} \}$

Proof Induction on x . Case x is companion. Let z be the child of x .

Then by IH:

$$\begin{array}{c} \beta_x \cup \{ \overline{q}_x^v \mid \Delta_x \} \\ \vdots \\ \overline{L}_z \mid \Delta_z \end{array} \quad \pi_z$$

Lemma For all $x \in Q$ there is a proof $\beta_x \vdash^c \overline{L_x}^v \mid \Delta_x$

with $\beta_x = \{ (\overline{q}_\gamma \mid \Delta_\gamma) \mid \gamma \in K_{<x} \}$

Proof Induction on x . Case x is companion. Let z be the child of x .

Then by IH: π_z $\overline{L_z} \mid \Delta_z$. Then:

$$\beta_x \cup \{ \overline{L_x}^v \mid \Delta_x \}$$

$$\vdash \pi_z [L_x]$$

$$L_z [L_x / q_x] \equiv L_x$$

$$\vdash \rho$$

$$\overline{L_z [L_x / q_x]}^v \mid \Delta_z$$

$$\overline{L_z [L_x / q_x]}^v, \overline{L_x} \mid \Delta_z$$

cut^2

$$\overline{L_x}^v \mid \Delta_z$$

Lemma For all $x \in Q$ there is a proof $\beta_x \vdash^c \overline{L}_x^v \mid \Delta_x$

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Then by IH: π_z $\overline{L}_z \mid \Delta_z$. Then:

$$\beta_x \cup \{ \overline{L}_x^v \mid \Delta_x \}$$

$$\vdash \pi_z [L_x]$$

$$\overline{L}_z [L_x / q_x]^v \mid \Delta_x$$

$$\overline{L}_z [L_x / q_x]^v, \overline{L}_x \mid \Delta_x \text{ cut}^2$$

$$\overline{L}_x^v \mid \Delta_x$$

$$L_z [L_x / q_x] \equiv L_x$$

$$\vdash \rho$$

|| Contributions

- Sound and Complete tableau system with analytic cut for (c)PDL
- Simpler tableau system for (C)PDL than [Bor25]
 - Simpler handling of unguarded formulas
 - Based on the system for the two-way modal μ -calculus [KV25]
- A proof of Interpolation for CPDL
- A simpler proof of Interpolation for PDL
 - An amalgamation of the ideas from [KV25] and [Bor25]

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