
Categorical Proof Theory of Modal Logics

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A Wee Bit of Motivation

Idea. Systems are *spaces* together with *dynamics*, aka *T-coalgebras*

$$(C, \gamma : C \rightarrow TC)$$

where \mathbb{C} is a category of *spaces* and $T : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ determines dynamics.

Example.

- $\mathbb{C} = \text{Meas}$ (measurable spaces), $T =$ probability distributions
- $\mathbb{C} = \text{Fuzz}$ (fuzzy sets), $T =$ ‘fuzzy powerset’
- $\mathbb{C} = \text{PPos}$ (posets with p -morphisms), $T =$ ‘powerset with E/M’
- $\mathbb{C} = \text{Set}$, $T =$ ‘subsets with labels’

Goal. *language* and *proofs* over *T-coalgebras*

Logics for coalebras: beg, steal or borrow?

General Idea.

- assume that \mathbb{C} comes with a notion of logic
- extend the logic over \mathbb{C} to $\text{Coalg}(T)$

Standard Example. Propositional logic over $\mathbb{C} = \text{Set}$

$$\text{Set}^{\text{op}} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\text{Uf}} \\ \xrightarrow{2} \end{array} \text{BA}$$

where BA is the category of boolean algebras.

Logics via Lifting (where $T : \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}$)

$$\text{Coalg}(T)^{\text{op}} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\quad} \\ \xrightarrow{\quad} \end{array} \text{Alg}(L)$$

for $L : \text{BA} \rightarrow \text{BA}$

Logics via Lifting

Languages for T -coalgebras: (L, δ) where $L : \text{BA} \rightarrow \text{BA}$ and $\delta : L2 \rightarrow 2T$

Interpretation via **algebraisation**

$$\frac{\gamma : C \rightarrow TC}{2(\gamma) \circ \delta_C : L2C \rightarrow 2TC \rightarrow 2C}$$

turning a T -coalgebra into an L -algebra.

Interpretation via **initiality**

$$\begin{array}{ccc} LF & \longrightarrow & L2C \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \delta_C \\ & & 2TC \\ & & \downarrow 2(\gamma) = \gamma^{-1} \\ F & \longrightarrow & 2C \end{array}$$

where F is the (carrier of) the initial L -algebra \approx formulas.

General Gist

Example.

$$\text{Set}^{\text{op}} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\text{Uf}} \\ \xrightarrow{2} \end{array} \text{BA}$$

- BA = formulas modulo (provable) equations
- L = dynamics modulo (provable) equations

Logics via Representation: Assume that $\text{Alg}(L) \cong \text{Alg}(\Sigma, E)$

- equational logic sound, complete if δ injective, expressive if δ surjective

when interpreted over $\text{Coalg}(T)$. (Kurz, Kupke, Jacobs, Sokolova)

Remark. Equational Logic ‘hard-coded’ into categorical setup

- makes it hard to show decidability, and not the only way of doing proofs!

Categorical Setup

Dual Adjunction mediates between 'spaces' and 'logics'

$$\mathbb{C}^{\text{op}} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{S} \\ \xrightarrow{P} \end{array} \mathbb{A}$$

where \mathbb{C} : category of 'spaces' and \mathbb{A} : category of algebras and $S \dashv P$.

- think of \mathbb{A} as coming with a natural notion of 'logic'.
- will assume that $\mathbb{A} \subseteq \text{Alg}(\Sigma)$ later

'Logical' Adjunctions

Examples.

$$\text{Set}^{\text{op}} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\text{Uf}} \\ \xrightarrow{2} \end{array} \text{BA}$$

with 2 : contravariant powerset and Uf : ultrafilters

$$\text{PPos}^{\text{op}} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\text{Up}} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{Pf}} \end{array} \text{HA}$$

with Pf : prime filters and Up : upsets

$$\text{Meas}^{\text{op}} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\Sigma} \\ \xrightarrow{F} \end{array} \text{MSL}$$

with F : filters and Σ : σ -algebras

Different Styles of Proof

Equational Logic over meet-semilattices:

$$a \wedge b = b \wedge a \quad a \wedge (b \wedge c) = (a \wedge b) \wedge c$$

Sequent Calculi over Heyting algebras:

$$\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow A}{\Gamma \Rightarrow A \vee B} \quad \frac{\Gamma, A \Rightarrow C \quad \Gamma, B \Rightarrow C}{\Gamma, A \vee B \Rightarrow C}$$

Calculus of Structures over Boolean algebras:

$$\frac{S\{\top\}}{S\{p \vee \bar{p}\}} \quad \frac{S\{([R \vee U] \wedge T)\}}{S\{[(R \wedge T) \vee U]\}}$$

Mathematical Philosophy on Proofs in General

Proofs operate *inductively* on *structures* over *formulas*

- Equational Logic: pairs of formulas $A = B$
- Sequent Calculus: pairs of finite (multi) sets of formulas $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$
- Deep Inference: structures generated by $[\dots]$ and (\dots)

Slogan: *Syntax* and *Proof* live over *Set*.

Algebraic Setup. Σ algebraic signature that induces

$$\text{Set} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{F_\Sigma} \\ \xleftarrow{U_\Sigma} \end{array} \text{Alg}(\Sigma)$$

where we write $H = U_\Sigma \circ F_\Sigma$ for Σ -formulas.

Proof Systems

Proof Systems over a signature Σ are triples $\text{Pf} = (\text{St}, \eta, M)$ where

- $\text{St} : \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ (defining the *structures*)
- $\rho : H^2 \rightarrow \text{St} \circ H$ (giving a *representation* of $A \leq B$)
- $M : \mathcal{P} \circ \text{St} \circ H \rightarrow \mathcal{P} \circ \text{St} \circ H$ monotone (defining *provability*)

Provable Judgements. Let $A, B \in H(V)$

$$\text{Pf} \vdash A \leq B \iff \rho(A, B) \in \mu M_V$$

where μM_V is the least fixpoint of $M_V : \mathcal{P} \circ \text{St} \circ H(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{P} \circ \text{St} \circ H(V)$.

Examples

Equational Logic.

- structures are $\text{St}X = X \times X$: pairs of formulas
- provability given by equational laws and axioms

Sequent Calculus.

- structures are $\text{St}X = \mathcal{P}_f(X) \times \mathcal{P}_f(X)$: finite sets of formulas
- provability given by sequent rules

Deep Inference.

- structures are inductive types (generated by (\dots) and $[\dots]$)
- provability by applying rules deeply

Interpretation

Blanket Assumption. we have an inclusion functor

$$I : \mathbb{A} \hookrightarrow \text{Alg}(\Sigma)$$

so that \mathbb{A} is a category of algebras, and Σ contains \wedge, \top .

Interpretation. Given $\Omega \in \mathbb{A}$ and $\pi : V \rightarrow U_\Sigma \Omega$

$\llbracket A \rrbracket_{(\Omega, \pi)} \in U_\Sigma \Omega$ given by adjoint transpose

$$\frac{\pi : V \rightarrow U_\Sigma \Omega}{\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_{(\Omega, \pi)} : F_\Sigma(V) \rightarrow \Omega}$$

induced by $F_\Sigma \dashv U_\Sigma$.

(Inductive Extension of π to formulas $A \in H(V) = U_\Sigma \circ F_\Sigma(V)$)

In relation to proof systems

Derived Notions. Let $\Omega \in \mathbb{A}$ and $A, B \in H(V)$.

- $\Omega \models A \leq B \iff \forall \pi : V \rightarrow U_\Sigma \Omega ([A]_\pi \wedge [B]_\pi = [A]_\pi)$
- $\mathbb{A} \models A \leq B \iff \forall \Omega \in \mathbb{A} (\Omega \models A \leq B)$

Semantics vs Proofs. Let $\text{Pf} = (\text{St}, \rho, M)$ be a proof system over Σ

Soundness of Pf over \mathbb{A}

$$\text{Pf} \vdash A \leq B \text{ only if } \mathbb{A} \models A \leq B$$

Completeness of Pf over \mathbb{A}

$$\mathbb{A} \models A \leq B \text{ only if } \text{Pf} \vdash A \leq B$$

In the Examples. Soundness and completeness is well-known – we piggy-back.

Enter Coalgebra ...

Semantically. Add dynamics to the original picture

$$T \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array} \mathbb{C}^{\text{op}} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{S} \\ \xrightarrow{P} \end{array} \mathbb{A}$$

where $S \dashv P$ as before.

Coagebras for $T : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & \xrightarrow{f} & D \\ \gamma \downarrow & & \downarrow \delta \\ TC & \xrightarrow{Tf} & D \end{array}$$

giving rise to the category $\text{Coalg}(T)$.

Intuition. $(C, \gamma : C \rightarrow TC)$ adds 'dynamics' γ on top of a 'space' C .

Examples.

On $\mathbb{C} = \text{Set}$.

$$TX = \mathcal{P}(A \times X)$$

- $(C, \gamma : C \rightarrow TC)$ are labelled transition systems

On $\mathbb{C} = \text{Meas}$.

$$TX = \mathcal{M}X = \{ \text{probability measures on } X \}$$

- $(C, \gamma : C \rightarrow \mathcal{M}C)$ are *Markov Processes*

On $\mathbb{C} = \text{PPos}$.

$$T(X, \leq) = \mathcal{K}(X, \leq) = (\mathcal{P}(X), \leq^{EM})$$

- $(C, \gamma : C \rightarrow \mathcal{K}C)$ are frames for intuitionistic modal logic

Lifting of Syntax and Proofs

Goal. Lift the logic over \mathbb{A} to T -coalgebras.

Presentation Approach (Alexander Kurz et.al.) Find ‘dual’ $L : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$

$$T \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ \text{C}^{\text{op}} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{S} \\ \xrightarrow{P} \end{array} \mathbb{A} \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ L \end{array}$$

Syntax given by $L : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$, **Semantics** given by $\delta : LP \rightarrow PT$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} LF & \xrightarrow{\quad} & LPC \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \delta_C \\ F & \xrightarrow{\quad} & PTC \\ & & \downarrow 2(\gamma) = \gamma^{-1} \\ & & PC \end{array}$$

where $(C, \gamma) \in \text{Coalg}(T)$ and F is the initial algebra of formulas.

Equational Proofs

Assumptions. $\mathbb{A} = \text{Alg}(\Sigma, E)$ and $\text{Alg}(L) \cong \text{Alg}(\Sigma_L, E_L)$ where

- $\Sigma_L = \Sigma +$ modal operators
- $E = E +$ modal identities

Example. $\text{BA} \cong \text{Alg}(\Sigma, E)$ and we take

$$L : \text{BA} \rightarrow \text{BA}$$

$$\Omega \mapsto F_{(\Sigma, E)}\{\Box a \mid a \in \Omega\} / \sim$$

where \sim generated by $\Box \top = \top$, $\Box(a \wedge b) = \Box a \wedge \Box b$.

If $TX = \mathcal{P}(X) : \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}$, then

$$\delta_X(\Box a) = \{b \subseteq X \mid b \subseteq a\}$$

defines the semantics of modal logic K .

Proof-Theoretic Approach

Observation. If $L : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$, then

- no *a priori* notion of ‘free syntax’ and semantics
- equational reasoning ‘built into’ categorical / algebraic structure

Syntax in the Front Seat (assuming that Pf sound & complete over \mathbb{A})

$$T \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{C}^{\text{op}} \\ \curvearrowright \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{S} \\ \xrightarrow{P} \end{array} \mathbb{A} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{Q} \\ \xrightarrow{I} \end{array} \text{Alg}(\Sigma) \right) \mathbb{A} \xrightarrow{L}$$

together with an adjoint situation

$$\text{Alg}(L) \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{F_L} \\ \xrightarrow{U_L} \end{array} \text{Alg}(\Sigma) \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{F_\Sigma} \\ \xrightarrow{U_\Sigma} \end{array} \text{Set}$$

where $\text{Alg}(L) \cong \text{Alg}(\Sigma + \Sigma_L)$: syntax *freely generated*.

Languages for Coalgebras

Language given by $L : \text{Alg}(\Sigma) \rightarrow \text{Alg}(\Sigma)$ as before

Interpretation given by

$$\delta : L \circ I \circ P \rightarrow I \circ P \circ T$$

where $I : \mathbb{A} \hookrightarrow \text{Alg}(\Sigma)$ is the inclusion functor.

Semantics over $(C, \gamma : C \rightarrow TC) \in \text{Coalg}(T)$ relative to $\pi : V \rightarrow U_\Sigma PC$:

$$\text{Algebraisation } \Omega : LIPC \xrightarrow{\delta_C} IPTC \xrightarrow{IP\gamma} IPC \in \text{Alg}(L)$$

$\llbracket A \rrbracket_{(C, \pi)} \in U_\Sigma PC$ via adjoint transpose

$$\frac{\pi : V \rightarrow U_\Sigma PC = U_\Sigma U_L \Omega}{\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_{(C, \pi)} : F_L F_\Sigma V \rightarrow \Omega}$$

induced by $F_L \circ F_\Sigma \dashv U_\Sigma \circ U_L$ (standard inductive extension)

Extensions of Proof Systems

Conservative Extensions of $\text{Pf}_\Sigma = (\text{St}, \rho, M_\Sigma)$ are naturality squares

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{P} \circ \text{St} \circ H_\Sigma & \xrightarrow{M_\Sigma} & \mathcal{P} \circ \text{St} \circ H_\Sigma \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{P} \circ \text{St} \circ H_L & \xrightarrow{M_\Sigma} & \mathcal{P} \circ \text{St} \circ H_L \end{array}$$

where H_Σ and H_L are the Σ and L -formulas, respectively.

Call $\text{Pf}_L = (\text{St}, \rho, M_L)$ a *conservative extension* of Pf_Σ if diagram commutes.

Notes.

- same notion of structures (sequents, equations) in both proof systems
- M_L incorporates the reasoning over base category
- intuitively: M_L arises from M_Σ by adding equations / rules.

Soundness and Completeness

Recall. Algebraic Characterisation of soundness and completeness

$$T \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{C}^{\text{op}} & \xleftarrow{S} & \mathbb{A} \\ & \xrightarrow{P} & \\ \mathbb{A} & \xleftarrow{Q} & \text{Alg}(\Sigma) \end{array} \right) \downarrow L$$

where soundness is automatic, and completeness if $\delta : LP \rightarrow PT$ injective.

Assumption. Pf_L conservative extension of Pf_Σ and

$$\text{Alg}(L) \supseteq \text{Alg}(\text{Pf}_L) \cong \text{Alg}(L^*) \quad \text{for } L^* : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$$

where $\text{Alg}(\text{Pf}_L)$ is the (full) subcategory of L -algebras validating all provable judgements.

Intuition. Proof rules only act on one-step level, e.g. $\frac{A \rightarrow B}{\Box A \rightarrow \Box B}$.

Soundness and Completeness

Assume that

$$\text{Alg}(L) \supseteq \text{Alg}(\text{Pf}_L) \cong \text{Alg}(L^*) \quad \text{for } L^* : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$$

Soundness of Pf_L over $\text{Coalg}(T)$ if δ factors

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} LIP & \longrightarrow & IL^*P & \xrightarrow{I\delta^*} & IPT \\ & & \searrow & \nearrow & \\ & & & \delta & \end{array}$$

for some $\delta^* : L^*P \rightarrow PT$.

Completeness of Pf_L over $\text{Coalg}(T)$ if δ^* is injective.

(By importing corresponding results from equational setting)

Applications.

On $\mathbb{C} = \text{Set}$.

$$TX = \mathcal{P}(A \times X)$$

- Completeness of equational and sequent proofs over transition systems (well-known)

On $\mathbb{C} = \text{Meas}$.

$$TX = \mathcal{M}X = \{ \text{probability measures on } X \}$$

- Completeness of probabilistic modal logic over measurable spaces (expected and partially known)

On $\mathbb{C} = \text{PPos}$.

$$T(X, \leq) = \mathcal{K}(X, \leq) = (\mathcal{P}(X), \leq^{EM})$$

- Conjectured: completeness for intuitionistic modal logic

Conclusions

Syntax and Proof

- standard, formalised in set theory via inductive definitions

Semantics

- categorical over a space equipped with 'logical adjunction'

Glue provided by notion of proof system

- crucial: predicates over spaces carry algebraic structure

Element of Novelty.

- 'old' results but with respect to 'new' proof systems
- conjectured: new completeness of \mathbf{IK} over intuitionistic frames