

From syllogism to common sense . . .

Exercise Sheet 8: Modal logic

To be discussed on 26 January 2012

1. Consider the frame $F = (W, R)$ with $W = \{x_1, \dots, x_5\}$ and $R = \{(x_i, x_j) \mid i = 1, 2, 3, 4\}$, and the valuation β with $\beta(p) = \{x_2, x_3\}$, $\beta(q) = \{x_1, \dots, x_5\}$, and $\beta(r) = \emptyset$. Let $M = (F, \beta)$. Which of the following claims hold, which don't? Use the definition of " \models " on Slide 8.

- a) $M_{x_1} \models \Diamond \Box p$
- b) $M_{x_1} \models \Diamond \Box p \rightarrow p$
- c) $M_{x_2} \models \Diamond(p \wedge \neg r)$
- d) $M_{x_1} \models q \wedge \Diamond(q \wedge \Diamond(q \wedge \Diamond(p \wedge \Diamond q)))$

2. a) Show that $\Box \varphi$ is equivalent to $\neg \Diamond \neg \varphi$, for any formula φ .

That is, use the definition of " \models " on Slide 8 to show: for all pointed models M_x , it holds that $M_x \models \Box \varphi$ if and only if $M_x \models \neg \Diamond \neg \varphi$.

b) Show: $\Box(\varphi \vee \psi) \rightarrow (\Box \varphi \vee \Box \psi)$ is equivalent to $\neg(\Box(\varphi \vee \psi) \wedge \Diamond \neg \varphi \wedge \Diamond \neg \psi)$.

Use only known propositional equivalences and the equivalence in a).

3. Show that the necessitation rule preserves validity, i.e., $\models \varphi$ implies $\models \Box \varphi$ for all formulas φ .

Remember the "four layers" of satisfaction/validity:

- $M_x \models \varphi$, for pointed models M_x , is given on Slide 8.
- $M \models \varphi$, for a model $M = (W, R, \beta)$: for all $x \in W$, $M_x \models \varphi$.
- $F \models \varphi$, for a frame $F = (W, R)$: for all models $M = (W, R, \beta)$, $M \models \varphi$.
- $\models \varphi$: for all frames F , $F \models \varphi$.

4. Use the tableau method (Slides 10–15) to show that the following formula is unsatisfiable: $p \rightarrow (\Diamond(p \wedge q) \wedge \Diamond(p \wedge \neg q) \wedge \Box(p \rightarrow q))$

5. Show that each of the following formulas is not valid, using tableaux.

- a) $\Box \perp$ (as in propositional logic, \perp abbreviates $p \wedge \neg p$)
- b) $\Diamond p \rightarrow \Box p$
- c) $p \rightarrow \Box \Diamond p$
- d) $\Diamond \Box p \rightarrow \Box \Diamond p$

For each formula, find a non-empty set of frames on which it is valid.