

# Hybrid Logic

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# Modal Logic

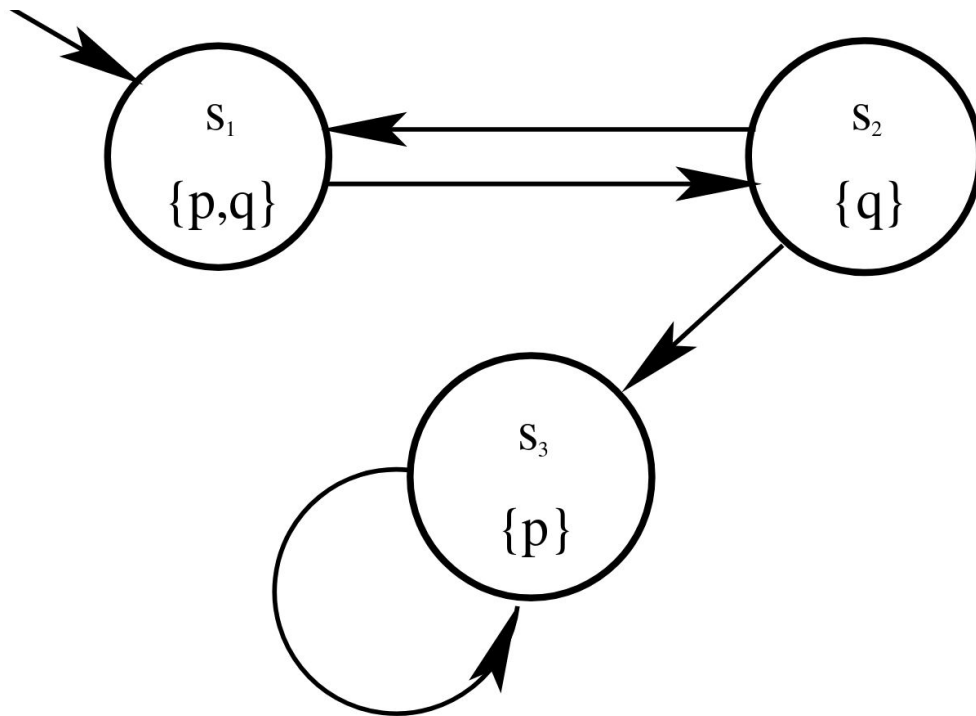
Let's talk about relational structures

- People
- Program states
- Possible worlds
- ...

Internal perspective

$\diamond$ ,  $\square$  modalities talk about relations

*How do we talk about points?*



# Hybrid Logic

Introduce *nominals*:

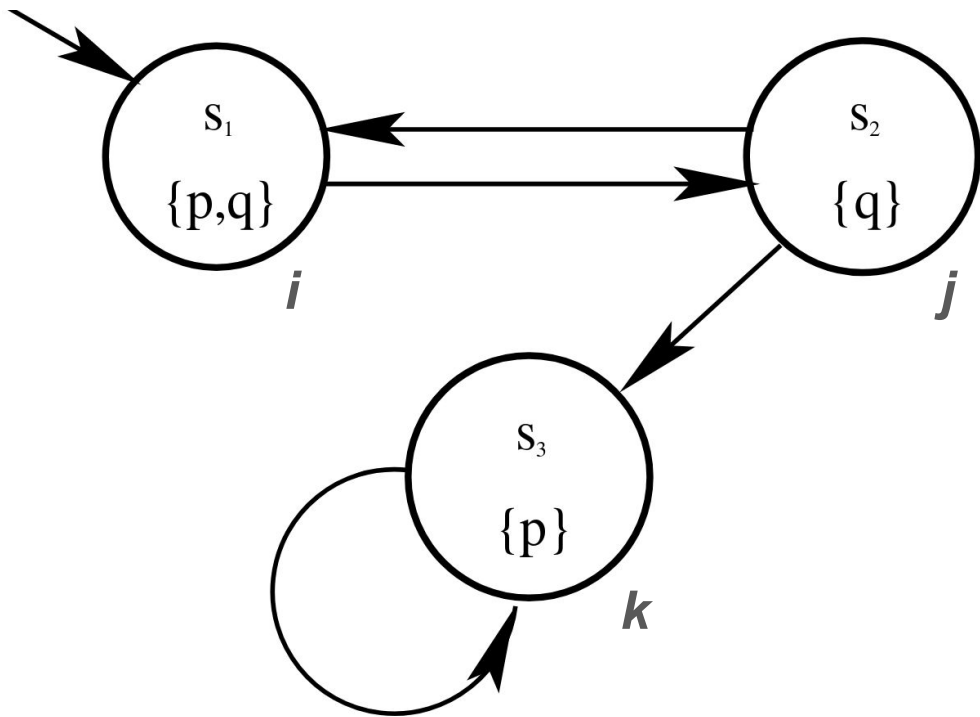
- True at one place
- *name* worlds

Induce *satisfaction operator*:

- $@_k \varphi$  “jumps” to  $k$
- $\neg @_i \neg \varphi$  iff  $@_i \varphi$

Added expressivity:

- Irreflexive frame:  $i \rightarrow \Box \neg i$
- Asymmetric frame:  $i \rightarrow \Box \neg \Diamond i$



# Syntax and Semantics

$$\phi, \psi ::= p \mid i \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \vee \psi \mid \diamond\phi \mid @_i\phi$$

Kripke model  $((W, R), V)$  and assignment  $g$ .

$W$ : underlying set,  $R$ : binary relation,  $V$ : unary relation,  $g$ : map from nominals to worlds.

$\mathfrak{M}, g, w \models p$	iff	$w \in V(p)$
$\mathfrak{M}, g, w \models i$	iff	$g(i) = w$
$\mathfrak{M}, g, w \models \neg\phi$	iff	$\mathfrak{M}, g, w \not\models \phi$
$\mathfrak{M}, g, w \models \phi \vee \psi$	iff	$\mathfrak{M}, g, w \models \phi$ or $\mathfrak{M}, g, w \models \psi$
$\mathfrak{M}, g, w \models \diamond\phi$	iff	for some $w'$ , $wRw'$ and $\mathfrak{M}, g, w' \models \phi$
$\mathfrak{M}, g, w \models @_i\phi$	iff	$\mathfrak{M}, g, g(i) \models \phi$

# Seligman-Style Tableau

*Truth relative to a world*

@<sub>*i*</sub>-formulas!

Very global

@ <sub><i>i</i></sub> ϕ <sub>1</sub>
@ <sub><i>i</i></sub> ϕ <sub>2</sub>
⋮
@ <sub><i>j</i></sub> ψ <sub>1</sub>
⋮

Named blocks  
(+ explicit context switch)

Local perspective!

<i>i</i>
ϕ <sub>1</sub>
ϕ <sub>2</sub>
⋮
⎯⎯⎯
<i>j</i>
ψ <sub>1</sub>
⋮

$$\frac{a}{\phi \vee \psi}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \phi \quad \psi \end{array}$$

( $\vee$ )

$$\frac{a}{\neg(\phi \vee \psi)}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a \\ | \\ \neg\phi \\ \neg\psi \end{array}$$

( $\neg\vee$ )

$$\frac{a}{\neg\neg\phi}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a \\ | \\ \phi \end{array}$$

( $\neg\neg$ )

$$\frac{a}{\diamond\phi}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a \\ | \\ \diamond i \\ @_i\phi \end{array}$$

( $\diamond$ )<sup>1</sup>

$$\frac{a \quad a}{\neg\diamond\phi \quad \diamond i}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a \\ | \\ \neg@_i\phi \end{array}$$

( $\neg\diamond$ )

$$\frac{|}{i}$$

GoTo<sup>2</sup>

$$\frac{b \quad b}{a \quad \phi}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a \\ | \\ \phi \end{array}$$

Nom

$$\frac{b \quad b}{\phi \quad \neg\phi}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a \\ | \\ \times \end{array}$$

Closing

$$\frac{b}{@_a\phi}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a \\ | \\ \phi \end{array}$$

( $@$ )

$$\frac{b}{\neg@_a\phi}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a \\ | \\ \neg\phi \end{array}$$

( $\neg@$ )

# Aside: Isabelle

Formalize!

| Neg:

$\langle (\neg \neg p) \text{ at } a \text{ in } (ps, a) \# \text{branch} \Rightarrow$   
 $\text{new } p \ a \ ((ps, a) \# \text{branch}) \Rightarrow$   
 $A, \text{Suc } n \vdash (p \# ps, a) \# \text{branch} \Rightarrow$   
 $A, n \vdash (ps, a) \# \text{branch} \rangle$

Soundness and completeness is checked mechanically

*Verify the definitions, trust the results*

# Example Tableau

Start from refuted formula  
(at arbitrary nominal)

Derive conclusions

Search for contradictions

[Potential] *restricts* **GoTo**

0.	$a$		
1.	$\neg(\neg @_i \phi \vee @_i \phi)$		[0]
2.	$\neg \neg @_i \phi$	$(\neg \vee)$ 1	[1]
3.	$\neg @_i \phi$	$(\neg \vee)$ 1	[1]
4.	$@_i \phi$	$(\neg \neg)$ 2	[2]
5.	$i$	<b>GoTo</b>	[1]
6.	$\neg \phi$	$(\neg @)$ 3	[2]
7.	$\phi$	$(@)$ 4	[3]
	$\times$		



# Restrictions

Don't apply rules ad infinitum

*Simple to formalize*

- S1** The output of a non-GoTo rule must include a formula new to the current block type.
- S2** The  $(\diamond)$  rule can only be applied to input  $\diamond\phi$  on an  $a$ -block if  $\diamond\phi$  is not already witnessed at  $a$  by formulas  $\diamond i$  and  $@_i\phi$  for some witnessing nominal  $i$ .
- S3** We associate *potential*, a natural number  $n$ , with each line in the tableau. GoTo must decrement the number, the other rules increment it and we may start from any amount.
- S4** We parameterize the proof system by a fixed set of nominals  $A$  and impose the following:
  - a.** The nominal introduced by the  $(\diamond)$  rule is not in  $A$ .
  - b.** For any nominal  $i$ , Nom only applies to a formula  $\phi = i$  or  $\phi = \diamond i$  when  $i \in A$ .

# Completeness Landscape

Analytic completeness for a **restricted** internalized tableau system

*Bolander, Blackburn (2007)*

Completeness for a **restricted** Seligman-style tableau system [via translation]

*Blackburn, Bolander, Braüner, Jørgensen (2017)*

Synthetic completeness for **unrestricted** Seligman-style tableau systems

*Jørgensen, Blackburn, Bolander, Braüner (2016)*

Synthetic completeness for **restricted** Seligman-style tableau systems

*F. (under review but formalized)*

# Completeness Approach

Start from existing synthetic approach

Tweak Hintikka sets to restrictions

Adapt model from internalized calculus

*Isabelle guides the way*

$$\frac{\begin{array}{cc} i & j \\ \diamond j & k \end{array}}{i} \\ \diamond k$$

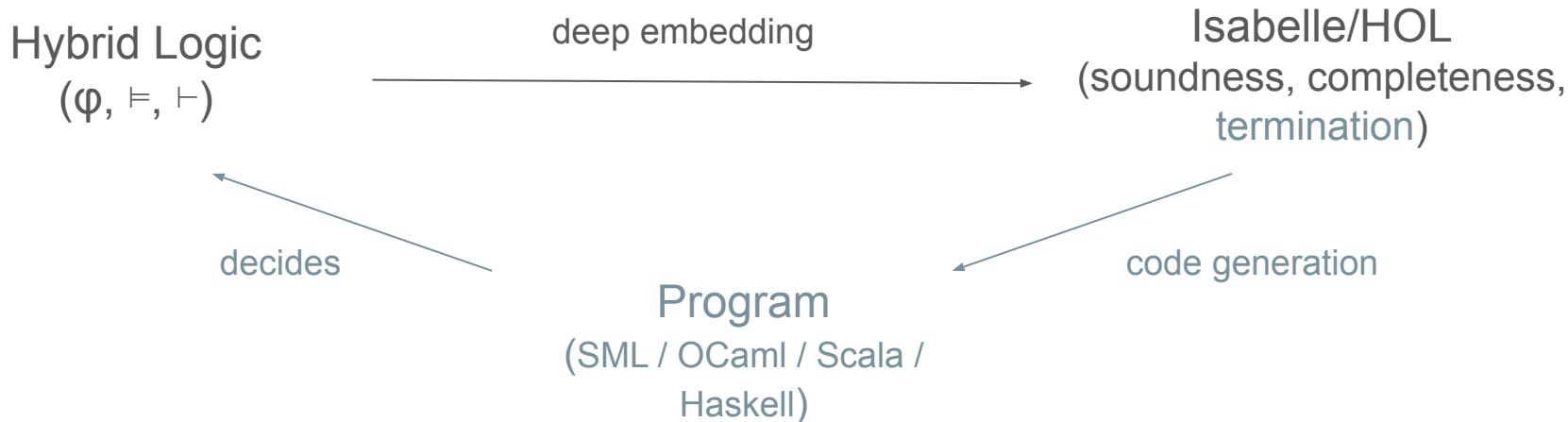
Aside: Worlds are sets, no need for **Bridge**

# Status

Tableau system  $ST^A$  for basic hybrid logic

Informal termination proof [via translation]

4900+ lines in the Archive of Formal Proofs (and 2000+ WIP)



# References

Blackburn, P. (2000). Representation, reasoning, and relational structures: a hybrid logic manifesto. *Logic Journal of the IGPL*, 8(3), 339-365.

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