

Bisimulational Categoricity

Jędrzej Kołodziej

Highlights 2019

Warszawa

we consider modal logic

we consider modal logic

syntax:

we consider modal logic

syntax:

$a \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi \vee \psi \mid \diamond\varphi$

we consider modal logic

syntax:

$a \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi \vee \psi \mid \diamond\varphi$

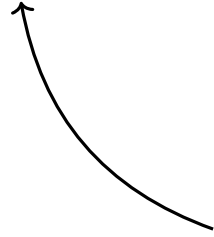
semantics

we consider modal logic

syntax:

$a \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi \vee \psi \mid \diamond\varphi$

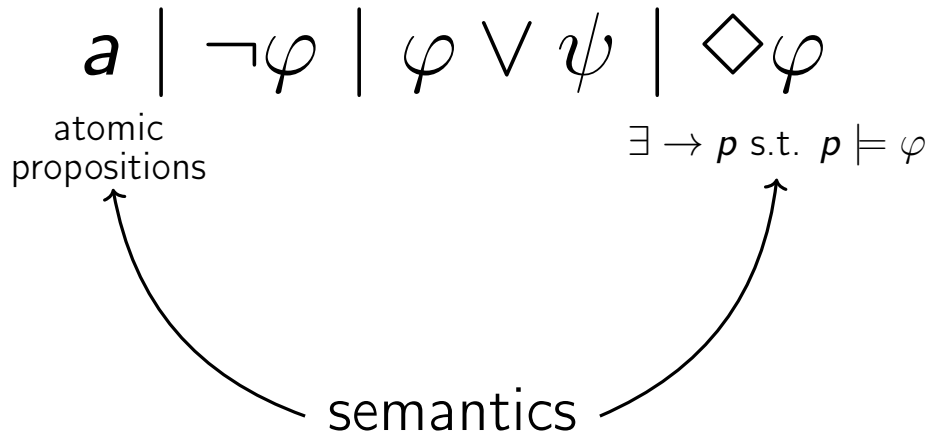
atomic
propositions



semantics

we consider modal logic

syntax:



Bisimulational Categoricity

a theory t is *categorical* if it has a **unique** model...

Bisimulational Categoricity

a theory t is *categorical* if it has a **unique** model...

maximal consistent set
of modal formulae

Bisimulational Categoricity

a theory t is *categorical* if it has a **unique** model...

maximal consistent set
of modal formulae

Bisimulational Categoricality

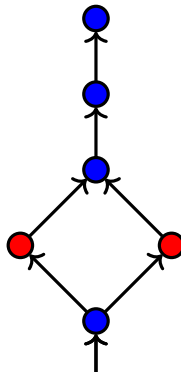
...up to ~~isomorphism~~ **bisimulation** of rooted models

a theory t is *categorical* if it has a **unique** model...

maximal consistent set
of modal formulae

Bisimulation Categoricality

...up to ~~isomorphism~~ **bisimulation** of rooted models

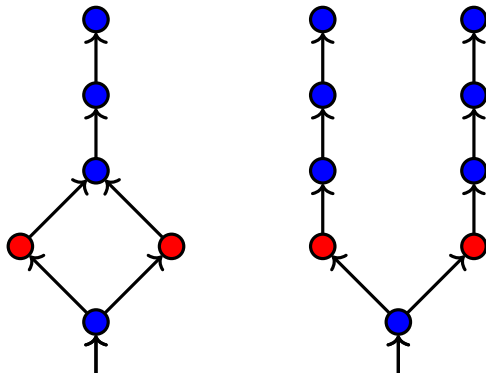


a theory t is *categorical* if it has a **unique** model...

maximal consistent set
of modal formulae

Bisimulational Categoricality

...up to ~~isomorphism~~ **bisimulation** of rooted models

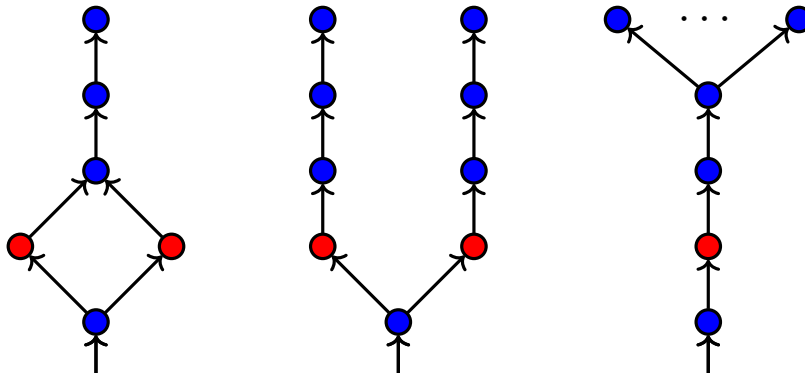


a theory t is *categorical* if it has a **unique** model...

maximal consistent set
of modal formulae

Bisimulation Categoricality

...up to ~~isomorphism~~ **bisimulation** of rooted models

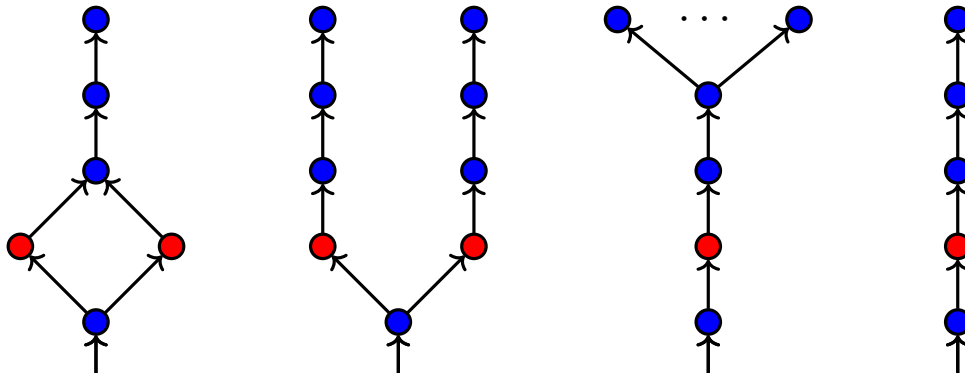


a theory t is *categorical* if it has a **unique** model...

maximal consistent set
of modal formulae

Bisimulational Categoricality

...up to ~~isomorphism~~ **bisimulation** of rooted models



Example

Example

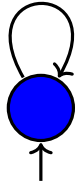
$$\{\Box^n(\text{blue} \wedge \Diamond T) \mid n \in \{0, 1, \dots\}\}$$

Example

syntactic sugar for $\neg\Diamond\neg$
i.e. "for every son"

$$\{\Box^n(\text{blue} \wedge \Diamond T) \mid n \in \{0, 1, \dots\}\}$$

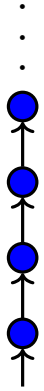
Example



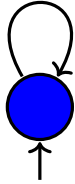
\models

$$\{\square^n(\text{blue} \wedge \diamond T) \mid n \in \{0, 1, \dots\}\}$$

syntactic sugar for $\neg \diamond \neg$
i.e. "for every son"



~

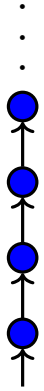


⊨

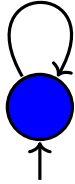
Example

syntactic sugar for $\neg\Diamond\neg$
i.e. "for every son"

$$\{\Box^n(\text{blue} \wedge \Diamond T) \mid n \in \{0, 1, \dots\}\}$$



~



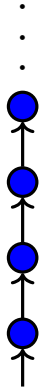
Example

syntactic sugar for $\neg\Diamond\neg$
i.e. "for every son"

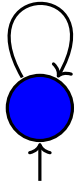
⊨

$$\{\Box^n(\text{blue} \wedge \Diamond T) \mid n \in \{0, 1, \dots\}\}$$

Non-Example



~



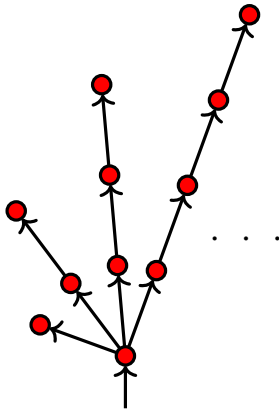
Example

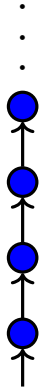
syntactic sugar for $\neg \diamond \neg$
i.e. "for every son"

\models

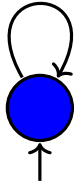
$$\{\square^n(\text{blue} \wedge \diamond T) \mid n \in \{0, 1, \dots\}\}$$

Non-Example





~



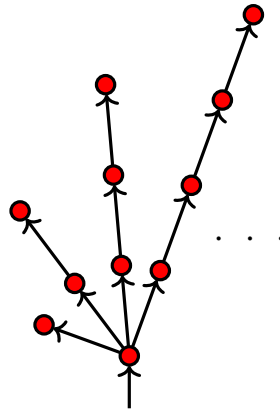
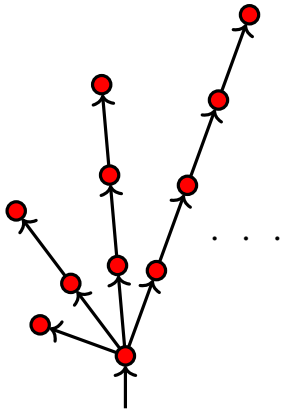
⊨

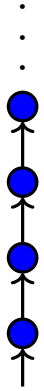
Example

syntactic sugar for $\neg \diamond \neg$
i.e. "for every son"

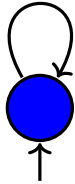
$\{ \square^n(\text{blue} \wedge \diamond T) \mid n \in \{0, 1, \dots\} \}$

Non-Example





~



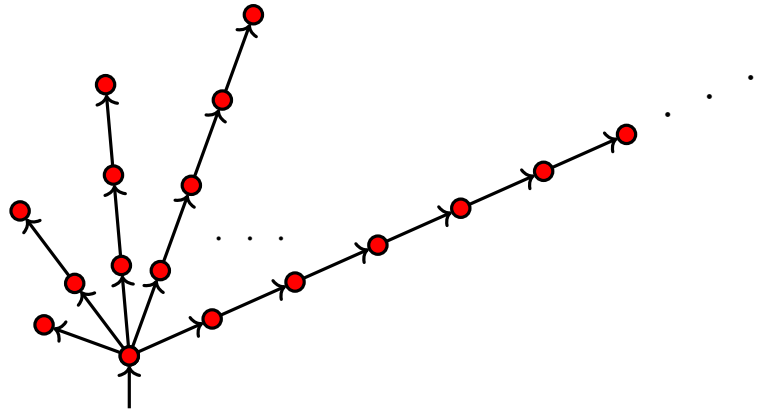
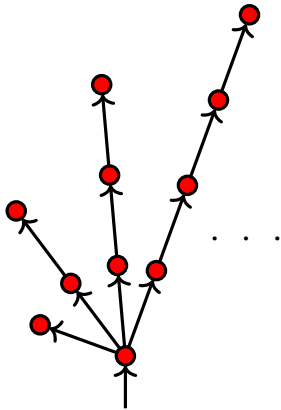
⊨

Example

syntactic sugar for $\neg\Diamond\neg$
i.e. "for every son"

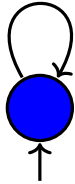
$$\{ \Box^n(\text{blue} \wedge \Diamond T) \mid n \in \{0, 1, \dots\} \}$$

Non-Example





~



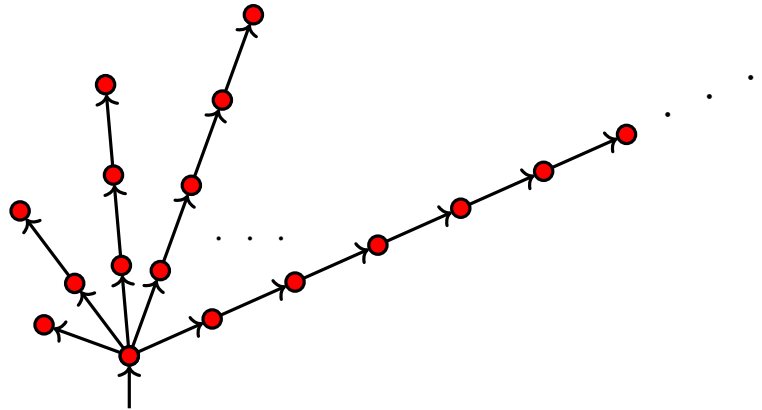
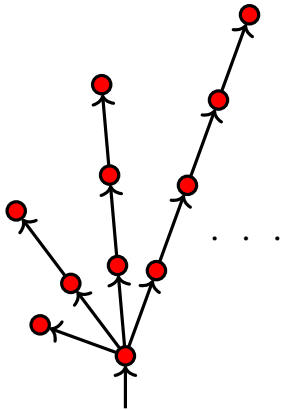
⊨

Example

syntactic sugar for $\neg\Diamond\neg$
i.e. "for every son"

$\{\Box^n(\text{blue} \wedge \Diamond T) \mid n \in \{0, 1, \dots\}\}$

Non-Example



satisfy the same modal formulae, but are not bisimilar!

For a complete modal theory t , the following are equivalent:

For a complete modal theory t , the following are equivalent:

t has a unique model
up to bisimulation

For a complete modal theory t , the following are equivalent:

every model of t is bisimilar
to a finitely branching one

t has a unique model
up to bisimulation

For a complete modal theory t , the following are equivalent:

t has at least one
finitely branching model

every model of t is bisimilar
to a finitely branching one

t has a unique model
up to bisimulation

For a complete modal theory t , the following are equivalent:

t has at least one
finitely branching model

obvious

A curved arrow with a double-line border, pointing from the bottom-left statement to the top statement. The word "obvious" is written vertically along the curve.

every model of t is bisimilar
to a finitely branching one

t has a unique model
up to bisimulation

For a complete modal theory t , the following are equivalent:

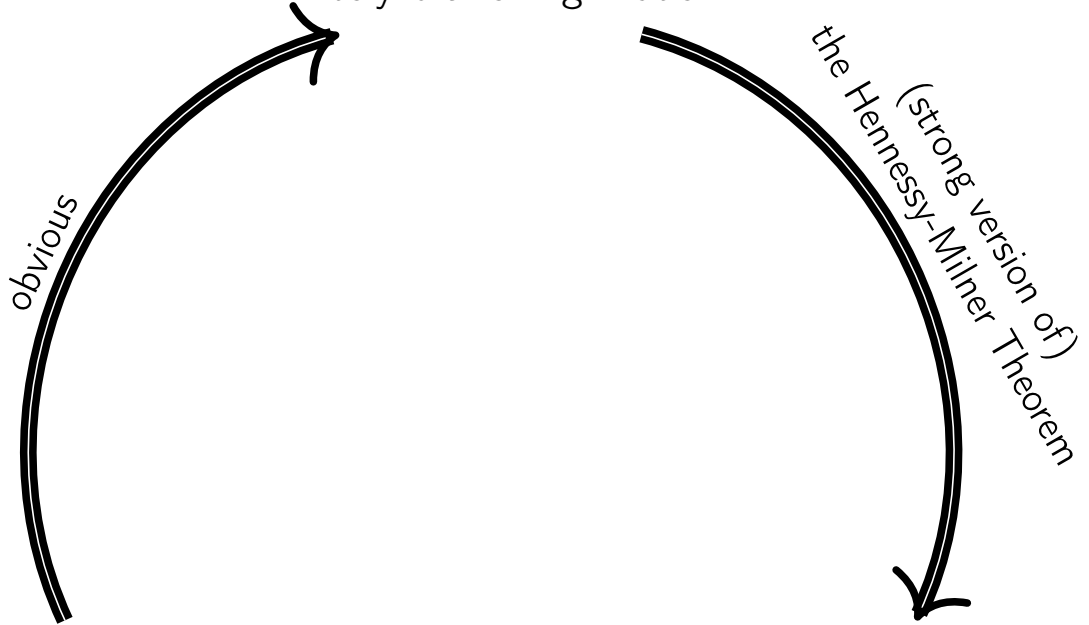
t has at least one
finitely branching model

obvious

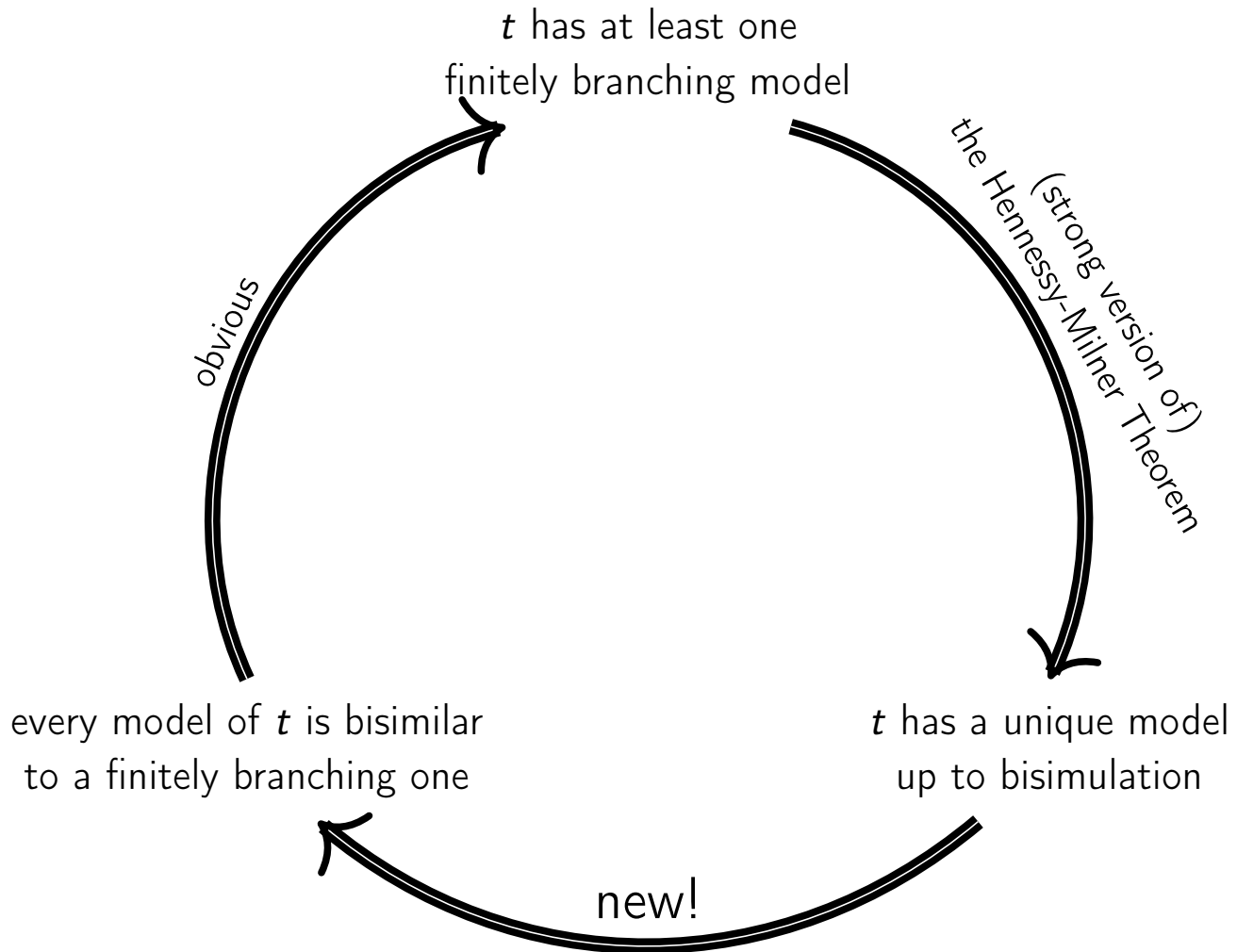
*(strong version of)
the Hennessy-Milner Theorem*

every model of t is bisimilar
to a finitely branching one

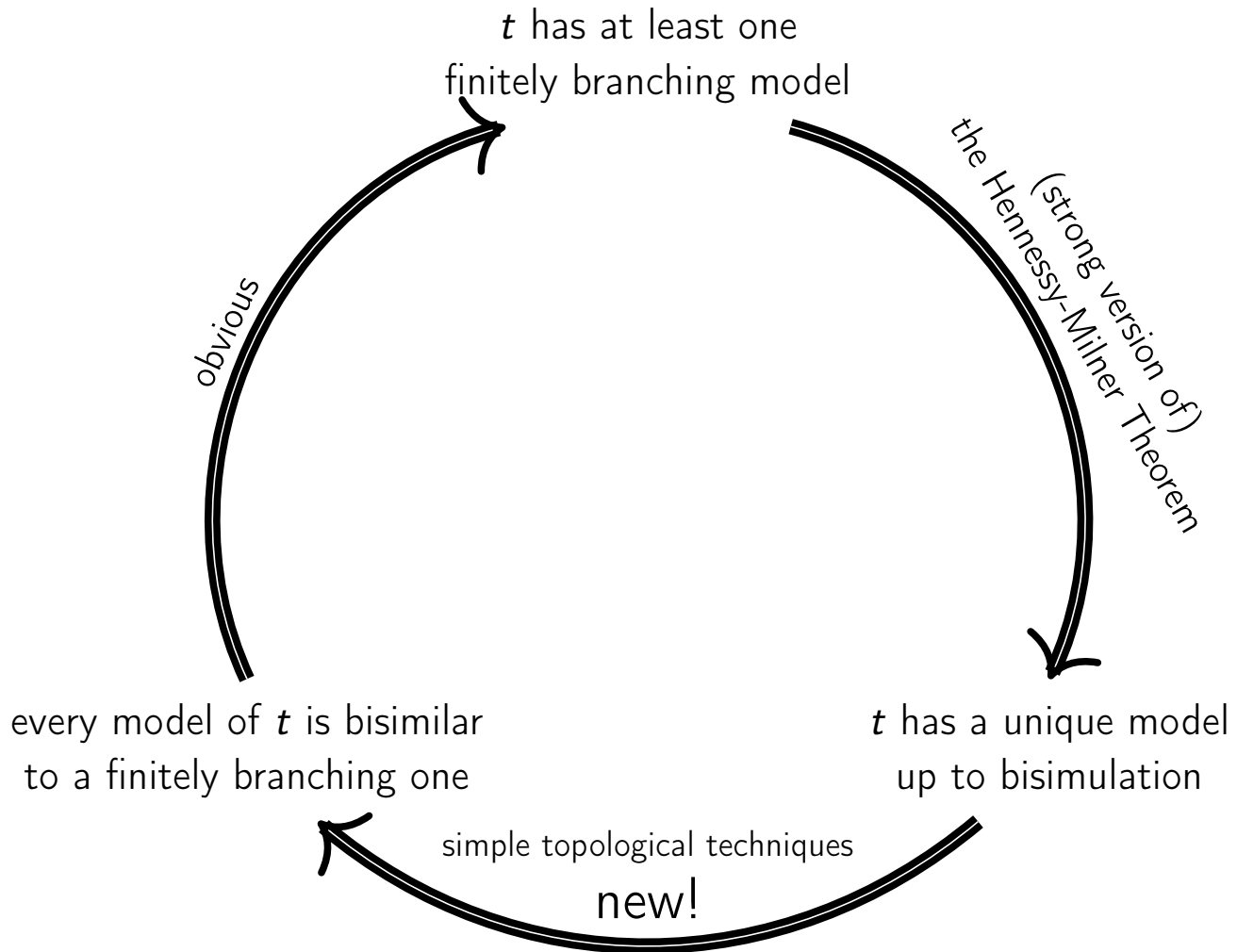
t has a unique model
up to bisimulation



For a complete modal theory t , the following are equivalent:



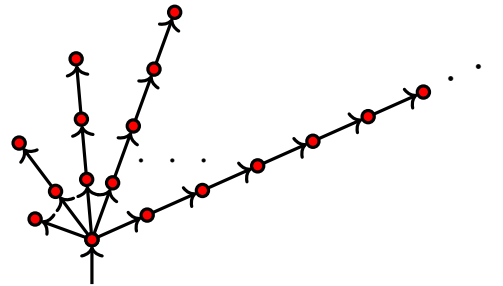
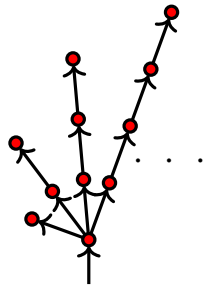
For a complete modal theory t , the following are equivalent:



For a complete modal theory t , the following are equivalent:

t has at least one
finitely branching model

obvious



the Hennessy-Milner Theorem
(strong version of)

every model of t is bisimilar
to a finitely branching one

t has a unique model
up to bisimulation

simple topological techniques

new!

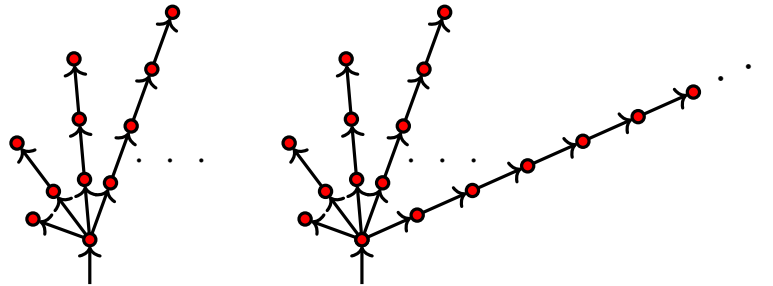
For a complete modal theory t , the following are equivalent:

t has at least one
finitely branching model

A limit type!

(strong version of)
the Hennessy-Milner Theorem

obvious



every model of t is bisimilar
to a finitely branching one

t has a unique model
up to bisimulation

simple topological techniques

new!

Other (inherently modal) logics

Other (inherently modal) logics

- one can extend this result to a metatheorem

Other (inherently modal) logics

- one can extend this result to a metatheorem
- in particular, a complete theory t expressed in:

Other (inherently modal) logics

- one can extend this result to a metatheorem
- in particular, a complete theory t expressed in:
 - two-way modal logic has a unique model up to two-way bisimulation iff t has a model with finite in- and outdegree

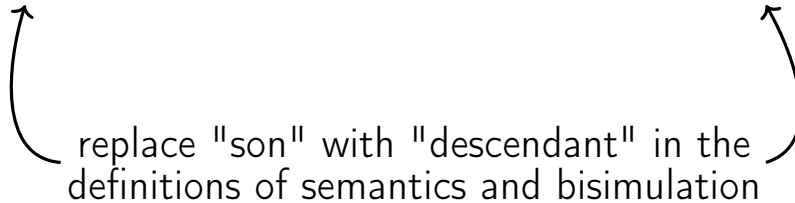
Other (inherently modal) logics

- one can extend this result to a metatheorem
- in particular, a complete theory t expressed in:
 - two-way modal logic has a unique model up to two-way bisimulation iff t has a model with finite in- and outdegree
 - logic EF has a unique model up to EF-bisimulation iff t has a finite model

Other (inherently modal) logics

- one can extend this result to a metatheorem
- in particular, a complete theory t expressed in:
 - two-way modal logic has a unique model up to two-way bisimulation iff t has a model with finite in- and outdegree
 - logic EF has a unique model up to EF-bisimulation iff t has a finite model

replace "son" with "descendant" in the definitions of semantics and bisimulation



Other (inherently modal) logics

- one can extend this result to a metatheorem
- in particular, a complete theory t expressed in:
 - two-way modal logic has a unique model up to two-way bisimulation iff t has a model with finite in- and outdegree
 - logic EF has a unique model up to EF-bisimulation iff t has a finite model

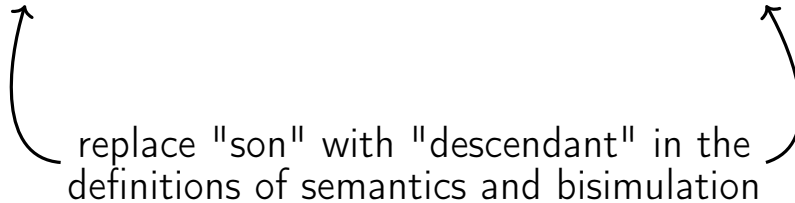
replace "son" with "descendant" in the definitions of semantics and bisimulation

A challenge – go beyond compact logics

Other (inherently modal) logics

- one can extend this result to a metatheorem
- in particular, a complete theory t expressed in:
 - two-way modal logic has a unique model up to two-way bisimulation iff t has a model with finite in- and outdegree
 - logic EF has a unique model up to EF-bisimulation iff t has a finite model

replace "son" with "descendant" in the definitions of semantics and bisimulation



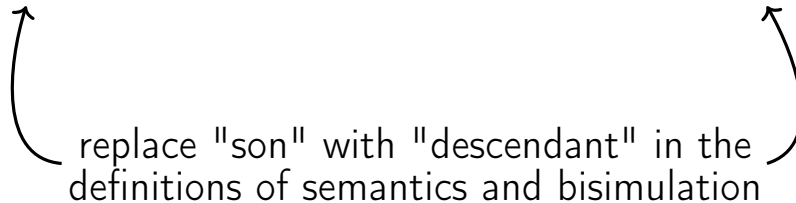
A challenge – go beyond compact logics

- the proof relies on compactness and uses good model-theoretic properties of first-order logic

Other (inherently modal) logics

- one can extend this result to a metatheorem
- in particular, a complete theory t expressed in:
 - two-way modal logic has a unique model up to two-way bisimulation iff t has a model with finite in- and outdegree
 - logic EF has a unique model up to EF-bisimulation iff t has a finite model

replace "son" with "descendant" in the definitions of semantics and bisimulation



A challenge – go beyond compact logics

- the proof relies on compactness and uses good model-theoretic properties of first-order logic
- modal μ -calculus seems challenging, as not much is known about (infinitary) model theory for MSO