

FRACTIONAL-VALUED MODAL LOGIC

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Abstract. This paper is dedicated to extending and adapting to modal logic the approach of *fractional semantics* to classical logic. This is a multi-valued semantics governed by pure proof-theoretic considerations, whose truth-values are the rational numbers in the closed interval $[0, 1]$. Focusing on the modal logic K , the proposed methodology relies on three key components: bilateral sequent calculus, invertibility of the logical rules, and stability (proof-invariance). We show that our semantic analysis of K affords an informational refinement with respect to the standard Kripkean semantics (a new proof of Dugundji’s theorem is a case in point) and it raises the prospect of a proof-theoretic semantics for modal logic.

§1. Introduction. In a previous paper [24], two of the current authors introduced an informational refinement of the standard Boolean semantics for classical propositional logic. This account reverses the traditional perspective whereby proof-systems are shown to be sound and complete under a preassigned *external* semantic structure: primacy is instead accorded to proofs which, through their very combinatorial structure, determine from within the semantic value of logical formulas. The intrinsically finitary notion of derivation makes the nature of such semantics finitary as well, despite the infinitude of its truth-values which are elements of the set of rational numbers \mathbb{Q} in the closed interval $[0, 1]$. The most visible upshot of the new treatment is the breaking of the symmetry between classical tautologies and contradictions: the former are uniformly interpreted by the value 1, while the latter become susceptible to different fractional interpretations. This is why we called such semantics “fractional” and we argued that it conforms with the general project of proof-theoretic semantics in considering the classical rules as a medium through which meaning propagates.

Fractional semantics, however, requires an appropriate proof-theoretic platform within which it can be articulated. Namely, in order to allow for a fractional

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interpretation of its formulas, a decidable logic \mathcal{L} needs to be displayed in a sequent system S (or its variants) meeting three conditions:

- (1) **Bilateralism:** S proves all the valid formulas of \mathcal{L} and refutes all the invalid ones through logical rules involving *both deduction and refutation* [4, 10, 28, 29, 35]. In other words, S , as a bilateral system, generates S -derivations for *any* well-formed formula A of \mathcal{L} : if A is valid, its S -derivation will be an actual proof of A ; if A is invalid, its S -derivation will provide a formal refutation of A , i.e., a proof of its unprovability.¹
- (2) **Invertibility:** each logical rule of S is invertible, meaning that the provability of its conclusion implies the provability of (each one of) its premise(s) [16]. This means that proof-search in S boils down to an algorithm for decomposing any given sequent into an *equivalent* multiset of clauses which includes exactly the *top-sequents* (valid or invalid) of the achieved proof. By such a proof-as-decomposing setting, every S -derivation π ending with A shapes a numerical evaluation $\llbracket A \rrbracket$ of A . To be more precise, $\llbracket A \rrbracket$ is expressed in terms of the ratio between the number of π 's *valid* top-sequents and the total number of top-sequents.
- (3) **Stability:** two analytic S -proofs with the same end-sequent share the same multiset of top-sequents. This property ensures that fractional evaluations accommodate the demands of an effective semantics: because (bottom-up) proof-search generates a certain multiset of top-sequents, stability can refer directly to such multiset associated with any formula of \mathcal{L} .

In sum: on the fractional view, proving a certain sentence A amounts to measuring the *quantity of validity* involved in A , relative to A 's decomposition into elementary top-sequents. In [24] the adopted system for classical propositional logic was the bilateral version of Kleene's sequent calculus $G4$ [17, 30], called $\overline{\overline{G4}}$, and satisfying both the invertibility and stability properties. By way of example, in $\overline{\overline{G4}}$ the classical contradiction $(p \vee \neg p) \wedge (\neg p \wedge p)$ is thus derivable:

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{p \Rightarrow p}{\Rightarrow p, \neg p} \text{ ax} \quad \Rightarrow \neg}{\Rightarrow p \vee \neg p} \Rightarrow \vee \quad \frac{p \Rightarrow \quad \Rightarrow \neg \quad \Rightarrow p}{\Rightarrow \neg p \wedge p} \Rightarrow \wedge}{\Rightarrow (p \vee \neg p) \wedge (\neg p \wedge p)} \Rightarrow \wedge$$

The $\overline{\overline{G4}}$ -derivation above qualifies as a disproof of $(p \vee \neg p) \wedge (\neg p \wedge p)$ and, insofar as it contains only one tautological clause out of three top-sequents in total, $\llbracket (p \vee \neg p) \wedge (\neg p \wedge p) \rrbracket = 1/3 = 0.\overline{3}$. Stability intervenes to guarantee that any other possible $\overline{\overline{G4}}$ -derivation of $\Rightarrow (p \vee \neg p) \wedge (\neg p \wedge p)$ will always return the value $0.\overline{3}$.

In this paper, we aim at expanding this fractional account to modal logic by designing a modal proof-system constrained by bilateralism, invertibility, and stability.

¹ As remarked by a referee, there is an important distinction to spot between our system (where a formula may be invalid without its negation being provable) and the more traditional kind of bilateralism where there is a close relation between refutation and proof of negation, and not all formulas are either provable or refutable (e.g., atomic formulas). Although other terms in the literature (for example, "hybrid" in [13, 14]) can describe our system, we prefer to use "bilateralism" as an umbrella term capable of including our system as well.

Notoriously, the inadequacy of a truth-functional approach to modal logic was established by Dugundji's celebrated result in 1940, according to which Lewis systems from $S1$ to $S5$ cannot be semantically characterized by an n -valued semantics [8, 9]. Still, many well-known modal systems such as K , T , 4 , B , GL , and $S1-5$ are decidable and satisfy the finite model property [7]. Furthermore, in the past two decades many of the above systems have received a satisfactory proof-theoretic treatment and for each of them different frameworks of proof systems have been furnished.

Initially this treatment attained cut-free and decidable sequent calculi, but failed to encompass modal systems such as B or $S5$, where the axiom corresponding to symmetry proved to be very hard to handle. The picture changed when suitable generalizations of the classical sequent calculus entered the scene. These new frameworks were presented in two different fashions: either via the internalization of semantics [22, 31], or by enriching the structure of sequents [3, 6, 26]. Both these approaches allowed for the formulation of proof-systems with good structural properties and, in most cases, yielding well-defined decision procedures. In sum, the quest for a well-behaved Gentzen-style proof theory has progressively brought modal logics closer to classical logic by recovering proof-theoretic properties such as symmetry and harmony which typically characterize sequent calculi for classical logic.

In what follows we will be concerned with the normal modal logic K , that is the minimal modal system including the K -axiom $\Box(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (\Box A \rightarrow \Box B)$ and closed under the rule of necessitation: if A is a theorem, so is $\Box A$. K represents a base for the other modal systems—obtained via the addition of specific axioms—in which the modality gains more and more sophisticated interpretations. Moreover, our perspective also involves an attempt to develop a proof-theoretic semantics for modal logic by building a bridge between modal and classical logic. Indeed, we subscribe to the claim that proof-theoretic semantics is “seriously incomplete” without an account of the meanings of modal operators in terms of rules of inference [18, p. 724]. There is, however, an important methodological difference between the approach here proposed and the more standard ones [11, 25, 32]. Traditional stances share the view that the meaning of logical operators should be transmitted by the rules governing their use. This is an essentially *local* approach in the sense that single inference steps are taken to convey an operational interpretation irrespective of the specific formal proof in which inferences occur. In the context of fractional semantics, by contrast, the approach we are pursuing can be classified as *global*: it appeals, indeed, to the macro-structure of proofs determining the decomposition of formulas and, consequently, to the multiset of clauses displayed as top-sequents. Single inferences still contribute to meaning but, so we argue, the latter can be fully extracted only from the proof as an organic unity.

On the other hand, fractional semantics affords an informational refinement of modal logic, in which, like in classical logic, the notion of validity is traditionally interpreted as a sharp one, without some degree of truth or validity. It is important to appreciate, however, that analyticity and invertibility of the calculus weed out any suspicion that such an informational refinement is an arbitrary one. Indeed, the decomposition induced by the rules of the calculus reduces the validity (or invalidity) of the end-sequent to the validity (or invalidity) of the top-sequents. So, every branch of a derivation terminating in a non-axiomatic sequent may be understood as a successful attempt at falsifying the end-sequent. Therefore, the ratio between axiomatic and complementary sequents determines the degree of validity of a formula. In particular,

this refinement enables us to propose a novel proof of Dugundji’s theorem, relative to K , which gets rid of the construction of an infinite countermodel.

Our proof-theoretic machinery comes as a bilateral hypersequent calculus for K ; as far as we know, this is the first calculus of this type for some systems of modal logic in the literature. Moreover, as well as being a deductive setting in which fractional semantics can be implemented, this system has an intrinsic proof-theoretic interest to the extent that it reconciles the invertibility of the rules (thus eliminating the need for backtracking) with the finiteness of the proof-search space. As a matter of fact, the standard sequent calculus for modal logic K [33] satisfies termination, but it essentially requires a backtracking procedure due to the failure of invertibility. Vice versa, extensions of the standard framework of sequent calculus such as labeled sequent calculi [22], nested sequents [6], or display calculi [34] enjoy full invertibility, but the proof-search space is not finite.

The plan of the paper is as follows. In Section 2, we first introduce the proof-system $\overline{\overline{\text{HK}}}$, a bilateral hypersequent calculus sound and complete with respect to the set of K -valid formulas. $\overline{\overline{\text{HK}}}$ is shown to satisfy some desirable structural properties, including the invertibility of the logical rules and cut-elimination. In Section 3, we establish stability and, contextually, we show how to employ $\overline{\overline{\text{HK}}}$ as an algorithm to fractionally evaluate K -formulas. Then, in Section 4, such a fractional interpretation becomes a lens through which we closer look at Dugundji’s theorem. Finally, Section 5 offers some concluding remarks.

§2. An invertible bilateral hypersequent calculus for K .

2.1. The calculus $\overline{\overline{\text{HK}}}$. We shall be mainly working with *hypersequents*, introduced under a different name by Mints in the early seventies of the last century [20, 21] and independently by Pottinger [27], then further elaborated (and so named) by Avron [1–3]. They are a generalization of the standard notion of sequent in the style of Gentzen. A *sequent* is a syntactic entity of the form $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$, where Γ, Δ are finite multisets of modal formulas from the set \mathcal{F} recursively defined by the grammar:

$$\mathcal{F} ::= AT \mid \neg\mathcal{F} \mid \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \mid \mathcal{F} \wedge \mathcal{F} \mid \mathcal{F} \vee \mathcal{F} \mid \Box\mathcal{F}$$

with AT collecting the atomic sentences. As usual, $\Diamond A$ abridges the formula $\neg\Box\neg A$. If $\Gamma = [A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n]$, then $\bigwedge \Gamma$ and $\bigvee \Gamma$ are the two formulas $A_1 \wedge A_2 \wedge \dots \wedge A_n$ and $A_1 \vee A_2 \vee \dots \vee A_n$, respectively. If $\Gamma = \emptyset$, then we set $\bigwedge \Gamma = \top$ and $\bigvee \Gamma = \perp$, where \top and \perp stand for an arbitrarily selected tautology and contradiction, respectively. With $\Box\Gamma$ we mean the multiset $[\Box A_1, \Box A_2, \dots, \Box A_n]$. For every formula A we denote with A^n the multiset containing exactly n occurrences of A .

In general, if M and N are two multisets, we indicate with $M \uplus N$ and $\#M$ their multiset union and M ’s cardinality, respectively. A *hypersequent*, denoted by $\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{H}, \dots$, is defined as a finite (possibly empty) multiset of sequents written as follows:

$$\Gamma_1 \Rightarrow \Delta_1 \mid \Gamma_2 \Rightarrow \Delta_2 \mid \dots \mid \Gamma_n \Rightarrow \Delta_n.$$

We shall keep calling “sequents” those hypersequents listing exactly one sequent. The set collecting hypersequents is here indicated with \mathcal{H} . Informally speaking, a hypersequent \mathcal{G} proves *valid* whenever at least one of the sequents listed in \mathcal{G} is valid.

axioms

$$\frac{}{\vdash \Box \Pi_1, \Gamma_1, p \Rightarrow \Delta_1, p \mid \Box \Pi_2, \Gamma_2 \Rightarrow \Delta_2 \mid \dots \mid \Box \Pi_n, \Gamma_n \Rightarrow \Delta_n} \text{ax}$$

$$\frac{}{\vdash^0 \Box \Pi_1, \Gamma_1 \Rightarrow \Delta_1 \mid \dots \mid \Box \Pi_n, \Gamma_n \Rightarrow \Delta_n} \overline{\text{ax}} \quad \text{where } \Gamma_i \cap \Delta_i = \emptyset \text{ for all } 1 \leq i \leq n$$

logical rules

$$\frac{\vdash^i \mathcal{G} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, A}{\vdash^i \mathcal{G} \mid \Gamma, \neg A \Rightarrow \Delta} \neg \Rightarrow \qquad \frac{\vdash^i \mathcal{G} \mid A, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\vdash^i \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \neg A} \Rightarrow \neg$$

$$\frac{\vdash^i \mathcal{G} \mid \Gamma, A, B \Rightarrow \Delta}{\vdash^i \mathcal{G} \mid \Gamma, A \wedge B \Rightarrow \Delta} \wedge \Rightarrow \qquad \frac{\vdash^i \mathcal{G} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, A \quad \vdash^j \mathcal{G} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, B}{\vdash^{i,j} \mathcal{G} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, A \wedge B} \Rightarrow \wedge$$

$$\frac{\vdash^i \mathcal{G} \mid \Gamma, A \Rightarrow \Delta \quad \vdash^j \mathcal{G} \mid \Gamma, B \Rightarrow \Delta}{\vdash^{i,j} \mathcal{G} \mid \Gamma, A \vee B \Rightarrow \Delta} \vee \Rightarrow \qquad \frac{\vdash^i \mathcal{G} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, A, B}{\vdash^i \mathcal{G} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, A \vee B} \Rightarrow \vee$$

$$\frac{\vdash^i \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, A \quad \vdash^j \mathcal{G} \mid \Gamma, B \Rightarrow \Delta}{\vdash^{i,j} \mathcal{G} \mid \Gamma, A \rightarrow B \Rightarrow \Delta} \rightarrow \Rightarrow \qquad \frac{\vdash^i \mathcal{G} \mid \Gamma, A \Rightarrow \Delta, B}{\vdash^i \mathcal{G} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, A \rightarrow B} \Rightarrow \rightarrow$$

modal operator rule

$$\frac{\vdash^i \mathcal{G} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow A \mid \Box \Gamma, \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Box \Delta, \Delta'}{\vdash^i \mathcal{G} \mid \Box \Gamma, \Gamma' \Rightarrow \Box A, \Box \Delta, \Delta'} \Box, \quad \text{where } \Gamma' \uplus \Delta' \subseteq AT$$

Fig. 1. The $\overline{\text{HK}}$ sequent calculus (read \vdash^i as \vdash , and \vdash^0 as \dashv).

Here the meaning of the term “valid” has to be specified depending on the logical context (cf. Definition 3).

The following definition introduces the notion of *hyperclause* which extends that of clause for standard sequents of classical logic.

DEFINITION 1 (Hyperclauses). A hyperclause is a hypersequent

$$\Box \Pi_1, \Gamma_1 \Rightarrow \Delta_1 \mid \dots \mid \Box \Pi_n, \Gamma_n \Rightarrow \Delta_n$$

such that $\Gamma_i \uplus \Delta_i \subseteq AT$, for all $1 \leq i \leq n$. An *identity* hyperclause is such that, for some i , $\Gamma_i \uplus \Delta_i \neq \emptyset$; otherwise, it is *complementary*.

EXAMPLE 2.1. An identity hyperclause and a complementary hyperclause, respectively:

$$p \Rightarrow p \mid \Box (\Box p \rightarrow p) \Rightarrow \qquad \Rightarrow p \mid \Rightarrow p \mid \Box (\Box p \rightarrow p) \Rightarrow$$

Figure 1 presents the bilateral hypersequent calculus $\overline{\text{HK}}$. The rules of $\overline{\text{HK}}$ operate on hypersequents signed with the symbols “ \vdash ” and “ \dashv ”: we write $\vdash \mathcal{G}$ and $\dashv \mathcal{G}$ to

- $w \Vdash B \vee C$ iff $w \Vdash B$ or $w \Vdash C$,
- $w \Vdash B \rightarrow C$ iff if $w \not\Vdash B$ or $w \Vdash C$,
- $w \Vdash \Box B$ iff for every w' , if Rww' , then $w' \Vdash B$.

The sentence A is true in \mathcal{M} iff $w \Vdash A$, for all $w \in \mathcal{W}$. Moreover, A is valid, in symbols $\vDash A$, in case it is true in any K -model; otherwise, it is invalid.

According to the customary operational interpretation of sequents, $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ is K -valid if the formula $\bigwedge \Gamma \rightarrow \bigvee \Delta$ is K -valid. The next definition accommodates the notion of K -validity to hypersequents.

DEFINITION 3 (K -valid hypersequents). For any hypersequent $\mathcal{G} \equiv \Gamma_1 \Rightarrow \Delta_1 \mid \dots \mid \Gamma_n \Rightarrow \Delta_n$, the function $\text{hfor} : \mathcal{H} \mapsto \mathcal{F}$ is defined as follows:

$$\text{hfor}[\mathcal{G}] = \Box \left(\bigwedge \Gamma_1 \rightarrow \bigvee \Delta_1 \right) \vee \dots \vee \Box \left(\bigwedge \Gamma_n \rightarrow \bigvee \Delta_n \right).$$

A hypersequent \mathcal{G} is said to be K -valid just in case the formula $\text{hfor}[\mathcal{G}]$ is K -valid.

EXAMPLE 2.3. Under Definition 3, the hypersequent $p \Rightarrow p \mid p \Rightarrow q \mid \Box(p \vee q) \Rightarrow$ turns out to be K -valid, being valid the following formula:

$$\text{hfor}[p \Rightarrow p \mid p \Rightarrow q \mid \Box(p \vee q) \Rightarrow] \equiv \Box(p \rightarrow p) \vee \Box(p \rightarrow q) \vee \Box(\Box(p \vee q) \rightarrow \perp).$$

It should not escape notice that hypersequents cannot be treated naively by interpreting $\Gamma_1 \Rightarrow \Delta_1 \mid \dots \mid \Gamma_n \Rightarrow \Delta_n$ as the formula $(\bigwedge \Gamma_1 \rightarrow \bigvee \Delta_1) \vee \dots \vee (\bigwedge \Gamma_n \rightarrow \bigvee \Delta_n)$. Such an interpretation would make collapse, for instance, the two hypersequents $\Rightarrow A \vee \neg A$ and $\Rightarrow A \mid A \Rightarrow$ into the same formula $A \vee \neg A$.

LEMMA 2.2. Any identity (resp. complementary) hyperclause is K -valid (resp. not K -valid).

Proof. Consider a generic identity hyperclause $\mathcal{G} \mid \Gamma, p \Rightarrow \Delta, p$. Then, the formula $\Box(\bigwedge \Gamma \wedge p \rightarrow \bigvee \Delta \vee p)$ is clearly K -valid, and so is the whole formula $\text{hfor}[\mathcal{G}] \vee \Box(\bigwedge \Gamma \wedge p \rightarrow \bigvee \Delta \vee p)$.

Consider now a complementary hyperclause $\Box \Pi_1, \Gamma_1 \Rightarrow \Delta_1 \mid \dots \mid \Box \Pi_n, \Gamma_n \Rightarrow \Delta_n$. For each sequent $\Box \Pi_i, \Gamma_i \Rightarrow \Delta_i$, take the trivial K -model $\mathcal{M}_i = \langle \{w_i\}, \emptyset, v_i \rangle$ where the interpretation function v_i is thus defined:

- $v_i(p) = \{w_i\}$, for all $p \in \Gamma_i$,
- $v_i(q) = \emptyset$, for any atom $q \notin \Gamma_i$.

For every i , $\mathcal{M}_i, w_i \Vdash \bigwedge \Box \Pi_i$ (this is vacuously true by Definition 2) and $\mathcal{M}_i, w_i \Vdash \bigwedge \Gamma_i$, but $\mathcal{M}_i, w_i \not\Vdash \bigvee \Delta_i$. Therefore, $\mathcal{M}_i, w_i \not\Vdash (\bigwedge \Box \Pi_i \wedge \bigwedge \Gamma_i) \rightarrow \bigvee \Delta_i$. Then, we can easily exhibit the sought countermodel by considering

$$\mathcal{M} = \left\langle \{w_0, w_1, \dots, w_n\}, \{(w_0, w_i) \mid 1 \leq i \leq n\}, \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq n} v_i \right\rangle.$$

Indeed, for every i , it turns out that Rw_0w_i and $\mathcal{M}, w_i \not\Vdash (\bigwedge \Box \Pi_i \wedge \bigwedge \Gamma_i) \rightarrow \bigvee \Delta_i$, so that we can conclude $\mathcal{M}, w_0 \not\Vdash \text{hfor}[\Box \Pi_1, \Gamma_1 \Rightarrow \Delta_1 \mid \dots \mid \Box \Pi_n, \Gamma_n \Rightarrow \Delta_n]$. \square

LEMMA 2.3 (Modal disjunction property). If $\vDash \Box A \vee \Box B$, then $\vDash A$ or $\vDash B$.

Proof. The reader is referred to [7, pp. 90–91]. \square

THEOREM 2.4 (Soundness). *If the system $\overline{\text{HK}}$ proves $\vdash \mathcal{G}$ and $\vdash \mathcal{H}$, then the hypersequents \mathcal{G} and \mathcal{H} are K -valid and K -invalid, respectively.*

Proof. The proof is carried out by induction on the height of a generic $\overline{\text{HK}}$ -proof π . Lemma 2.2 immediately supplies the base case. As for the inductive case, we limit ourselves to discussing the case in which π 's last inference step is an application of the \square -rule. We distinguish two cases according to whether π ends in $\vdash \mathcal{G}$ or $\vdash \mathcal{H}$.

- ($\vdash \mathcal{G}$). By inductive hypothesis, it results that the premise $\mathcal{G}' \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow A \mid \square \Gamma, \Gamma' \Rightarrow \square \Delta, \Delta'$ is K -valid, where $\Gamma', \Delta' \subset AT$. In case $\text{hfor}[\mathcal{G}']$ is a K -valid formula, we immediately get the desired conclusion. Otherwise, by Lemma 2.3, at least one of the two formulas $\bigwedge \Gamma \rightarrow A$ and $(\bigwedge \square \Gamma \wedge \bigwedge \Gamma') \rightarrow (\bigvee \square \Delta \vee \bigvee \Delta')$ turns out to be K -valid: in both cases the conclusion easily follows from the monotonicity of \square .
- ($\vdash \mathcal{H}$). According to our inductive hypothesis, the hypersequent $\mathcal{G} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow A \mid \square \Gamma, \Gamma' \Rightarrow \square \Delta, \Delta'$ (with $\Gamma', \Delta' \subset AT$ and $\Gamma' \cap \Delta' = \emptyset$) is now taken to be K -invalid. Consider the hypersequent $\mathcal{G} \equiv \Pi_1 \Rightarrow \Sigma_1 \mid \dots \mid \Pi_n \Rightarrow \Sigma_n$ and let i and j be two parameters ranging over the sets $\{1, \dots, n\}$ and $\{1, \dots, n+2\}$, respectively. Clearly, none of the formulas $\bigwedge \Pi_i \rightarrow \bigvee \Delta_i$ is K -valid. The two formulas, $\bigwedge \square \Gamma \wedge \bigwedge \Gamma' \rightarrow \bigvee \square \Delta \vee \bigvee \Delta'$ and $\bigwedge \Gamma \rightarrow A$, are not K -valid as well. This means that there is a family of models $\mathcal{M}_j = \langle W_j, R_j, v_j \rangle$ such that:

- (1) $\langle W_j, R_j \rangle$ is a irreflexive, asymmetric, and intransitive tree with root w_j [5, p. 218],
- (2) $\mathcal{M}_i, w_i \Vdash \bigwedge \Pi_i$ and $\mathcal{M}_i, w_i \not\Vdash \bigvee \Sigma_i$,
- (3) $\mathcal{M}_{n+1}, w_{n+1} \Vdash \square \bigwedge \Gamma \wedge \bigwedge \Gamma'$ and $\mathcal{M}_i, w_{n+1} \not\Vdash \bigvee \square \Delta \vee \bigvee \Delta'$,
- (4) $\mathcal{M}_{n+2}, w_{n+2} \Vdash \bigwedge \Gamma$ and $\mathcal{M}_{n+2}, w_{n+2} \not\Vdash A$.

Thus, finally consider the model

$$\mathcal{M} = \left\langle \bigcup_{j=1}^{n+2} W_j \cup \{w_0\}, \bigcup_{j=1}^{n+2} R_j \cup \left\{ (w_{n+1}, w_{n+2}) \right\} \right. \\ \left. \cup \left\{ (w_0, w_k) \mid 1 \leq k \leq n+1 \right\}, \bigcup_{j=1}^{n+2} v_j \right\rangle$$

and observe that $\mathcal{M}, w_0 \not\Vdash \text{hfor}[\mathcal{G} \mid \square \Gamma, \Gamma' \Rightarrow \square \Delta, \Delta', \square A]$ which yields the desired conclusion. (Let us observe that the constraint $\Gamma', \Delta' \subset AT$ is essential in the final part of the previous argument to prevent that $\mathcal{M}, x_{n+1} \not\Vdash \bigwedge \Gamma'$ by adding $R(w_{n+1}, w_{n+2})$ to the model). \square

COROLLARY 2.5 (Completeness). *If the hypersequent \mathcal{G} is K -valid, then $\overline{\text{HK}}$ proves $\vdash \mathcal{G}$. Otherwise, $\overline{\text{HK}}$ proves $\vdash \mathcal{G}$.*

Proof. Assume that \mathcal{G} is K -valid, but $\overline{\text{HK}}$ does not prove $\vdash \mathcal{G}$. By Lemma 2.1, $\overline{\text{HK}}$ proves $\vdash \mathcal{G}$ and so, by Theorem 2.4, \mathcal{G} would be K -invalid. Therefore, $\overline{\text{HK}}$ does prove $\vdash \mathcal{G}$. The case in which \mathcal{G} is K -invalid can be treated symmetrically. \square

Let us call HK the hypersequent system obtained from $\overline{\text{HK}}$ by dropping the complementary axiom and removing everywhere the signs “ \vdash ” and “ \neg .” What we

get in this way is a complete “monolateral” characterization of the system K . More formally:

THEOREM 2.6. $\text{HK proves } \Rightarrow A \text{ if and only if } \vDash A.$

Proof. Any proof in which no application of the complementary axiom occurs will necessarily end with a hypersequent signed with “ \vdash .” Then, by Theorem 2.4, the formula $\Box A$ is valid and, by the rule of *deneccessitation* (from $\vDash \Box A$ to $\vDash A$), we finally get the claim of the theorem. \square

REMARK 2. The rule of deneccessitation is indeed sound in K , but it does not prove admissible in every modal system, for example $K5$. Therefore, in order to extend the fractional interpretation to such systems a new strategy would be required.

COROLLARY 2.7. *The bilateral cut rule:*

$$\frac{\frac{\vdash^i \mathcal{G} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, A \quad \vdash^i \mathcal{G} \mid A, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\vdash^{i,j} \mathcal{G} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}}$$

is admissible in $\overline{\overline{\text{HK}}}$.

Proof. We observe that the above-mentioned bilateral rendition of the cut-rule proves sound in $\overline{\overline{\text{HK}}}$. By applying Corollary 2.5 we finally get the claim of the theorem. \square

In the proof of the next lemma, we will need to employ the notion of *principal formula* of an inference rule. In case of inference rules introducing one of the classical connectives, the notion of principal formula is just the familiar one (cf. [30]). As regards to the rule for \Box in Figure 1, we take $\Box A$ to be the principal formula.

THEOREM 2.8 (Invertibility). *Each $\overline{\overline{\text{HK}}}$ logical rule proves height-bounded invertible with preservation of top-hypersequents, namely:*

- (i) *for any instance of a unary rule $\frac{\vdash^i \mathcal{G}_1}{\vdash^i \mathcal{G}}$, if $\overline{\overline{\text{HK}}}$ proves $\vdash^i \mathcal{G}$ by way of a proof π , then it also proves $\vdash^i \mathcal{G}_1$ by way of a proof π_1 such that $h(\pi_1) \leq h(\pi)$ and $\text{top}(\pi_1) = \text{top}(\pi)$;*
- (ii) *for any application of a binary rule $\frac{\vdash^i \mathcal{H}_1 \quad \vdash^j \mathcal{H}_2}{\vdash^{i,j} \mathcal{H}}$, if $\overline{\overline{\text{HK}}}$ proves $\vdash^{i,j} \mathcal{H}$ by way of a proof π , then it also proves $\vdash^i \mathcal{G}_1$ and $\vdash^j \mathcal{G}_2$ by way of two proofs π_1 and π_2 such that $h(\pi_1), h(\pi_2) \leq h(\pi)$ and $\text{top}(\pi_1) \uplus \text{top}(\pi_2) = \text{top}(\pi)$.*

Proof. We distinguish the cases according to the rule instances. For every rule instance we proceed by induction on the height $h(\pi)$ of the derivation π leading to the end-hypersequent under consideration, and by distinguishing subcases on the basis of the last rule applied. We deal with two rules; the other ones can be treated likewise.

- $(\vee \Rightarrow)$ For $h(\pi) = 1$, the claim holds vacuously. If $h(\pi) > 1$ and the principal formula of π 's last rule occurs in the context of the end-hypersequent, then the conclusion follows by applying the inductive hypothesis to the premise(s) and then the same rule again. If $h(\pi) > 1$ and the last rule applied acted in the component that we are considering, then it cannot be a \Box -rule due to context

restrictions. We limit ourselves to treat the case in which the last inference is a $(\Rightarrow \wedge)$ -rule.

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \vdots \pi_1 \\ |^i \mathcal{G} | A \vee B, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, C \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \vdots \pi_2 \\ |^j \mathcal{G} | A \vee B, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, D \end{array}}{|^{i \cdot j} \mathcal{G} | A \vee B, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, C \wedge D} \Rightarrow \wedge$$

By applying our inductive hypothesis, we obtain the following four derivations:

$$\begin{array}{l} \rho'_1 : |^{i_1} \mathcal{G} | A, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, C, \\ \rho''_1 : |^{i_2} \mathcal{G} | B, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, C, \\ \rho'_2 : |^{j_1} \mathcal{G} | A, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, D, \\ \rho''_2 : |^{j_2} \mathcal{G} | B, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, D, \end{array}$$

with $i_1 \cdot i_2 = i$ and $j_1 \cdot j_2 = j$, that we recombine as follows:

$$\begin{array}{l} \pi' : \frac{\begin{array}{c} \vdots \rho'_1 \\ |^{i_1} \mathcal{G} | A, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, C \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \vdots \rho'_2 \\ |^{j_1} \mathcal{G} | A, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, D \end{array}}{|^{i_1 \cdot j_1} \mathcal{G} | A, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, C \wedge D} \Rightarrow \wedge \\ \\ \pi'' : \frac{\begin{array}{c} \vdots \rho''_1 \\ |^{i_2} \mathcal{G} | B, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, C \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \vdots \rho''_2 \\ |^{j_2} \mathcal{G} | B, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, D \end{array}}{|^{i_2 \cdot j_2} \mathcal{G} | B, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, C \wedge D} \Rightarrow \wedge \end{array}$$

with $(i_1 \cdot j_1) \cdot (i_2 \cdot j_2) = i \cdot j$. Finally, we observe that $\text{top}(\pi_1) = \text{top}(\rho_1) \uplus \text{top}(\rho''_1)$ and $\text{top}(\pi_2) = \text{top}(\rho'_2) \uplus \text{top}(\rho''_2)$. From these two facts we can easily derive $\text{top}(\pi) = \text{top}(\pi') \uplus \text{top}(\pi'')$.

- (\square) For $h(\pi) = 1$, the claim holds vacuously. If $h(\pi) > 1$ and the principal formula occurs in the context of the end-hypersequent, then, as in the previous case, the conclusion follows by applying the inductive hypothesis to the premise(s) and then the same rule again. If $h(\pi) > 1$ and the last rule acted in the component under consideration, then it will be a \square -rule. If the principal formula of the rule instance coincides with the principal formula of the application of the \square -rule, the claim clearly holds. Otherwise, we are in the following situation:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \vdots \pi_1 \\ |^i \mathcal{G} | \Gamma \Rightarrow B | \square \Gamma, \Gamma' \Rightarrow \square \Delta'', \square A, \Delta' \end{array}}{|^i \mathcal{G} | \square \Gamma, \Gamma' \Rightarrow \square \Delta'', \square A, \square B, \Delta'} \square$$

where, clearly, $\text{top}(\pi_1) = \text{top}(\pi)$. We can now apply our inductive hypothesis so as to get a derivation ρ of $|^i \mathcal{G} | \Gamma \Rightarrow B | \Gamma \Rightarrow A | \square \Gamma, \Gamma' \Rightarrow \square \Delta'', \Delta'$ such that $\text{top}(\rho) = \text{top}(\pi_1)$ and $h(\rho) \leq h(\pi_1)$. A final application of the \square -rule yields the desired result. \square

PROPOSITION 2.9. *For any $\overline{\text{HK}}$ -proof π ending in the hypersequent \mathcal{G} and such that $\text{top}(\pi) = \{\mathcal{T}_1, \mathcal{T}_2, \dots, \mathcal{T}_n\}$, the two formulas $\text{hfor}[\mathcal{G}]$ and $\bigwedge_{1 \leq i \leq n} \text{hfor}[\mathcal{T}_i]$ are equivalent, i.e., $\models \text{hfor}[\mathcal{G}]$ if, and only if, $\models \bigwedge_{1 \leq i \leq n} \text{hfor}[\mathcal{T}_i]$.*

Proof. By the soundness theorem we know that, for each logical rule, the conclusion is K -valid just in case the premise(s) is(are) K -valid as well. Thus, it immediately follows that $\models \text{hfor}[\mathcal{G}]$ if, and only if, $\models \bigwedge_{1 \leq i \leq n} \text{hfor}[\mathcal{T}_i]$. □

THEOREM 2.10. *The following statements hold:*

- (1) $\overline{\text{HK}}$ proves $\vdash \mathcal{G} \mid \Box \Gamma', \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ if, and only if, $\overline{\text{HK}}$ proves $\vdash \mathcal{G} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ with $\Gamma \uplus \Delta \subset AT$.
- (2) If $\overline{\text{HK}}$ proves $\vdash \mathcal{G} \mid \Box \Gamma' \Rightarrow$ with $\mathcal{G} \neq \emptyset$, then $\overline{\text{HK}}$ proves $\vdash \mathcal{G}$.

Proof. We discuss the two items separately.

- (1) We argue by induction on the height of derivations. From right to left the proof is quite straightforward. As for the left-to-right direction, we proceed as follows. If $n = 0$, then $\mathcal{G} \mid \Box \Gamma', \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ is either an instance of ax or of \overline{ax} , and so is $\mathcal{G} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$. If $n > 0$ the proof follows by applying the inductive hypothesis to the premises of the last rule of the derivation, as no formula in $\Box \Gamma', \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ is principal due to the design of the rules.
- (2) If $\overline{\text{HK}}$ proves $\vdash \mathcal{G} \mid \Box \Gamma' \Rightarrow$, then, by the previous item, it also proves $\vdash \mathcal{G} \mid \Rightarrow$. Moreover, $\overline{\text{HK}}$ proves $\vdash \mathcal{G} \mid \Rightarrow$ if and only if $\vdash \mathcal{G}$ is also provable, thus we obtain the desired conclusion. □

As a consequence of Proposition 2.9 and Theorem 2.10, the calculus $\overline{\text{HK}}$ allows us to reduce the validity (invalidity) of a given end-hypersequent to the validity (invalidity) of the conjunction of axiomatic or complementary hyperclauses which contain only atomic sentences.²

§3. Stability and fractional interpretation.

3.1. The stability theorem. Our concern now is that of establishing that the system $\overline{\text{HK}}$ enjoys the stability property, i.e., the fact that any two proofs ending with the same hypersequent always display the same multiset of top-hypersequents. To put it differently, two proofs having the same end-hypersequent may only differ in the specific order in which their logical rules are applied.

THEOREM 3.1 (Stability). *If π and ρ are two $\overline{\text{HK}}$ -derivations ending with the same signed hypersequent, then $\text{top}(\pi) = \text{top}(\rho)$.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on $h(\pi)$. If $h(\pi) = 1$, then $\pi = \rho$, and so $\text{top}(\pi) = \text{top}(\rho)$. Otherwise, let's distinguish two cases depending on whether π 's last rule is unary or binary.

² Observe that item (2) in the above theorem does not hold for other modal logics, such as KD , in which $\neg \Box \perp$ is a theorem.

- First, consider the situation whereby π 's last inference is an application of a unary rule and let π_1 indicate π 's subproof ending in $\frac{\vdash^i \mathcal{G}_1}{\vdash^i \mathcal{G}}$.

$$\begin{array}{c} \pi \\ \vdots \\ \pi_1 \\ \frac{\vdash^i \mathcal{G}_1}{\vdash^i \mathcal{G}} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \rho \\ \vdots \\ \vdash^i \mathcal{G} \end{array}$$

Clearly, $\text{top}(\pi_1) = \text{top}(\pi)$ and $h(\pi_1) < h(\pi)$. By Theorem 2.8, there exists a proof ρ_1 of $\frac{\vdash^i \mathcal{G}_1}{\vdash^i \mathcal{G}}$ such that $\text{top}(\rho_1) = \text{top}(\rho)$. By inductive hypothesis, we get $\text{top}(\pi_1) = \text{top}(\rho_1)$ and, lastly, $\text{top}(\pi) = \text{top}(\rho)$.

- Consider now the case in which π 's last inference is an application of a binary rule and π_1 and π_2 are the two subproofs of π ending in $\frac{\vdash^i \mathcal{H}_1}{\vdash^{i,j} \mathcal{H}}$ and $\frac{\vdash^j \mathcal{H}_2}{\vdash^{i,j} \mathcal{H}}$, respectively.

$$\begin{array}{c} \vdots \pi_1 \qquad \vdots \pi_2 \\ \frac{\vdash^i \mathcal{H}_1 \quad \vdash^j \mathcal{H}_2}{\vdash^{i,j} \mathcal{H}} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \rho \\ \vdots \\ \vdash^{i,j} \mathcal{H} \end{array}$$

Note that $\text{top}(\pi_1) \uplus \text{top}(\pi_2) = \text{top}(\pi)$ and, clearly, $h(\pi_1), h(\pi_2) < h(\pi)$. Next, we apply Theorem 2.8 to ρ in order to infer the existence of two derivations ρ_1 and ρ_2 ending, respectively, in $\frac{\vdash^i \mathcal{H}_1}{\vdash^{i,j} \mathcal{H}}$ and $\frac{\vdash^j \mathcal{H}_2}{\vdash^{i,j} \mathcal{H}}$, and such that $\text{top}(\rho_1) \uplus \text{top}(\rho_2) = \text{top}(\rho)$. By inductive hypothesis, $\text{top}(\rho_1) \uplus \text{top}(\rho_2) = \text{top}(\pi_1) \uplus \text{top}(\pi_2)$, thence we conclude that $\text{top}(\pi) = \text{top}(\rho)$. \square

3.2. Fractional interpretation. Insofar as $\overline{\text{HK}}$ is a bilateral system satisfying stability, any logical formula A univocally determines a specific multiset of hyperclauses, regardless of the particular proof designed to compute such a multiset. This paves the way for the proof-based semantics proposed below.

DEFINITION 4. Given a formula A , $\text{top}(A)$ is the multiset of the top-hyperclauses in any of the $\overline{\text{HK}}$ -derivations ending in $(\vdash \text{ or } \vdash^-) \Rightarrow A$. The multiset $\text{top}(A)$ is partitioned into the two multisets $\text{top}^1(A)$ and $\text{top}^0(A)$ collecting, respectively, all the hyperclauses signed by “ \vdash ” and the hyperclauses signed by “ \vdash^- .”

DEFINITION 5. Let $\mathbb{Q}^* = [0, 1] \cap \mathbb{Q}$, i.e., \mathbb{Q}^* is the set of the rational numbers in the closed interval $[0, 1]$. The evaluation function $\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket : \mathcal{F} \mapsto \mathbb{Q}^*$ is defined as follows:

for any logical formula A , $\llbracket A \rrbracket = \frac{\#\text{top}^1(A)}{\#\text{top}(A)}$.

EXAMPLE 3.1. Getting back to the derivation π proposed in Figure 2, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{top}^0(\pi) &= \{ \Rightarrow p \mid \Rightarrow p \mid \square(\square p \rightarrow p) \Rightarrow \}, \\ \text{top}^1(\pi) &= \{ p \Rightarrow p \mid \square(\square p \rightarrow p) \Rightarrow \}. \end{aligned}$$

Under Definition 5, we have $\llbracket \square(\square p \rightarrow p) \rightarrow \square p \rrbracket = 0.5$. In effect, any $\overline{\text{HK}}$ -proof ending in $\Rightarrow \square(\square p \rightarrow p) \rightarrow \square p$ displays one identity axiom out of two axioms in total.

Figure 3 lists some other formulas of K together with their corresponding fractional value. For example, below is the proof of $(\square p \rightarrow \square p) \wedge (\square q \wedge \square r)$:

LEMMA 3.4. *Let π be a derivation in $\overline{\text{HK}}$ of the hypersequent $\lfloor^i \mathcal{G} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$. For any multiset $\Pi, \Sigma \subset AT$, there is a derivation π' of $\lfloor^j \mathcal{G} \mid \Pi, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \Sigma$ such that $j \geq i$, $\#_{\text{top}}(\pi) = \#_{\text{top}}(\pi')$ and $\#_{\text{top}^1}(\pi') \geq \text{top}^1(\pi)$.*

Proof. The proof is led by induction on $h(\pi)$.

If $h(\pi) = 0$, then $\lfloor^i \mathcal{G} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ is clearly an instance of an axiom. In particular, when $i = 1$, we have $\#_{\text{top}^1}(\pi') = \#_{\text{top}^1}(\pi)$; otherwise, $\#_{\text{top}^1}(\pi') \geq \#_{\text{top}^1}(\pi)$, as the addition of Π, Σ may turn a complementary hyperclause into an identity one.

If $h(\pi) > 0$, we proceed by cases considering π 's last rule. We detail here just the case in which the last rule is an application of the \square -rule. There are two further subcases to be distinguished depending on whether the \square -rule directly involves the sequent $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$ or some other sequent-components in the hypersequent under consideration. In the second case, the claim follows by inductive hypothesis and an application of \square . In the first, we have $\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta \equiv \square \Gamma', \Gamma'' \Rightarrow \square \Delta', \Delta'', \square A$, with $\Gamma'' \uplus \Delta'' \subseteq AT$ and:

$$\frac{\lfloor^i \mathcal{G} \mid \Gamma' \Rightarrow A \mid \square \Gamma', \Gamma'' \Rightarrow \square \Delta', \Delta''}{\lfloor^i \mathcal{G} \mid \square \Gamma', \Gamma'' \Rightarrow \square \Delta', \Delta'', \square A} \square$$

By inductive hypothesis we obtain a derivation ρ of $\lfloor^j \mathcal{G} \mid \Gamma' \Rightarrow A \mid \square \Gamma', \Gamma'', \Pi \Rightarrow \square \Delta', \Delta'', \Sigma$, where $j \geq i$, $\#_{\text{top}}(\rho) = \#_{\text{top}}(\pi)$ and $\#_{\text{top}^1}(\rho) \geq \#_{\text{top}^1}(\pi)$. By an application of \square we get $\lfloor^j \mathcal{G} \mid \square \Gamma', \Gamma'', \Pi \Rightarrow \square \Delta', \Delta'', \Sigma, \square A$. \square

THEOREM 3.5. *Let A be a modal formula with $\llbracket A \rrbracket = q$, then for every formula B in \mathcal{F}^c , $\llbracket A \vee B \rrbracket \geq q$.*

Proof. Let $\llbracket A \rrbracket = q$ and let us consider a derivation π of $\lfloor^i \Rightarrow A \vee B$. We can apply the rules of $\overline{\text{HK}}$ regardless of their order, so we decompose $\lfloor^i \Rightarrow A \vee B$ and we obtain derivations π_1, \dots, π_n of sequents $\lfloor^{i_1} \Gamma_1 \Rightarrow A, \Delta_1, \dots, \lfloor^{i_n} \Gamma_n \Rightarrow A, \Delta_n$ where each Γ_i, Δ_i is a multiset of atomic formulas obtained by the analysis of B and $i = i_1 \cdot \dots \cdot i_n$.

We have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{top}^1(A \vee B) &= \text{top}^1(\pi_1) \uplus \dots \uplus \text{top}^1(\pi_n), \\ \text{top}(A \vee B) &= \text{top}(\pi_1) \uplus \dots \uplus \text{top}(\pi_n). \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 3.4, it easily follows that $\llbracket A \rrbracket \leq \llbracket A \vee B \rrbracket$. \square

DEFINITION 6. Let $q \in \mathbb{Q}^*$. Then, the bounded consequence relation $\Gamma \vdash_q A$ holds just in case $\llbracket \bigwedge \Gamma \rightarrow A \rrbracket \geq q$. Accordingly, for every $q \in \mathbb{Q}^*$ we indicate with $\overline{\text{HK}}_q$ the logic whose set of theorems is $\{A \in \mathcal{F} \mid \llbracket A \rrbracket \geq q\}$.

THEOREM 3.6. *For every $q \in \mathbb{Q}^*$ the bounded consequence relation \vdash_q is reflexive and monotonic with respect to classical formulas.*

Proof. Reflexivity follows from the fact that $\llbracket A \rightarrow A \rrbracket = 1 \geq 1$. The monotonicity property follows from Lemma 3.5. \square

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_1 &= (\Box(p_1 \rightarrow p_1) \rightarrow \Box(p_2 \rightarrow p_1)) \vee \\
 &\quad \vee (\Box(p_2 \rightarrow p_2) \rightarrow \Box(p_1 \rightarrow p_2)) \\
 D_2 &= (\Box(p_1 \rightarrow p_1) \rightarrow \Box(p_2 \rightarrow p_1)) \vee \\
 &\quad \vee (\Box(p_1 \rightarrow p_1) \rightarrow \Box(p_3 \rightarrow p_1)) \vee \\
 &\quad \vee (\Box(p_2 \rightarrow p_2) \rightarrow \Box(p_1 \rightarrow p_2)) \vee \\
 &\quad \vee (\Box(p_2 \rightarrow p_2) \rightarrow \Box(p_3 \rightarrow p_2)) \vee \\
 &\quad \vee (\Box(p_3 \rightarrow p_3) \rightarrow \Box(p_1 \rightarrow p_3)) \vee \\
 &\quad \vee (\Box(p_3 \rightarrow p_3) \rightarrow \Box(p_2 \rightarrow p_3))
 \end{aligned}$$

Fig. 4. Dugundji’s formulas D_1 and D_2 .

§4. A new look at Dugundji’s theorem.

4.1. Dugundji’s theorem. Intuitively, Dugundji’s theorem put an end to the attempts to characterize modal logic by a truth-functional and finite-valued semantics, by stating the non-reducibility of the notion of possibility to an intermediate value between 0 and 1. Although the scope of the original formulation of Dugundji’s theorem covers logics from $S1$ to $S5$, this result can also be extended to K modulo slight modifications, as recently shown by Coniglio and Peron [8]. Let us first introduce the notions of matrix semantics and that of Dugundji’s formula.

DEFINITION 7 (Matrix, valuation, model). A matrix \mathcal{M} on the language \mathcal{F} consists of a triple $\langle M, \mathcal{O}, D \rangle$, where M is a non-empty set of truth-values, \mathcal{O} is a set of operations on M interpreting the connectives of the language, and $D \subseteq M$ is a non-empty set of designated truth-values. A matrix \mathcal{M} is said to be *finite* just in case the set M is finite, otherwise it is infinite.

A *valuation* on a matrix \mathcal{M} is a homomorphism (w.r.t. the operations in \mathcal{O}) $v : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow M$. A formula A is true, relative to v , if and only if $v(A) \in D$. If A is true under any valuation v , then we say that \mathcal{M} verifies A ; in symbols, $\mathcal{M} \models A$. Accordingly, a matrix \mathcal{M} is a *model* for the logic K if, for any formula A , whenever HK proves $\Rightarrow A$, A is verified in \mathcal{M} . A matrix \mathcal{M} characterizes the logic K if the following biconditional holds: HK proves the sequent $\Rightarrow A$ if, and only if, $\mathcal{M} \models A$.

DEFINITION 8 (Dugundji’s formulas³). For all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the formula D_n is defined as follows:

$$D_n ::= \bigvee (\Box(p_i \rightarrow p_i) \rightarrow \Box(p_j \rightarrow p_i)),$$

where $1 \leq i, j \leq n + 1$, and $i \neq j$.

EXAMPLE 4.1. Formulas D_1 and D_2 are shown in [Figure 4](#).

THEOREM 4.1 (Dugundji’s theorem for K). *The modal logic K cannot be characterized by a finite matrix.*

Proof. We propose a sketch of the proof as it has been provided in [8]. The whole argument takes shape by combining the two following results.

³ What we call here “Dugundji’s formulas” is actually the hierarchy of formulas introduced by Coniglio and Peron in order to generalize further Dugundji’s theorem. In his 1940 paper Dugundji identified a different sequence of formulas, inspired by the ones introduced by Gödel in 1932 to establish an analogous result for intuitionistic propositional logic (the birth of intermediate logics being a byproduct) [12].

- (i) For any n -valued matrix \mathcal{M} , if \mathcal{M} characterizes K , then \mathcal{M} verifies the formula D_n . As a matter of fact, since there are exactly $n + 1$ propositional variables occurring in D_n , for every valuation v there will be i, j such that $v(p_i) = v(p_j)$. Hence, upon considering that $\Box(p_i \rightarrow p_i) \rightarrow \Box(p_i \rightarrow p_i)$ is a theorem of HK, it is immediate that $v(D_n) \in D$.
- (ii) There exists a matrix with infinite elements \mathcal{M}_∞ which is a model for K and no D_n is verified by \mathcal{M}_∞ . By definition, if $\Rightarrow A$ is provable in HK, then $v(A) \in D$, for all v on \mathcal{M}_∞ . That is, by contraposition, one has that the formula D_n is not provable in HK, for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Hence, K cannot be characterized by a matrix with a finite number of elements. \square

4.2. Dugundji’s theorem as a corollary of underivability. We turn now to a different proof of Dugundji’s theorem which gives expression to an underivability result relative to K . In particular, the proof is obtained through a purely syntactic argument which exploits the analyticity of $\overline{\text{HK}}$, namely the fact that for each of the $\overline{\text{HK}}$ logical rules, the formulas in the premise(s) are always the subformula of some subformulas in the conclusion. This result allows us to streamline item (ii) in the proof of Theorem 4.1 by avoiding any reference to the infinite matrix model \mathcal{M}_∞ . In short, for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, D_n is not derivable in HK.⁴

To reveal this, the following lemma is required.

LEMMA 4.2. *For any formula A , if HK proves $\mathcal{G} \mid A \rightarrow A, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$, then HK also proves $\mathcal{G} \mid \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta$.*

Proof. Immediate by admissibility of the cut-rule in $\overline{\text{HK}}$ and so in HK. \square

THEOREM 4.3. *For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, HK does not prove $\Rightarrow D_n$ or, equivalently, $\overline{\text{HK}}$ proves $\neg \Rightarrow D_n$.*

Proof. Let us assume, by contradiction, the derivability of the sequent $\Rightarrow D_n$ in HK. By invertibility of the logical rules, the hypersequent:

$$(p_1 \rightarrow p_1)^n, \dots, (p_{n+1} \rightarrow p_{n+1})^n \Rightarrow p_2 \rightarrow p_1 \mid \dots \mid (p_1 \rightarrow p_1)^n, \dots, (p_{n+1} \rightarrow p_{n+1})^n \Rightarrow p_{n+1} \rightarrow p_n$$

would be also derivable. By Lemma 4.2, one can finally get the derivability of the hypersequent:

$$\Rightarrow p_2 \rightarrow p_1 \mid \dots \mid \Rightarrow p_{n+1} \rightarrow p_n.$$

By repeatedly analyzing this hypersequent by means of the $(\Rightarrow \rightarrow)$ -rule one would obtain the provability of an instance of the \overline{ax} -rule. \square

REMARK 4. Theorem 4.3 relies on the fact that cut is admissible in HK, which is the *deductive upper bound* of the chain of extended systems $\overline{\text{HK}}_q$. This implies that the addition of arbitrary identities in the left-hand side of the sequent sign does not affect the derivability relation. However, this is not true of bounded systems, since bounded consequence relations are not transitive.

⁴ Of course, the underivability of Dugundji’s formulas can indeed be shown also by means of a more standard sequent calculus or of a suitable tableaux system for K . However, such systems do not allow for a fractional reading of the theorem.

Theorem 4.3 provides the ground for an alternative proof of Dugundji's theorem, whereby an infinite matrix is not required.

THEOREM 4.4 (Dugundji's theorem for K : fractional version). *The modal logic K cannot be characterized by a finite matrix.*

Proof. Suppose there is an n -valued matrix \mathcal{M} which characterizes K , i.e., $\mathcal{M} \models A$ iff the sequent $\Rightarrow A$ is provable in HK. As in the proof of Theorem 4.1, \mathcal{M} satisfies Dugundji's formula D_n . Therefore, by hypothesis $K \vdash D_n$, but $\text{HK} \not\vdash D_n$ against Theorem 4.3. \square

4.3. A function for Dugundji's formula. Finally, we define the function $\varphi : \mathbb{N}^+ \mapsto \mathbb{Q}^*$ by putting $\varphi(n) = \llbracket D_n \rrbracket$, i.e., φ yields a complete description of the fractional values assigned with every formula D_n . A simple calculation reveals that the number of disjuncts in any formula D_n is exactly $n(n + 1)$. We can now prove the following:

THEOREM 4.5. $\varphi(n) = 1 - \frac{1}{2^{2n^2(n+1)}}$, for any $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$.

Proof. The proof amounts to showing that $\llbracket D_n \rrbracket = 1 - \frac{1}{2^{2n^2(n+1)}}$, for any Dugundji's formula D_n . In particular, for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we apply rules $\Rightarrow \vee, \Rightarrow \rightarrow$ and \square to decompose the formula D_n into a hypersequent formed by a multiset of sequents each one of them having the following general form:

$$(p_1 \rightarrow p_1)^n, \dots, (p_{n+1} \rightarrow p_{n+1})^n, p_j \Rightarrow p_i,$$

where $i \neq j$ and $1 \leq i, j \leq n + 1$. The number of components is $n^2 + n$ (we omit the component containing only boxed formulas in the antecedent, which can be removed without affecting the counting of the top-hypersequents). Since the number of implications in the antecedent of every component is $(n + 1) \cdot n$, the total number of implications to be analyzed in the hypersequent will be $(n + 1) \cdot n \cdot (n^2 + n)$. Therefore, the number of top-hypersequents is $2^{(n+1)^2 \cdot n^2}$.

We now need to compute the number of non-axiomatic top-sequents. Given a component:

$$(p_1 \rightarrow p_1)^n, \dots, (p_{n+1} \rightarrow p_{n+1})^n, p_j \Rightarrow p_i,$$

there are $n(n - 1)$ implications whose analysis does not lead to any axiomatic top-hypersequent, namely the implications $p_k \rightarrow p_k$, where $k \neq j, i$. Therefore, we can conclude that the hypersequent whose analysis will lead to complementary axioms has every component of the form:

$$(p_{k_1} \rightarrow p_{k_1})^n, \dots, (p_{k_{n-1}} \rightarrow p_{k_{n-1}})^n, p_j^{n+1} \Rightarrow p_i^{n+1},$$

where $\{k_1, \dots, k_{n-1}\} = \{1, \dots, n + 1\} - \{j, i\}$. Since the components are $n^2 + n$, the number of complementary top-hypersequents is $2^{(n-1) \cdot n \cdot (n^2+n)} = 2^{n^4-n^2}$.

As a consequence, we can state that for every $n \geq 1$:

$$\llbracket D_n \rrbracket = \frac{\#\text{top}(D_n) - \#\text{top}^0(D_n)}{\#\text{top}(D_n)} = \frac{2^{(n+1)^2 \cdot n^2} - 2^{n^4-n^2}}{2^{(n+1)^2 \cdot n^2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^{2n^2(n+1)}}.$$

\square

EXAMPLE 4.2. $\llbracket D_1 \rrbracket = 1 - \frac{1}{2^4} = 0.9375$ and $\llbracket D_2 \rrbracket = 1 - \frac{1}{2^{24}} = 0.999999940395355$.

The next results offer yet another perspective on Dugundji's theorem through fractional semantics.

PROPOSITION 4.6. *For any $m, n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ such that $n < m$, we have $0 < \llbracket D_n \rrbracket < \llbracket D_m \rrbracket$.*

Proof. It suffices to observe that if $n < m$, then $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{m^3+m^2} < \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n^3+n^2}$ and thus $1 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n^3+n^2} < 1 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{m^3+m^2}$. \square

COROLLARY 4.7. *For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, HK does not prove $\Rightarrow D_n$.*

Proof. Straightforwardly by Proposition 4.6. \square

Proposition 4.6 marks an informational refinement with respect to standard Kripkean semantics. In fact, the fractional approach allows for a fine-grained analysis of K -invalidities. In particular, the sequence of rationals $\llbracket D_0 \rrbracket, \llbracket D_1 \rrbracket, \dots$ generated by the fractional evaluation of Dugundji's formulas proves rapidly approaching near to its limit 1 without ever reaching it.

§5. Concluding remarks. In this paper, we syntactically framed the basic modal logic K within the bilateral hypersequent calculus $\overline{\text{HK}}$ satisfying stability and invertibility of the logical rules. We showed how to use $\overline{\text{HK}}$ in order to fractionally interpret modal formulas: any modal formula A is evaluated in terms of the ratio between axiomatic top-hypersequents and the totality of the top-hypersequents figuring in any derivation of A . Such a result has been achieved by generalizing and, then, adapting a methodology originally designed for classical propositional logic. Moreover, we argued that fractional semantics also conveys a different way of thinking about proof-theoretic semantics due to its commitment to the primacy of the notion of (analytic) proof. Here, in particular, our semantic treatment of K should be understood as a step toward a proof-theoretic semantics in modal settings (for other attempts in this direction see [19, 23]).

In conclusion, we would like to hint at some themes for further research. First of all, it could be interesting to extend the fractional approach so as to include other systems of modal logic. Such an extension can be conducted along two different directions. On the one hand, one could take into account non-normal modal logics weaker than K , not characterized by Kripkean semantics, as well as stronger logics, such as $S4$, serving as base of epistemic logics. On the other hand, it would be tempting to explore the relation with other proof-theoretic frameworks. We are inclined to think, in fact, that the fractional interpretation is invariant under other calculi (such as nested sequents, labeled sequents, and prefixed tableaux), as long as these fulfill the three requirements of bilateralism, invertibility and stability. Moreover, the properties of the system $\overline{\text{HK}}$ (and its possible extensions) could be also investigated from a more traditional proof-theoretic perspective by presenting a Gentzen-style cut-elimination algorithm.

Lastly, it is worth observing that fractional semantics can be also conceived as an attempt to introduce a measure of invalidity, blurring the rigid partition between valid and invalid formulas. In this respect, our treatment could be fruitfully related to the

work in [15] in which some semantic criteria are introduced in order to measure the inconsistency of modal formulas.

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