

Epistemic Logic: Completeness of Modal Logics

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Abstract

This work is a formalization of epistemic logic with countably many agents. It includes proofs of soundness and completeness for the axiom system K. The completeness proof is based on the textbook "Reasoning About Knowledge" by Fagin, Halpern, Moses and Vardi (MIT Press 1995) [2]. The extensions of system K (T, KB, K4, S4, S5) and their completeness proofs are based on the textbook "Modal Logic" by Blackburn, de Rijke and Venema (Cambridge University Press 2001) [1].

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```

theory Maximal-Consistent-Sets imports HOL-Cardinals.Cardinal-Order-Relation
begin

context wo-rel begin

lemma underS-bound: ⟨a ∈ underS n ⟹ b ∈ underS n ⟹ a ∈ under b ∨ b ∈
under a⟩
⟨proof⟩

lemma finite-underS-bound:
assumes ⟨finite X⟩ ⟨X ⊆ underS n⟩ ⟨X ≠ {}⟩
shows ⟨∃ a ∈ X. ∀ b ∈ X. b ∈ under a⟩
⟨proof⟩

lemma finite-bound-under:
assumes ⟨finite p⟩ ⟨p ⊆ (⋃ n ∈ Field r. f n)⟩
shows ⟨∃ m. p ⊆ (⋃ n ∈ under m. f n)⟩
⟨proof⟩

end

locale MCS-Lim-Ord =
fixes r :: 'a rel
assumes WELL: ⟨Well-order r⟩
and isLimOrd-r: ⟨isLimOrd r⟩
fixes consistent :: 'a set ⇒ bool
assumes consistent-hereditary: ⟨consistent S ⟹ S' ⊆ S ⟹ consistent S'⟩
and inconsistent-finite: ⟨⋀ S. ¬ consistent S ⟹ ∃ S' ⊆ S. finite S' ∧ ¬ con-
sistent S'⟩
begin

definition extendS :: 'a set ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a set ⇒ 'a set where
⟨extendS S n prev ≡ if consistent ({n} ∪ prev) then {n} ∪ prev else prev⟩

definition extendL :: ('a ⇒ 'a set) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a set where
⟨extendL rec n ≡ ⋃ m ∈ underS r n. rec m⟩

definition extend :: 'a set ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a set where
⟨extend S n ≡ worecZSL r S (extendS S) extendL n⟩

lemma wo-rel-r: ⟨wo-rel r⟩
⟨proof⟩

lemma adm-woL-extendL: ⟨adm-woL r extendL⟩
⟨proof⟩

definition Extend :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set where

```

```

⟨Extend S ≡ ⋃ n ∈ Field r. extend S n⟩

lemma extend-subset: ⟨n ∈ Field r ⇒ S ⊆ extend S n⟩
⟨proof⟩

lemma Extend-subset': ⟨Field r ≠ {} ⇒ S ⊆ Extend S⟩
⟨proof⟩

lemma extend-underS: ⟨m ∈ underS r n ⇒ extend S m ⊆ extend S n⟩
⟨proof⟩

lemma extend-under: ⟨m ∈ under r n ⇒ extend S m ⊆ extend S n⟩
⟨proof⟩

lemma consistent-extend:
assumes ⟨consistent S⟩
shows ⟨consistent (extend S n)⟩
⟨proof⟩

lemma consistent-Extend:
assumes ⟨consistent S⟩
shows ⟨consistent (Extend S)⟩
⟨proof⟩

definition maximal' :: ⟨'a set ⇒ bool⟩ where
⟨maximal' S ≡ ∀ p ∈ Field r. consistent ({p} ∪ S) → p ∈ S⟩

lemma Extend-bound: ⟨n ∈ Field r ⇒ extend S n ⊆ Extend S⟩
⟨proof⟩

lemma maximal'-Extend: ⟨maximal' (Extend S)⟩
⟨proof⟩

end

locale MCS =
fixes consistent :: ⟨'a set ⇒ bool⟩
assumes infinite-UNIV: ⟨infinite (UNIV :: 'a set)⟩
and ⟨consistent S ⇒ S' ⊆ S ⇒ consistent S'⟩
and ⟨⋀ S. ¬ consistent S ⇒ ∃ S' ⊆ S. finite S' ∧ ¬ consistent S'⟩

sublocale MCS ⊆ MCS-Lim-Ord ⟨|UNIV|⟩
⟨proof⟩

context MCS begin

lemma Extend-subset: ⟨S ⊆ Extend S⟩
⟨proof⟩

```

```

definition maximal :: <'a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool> where
  < $\text{maximal } S \equiv \forall p. \text{consistent } (\{p\} \cup S) \longrightarrow p \in S$ >

lemma maximal-maximal': < $\text{maximal } S \longleftrightarrow \text{maximal}' S$ >
  < $\text{proof}$ >

lemma maximal-Extend: < $\text{maximal } (\text{Extend } S)$ >
  < $\text{proof}$ >

end

end

```

```
theory Epistemic-Logic imports Maximal-Consistent-Sets begin
```

1 Syntax

```

type-synonym id = string

datatype 'i fm
  = FF (< $\perp$ >)
  | Pro id
  | Dis <'i fm> <'i fm> (infixr < $\vee$ > 60)
  | Con <'i fm> <'i fm> (infixr < $\wedge$ > 65)
  | Imp <'i fm> <'i fm> (infixr < $\longrightarrow$ > 55)
  | K 'i <'i fm>

```

```

abbreviation TT (< $\top$ >) where
  < $\text{TT} \equiv \perp \longrightarrow \perp$ >

```

```

abbreviation Neg (< $\neg \rightarrow$ > [70] 70) where
  < $\text{Neg } p \equiv p \longrightarrow \perp$ >

```

```

abbreviation < $L i p \equiv \neg K i (\neg p)$ >

```

2 Semantics

```

record ('i, 'w) frame =
   $\mathcal{W}$  :: <'w set>
   $\mathcal{K}$  :: <'i  $\Rightarrow$  'w  $\Rightarrow$  'w set>

```

```

record ('i, 'w) kripke =
  <('i, 'w) frame> +
   $\pi$  :: <'w  $\Rightarrow$  id  $\Rightarrow$  bool>

```

```

primrec semantics :: <('i, 'w) kripke  $\Rightarrow$  'w  $\Rightarrow$  'i fm  $\Rightarrow$  bool> (< $\dashv, \dashv \models \dashv$ > [50, 50,

```

50] 50) **where**
 $\langle M, w \models \perp \longleftrightarrow \text{False} \rangle$
 $\mid \langle M, w \models \text{Pro } x \longleftrightarrow \pi M w x \rangle$
 $\mid \langle M, w \models p \vee q \longleftrightarrow M, w \models p \vee M, w \models q \rangle$
 $\mid \langle M, w \models p \wedge q \longleftrightarrow M, w \models p \wedge M, w \models q \rangle$
 $\mid \langle M, w \models p \rightarrow q \longleftrightarrow M, w \models p \rightarrow M, w \models q \rangle$
 $\mid \langle M, w \models K i p \longleftrightarrow (\forall v \in \mathcal{W} M \cap \mathcal{K} M i w. M, v \models p) \rangle$

abbreviation $\text{validStar} :: \langle ('i, 'w) \text{ kripke} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle \Rightarrow 'i \text{ fm set} \Rightarrow 'i \text{ fm} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 $\langle \text{validStar} M \equiv \forall i. \forall w \in \mathcal{W} M. w \in \mathcal{K} M i w \rangle$

abbreviation $\text{refltrans} :: \langle ('i, 'w, 'c) \text{ frame-scheme} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle \text{ where}$
 $\langle \text{refltrans} M \equiv \text{reflexive } M \wedge \text{transitive } M \rangle$

abbreviation $\text{equivalence} :: \langle ('i, 'w, 'c) \text{ frame-scheme} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle \text{ where}$
 $\langle \text{equivalence} M \equiv \text{reflexive } M \wedge \text{symmetric } M \wedge \text{transitive } M \rangle$

definition $\text{Euclidean} :: \langle ('i, 'w, 'c) \text{ frame-scheme} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle \text{ where}$
 $\langle \text{Euclidean} M \equiv \forall i. \forall u \in \mathcal{W} M. \forall v \in \mathcal{W} M. \forall w \in \mathcal{W} M.$
 $w \in \mathcal{K} M i u \wedge u \in \mathcal{K} M i w \rightarrow u \in \mathcal{K} M i v \rangle$

lemma $\text{Imp-intro [intro]}: \langle (M, w \models p \Rightarrow M, w \models q) \Rightarrow M, w \models p \rightarrow q \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem $\text{distribution}: \langle M, w \models K i p \wedge K i (p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow K i q \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem $\text{generalization}:$
fixes $M :: \langle ('i, 'w) \text{ kripke} \rangle$
assumes $\langle \forall (M :: ('i, 'w) \text{ kripke}). \forall w \in \mathcal{W} M. M, w \models p \rangle \langle w \in \mathcal{W} M \rangle$
shows $\langle M, w \models K i p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem $\text{truth}:$
assumes $\langle \text{reflexive } M \rangle \langle w \in \mathcal{W} M \rangle$

shows $\langle M, w \models K i p \rightarrow p \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem pos-introspection:

assumes $\langle \text{transitive } M \rangle \langle w \in \mathcal{W} M \rangle$
shows $\langle M, w \models K i p \rightarrow K i (K i p) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem neg-introspection:

assumes $\langle \text{symmetric } M \rangle \langle \text{transitive } M \rangle \langle w \in \mathcal{W} M \rangle$
shows $\langle M, w \models \neg K i p \rightarrow K i (\neg K i p) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

4 Normal Modal Logic

```
primrec eval :: "('id ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('i fm ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'i fm ⇒ bool" where
  eval _ _ ⊥ = False
| eval g _ (Pro x) = g x
| eval g h (p ∨ q) = (eval g h p ∨ eval g h q)
| eval g h (p ∧ q) = (eval g h p ∧ eval g h q)
| eval g h (p → q) = (eval g h p → eval g h q)
| eval _ h (K i p) = h (K i p)
```

abbreviation $\langle \text{tautology } p \equiv \forall g h. \text{eval } g h p \rangle$

```
inductive AK :: "('i fm ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'i fm ⇒ bool" (⟨-; -⟩ [50, 50] 50)
for A :: "'i fm ⇒ bool" where
  A1: ⟨tautology p ⇒ A ⊢ p⟩
| A2: ⟨A ⊢ K i p ∧ K i (p → q) → K i q⟩
| Ax: ⟨A p ⇒ A ⊢ p⟩
| R1: ⟨A ⊢ p ⇒ A ⊢ p → q ⇒ A ⊢ q⟩
| R2: ⟨A ⊢ p ⇒ A ⊢ K i p⟩
```

```
primrec imply :: "'i fm list ⇒ 'i fm ⇒ 'i fm" (infixr ⟨~~⟩ 56) where
  ⟨[] ~~ q⟩ = q
| ⟨(p # ps) ~~ q⟩ = (p → ps ~~ q)
```

abbreviation $\text{AK-assms} (\langle -; - \rangle [50, 50, 50] 50)$ **where**
 $\langle A; G ⊢ p \equiv \exists qs. \text{set } qs \subseteq G \wedge (A ⊢ qs ~~ p) \rangle$

5 Soundness

lemma eval-semantics:

$\langle \text{eval } (pi w) (\lambda q. (\mathcal{W} = W, \mathcal{K} = r, \pi = pi)), w \models q \rangle$ $p = ((\mathcal{W} = W, \mathcal{K} = r, \pi = pi), w \models p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma tautology:

assumes $\langle \text{tautology } p \rangle$
shows $\langle M, w \models p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *soundness*:

assumes $\langle \bigwedge M w p. A p \implies P M \implies w \in \mathcal{W} M \implies M, w \models p \rangle$
shows $\langle A \vdash p \implies P M \implies w \in \mathcal{W} M \implies M, w \models p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

6 Derived rules

lemma $K\text{-}A2'$: $\langle A \vdash K i (p \implies q) \implies K i p \implies K i q \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $K\text{-map}$:

assumes $\langle A \vdash p \implies q \rangle$
shows $\langle A \vdash K i p \implies K i q \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $K\text{-}LK$: $\langle A \vdash (L i (\neg p) \implies \neg K i p) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $K\text{-}imply-head$: $\langle A \vdash (p \# ps \rightsquigarrow p) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $K\text{-}imply-Cons$:

assumes $\langle A \vdash ps \rightsquigarrow q \rangle$
shows $\langle A \vdash p \# ps \rightsquigarrow q \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $K\text{-right-mp}$:

assumes $\langle A \vdash ps \rightsquigarrow p \rangle \langle A \vdash ps \rightsquigarrow (p \implies q) \rangle$
shows $\langle A \vdash ps \rightsquigarrow q \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tautology-imply-superset*:

assumes $\langle \text{set } ps \subseteq \text{set } qs \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{tautology } (ps \rightsquigarrow r \implies qs \rightsquigarrow r) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $K\text{-}imply-weaken$:

assumes $\langle A \vdash ps \rightsquigarrow q \rangle \langle \text{set } ps \subseteq \text{set } ps' \rangle$
shows $\langle A \vdash ps' \rightsquigarrow q \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *imply-append*: $\langle (ps @ ps' \rightsquigarrow q) = (ps \rightsquigarrow ps' \rightsquigarrow q) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $K\text{-}ImpI$:

assumes $\langle A \vdash p \# G \rightsquigarrow q \rangle$

shows $\langle A \vdash G \rightsquigarrow (p \longrightarrow q) \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $K\text{-Boole}$:

assumes $\langle A \vdash (\neg p) \# G \rightsquigarrow \perp \rangle$

shows $\langle A \vdash G \rightsquigarrow p \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $K\text{-DisE}$:

assumes $\langle A \vdash p \# G \rightsquigarrow r \rangle \langle A \vdash q \# G \rightsquigarrow r \rangle \langle A \vdash G \rightsquigarrow p \vee q \rangle$

shows $\langle A \vdash G \rightsquigarrow r \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $K\text{-mp}$: $\langle A \vdash p \# (p \longrightarrow q) \# G \rightsquigarrow q \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $K\text{-swap}$:

assumes $\langle A \vdash p \# q \# G \rightsquigarrow r \rangle$

shows $\langle A \vdash q \# p \# G \rightsquigarrow r \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $K\text{-DisL}$:

assumes $\langle A \vdash p \# ps \rightsquigarrow q \rangle \langle A \vdash p' \# ps \rightsquigarrow q \rangle$

shows $\langle A \vdash (p \vee p') \# ps \rightsquigarrow q \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $K\text{-distrib-K-imp}$:

assumes $\langle A \vdash K i (G \rightsquigarrow q) \rangle$

shows $\langle A \vdash \text{map}(K i) G \rightsquigarrow K i q \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $K\text{-trans}$: $\langle A \vdash (p \longrightarrow q) \longrightarrow (q \longrightarrow r) \longrightarrow p \longrightarrow r \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $K\text{-L-dual}$: $\langle A \vdash \neg L i (\neg p) \longrightarrow K i p \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

7 Strong Soundness

corollary *soundness-implies*:

assumes $\langle \bigwedge M w p. A p \implies P M \implies w \in \mathcal{W} M \implies M, w \models p \rangle$

shows $\langle A \vdash ps \rightsquigarrow p \implies P; \text{set } ps \Vdash p \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *strong-soundness*:

assumes $\langle \bigwedge M w p. A p \implies P M \implies w \in \mathcal{W} M \implies M, w \models p \rangle$

shows $\langle A; G \vdash p \implies P; G \Vdash p \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

8 Completeness

8.1 Consistent sets

definition *consistent* :: $\langle \text{'i fm} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{'i fm set} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle \text{consistent } A \ S \equiv \neg (A; S \vdash \perp) \rangle$

lemma *inconsistent-subset*:

assumes $\langle \text{consistent } A \ V \rangle \ \langle \neg \text{consistent } A \ (\{p\} \cup V) \rangle$
obtains $V' \text{ where } \langle \text{set } V' \subseteq V \rangle \ \langle A \vdash p \# V' \rightsquigarrow \perp \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *consistent-consequent*:

assumes $\langle \text{consistent } A \ V \rangle \ \langle p \in V \rangle \ \langle A \vdash p \longrightarrow q \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{consistent } A \ (\{q\} \cup V) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *consistent-consequent'*:

assumes $\langle \text{consistent } A \ V \rangle \ \langle p \in V \rangle \ \langle \text{tautology } (p \longrightarrow q) \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{consistent } A \ (\{q\} \cup V) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *consistent-disjuncts*:

assumes $\langle \text{consistent } A \ V \rangle \ \langle (p \vee q) \in V \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{consistent } A \ (\{p\} \cup V) \vee \text{consistent } A \ (\{q\} \cup V) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *exists-finite-inconsistent*:

assumes $\langle \neg \text{consistent } A \ (\{\neg p\} \cup V) \rangle$
obtains $W \text{ where } \langle \{\neg p\} \cup W \subseteq \{\neg p\} \cup V \rangle \ \langle (\neg p) \notin W \rangle \ \langle \text{finite } W \rangle \ \langle \neg \text{consistent } A \ (\{\neg p\} \cup W) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inconsistent-imply*:

assumes $\langle \neg \text{consistent } A \ (\{\neg p\} \cup \text{set } G) \rangle$
shows $\langle A \vdash G \rightsquigarrow p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

8.2 Maximal consistent sets

lemma *fm-any-size*: $\langle \exists p :: \text{'i fm. size } p = n \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *infinite-UNIV-fm*: $\langle \text{infinite } (\text{UNIV} :: \text{'i fm set}) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation *MCS* $\langle \text{consistent } A \rangle$ **for** $A :: \langle \text{'i fm} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *deriv-in-maximal*:

```

assumes ⟨consistent A V⟩ ⟨maximal A V⟩ ⟨A ⊢ p⟩
shows ⟨p ∈ V⟩
⟨proof⟩

theorem exactly-one-in-maximal:
assumes ⟨consistent A V⟩ ⟨maximal A V⟩
shows ⟨p ∈ V ↔ (¬ p) ∉ V⟩
⟨proof⟩

theorem consequent-in-maximal:
assumes ⟨consistent A V⟩ ⟨maximal A V⟩ ⟨p ∈ V⟩ ⟨(p → q) ∈ V⟩
shows ⟨q ∈ V⟩
⟨proof⟩

theorem ax-in-maximal:
assumes ⟨consistent A V⟩ ⟨maximal A V⟩ ⟨A p⟩
shows ⟨p ∈ V⟩
⟨proof⟩

theorem mcs-properties:
assumes ⟨consistent A V⟩ and ⟨maximal A V⟩
shows ⟨A ⊢ p ⇒ p ∈ V⟩
and ⟨p ∈ V ↔ (¬ p) ∉ V⟩
and ⟨p ∈ V ⇒ (p → q) ∈ V ⇒ q ∈ V⟩
⟨proof⟩

lemma maximal-extension:
fixes V :: ⟨'i fm set⟩
assumes ⟨consistent A V⟩
obtains W where ⟨V ⊆ W⟩ ⟨consistent A W⟩ ⟨maximal A W⟩
⟨proof⟩

```

8.3 Canonical model

```

abbreviation pi :: ⟨'i fm set ⇒ id ⇒ bool⟩ where
⟨pi V x ≡ Pro x ∈ V⟩

abbreviation known :: ⟨'i fm set ⇒ 'i ⇒ 'i fm set⟩ where
⟨known V i ≡ {p. K i p ∈ V}⟩

abbreviation reach :: ⟨('i fm ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'i ⇒ 'i fm set ⇒ 'i fm set set⟩ where
⟨reach A i V ≡ {W. known V i ⊆ W}⟩

abbreviation mcss :: ⟨('i fm ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'i fm set set⟩ where
⟨mcss A ≡ {W. consistent A W ∧ maximal A W}⟩

abbreviation canonical :: ⟨('i fm ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('i, 'i fm set) kripke⟩ where
⟨canonical A ≡ (W = mcss A, K = reach A, π = pi)⟩

```

```

lemma truth-lemma:
  fixes p :: 'i fm
  assumes ⟨consistent A V⟩ and ⟨maximal A V⟩
  shows ⟨p ∈ V ↔ canonical A, V ⊨ p⟩
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma canonical-model:
  assumes ⟨consistent A S⟩ and ⟨p ∈ S⟩
  defines ⟨V ≡ Extend A S⟩ and ⟨M ≡ canonical A⟩
  shows ⟨M, V ⊨ p⟩ and ⟨consistent A V⟩ and ⟨maximal A V⟩
  ⟨proof⟩

```

8.4 Completeness

```

abbreviation valid :: ⟨(('i fm set) kripke ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'i fm set ⇒ 'i fm ⇒ bool⟩
  (⟨-; - ⊨ - [50, 50, 50] 50)
  where ⟨P; G ⊨ p ≡ P; G ⊨★ p⟩

```

```

theorem strong-completeness:
  assumes ⟨P; G ⊨ p⟩ and ⟨P (canonical A)⟩
  shows ⟨A; G ⊨ p⟩
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

corollary completeness:
  assumes ⟨P; {} ⊨ p⟩ and ⟨P (canonical A)⟩
  shows ⟨A ⊨ p⟩
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

corollary completenessA:
  assumes ⟨(λ-. True); {} ⊨ p⟩
  shows ⟨A ⊨ p⟩
  ⟨proof⟩

```

9 System K

```

abbreviation SystemK (⟨- ⊨K - [50] 50) where
  ⟨G ⊨K p ≡ (λ-. False); G ⊨ p⟩

```

```

lemma strong-soundnessK: ⟨G ⊨K p ⇒ P; G ⊨★ p⟩
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

abbreviation validK (⟨- ⊨K - [50, 50] 50) where
  ⟨G ⊨K p ≡ (λ-. True); G ⊨ p⟩

```

```

lemma strong-completenessK: ⟨G ⊨K p ⇒ G ⊨K p⟩
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

theorem mainK: ⟨G ⊨K p ↔ G ⊨K p⟩
  ⟨proof⟩

```

corollary $\langle G \Vdash_K p \implies (\lambda\text{-} \text{True}); G \Vdash^\star p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

10 System T

Also known as System M

inductive $AxT :: \langle i \text{ fm} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle AxT (K i p \longrightarrow p) \rangle$

abbreviation $SystemT (\dashv \vdash_T \rightarrow [50, 50] 50)$ **where**
 $\langle G \vdash_T p \equiv AxT; G \vdash p \rangle$

lemma $soundness-AxT: \langle AxT p \implies \text{reflexive } M \implies w \in \mathcal{W} M \implies M, w \models p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $strong\text{-}soundness_T: \langle G \vdash_T p \implies \text{reflexive}; G \Vdash^\star p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $AxT\text{-reflexive}:$
assumes $\langle AxT \leq A \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{consistent } A \ V \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{maximal } A \ V \rangle$
shows $\langle V \in \text{reach } A \ i \ V \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{reflexive}_T:$
assumes $\langle AxT \leq A \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{reflexive } (\text{canonical } A) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

abbreviation $validT (\dashv \Vdash_T \rightarrow [50, 50] 50)$ **where**
 $\langle G \Vdash_T p \equiv \text{reflexive}; G \Vdash p \rangle$

lemma $strong\text{-completeness}_T: \langle G \Vdash_T p \implies G \vdash_T p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem $main_T: \langle G \Vdash_T p \longleftrightarrow G \vdash_T p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary $\langle G \Vdash_T p \longrightarrow \text{reflexive}; G \Vdash^\star p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

11 System KB

inductive $AxB :: \langle i \text{ fm} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle AxB (p \longrightarrow K i (L i p)) \rangle$

abbreviation $SystemKB (\dashv \vdash_{KB} \rightarrow [50, 50] 50)$ **where**

$\langle G \vdash_{KB} p \equiv AxB; G \vdash p \rangle$

lemma *soundness-AxB*: $\langle AxB p \implies \text{symmetric } M \implies w \in \mathcal{W} M \implies M, w \models p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *strong-soundness_{KB}*: $\langle G \vdash_{KB} p \implies \text{symmetric}; G \Vdash^* p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *AxB-symmetric'*:

assumes $\langle AxB \leq A \rangle \langle \text{consistent } A V \rangle \langle \text{maximal } A V \rangle \langle \text{consistent } A W \rangle \langle \text{maximal } A W \rangle$
and $\langle W \in \text{reach } A i V \rangle$
shows $\langle V \in \text{reach } A i W \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *symmetric_{KB}*:

assumes $\langle AxB \leq A \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{symmetric (canonical } A) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

abbreviation *validKB* ($\langle \cdot \models_{KB} \cdot \rangle [50, 50] 50$) **where**
 $\langle G \models_{KB} p \equiv \text{symmetric}; G \models p \rangle$

lemma *strong-completeness_{KB}*: $\langle G \models_{KB} p \implies G \vdash_{KB} p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *main_{KB}*: $\langle G \models_{KB} p \longleftrightarrow G \vdash_{KB} p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary $\langle G \models_{KB} p \longrightarrow \text{symmetric}; G \Vdash^* p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

12 System K4

inductive *Ax4* :: $\langle i \text{ fm} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle AxB (K i p \longrightarrow K i (K i p)) \rangle$

abbreviation *SystemK4* ($\langle \cdot \vdash_{K4} \cdot \rangle [50, 50] 50$) **where**
 $\langle G \vdash_{K4} p \equiv AxB; G \vdash p \rangle$

lemma *soundness-Ax4*: $\langle AxB p \implies \text{transitive } M \implies w \in \mathcal{W} M \implies M, w \models p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *strong-soundness_{K4}*: $\langle G \vdash_{K4} p \implies \text{transitive}; G \Vdash^* p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Ax4-transitive*:

assumes $\langle AxB \leq A \rangle \langle \text{consistent } A V \rangle \langle \text{maximal } A V \rangle$
and $\langle W \in \text{reach } A i V \rangle \langle U \in \text{reach } A i W \rangle$

shows $\langle U \in \text{reach } A \ i \ V \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma transitive_{K4} :

assumes $\langle Ax4 \leq A \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{transitive } (\text{canonical } A) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

abbreviation $\text{validK4} (\dashv \Vdash_{K4} \rightarrow [50, 50] 50)$ **where**
 $\langle G \Vdash_{K4} p \equiv \text{transitive}; G \Vdash p \rangle$

lemma $\text{strong-completeness}_{K4}: \langle G \Vdash_{K4} p \implies G \vdash_{K4} p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem $\text{main}_{K4}: \langle G \Vdash_{K4} p \longleftrightarrow G \vdash_{K4} p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary $\langle G \Vdash_{K4} p \longrightarrow \text{transitive}; G \Vdash^* p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

13 System K5

inductive $Ax5 :: \langle 'i \text{ fm} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle Ax5 (L i p \longrightarrow K i (L i p)) \rangle$

abbreviation $\text{SystemK5} (\dashv \vdash_{K5} \rightarrow [50, 50] 50)$ **where**
 $\langle G \vdash_{K5} p \equiv Ax5; G \vdash p \rangle$

lemma $\text{soundness-Ax5}: \langle Ax5 p \implies \text{Euclidean } M \implies w \in \mathcal{W} M \implies M, w \models p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{strong-soundness}_{K5}: \langle G \vdash_{K5} p \implies \text{Euclidean}; G \Vdash^* p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $Ax5\text{-Euclidean}:$

assumes $\langle Ax5 \leq A \rangle$
 $\langle \text{consistent } A \ U \rangle \ \langle \text{maximal } A \ U \rangle$
 $\langle \text{consistent } A \ V \rangle \ \langle \text{maximal } A \ V \rangle$
 $\langle \text{consistent } A \ W \rangle \ \langle \text{maximal } A \ W \rangle$
and $\langle V \in \text{reach } A \ i \ U \rangle \ \langle W \in \text{reach } A \ i \ U \rangle$
shows $\langle W \in \text{reach } A \ i \ V \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{Euclidean}_{K5}:$

assumes $\langle Ax5 \leq A \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{Euclidean } (\text{canonical } A) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

abbreviation $\text{validK5} (\dashv \Vdash_{K5} \rightarrow [50, 50] 50)$ **where**

$\langle G \Vdash_{K5} p \equiv \text{Euclidean}; G \Vdash p \rangle$

lemma $\text{strong-completeness}_{K5}$: $\langle G \Vdash_{K5} p \implies G \vdash_{K5} p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem main_{K5} : $\langle G \Vdash_{K5} p \longleftrightarrow G \vdash_{K5} p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary $\langle G \Vdash_{K5} p \longrightarrow \text{Euclidean}; G \Vdash^* p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

14 System S4

abbreviation $\text{Or} :: \langle ('a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ (**infixl** $\langle \oplus \rangle$ 65)
where

$\langle (A \oplus A') p \equiv A p \vee A' p \rangle$

abbreviation $\text{SystemS4} (\langle - \vdash_{S4} \rangle [50, 50] 50)$ **where**
 $\langle G \vdash_{S4} p \equiv AxT \oplus Ax4; G \vdash p \rangle$

lemma soundness-AxT4 : $\langle (AxT \oplus Ax4) p \implies \text{reflexive } M \wedge \text{transitive } M \implies w \in \mathcal{W} M \implies M, w \models p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{strong-soundness}_{S4}$: $\langle G \vdash_{S4} p \implies \text{refltrans}; G \Vdash^* p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

abbreviation $\text{validS4} (\langle - \Vdash_{S4} \rangle [50, 50] 50)$ **where**
 $\langle G \Vdash_{S4} p \equiv \text{refltrans}; G \Vdash p \rangle$

lemma $\text{strong-completeness}_{S4}$: $\langle G \Vdash_{S4} p \implies G \vdash_{S4} p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem main_{S4} : $\langle G \Vdash_{S4} p \longleftrightarrow G \vdash_{S4} p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary $\langle G \Vdash_{S4} p \longrightarrow \text{refltrans}; G \Vdash^* p \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

15 System S5

15.1 T + B + 4

abbreviation $\text{SystemS5} (\langle - \vdash_{S5} \rangle [50, 50] 50)$ **where**
 $\langle G \vdash_{S5} p \equiv AxT \oplus AxB \oplus Ax4; G \vdash p \rangle$

abbreviation $\text{AxTB4} :: \langle 'i \text{ fm} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle AxTB4 \equiv AxT \oplus AxB \oplus Ax4 \rangle$

lemma *soundness-AxTB4*: $\langle AxTB4 \ p \implies equivalence \ M \implies w \in \mathcal{W} \ M \implies M, w \models p \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *strong-soundness_{S5}*: $\langle G \vdash_{S5} p \implies equivalence; G \Vdash^* p \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

abbreviation *validS5* ($\langle \cdot \models_{S5} \cdot \rangle \rightarrow [50, 50] \ 50$) **where**

$\langle G \models_{S5} p \equiv equivalence; G \models p \rangle$

lemma *strong-completeness_{S5}*: $\langle G \Vdash_{S5} p \implies G \vdash_{S5} p \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *main_{S5}*: $\langle G \Vdash_{S5} p \longleftrightarrow G \vdash_{S5} p \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

corollary $\langle G \Vdash_{S5} p \longrightarrow equivalence; G \Vdash^* p \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

15.2 T + 5

abbreviation *SystemS5'* ($\langle \cdot \vdash_{S5}'' \cdot \rangle \rightarrow [50, 50] \ 50$) **where**

$\langle G \vdash_{S5}' p \equiv AxT \oplus Ax5; G \vdash p \rangle$

abbreviation *AxT5* :: $\langle i \ fm \Rightarrow bool \rangle$ **where**

$\langle AxT5 \equiv AxT \oplus Ax5 \rangle$

lemma *symm-trans-Euclid*: $\langle symmetric \ M \implies transitive \ M \implies Euclidean \ M \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *soundness-AxT5*: $\langle AxT5 \ p \implies equivalence \ M \implies w \in \mathcal{W} \ M \implies M, w \models p \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *strong-soundness_{S5'}*: $\langle G \vdash_{S5}' p \implies equivalence; G \Vdash^* p \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *refl-Euclid-equiv*: $\langle reflexive \ M \implies Euclidean \ M \implies equivalence \ M \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *strong-completeness_{S5'}*: $\langle G \Vdash_{S5} p \implies G \vdash_{S5}' p \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *main_{S5'}*: $\langle G \Vdash_{S5} p \longleftrightarrow G \vdash_{S5}' p \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

15.3 Equivalence between systems

15.3.1 Axiom 5 from B and 4

lemma $K4-L$:

assumes $\langle Ax_4 \leq A \rangle$
shows $\langle A \vdash L i (L i p) \longrightarrow L i p \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $KB4-5$:

assumes $\langle Ax_B \leq A \rangle \langle Ax_4 \leq A \rangle$
shows $\langle A \vdash L i p \longrightarrow K i (L i p) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

15.3.2 Axioms B and 4 from T and 5

lemma $T-L$:

assumes $\langle Ax_T \leq A \rangle$
shows $\langle A \vdash p \longrightarrow L i p \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $S5'-B$:

assumes $\langle Ax_T \leq A \rangle \langle Ax_5 \leq A \rangle$
shows $\langle A \vdash p \longrightarrow K i (L i p) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $K5-L$:

assumes $\langle Ax_5 \leq A \rangle$
shows $\langle A \vdash L i (K i p) \longrightarrow K i p \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $S5'-4$:

assumes $\langle Ax_T \leq A \rangle \langle Ax_5 \leq A \rangle$
shows $\langle A \vdash K i p \longrightarrow K i (K i p) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $S5-S5'$: $\langle Ax_{TB4} \vdash p \implies Ax_{T5} \vdash p \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $S5'-S5$: $\langle Ax_{T5} \vdash p \implies Ax_{TB4} \vdash p \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary $S5-S5'$ -assms: $\langle G \vdash_{S5} p \longleftrightarrow G \vdash_{S5'} p \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

16 Acknowledgements

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- Stefan Berghofer: First-Order Logic According to Fitting. <https://www.isa-afp.org/entries/FOL-Fitting.shtml>

end

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