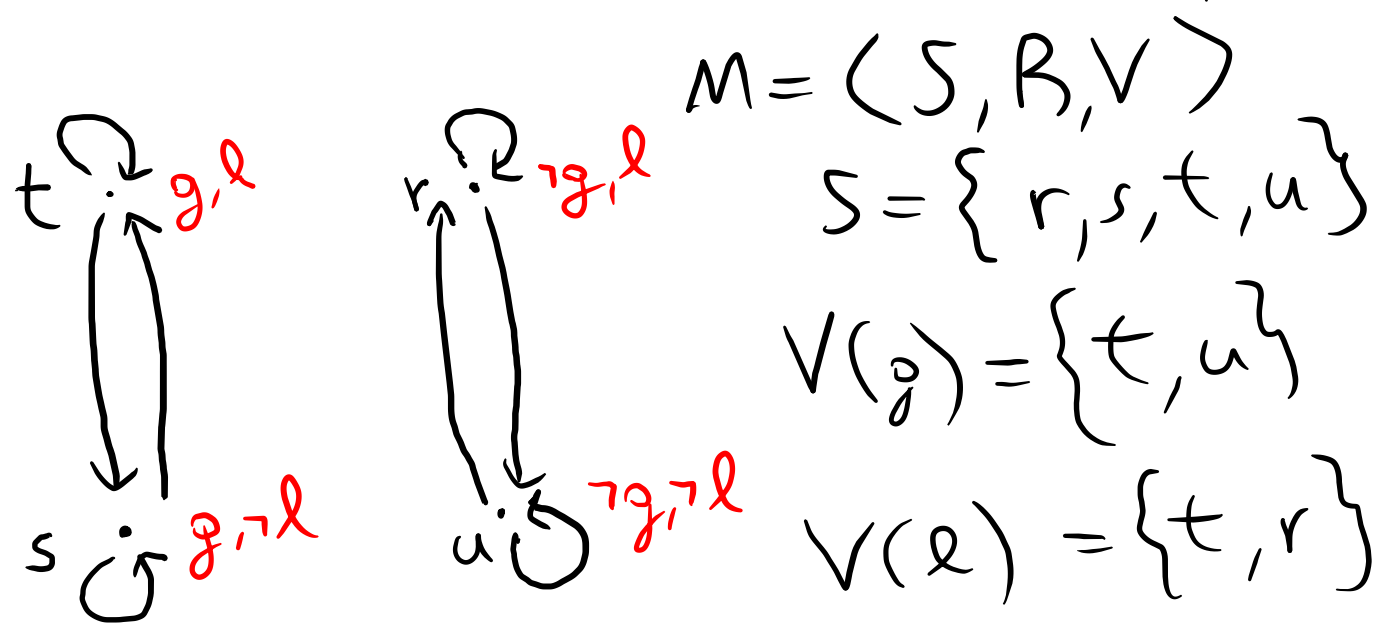


# Exercise 2.8 (DEL)

g: it is sunny in Groningen    l: it is sunny in Liverpool



one agent that lives in Groningen

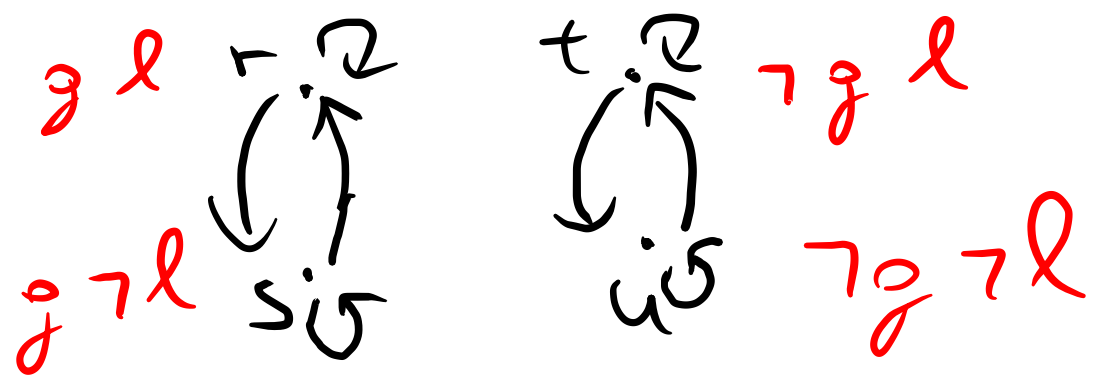
$$M, t \models \Box g \wedge \Box l \wedge \Box \neg l \quad (=)$$

$$M, t \models \Box g \text{ and } M, t \models \Box l \text{ and } M, t \models \Box \neg l \quad (=)$$

$$(\exists w_1)(t R w_1 \text{ and } M, w_1 \models g) \text{ and } (\exists w_2)(t R w_2 \text{ and } M, w_2 \models l) \text{ and}$$

$$(\exists w_3)(t R w_3 \text{ and } M, w_3 \models \neg l)$$

$$M, t \models \Box \neg g \wedge \neg \Box l$$



$$* \quad \neg \Box l \Leftrightarrow \Diamond \neg l$$

$$M, r \models \Box l \Leftrightarrow (\forall w) [r R w \Rightarrow M, w \models l]$$

it does not hold!

$$M, r \models \Box (\Box g \wedge \neg \Box l) \stackrel{*}{\Leftrightarrow}$$

$$(\forall w) [r R w \Rightarrow (M, w \models \Box g \wedge \Diamond \neg l)] \Leftrightarrow$$

$M, r \models \Box g$  and  $M, r \models \Diamond \neg l$  and  $M, s \models \Box g$  and  $M, s \models \Diamond \neg l$   
 $\uparrow$  true due to  $r, s$        $\uparrow$  true due to  $s$        $\uparrow$  true due to  $r, s$        $\uparrow$  true due to  $s$

# Validity

- A formula  $\phi$  is called **valid in a model**  $M = (S, V, R)$  if for every  $w \in S$  it holds  $M, w \models \phi$  (we write  $M \models \phi$ .)
- A formula  $\phi$  is called **valid** if for every model  $M$ , it holds  $M \models \phi$ . In this case we write  $\models \phi$ .

# Examples

a)  $\models \Box(\phi \vee \neg \phi)$ . Indeed, let  $M = \langle S, V, R \rangle$  and  $\omega \in S$ . We have  $M, \omega \models \Box(\phi \vee \neg \phi) (=)$   
 $(\forall u \in S) [\omega R u \Rightarrow M, u \models \phi \vee \neg \phi]$

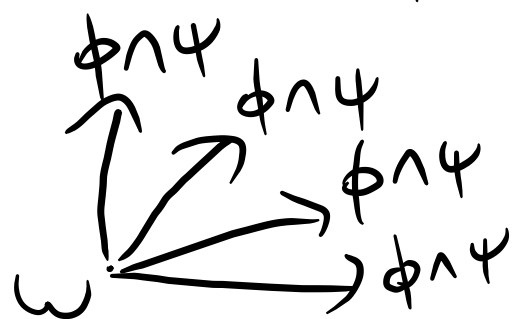
b)  $\models \Box(\phi \wedge \psi) \rightarrow (\Box \phi \wedge \Box \psi)$ . Let  $M = \langle S, V, R \rangle$  and  $\omega \in S$ . We have  $M, \omega \models \Box(\phi \wedge \psi) \rightarrow (\Box \phi \wedge \Box \psi)$

We assume  $M, \omega \models \Box(\phi \wedge \psi) \Rightarrow (\forall u) [\omega R u \Rightarrow M, u \models \phi \wedge \psi] \Rightarrow$   
 $(\forall u) [\omega R u \Rightarrow (M, u \models \phi \text{ and } M, u \models \psi)] (*)$

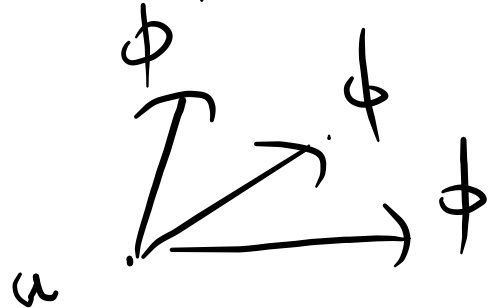
$M, \omega \models \Box \phi \wedge \Box \psi \Leftrightarrow M, \omega \models \Box \phi \text{ and } M, \omega \models \Box \psi (=)$

$(\forall u_1) (\omega R u_1 \Rightarrow M, u_1 \models \phi)$  and  $(\forall u_2) (\omega R u_2 \Rightarrow M, u_2 \models \psi)$   
 which is true due to  $(*)$

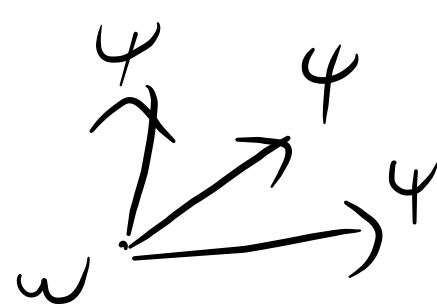
$M, \omega \models \Box(\phi \wedge \psi)$



$M, \omega \models \Box \phi$



$M, \omega \models \Box \psi$



$$\gamma) \models \Diamond(\phi \vee \psi) \rightarrow (\Diamond\phi \vee \Diamond\psi)$$

Let  $M = (S, R, V)$  and  $w \in S$ . We have

$$M, w \models \Diamond(\phi \vee \psi) \rightarrow (\Diamond\phi \vee \Diamond\psi). \text{ So let}$$

$$M, w \models \Diamond(\phi \vee \psi) \Rightarrow (\exists u) [wRu \text{ and } M, u \models \phi \vee \psi]$$

$$(\exists u) [wRu \text{ and } (M, u \models \phi \text{ or } M, u \models \psi)] \Rightarrow$$

$$(\exists u) [(wRu \text{ and } M, u \models \phi) \text{ or } (wRu \text{ and } M, u \models \psi)]$$

$$(\exists u) [wRu \text{ and } M, u \models \phi] \text{ or } (\exists u) [wRu \text{ and } M, u \models \psi]$$

$$M, w \models \Diamond\phi \text{ or } M, w \models \Diamond\psi$$

$$M, w \models \Diamond\phi \vee \Diamond\psi$$

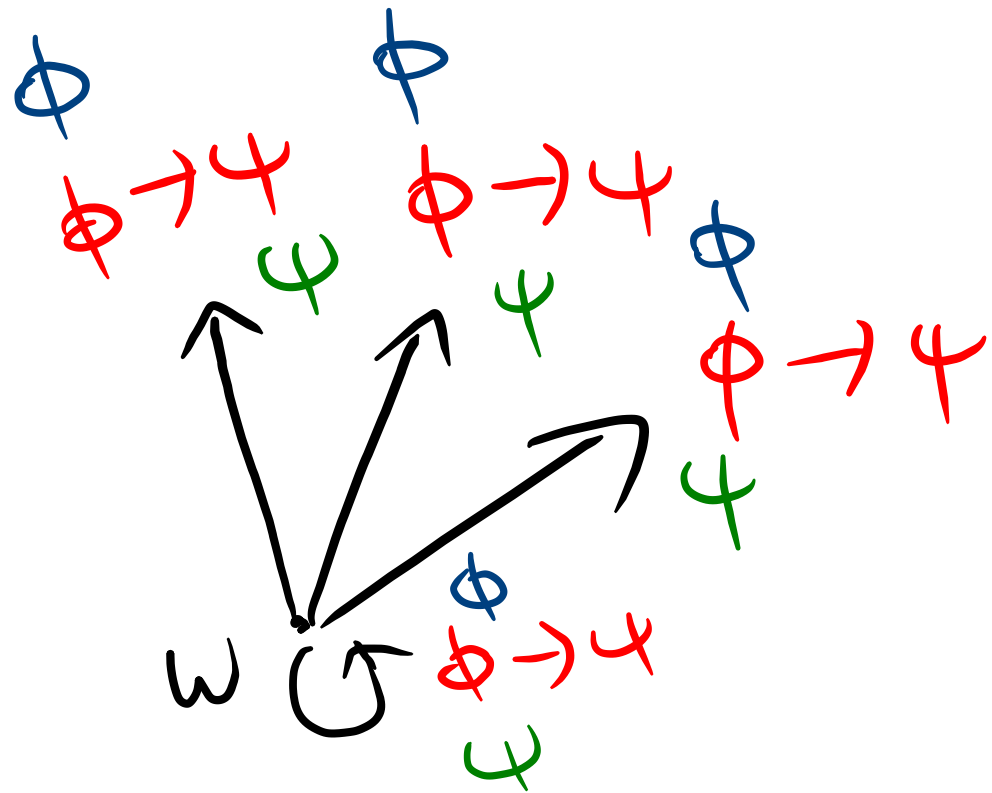
$$\delta) \models \boxed{1}(\phi \rightarrow \psi) \wedge \boxed{2}\phi \rightarrow \boxed{3}\psi$$

$$M = (S, R, V) \quad \omega \in S$$

$$M, \omega \models \boxed{1}(\phi \rightarrow \psi) \wedge \boxed{2}\phi \Rightarrow$$

$$(\forall u_1)(\omega R u_1 \Rightarrow (M, u_1 \models \phi \rightarrow \psi \text{ and } M, u_1 \models \phi)) \Rightarrow$$

$$(\forall u_1)(\omega R u_1 \Rightarrow M, u_1 \models \psi) \Rightarrow M, \omega \models \boxed{3}\psi$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \diamond(\phi \rightarrow \psi) \wedge \diamond\phi \not\rightarrow \diamond\psi \\ & \boxed{1}(\phi \rightarrow \psi) \wedge \boxed{2}\phi \rightarrow \boxed{3}\psi \\ & \diamond(\phi \rightarrow \psi) \wedge \boxed{2}\phi \rightarrow \diamond\psi \end{aligned}$$

$$\varepsilon) \models \Box \phi \vee \Box \neg \phi$$

It suffices to find an  $M = (S, R, V)$  and a  $\omega \in S$  such

$$M, \omega \models \neg (\Box \phi \vee \Box \neg \phi) \Rightarrow$$

$$M, \omega \models \neg \Box \phi \wedge \neg \Box \neg \phi \Rightarrow$$

$$M, \omega \models \Diamond \neg \phi \wedge \Diamond \phi \Rightarrow$$

$$M, \omega \models \Diamond \neg \phi \text{ and } M, \omega \models \Diamond \phi$$

$$(\exists u_1) [\omega R u_1 \Rightarrow M, u_1 \models \neg \phi] \text{ and}$$

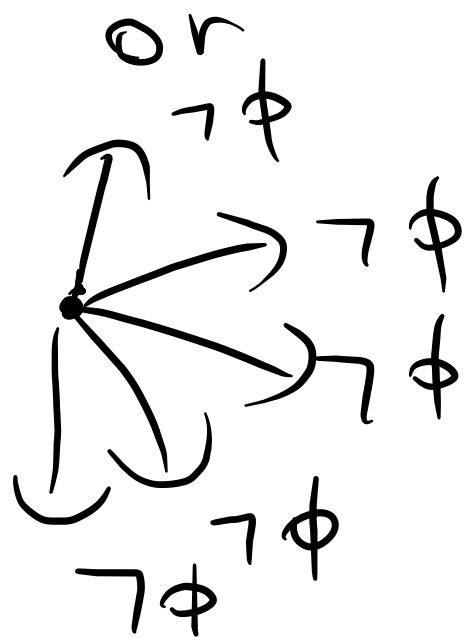
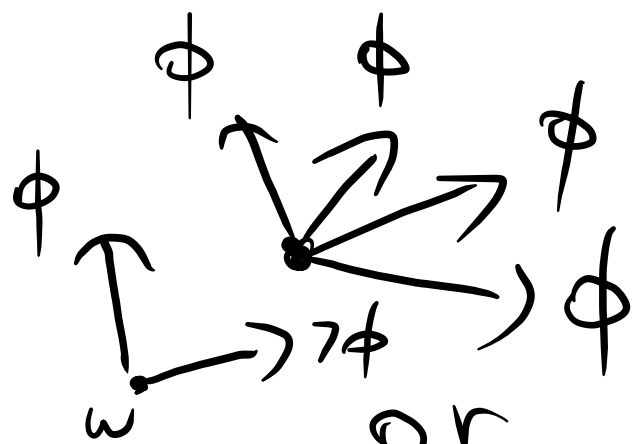
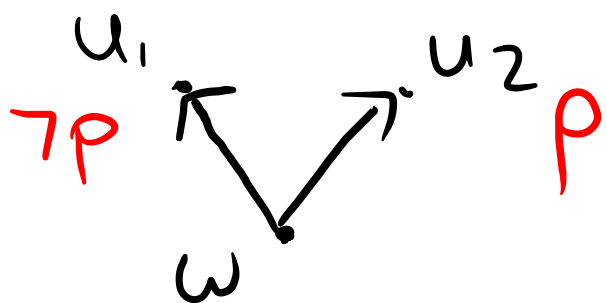
$$(\exists u_2) [\omega R u_2 \Rightarrow M, u_2 \models \phi]$$

$$\phi = p \quad M' = (S', R', V')$$

$$S' = \{\omega, u_1, u_2\}$$

$$R' = \{(\omega, u_1), (\omega, u_2)\}$$

$$V(p) = \{u_2\}$$



$$\neg \forall x \phi \Leftrightarrow \exists x \neg \phi$$

$$\neg \Box \phi \Leftrightarrow \Diamond \neg \phi$$