

A non-wellfounded proof system for the constructive μ -calculus

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MAIN RESULTS

Completeness for fully-labeled non-wellfounded proof systems for non-classical variations of the modal μ -calculus:

Theorem

- ▶ $\text{lab}\mu\text{CK}_\omega \vdash \varphi$ iff $\text{CK} \models \varphi$;
- ▶ $\text{lab}\mu\text{IK}_\omega \vdash \varphi$ iff $\text{IK} \models \varphi$;
- ▶ $\text{lab}\mu\text{GK}_\omega \vdash \varphi$ iff $\text{GK} \models \varphi$.

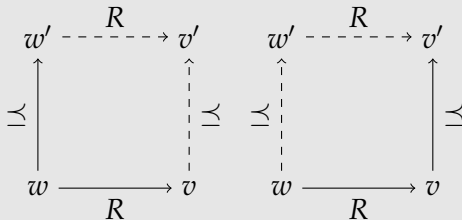
We make essential use of game semantics for the constructive μ -calculus.

CONSTRUCTIVE MODAL LOGIC

- ▶ “Minimal” modal logic based on IPC.
- ▶ Models of the form $\langle W, W^\perp, \preceq, R, V \rangle$, where
 - ▶ \preceq is the *intuitionistic* relation,
 - ▶ R is the *modal* relation.
- ▶ Extend the valuation by:
 - ▶ $M, w \models \Box\varphi$ iff, for all $v, u \in W$, if $w \preceq v$ and vRu , then $M, u \models \varphi$;
 - ▶ $M, w \models \Diamond\varphi$ iff, for all $v \in W$, if $w \preceq v$ there is u such that vRu and $M, u \models \varphi$.

INTUITIONISTIC AND GÖDEL–DUMMETT MODAL LOGICS

For intuitionistic modal logics, require:



For Gödel–Dummett modal logics, further require:

- ▶ if $w \preceq v$ and $w \preceq u$, then $v \preceq u$ or $u \preceq v$.

CONSTRUCTIVE μ -CALCULUS

Add least and greatest fixed-points:

- ▶ $\|\mu X.\varphi(X)\| = \text{LFP}(X \mapsto \|\varphi(X)\|)$;
- ▶ $\|\nu X.\varphi(X)\| = \text{GFP}(X \mapsto \|\varphi(X)\|)$;

OUTLINE OF $\mathcal{G}(M, w \models \varphi)$

Two players:

- ▶ I and II.

Two roles:

- ▶ V and R.

Positions of the form:

- ▶ $\langle w, \varphi, \mathbf{Q} \rangle$.

Discuss whether:

- ▶ $M, w \models \varphi$.

RULES FOR V

Position	Admissible moves
$\langle v, P, \mathbf{Q} \rangle$ and $v \notin V(P)$	\emptyset
$\langle v, \perp, \mathbf{Q} \rangle$ and $v \notin W^\perp$	\emptyset
$\langle v, \psi \vee \theta, \mathbf{Q} \rangle$	$\{\langle v, \psi, \mathbf{Q} \rangle, \langle v, \theta, \mathbf{Q} \rangle\}$
$\langle v, \psi? \theta, \mathbf{Q} \rangle$	$\{\langle v, \psi, \bar{\mathbf{Q}} \rangle, \langle v, \theta, \mathbf{Q} \rangle\}$
$\langle v, \hat{\diamond} \psi, \mathbf{Q} \rangle$	$\{\langle u, \psi, \mathbf{Q} \rangle \mid vRu\}$
$\langle v, \mu X. \psi_X, \mathbf{Q} \rangle$	$\{\langle v, \psi_X, \mathbf{Q} \rangle\}$
$\langle v, X, \mathbf{Q} \rangle$	$\{\langle v, \mu X. \psi_X, \mathbf{Q} \rangle\}$

RULES FOR \mathbf{R}

Position	Admissible moves
$\langle v, P, \mathbf{Q} \rangle$ and $v \in V(P)$	\emptyset
$\langle v, \perp, \mathbf{Q} \rangle$ and $v \in W^\perp$	\emptyset
$\langle v, \psi \wedge \theta, \mathbf{Q} \rangle$	$\{\langle v, \psi, \mathbf{Q} \rangle, \langle v, \theta, \mathbf{Q} \rangle\}$
$\langle v, \psi \rightarrow \theta, \mathbf{Q} \rangle$	$\{\langle u, \psi? \theta, \mathbf{Q} \rangle \mid v \preceq v\}$
$\langle v, \Box \psi, \mathbf{Q} \rangle$	$\{\langle u, \psi, \mathbf{Q} \rangle \mid v \preceq; Ru\}$
$\langle v, \Diamond \psi, \mathbf{Q} \rangle$	$\{\langle u, \hat{\Diamond} \psi, \mathbf{Q} \rangle \mid v \preceq u\}$
$\langle v, \nu X. \psi_X, \mathbf{Q} \rangle$	$\{\langle v, \psi_X, \mathbf{Q} \rangle\}$
$\langle v, X, \mathbf{Q} \rangle$	$\{\langle v, \nu X. \psi_X, \mathbf{Q} \rangle\}$

EQUIVALENCE

The birelational Kripke semantics and game semantics for CK are equivalent.

Theorem

If $M = \langle W, W^\perp, \preceq, R, V \rangle$ is a CK-model, $w \in W$ and φ is a well-named μ -sentence, then:

- ▶ I has a winning strategy for $\mathcal{G}(M, w \models \varphi)$ if and only if $M, w \models \varphi$; and
- ▶ II has a winning strategy for $\mathcal{G}(M, w \models \varphi)$ if and only if $M, w \not\models \varphi$.

FULLY-LABELED SEQUENTS

- ▶ Labeled formulas:

$$x : \varphi$$

- ▶ Labeled sequents:

$$\mathbf{R}, \Gamma \vdash \Delta,$$

where \mathbf{R} is a collection of statements of the forms

- ▶ $x \preceq y$,
- ▶ $x' R y'$.

SOME RULES — I

$$\wedge l \frac{\mathbf{R}, \Gamma, x : \varphi \wedge \psi, x : \varphi, x : \psi \vdash \Delta}{\mathbf{R}, \Gamma, x : \varphi \wedge \psi, \vdash \Delta}$$

$$\wedge r \frac{\mathbf{R}, \Gamma \vdash \Delta, x : \varphi \wedge \psi, x : \varphi \quad \mathbf{R}, \Gamma \vdash \Delta, x : \varphi \wedge \psi, x : \psi}{\mathbf{R}, \Gamma \vdash \Delta, x : \varphi \wedge \psi}$$

$$\diamond l \frac{\mathbf{R}, xRy, \Gamma, x : \diamond\varphi, y : \varphi \vdash \Delta}{\mathbf{R}, \Gamma, x : \diamond\varphi \vdash \Delta} \quad (y \text{ fresh})$$

$$\square r \frac{\mathbf{R}, x \preceq y, yRz, \Gamma \vdash \Delta, x : \square\varphi, y : \varphi}{\mathbf{R}, \Gamma \vdash \Delta, x : \square\varphi} \quad (y, z \text{ fresh})$$

$$\rightarrow r \frac{\mathbf{R}, x \preceq y, \Gamma, y : \varphi \vdash \Delta, x : \varphi \rightarrow \psi, y : \psi}{\mathbf{R}, \Gamma \vdash \Delta, x : \varphi \rightarrow \psi} \quad (y \text{ fresh})$$

SOME RULES — II

$$\eta l \frac{\mathbf{R}, \Gamma, x : \eta X.\varphi_X, x : \varphi_X \vdash \Delta}{\mathbf{R}, \Gamma, x : \eta X.\varphi_X \vdash \Delta}$$

$$\eta r \frac{\mathbf{R}, \Gamma \vdash \Delta, x : \eta X.\varphi_X, x : \varphi_X}{\mathbf{R}, \Gamma \vdash \Delta, x : \eta X.\varphi}$$

$$\text{regen-l} \frac{\mathbf{R}, \Gamma, x : X, x : \varphi_X \vdash \Delta}{\mathbf{R}, \Gamma, x : X \vdash \Delta}$$

$$\text{regen-r} \frac{\mathbf{R}, \Gamma \vdash \Delta, x : X, x : \varphi_X}{\mathbf{R}, \Gamma \vdash \Delta, x : X}$$

A SIMPLE EXAMPLE — $\eta X.\Box X$

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\vdots}{x \preceq x', x'Ry, y \preceq y', y'Rz \vdash z : X}}{x \preceq x', x'Ry \vdash y : \Box X}}{x \preceq x', x'Ry \vdash y : X}}{\vdash x : \Box X}}{\vdash x : \eta X.\Box X}$$

SOUNDNESS — REFUTATIONS

Let:

- ▶ φ be a sentence,
- ▶ $S = \mathbf{R}, \Gamma \vdash \Delta$ be a sequent where all formulas are subformulas of φ ,
- ▶ $M = \langle W, W^\perp, \preceq, R, V \rangle$ be a CK-model, and
- ▶ τ be a strategy for II on $\mathcal{G}(M, w \models \varphi)$.

A function $r : \ell(S) \rightarrow W$ is a τ -refutation of S on M iff

- ▶ for all $x, y \in \ell(S)$, $xRy \in \mathbf{R}$ implies $r(x)Rr(y)$ and $x \preceq y \in \mathbf{R}$ implies $r(x) \preceq r(y)$;
- ▶ if $x : \psi \in \Gamma$, then τ is a winning strategy for II at $\langle r(x), \psi, \mathbf{R} \rangle$; and
- ▶ if $x : \psi \in \Delta$, then τ is a winning strategy for II at $\langle r(x), \psi, \mathbf{V} \rangle$.

SOUNDNESS — PROOF SKETCH

- ▶ Suppose T is a proof of φ and $M, w \not\models \varphi$.
- ▶ There is τ winning for II in $\mathcal{G}(M, w \not\models \varphi)$.
- ▶ The root S_0 of T is τ -refuted by $r_0 : x \mapsto w$.
- ▶ If S_i is τ -refuted by r_i , there is refutation r_{i+1} and a premise S_{i+1} such that r_{i+1} is a τ -refutation of S_{i+1} .
- ▶ The trace conditions of games and proofs contradict.

COMPLETENESS

- ▶ By a proof(model?)-search argument.
- ▶ Keep “saturating” the leaves of the partial proof tree.
- ▶ For example,

$$\rightarrow_r \frac{\mathbf{R}, x \preceq y, \Gamma, y : \varphi \vdash \Delta, x : \varphi \rightarrow \psi, y : \psi}{\mathbf{R}, \Gamma \vdash \Delta, x : \varphi \rightarrow \psi} \text{ (} y \text{ fresh)}$$

where there is no z such that $x \preceq z$ is not in the lower sequent and $z : \varphi$ is not on the right of the lower sequent.

- ▶ If we ensure every such non-saturated formula is saturated, we get either a proof or a counterexample.

MAIN RESULTS AND ONGOING WORK

Theorem

- ▶ $\text{lab}\mu\text{CK}_\omega \vdash \varphi$ iff $\text{CK} \models \varphi$;
- ▶ $\text{lab}\mu\text{IK}_\omega \vdash \varphi$ iff $\text{IK} \models \varphi$;
- ▶ $\text{lab}\mu\text{GK}_\omega \vdash \varphi$ iff $\text{GK} \models \varphi$.

Ongoing work: decidability via cyclic proof systems.

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