

TOWARDS CUT ELIMINATION  
FOR TEMPORAL LOGIC

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joint work with MARTIN LANGE

Cut  $\frac{A \supset B \quad \bar{A} \supset B}{B}$

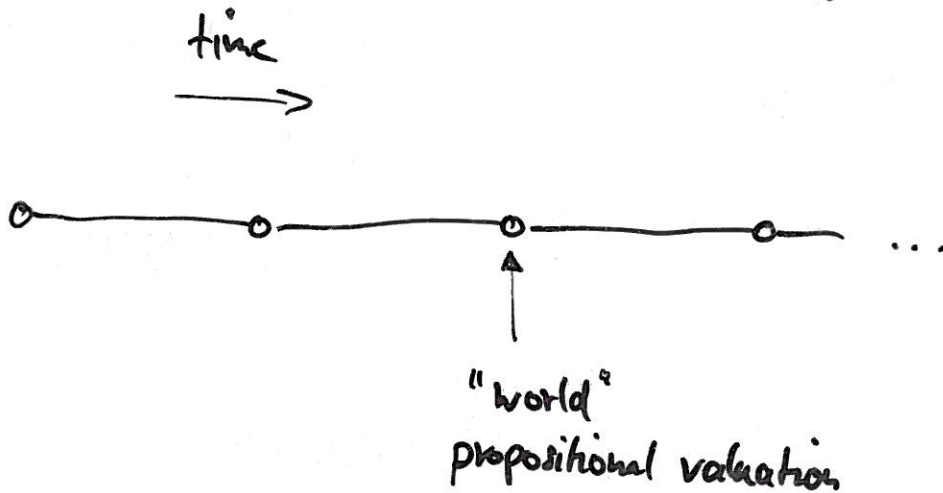
Induction  $\frac{A(0) \quad A(n) \supset A(n+1)}{\forall n. A(n)}$

# TEMPORAL LOGIC

A concrete and simple one,  
a fragment of LTL :

propositional connectives :  $\wedge, \vee, \neg, \supset \dots$

temporal connectives :  
 $\bigcirc$  - next  
 $\square$  - always  
 $\diamond$  - eventually



## SOME VALID FORMULAS

$$\Box A \supset A$$

$$\Box A \supset \Box \Box A$$

$$\Box (A \supset B) \supset (\Box A \supset \Box B)$$

$$\Box (A \supset \Box A) \supset (A \supset \Box A) \quad - \text{Induction Axiom}$$

add  $\frac{A}{\Box A}$  ,  $\frac{A \quad A \supset B}{B}$  , prop. axioms

$\Rightarrow$  AXIOMATISATION  
(i.e. complete)

# Fixpoints

$\diamond A$

least solution to

$$X \equiv A \vee OX$$

denoted

$$\mu x. A \vee OX$$

approximated as

$\perp$

$$A \vee O\perp$$

$$A \vee O(A \vee O\perp)$$

$$A \vee O(A \vee O(A \vee O\perp))$$

$\vdots$

$\square A$

greatest solution to

$$X \equiv A \wedge OX$$

denoted

$$\# \nu x. A \wedge OX$$

approximated as

$\top$

$$A \wedge O\top$$

$$A \wedge O(A \wedge O\top)$$

$$A \wedge O(A \wedge O(A \wedge O\top))$$

$\vdots$

"PROOF THEORY" =

CUT-FREE SEQUENT CALCULUS

$$\Gamma, a, \bar{a} \quad \wedge \frac{\Gamma, A \quad \Gamma, B}{\Gamma, A \wedge B} \quad \vee \frac{\Gamma, A, B}{\Gamma, A \vee B}$$

$$\text{cut} \frac{\Gamma, A \quad \Delta, \bar{A}}{\Gamma, \Delta}$$

FOR LTL? "the naive proof system"

$$\square \frac{A, \Gamma \quad \square A, \Gamma}{\square A, \Gamma} \quad \diamond \frac{\Gamma, A, \square \diamond A}{\Gamma, \diamond A}$$

$$\circ \frac{\Gamma}{\circ \Gamma, \Sigma}$$

INCOMPLETE

Induction axiom not provable

# "SEQUENT CALCULI" FOR LTL (complete)

1. Infinitary [Kawai, Szalas]

$$\square \frac{\Gamma, A \quad \Gamma, \circ A \quad \Gamma, \circ \circ A \quad \dots}{\Gamma, \square A}$$

2. "built-in" cut [Paech, Gudzikowska]

$$\square \frac{\Gamma, B \quad \bar{B}, \circ B \quad \bar{B}, A}{\Gamma, \square A}$$

3. "cut-off" infinitary rule

$$\square^k \frac{\Gamma, A \quad \Gamma, \circ A \quad \dots \quad \Gamma, \circ^k A}{\Gamma, \square A}$$

sound for endsequents  $\Gamma'$   
if  $k \geq 2^4 |\Gamma'|$

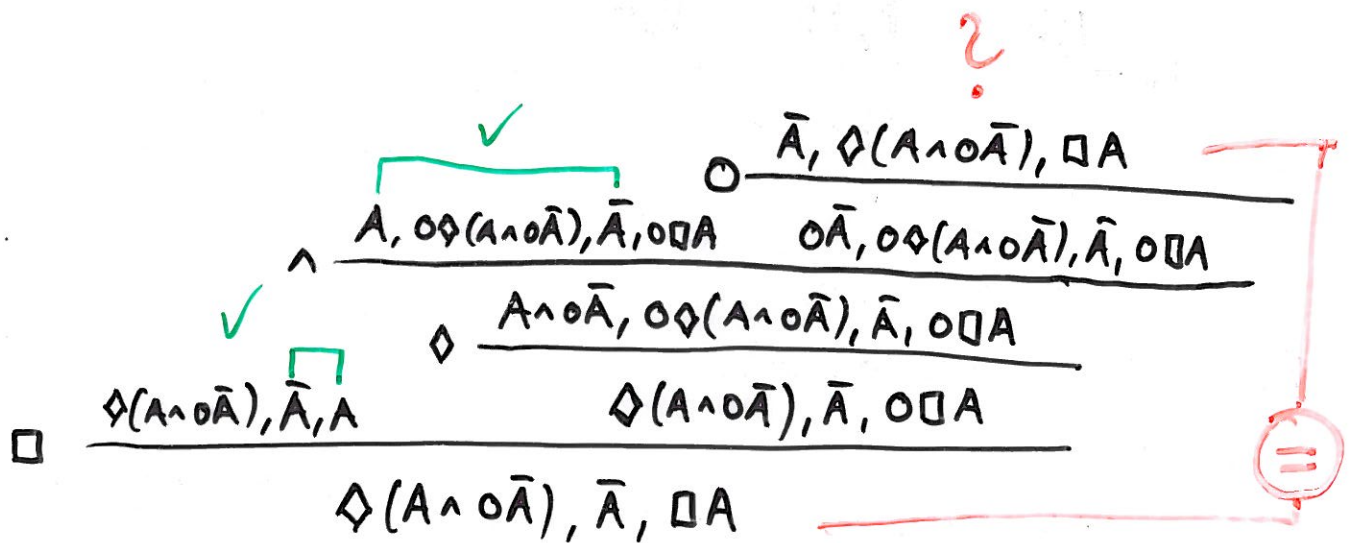
## WANTED :

4. cut-free, finitary,  
constant small number of premises,  
"truly syntactic"  
sequent system

So let's see what goes wrong in the  
naive system ...

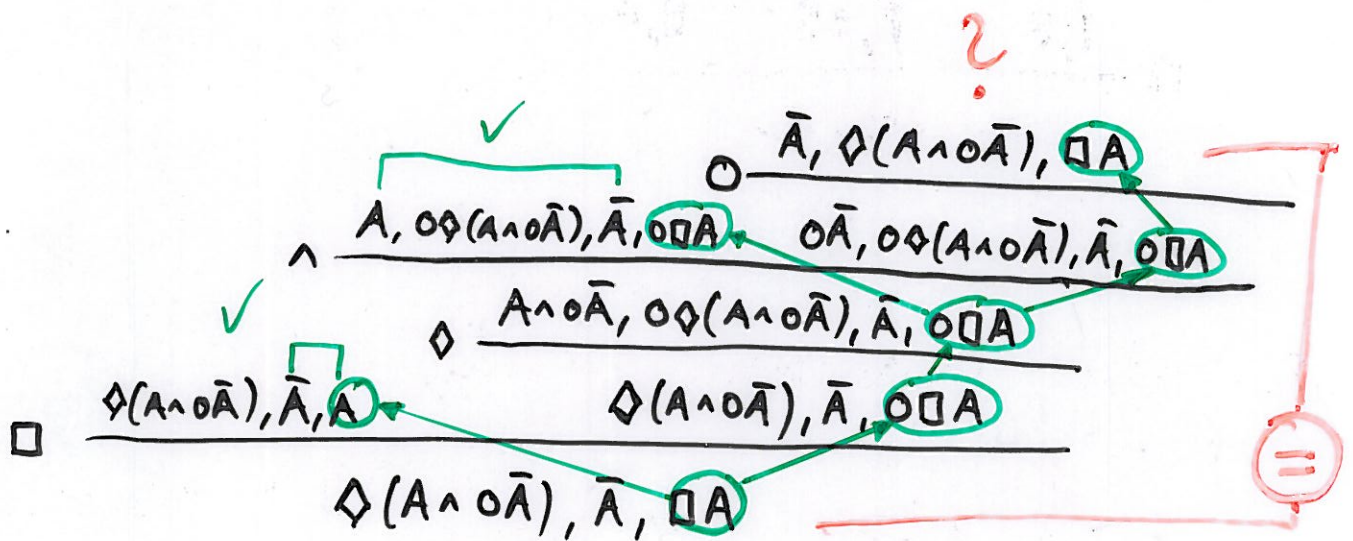


# A FAILED PROOF ATTEMPT



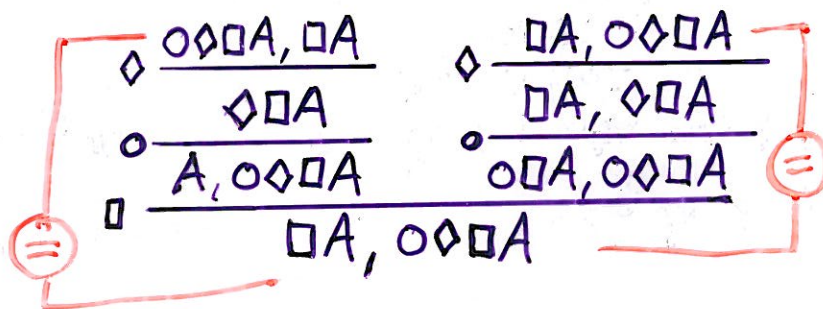
essentially  
induction  
axiom

# A FAILED PROOF ATTEMPT



non-solution #1 : add the induction axiom  
to the sequent calculus  
→ still incomplete

non-solution #2 : consider a sequent axiomatic  
whenever this sequent already  
occurs below  
→ unsound

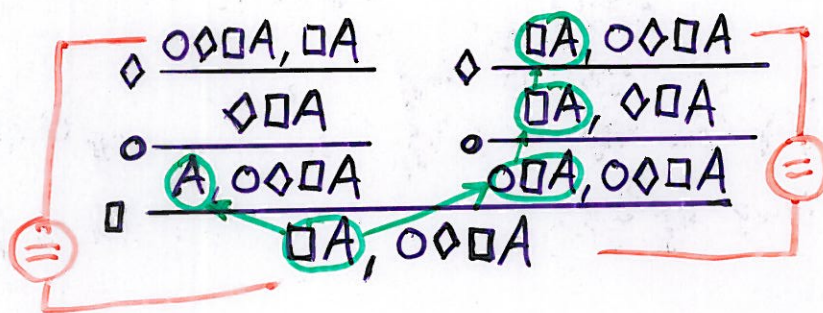


Solution (Lange & Stirling, LICS 2001) :

consider sequent axiomatic if it occurs  
below and a  $\square$ -formula is connected  
to its other occurrence in the flow graph.

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# A CUT-FREE SEQUENT SYSTEM

Annotated Formulas :  $\Box_H A$

$$H = \{\Gamma_1, \dots, \Gamma_n\}$$

set of sets of formulas

Sequents : sets of formulas with at most one annotated formula

naive sequent system +

$$\text{wp} \frac{}{\Box_H, \Gamma A, \Gamma}$$

$$\Box_H \frac{\Gamma, A \quad \Gamma, \circ \Box_H, \Gamma A}{\Gamma, \Box_H A}$$

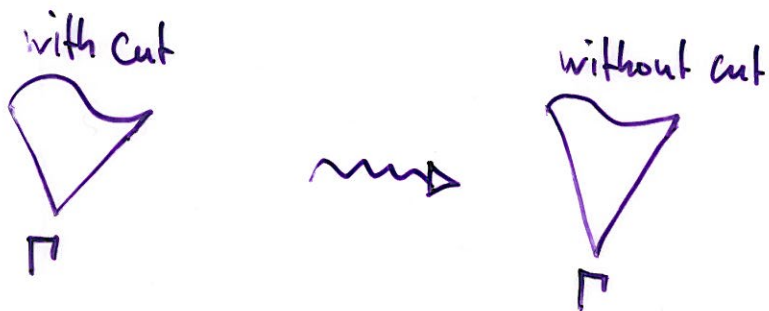
$$\text{fc} \frac{\Gamma, \Box_\phi A}{\Gamma, \Box A}$$

Completeness : very, very simple

Soundness : read  $\Box_{\Gamma_1 \dots \Gamma_n} A$  as  $(\bar{\Gamma}_1 \vee \dots \vee \bar{\Gamma}_n) \mathcal{R} (A \vee \bar{\Gamma}_1 \vee \dots \vee \bar{\Gamma}_n)$   
↑  
"release"

(Lange & Stirling)  
This also works for CTL, PDL, Converse PDL, (Lange)  
Common Knowledge (Wehbe). Not yet CTL\*,  
 $\mu$ -Calculus.

### CURRENT PROBLEM : SYNTACTIC CUT ELIMINATION PROCEDURE



# CANNOT ELIMINATE WEAKENING

$$\text{Ind} \frac{\Gamma, A \quad \Gamma, \neg A}{\Gamma, \perp}$$

$$\text{wk} \frac{\Gamma}{\Gamma, B}$$

$$\text{Ind} \frac{\begin{array}{c} \triangle 1 \\ \Gamma, A \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \triangle 2 \\ \Gamma, \neg A \end{array}}{\Gamma, \perp} \quad \text{wk} \frac{\Gamma, \perp}{\Gamma, \perp, B}$$

$$\text{Ind} \frac{\begin{array}{c} \triangle 1 \\ \Gamma, A \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \triangle 2 \\ \Gamma, \neg A \end{array}}{\Gamma, \perp, B} \quad \text{wk} \frac{\Gamma, \perp, B}{\Gamma, \perp, B}$$

$\Gamma, B, \perp$

$$\frac{A \wedge B, A \quad A \wedge B, B}{A \wedge B}$$

