

PSPACE Bounds for Rank-1 Modal Logics

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For lack of general algorithmic methods that apply to wide classes of logics, establishing a complexity bound for a given modal logic is often a laborious task. The present work is a step towards a general theory of the complexity of modal logics. Our main result is that all rank-1 logics enjoy a shallow model property and thus are, under mild assumptions on the format of their axiomatisation, in *PSPACE*. This leads to a unified derivation of tight *PSPACE*-bounds for a number of logics including *K*, *KD*, coalition logic, graded modal logic, majority logic, and probabilistic modal logic. Our generic algorithm moreover finds tableau proofs that witness pleasant proof-theoretic properties including a weak subformula property. This generality is made possible by a coalgebraic semantics, which conveniently abstracts from the details of a given model class and thus allows covering a broad range of logics in a uniform way.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Modal logics are attractive from a computational point of view, as they often combine expressiveness with decidability. For many modal logics not involving dynamic features, satisfiability is known to be in *PSPACE*. This is typically proved for one logic at a time, e.g. by modifications of the witness algorithm for the modal logic *K* [Ladner 1977; Blackburn et al. 2001], but also using markedly different methods such as the constraint-based *PSPACE*-algorithm for graded modal logic [Tobies 2001]. Vardi [1989] gives a first glimpse of a generalisable method, equipping various epistemic logics with a neighbourhood frame semantics and showing them to be in *NP* and *PSPACE*, respectively (with the *K* axiom being responsible for *PSPACE*-hardness; recent work by Halpern and Rêgo [2007] shows that negative introspection brings the complexity back down to *NP*). Nevertheless, there

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is to date no generally applicable theorem that allows establishing *PSPACE*-bounds for large classes of modal logics in a uniform way.

Here, we generalise the methods of [Vardi 1989] to obtain *PSPACE* bounds for rank-1 modal logics, i.e. logics axiomatisable by formulas whose modal depth uniformly equals one, in a systematic way. Although presently limited to rank 1, our approach covers numerous relevant and non-trivial examples. We recover known *PSPACE* bounds not only for normal modal logics such as K and KD , but most notably also for a range of non-normal modal logics such as graded modal logic [Fine 1972], coalition logic [Pauly 2002], and probabilistic modal logic [Larsen and Skou 1991; Heifetz and Mongin 2001]. Moreover, our methods lead to a previously unknown *PSPACE* upper bound for majority logic [Pacuit and Salame 2004] that was independently discovered by Demri and Lugiez [2006] at the same time. These logics are far from exotic: graded modal logic plays a role e.g. in decision support and knowledge representation [van der Hoek and Meyer 1992; Ohlbach and Koehler 1999], and probabilistic modal logic has appeared in connection with model checking [Larsen and Skou 1991] and in modelling economic behaviour [Heifetz and Mongin 2001].

The key to such a degree of generality is to parametrise the theory over the type of systems defining the semantics, using coalgebraic methods. Coalgebra conveniently abstracts from the details of a concrete class of models as it encapsulates the precise nature of models in an endofunctor on the category of sets. As specific instances, one obtains e.g. (serial) Kripke frames, (monotone) neighbourhood frames [Hansen and Kupke 2004], game frames [Pauly 2002], probabilistic transition systems and automata [Rabin 1963; Bartels et al. 2004], weighted automata, linear automata [Carlyle and Paz 1971], and multigraphs [D'Agostino and Visser 2002]. Despite the broad range of systems covered by the coalgebraic approach, a substantial body of concepts and non-trivial results has emerged, encompassing e.g. generic notions of bisimilarity and coinduction [Bartels 2003], corecursion [Turi and Plotkin 1997], duality, and ultrafilter extensions [Kupke et al. 2005]. On the applications side, coalgebraic modal logic features in actual specification languages such as the object oriented specification language CCSL [Rothe et al. 2001] and CoCASL [Mossakowski et al. 2006].

The coalgebraic study of computational aspects of modal logic was initiated in [Schröder 2007], where the finite model property and associated *NEXPTIME*-bounds were proved. Here, we push these results further and present a shallow model property based on coalgebraic semantics. This leads to a generic *PSPACE*-algorithm for deciding satisfiability that traverses a shallow model and strips off one layer of modalities in every step. Alternatively, our algorithm may be seen as computing a shallow proof that enjoys a number of pleasant proof-theoretic properties, including a weak subformula property (i.e. it mentions only propositional combinations of subformulas of the goal).

The model construction relies on extending the axiomatisation of a given logic to a set of rules which is closed under *rule resolution*, i.e. every resolvent of two substituted rule conclusions can also be derived directly using a third rule. This process typically results in an infinite but recursive set of rules. Resolution closedness then enables us to build the shallow model using induction on the modal depth

of formulas. Since we are working with an infinite set of rules, we have to impose a second condition to ensure that we can decide satisfiability: a rule set is closed under *contraction* if every substituted rule conclusion with duplicate literals can be derived using a substitution instance of a second rule in whose conclusion all literals remain distinct. The decision procedure will run in *PSPACE* if both closure under resolution and closure under contraction can be controlled, i.e. there is a polynomial bound on the size of rules that are applicable at every step of the deductive process. This turns out to be the case for all examples mentioned above.

The material is organised as follows. In Section 2, we give a brief introduction to the generic coalgebraic semantics of modal logic. In Section 3, we discuss deduction systems for coalgebraic modal logics and their properties, notably the (equivalent) central notions of strict one-step completeness and reduction closedness of rule sets. Sections 4 and 5 are devoted to the tableau-based shallow model construction and the proof-theoretic view thereof. The ensuing *PSPACE*-algorithm and its example applications are presented in Section 6. This work is an extended version of [Schröder and Pattinson 2006].

2. COALGEBRAIC MODAL LOGIC

We briefly recapitulate the basics of the coalgebraic interpretation of modal logic. To begin, we fix the syntactic framework. A *modal signature* is just a set Λ of unary modal operators (all our results generalise straightforwardly to a polyadic setting as in [Schröder 2008]). The signature Λ induces a modal language $\mathcal{F}(\Lambda)$, with formulas $\phi, \psi \in \mathcal{F}(\Lambda)$ defined by the grammar

$$\phi ::= \perp \mid \phi \wedge \psi \mid \neg \phi \mid L\phi,$$

where L ranges over Λ . Disjunctions $\phi \vee \psi$, truth \top , and other boolean operations are defined as usual. The *depth* of a formula is its maximal nesting depth of modal operators.

We work in the framework of *coalgebraic modal logic*, introduced by Pattinson [2004], generalising previous results [Jacobs 2000; Rößiger 2000; Kurz 2001; Pattinson 2001], where modal languages are interpreted over coalgebras for a **Set**-functor:

Definition 2.1. Let $T : \mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ be a functor, referred to as the *signature functor*, where **Set** is the category of sets. A T -coalgebra $A = (X, \xi)$ is a pair (X, ξ) where X is a set (of *states*) and $\xi : X \rightarrow TX$ is a function called the *transition* function. A *morphism* $f : A \rightarrow B$ between T -coalgebras $A = (X, \xi)$ and $B = (Y, \zeta)$ is a map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ such that $Tf\xi = \zeta f$.

We view coalgebras as generalised transition systems: the transition function delivers a structured set of successors and observations for a state. Mutatis mutandis, we can in fact allow T to take proper classes as values, as we never iterate T or otherwise assume that TX is a set; details are left implicit. This allows us to treat more examples, in particular Pauly's coalition logic (Example 2.7.8 below).

Assumption 2.2. We can assume w.l.o.g. that T preserves injective maps [Barr 1993]. For convenience of notation, we will in fact sometimes assume that subset inclusions $X \hookrightarrow Y$ are mapped to subset inclusions $TX \hookrightarrow TY$. Moreover, we assume w.l.o.g. that T is non-trivial, i.e. $TX = \emptyset \implies X = \emptyset$ (otherwise, $TX = \emptyset$ for all X).

Definition 2.3. If for a subset $Z \subseteq X$ of a coalgebra $A = (X, \xi)$, ξ restricts to a map $\xi_Z : Z \rightarrow TZ$, then $C = (Z, \xi_Z)$ is a *subcoalgebra* of A ; in this case, the inclusion $Z \hookrightarrow X$ is a morphism $C \rightarrow A$.

In the same way that the signature functor abstracts from a concrete class of models, the interpretation of modal operators is encapsulated in terms of predicate liftings:

Definition 2.4. A *predicate lifting* for a functor T is a natural transformation

$$\lambda : \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q} \circ T^{op},$$

where \mathcal{Q} denotes the contravariant powerset functor $\mathbf{Set}^{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ (i.e. $\mathcal{Q}(X) = \mathcal{P}(X)$ is the powerset, and $\mathcal{Q}f(B) = f^{-1}[B]$ for $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and $B \in \mathcal{Q}(Y)$), and $T^{op} : \mathbf{Set}^{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}^{op}$ is the dual of T . Explicitly, the naturality condition for λ states that

$$\lambda_X(f^{-1}[A]) = Tf^{-1}[\lambda_Y(A)]$$

for each map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and each $A \subseteq Y$. By Assumption 2.2, this condition takes the form

$$\lambda_X(A \cap X) = \lambda_Y(A) \cap TX$$

when instantiated for a subset inclusion $X \hookrightarrow Y$.

A coalgebraic semantics for a modal signature Λ is given by a Λ -*structure*, consisting of a signature functor T and an assignment of a predicate lifting $\llbracket L \rrbracket$ for T to every modal operator $L \in \Lambda$; by abuse of notation, we refer to the entire Λ -structure just as T . Given a Λ -structure T , the satisfaction relation \models_C between states x of a T -coalgebra $C = (X, \xi)$ and $\mathcal{F}(\Lambda)$ -formulas is defined inductively, with the usual clauses for the boolean operations. The clause for the modal operator L is

$$x \models_C L\phi \iff \xi(x) \in \llbracket L \rrbracket_C(\llbracket \phi \rrbracket_C),$$

where $\llbracket \phi \rrbracket_C = \{x \in X \mid x \models_C \phi\}$. We drop the subscripts C when these are clear from the context.

We occasionally make use of the fact that the logic $\mathcal{F}(\Lambda)$ is *adequate* for T -coalgebras [Pattinson 2004]:

PROPOSITION 2.5. *If $f : A \rightarrow B$ is a morphism of T -coalgebras, then*

$$x \models_A \phi \text{ iff } f(x) \models_B \phi$$

for all states x in A and all $\mathcal{F}(\Lambda)$ -formulas ϕ .

Our main interest here is in the local *satisfiability problem*:

Definition 2.6. An $\mathcal{F}(\Lambda)$ -formula ϕ is *satisfiable* (over T) if there exist a T -coalgebra $A = (X, \xi)$ and a state x in X such that $x \models_A \phi$. Dually, ϕ is *valid* if $x \models_A \phi$ for all T -coalgebras $A = (X, \xi)$ and all $x \in X$.

Example 2.7. [Pattinson 2004; Cîrstea and Pattinson 2007; Schröder 2007] We illustrate how the coalgebraic approach subsumes a large class of modal logics. This includes not only logics with a standard Kripke semantics, but in particular also non-normal modal logics whose semantics is defined over structures that differ substantially from classical Kripke frames.

(1) *Modal logic K*: The signature Λ_K of the modal logic K consists of a single modal operator \Box . Let \mathcal{P} be the covariant powerset functor. Then \mathcal{P} -coalgebras are directed graphs, thought of as transition systems or indeed Kripke frames. A Λ_K -structure over \mathcal{P} is defined by

$$\llbracket \Box \rrbracket_X(A) = \{B \in \mathcal{P}(X) \mid B \subseteq A\};$$

this induces precisely the standard Kripke semantics of modal logic (note that no restrictions are imposed on frames).

(2) *Modal logic KD*: KD is obtained from K by adding the axiom $\neg \Box \perp$, i.e. by restricting the semantics to *serial* Kripke frames (X, R) , characterized by the condition that for every state x , there exists a state y such that xRy . Thus, the signature Λ_{KD} of the normal modal logic KD is the same as that of K , and a Λ_{KD} -structure is defined in the same way as for K , but over the non-empty powerset functor \mathcal{P}^* defined by $\mathcal{P}^*(X) = \{A \in \mathcal{P}(X) \mid A \neq \emptyset\}$.

(3) *Modal logic E*: The signature Λ_E of the modal logic E , the smallest classical modal logic [Chellas 1980], has a single modal operator \Box ; the proof system of E comprises, besides propositional reasoning, only replacement of equivalents (i.e. the rule $a \leftrightarrow b / \Box a \rightarrow \Box b$). The standard neighbourhood semantics of E is coalgebraically captured by a Λ_E -structure over the *neighbourhood functor* $N = \mathcal{Q} \circ \mathcal{Q}^{op}$ (composition of the contravariant powerset functor with itself); coalgebras for this functor are neighbourhood frames. The modal operator \Box is interpreted over N by

$$\llbracket \Box \rrbracket_X(A) = \{\alpha \in N(X) \mid A \in \alpha\}.$$

(4) *Modal logic M*: The modal logic M , the smallest monotonic modal logic [Chellas 1980], is obtained from the modal logic E by adding the monotonicity rule $a \rightarrow b / \Box a \rightarrow \Box b$. The neighbourhood semantics of M is captured coalgebraically analogously to the previous example as a structure over the sub-functor $\text{Up}\mathcal{P}$ of N assigning to a set X the set of upwards closed subsets of $\mathcal{Q}X$. Coalgebras for $\text{Up}\mathcal{P}$ are monotone neighbourhood frames [Hansen and Kupke 2004].

(5) *Graded modal logic* [Fine 1972]: The modal signature of *graded modal logic* (GML) is $\Lambda_{GML} = \{\Diamond_k \mid k \in \mathbb{N}\}$; the intended reading of $\Diamond_k \phi$ is ‘ ϕ holds in more than k successor states’. The semantics of GML is originally defined by counting successor states in Kripke frames. This semantics fails to be coalgebraic, as the naturality condition for the associated predicate liftings fails. However, one may define a coalgebraic semantics which is equivalent for purposes of satisfiability [Schröder 2007], as follows. The *finite multiset* (or *bag*) functor \mathcal{B} maps a set X to the set of maps $B : X \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ with finite support, the intuition being that B is a multiset containing $x \in X$ with multiplicity $B(x)$. We extend B to $\mathcal{P}(X)$ by putting $B(A) = \sum_{x \in A} B(x)$. The action on morphisms $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is then given by $\mathcal{B}f : \mathcal{B}X \rightarrow \mathcal{B}Y, B \mapsto \lambda y. B(f^{-1}[\{y\}])$. Coalgebras for \mathcal{B} are directed graphs with \mathbb{N} -weighted edges, often referred to as *multigraphs* [D’Agostino and Visser 2002]. The graded modal operator \Diamond_k is interpreted over \mathcal{B} by

$$\llbracket \Diamond_k \rrbracket_X(A) = \{B : X \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \in \mathcal{B}(X) \mid B(A) > k\}.$$

Thus, $x \models \Diamond_k \phi$ for a state x in a \mathcal{B} -coalgebra iff ϕ holds for more than k successor states of x , taking into account multiplicities.

The dual operators $\neg\Diamond_k\neg$ are denoted \Box_k , i.e. $\Box_k\phi$ reads ‘ ϕ fails in at most k successor states’. Note that \Box_k is monotone, but fails to be normal unless $k = 0$. A non-monotone variation of GML arises when negative multiplicities are admitted.

(6) *Majority logic* [Pacuit and Salame 2004]: Graded modal logic is extended to *majority logic* by adding a *weak majority operator* W , read ‘in at least half of the successor states, it is the case that . . .’. The structure for GML over the multiset functor \mathcal{B} described in the previous example is extended to W by putting

$$[[W]]_X(A) = \{B : X \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \in \mathcal{B}(X) \mid B(A) \geq B(X - A)\}.$$

The dual operator $M = \neg W\neg$ captures strict majority ‘in more than half of the successor states, it is the case that’.

(7) *Probabilistic modal logic* [Larsen and Skou 1991; Heifetz and Mongin 2001]: The modal signature Λ_{PML} of *probabilistic modal logic* (PML) comprises operators L_p , $p \in [0, 1] \cap \mathbb{Q}$, to be read ‘in the next step, it is with probability at least p the case that . . .’. We define a Λ_{PML} -structure over the *finite distribution functor* D_ω which maps a set X to the set of probability distributions on X with finite support. Coalgebras for D_ω are probabilistic transition systems (also called *probabilistic type spaces* [Heifetz and Mongin 2001]) with finite branching degree. Our definition contrasts with that of [Heifetz and Mongin 2001], where there is no restriction on the branching degree, but since PML has the finite model property (cf. loc. cit.), this has no bearing on satisfiability. The interpretation of L_p over D_ω is defined by

$$[[L_p]](A) = \{P \in D_\omega X \mid PA \geq p\}.$$

PML is non-normal ($L_p(a \vee b) \rightarrow L_p a \vee L_p b$ is not valid for $p > 0$).

(8) *Coalition logic* [Pauly 2002]: Let $N = \{1, \dots, n\}$ be a fixed set of *agents*. Subsets of N are called *coalitions*. The signature Λ_{Coal} of coalition logic consists of modal operators $[C]$, where C ranges over coalitions, read ‘coalition C has a collaborative strategy to ensure that . . .’. A coalgebraic semantics for coalition logic is based on the class-valued signature functor T defined by

$$TX = \{(S_1, \dots, S_n, f) \mid \emptyset \neq S_i \in \mathbf{Set}, f : \prod_{i \in N} S_i \rightarrow X\}.$$

The elements of TX are understood as *strategic games* with set X of states, i.e. tuples consisting of nonempty sets S_i of *strategies* for all agents i , and an *outcome function* $(\prod S_i) \rightarrow X$. A T -coalgebra is a *game frame* [Pauly 2002]. We denote the set $\prod_{i \in C} S_i$ by S_C , and for $\sigma_C \in S_C, \sigma_{\bar{C}} \in S_{\bar{C}}$, where $\bar{C} = N - C$, $(\sigma_C, \sigma_{\bar{C}})$ denotes the obvious element of $\prod_{i \in N} S_i$. A Λ_{Coal} -structure over T is then defined by

$$[[C]]_X(A) = \{(S_1, \dots, S_n, f) \in TX \mid \exists \sigma_C \in S_C. \forall \sigma_{\bar{C}} \in S_{\bar{C}}. f(\sigma_C, \sigma_{\bar{C}}) \in A\}.$$

All the above examples can be canonically extended to systems that react to inputs from a fixed set I by passing from the signature functor T to one of the functors T^I or $T(I \times _)$ and suitably indexing the modal operators. We refer to [Cîrstea and Pattinson 2007] for a detailed account of the induced logics, which are essentially multi-agent versions of the logics discussed here.

Remark 2.8. In the modal grammar given above, atomic propositional symbols are deliberately not included. This is for the sake of both generality, as some

modal logics such as Hennessy-Milner logic do not include such atomic propositions, and economy of presentation, as a set U of atomic propositional symbols may be integrated in the basic framework as follows. Given a modal signature Λ and a Λ -structure T , we define a structure for the modal signature $\Lambda_U = \Lambda \cup U$ over the functor T_U defined by $T_U X = TX \times \mathcal{P}(U)$: modal operators from Λ are interpreted by taking the preimage of their interpretation over T under the projection $T_U \rightarrow T$, and a propositional symbol $a \in U$ is interpreted by putting

$$\llbracket a \rrbracket_X(A) = \{(t, B) \in TX \times \mathcal{P}(U) \mid a \in B\}.$$

Since $\llbracket a \rrbracket$ is independent of its argument, the modal operator a can be written as just the propositional symbol a (without an argument formula). In a framework with polyadic modal operators [Schröder 2008], propositional constants correspond to nullary modalities. Some of the logics above indeed *require* propositional symbols lest they collapse into triviality. This holds in those cases where $T1$ (for 1 a singleton set) is a singleton, e.g. probabilistic modal logic, coalition logic, and the modal logic KD . We nevertheless generally continue to omit the treatment of propositional symbols in the sequel, since the addition of propositional symbols as indicated above has no bearing on the rule sets forming the core of our method, and the model construction is entirely analogous.

3. PROOF SYSTEMS FOR COALGEBRAIC MODAL LOGIC

Our decision procedure for rank-1 logics relies on a complete axiomatisation in a certain format. Deduction for modal logics with coalgebraic semantics has been considered in [Pattinson 2003; Cîrstea and Pattinson 2007; Kupke et al. 2005; Schröder 2007]. It has been shown that every modal logic over coalgebras can be axiomatised in rank 1 using either rank-1 axioms or rules leading from rank 0 to rank 1 [Schröder 2007], essentially because functors, as opposed to comonads, only encode the one-step behaviour of systems. Here, we focus on rules. The crucial ingredients for the shallow model construction and the ensuing *PSPACE* algorithm are novel notions of *resolution closure* and *strict one-step completeness* of rule sets.

For the remainder of the paper, we fix a modal signature Λ and a Λ -structure T . We recall a few basic notions from propositional logic, as well as notation for coalgebraic modal logic introduced in [Pattinson 2003; Cîrstea and Pattinson 2007]:

Definition 3.1. We denote the set of propositional formulas over a set V (consisting e.g. of propositional variables or modal formulas) by $\text{Prop}(V)$. Here, we regard \neg and \wedge as the basic connectives, with all other connectives defined in the standard way. For $\phi, \psi \in \text{Prop}(V)$, we say that ϕ *propositionally entails* ψ and write $\phi \vdash_{PL} \psi$ if $\phi \rightarrow \psi$ is a propositional tautology. Similarly, $\Phi \subseteq \text{Prop}(V)$ propositionally entails ψ ($\Phi \vdash_{PL} \psi$) if there exist $\phi_1, \dots, \phi_n \in \Phi$ such that $\phi_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \phi_n \vdash_{PL} \psi$.

A *literal* over V is either an element of V or the negation of such an element. We use the meta-variable ϵ (possibly indexed) to denote either nothing or \neg , so that a literal over V has the general form ϵa , $a \in V$. A *clause* is a finite (possibly empty) disjunction of literals, which then takes the form $\bigvee_{i=1}^n \epsilon_i a_i$ with $a_1, \dots, a_n \in V$. Similarly, a *conjunctive clause* is a finite conjunction of literals. A (conjunctive) clause is *contracted* if all its literals are distinct. The set of all clauses over V is denoted by $\text{Cl}(V)$. Although we regard clauses as formulas rather than sets of

literals, we shall sometimes use terminology such as ‘a literal is contained in a clause’ or ‘a clause contains another’, with the obvious meaning. We denote by $\mathbf{Up}(V)$ the set $\{La \mid L \in \Lambda, a \in V\}$.

If V consists of propositional variables, then we have the usual notions of valuation and substitution: A *valuation* is just a map $\kappa : V \rightarrow \{\top, \perp\}$ assigning boolean truth values to variables; for $\phi \in \mathbf{Prop}(V)$, we write $\kappa \models \phi$ if κ is a satisfying valuation for ϕ . More generally, given a set X , a $\mathcal{P}(X)$ -*valuation* for V is a map $V \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)$. For $\phi \in \mathbf{Prop}(V)$, a $\mathcal{P}(X)$ -valuation τ induces in the obvious way a subset $[\phi]\tau$ of X ; we write $X, \tau \models \phi$ if $[\phi]\tau = X$. Using the structure T for Λ , we interpret $\psi \in \mathbf{Prop}(\mathbf{Up}(\mathbf{Prop}(V)))$ as a subset $[\psi]\tau$ of TX by putting $[\mathcal{L}\phi]\tau = [\mathcal{L}][\phi]\tau$, and we write $TX, \tau \models \psi$ if $[\psi]\tau = TX$. Moreover, given a set Z , a Z -*substitution* for V is a map $\sigma : V \rightarrow Z$; for a formula ϕ over V (e.g. $\phi \in \mathbf{Prop}(\mathbf{Up}(\mathbf{Prop}(V)))$), we denote the result of performing the substitution σ on ϕ by $\phi\sigma$ and refer to $\phi\sigma$ as a Z -*instance* of ϕ .

LEMMA 3.2. *For $\phi, \psi \in \mathbf{Cl}(V)$, $\phi \vdash_{PL} \psi$ iff either ϕ is contained in ψ or ψ is a tautology (i.e. contains both a and $\neg a$ for some $a \in V$).* \square

Definition 3.3. A *(one-step) rule* R over a set V of propositional variables is a rule ϕ/ψ , where $\phi \in \mathbf{Prop}(V)$ and $\psi \in \mathbf{Cl}(\mathbf{Up}(V))$. We silently identify rules modulo injective renaming of variables. The rule R is *sound* if, whenever $\phi\sigma$ is valid for an $\mathcal{F}(\Lambda)$ -substitution σ , then $\psi\sigma$ is valid. Moreover, R is *one-step sound* if $TX, \tau \models \psi$ for each set X and each $\mathcal{P}(X)$ -valuation τ such that $X, \tau \models \phi$.

Our hitherto informal use of the term *rank-1 logic* formally means *axiomatisable by one-step rules*. The term rank-1 logic has been used in the literature [Pattinson 2003; Cîrstea and Pattinson 2007; Kupke et al. 2005; Schröder 2007] to describe logics axiomatisable by *rank-1 axioms*, i.e. propositional combinations of formulas $L\phi$ where L is a modal operator and ϕ is purely propositional (in the notation introduced above, formulas from $\mathbf{Prop}(\mathbf{Up}(\mathbf{Prop}(V)))$). This class of axioms includes e.g. the K axiom $\Box(a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow (\Box a \rightarrow \Box b)$, but excludes axioms containing nested modalities or top-level propositional variables such as the axioms 4 ($\Box a \rightarrow \Box\Box a$) and T ($\Box a \rightarrow a$), respectively. It has been shown in [Schröder 2007] that one-step rules and rank-1 axioms determine the same class of logics.

Remark 3.4. We can always assume that every propositional variable a appearing in the premise ϕ of a one-step rule appears also in the conclusion: otherwise, we can eliminate a by passing from ϕ to $\phi[\top/a] \vee \phi[\perp/a]$.

PROPOSITION 3.5. [Schröder 2007] *Every one-step sound rule is sound.* \square

The converse holds under additional assumptions [Schröder 2008]; note however that the obviously sound rule \perp/\perp is one-step sound iff $T\emptyset = \emptyset$ (as is the case e.g. for PML).

A given set \mathcal{R} of one-step sound rules induces a proof system for $\mathcal{F}(\Lambda)$ as follows.

Definition 3.6. Let \mathcal{R}_C denote the set of rules obtained by extending \mathcal{R} with the *congruence rule*

$$(C) \quad \frac{a \leftrightarrow b}{La \rightarrow Lb}$$

for every $L \in \Lambda$. (This rule of course implies a rule where \rightarrow is replaced by \leftrightarrow , which however does not fit the format for one-step rules.) The set of *provable* formulas is the smallest set closed under propositional entailment and the rules in \mathcal{R}_C , with propositional variables instantiated to formulas in $\mathcal{F}(\Lambda)$. We say that a formula ϕ is *consistent* if $\neg\phi$ is not provable.

It is easy to see that this proof system is sound. Completeness requires ‘enough’ rules in the following sense.

Definition 3.7. The set \mathcal{R} is (*strictly*) *one-step complete* if, whenever $TX, \tau \models \chi$ for a set X , $\chi \in \text{Cl}(\text{Up}(V))$, and a $\mathcal{P}(X)$ -valuation τ , then χ is (*strictly*) *provable* over X, τ , i.e. propositionally entailed by clauses (a clause) $\psi\sigma$ where $\phi/\psi \in \mathcal{R}_C$ (Definition 3.6) and σ is a $\text{Prop}(V)$ -substitution such that $X, \tau \models \phi\sigma$.

Remark 3.8. In the definition of strict one-step completeness, one may restrict the substitution σ to be a V -substitution: By Lemma 3.2, if $\psi\sigma \vdash_{PL} \chi$, then either $\psi\sigma$ is contained in χ , and hence σ is a V -substitution, or χ is a tautology, and hence σ may be chosen arbitrarily. Thus, the above definition strengthens (and corrects) the definition given in [Schröder and Pattinson 2006].

Strict one-step completeness is one of crucial notions in this work. Its distinctive feature is that strict provability largely dispenses with propositional reasoning, as it replaces general propositional entailment by the rather trivial concept of propositional entailment between single clauses (cf. Lemma 3.2). This plays a central role in the shallow model construction presented in Section 4.

Remark 3.9. It is shown in [Schröder 2007] that the set of all one-step sound rules is always strictly one-step complete and that the proof system induced by a one-step complete set of rules is *weakly complete*, i.e. proves all valid formulas.

In the further treatment, we need a further technical condition.

Definition 3.10. A one-step rule ϕ/ψ over V is *injective* if every variable in V occurs at most once in ψ .

Assumption 3.11. We assume for the remainder of the paper that *the given rules in \mathcal{R} are injective*. This restriction will be satisfied by the naturally arising rule sets in our examples; it can always be forced by introducing new propositional variables and adding premises stating the equivalence to the original variables (e.g. a rule $\top/(\Box a \rightarrow \Diamond a)$ can be replaced by $(a \leftrightarrow b)/(\Box a \rightarrow \Diamond b)$).

Strictly one-step complete sets of rules are generally harder to obtain than one-step complete sets of rules or axioms [Pattinson 2003; Schröder 2007]. In our terminology, part of the effort of [Vardi 1989] and [Pauly 2002] is devoted to finding strictly one-step complete sets of rules. We now develop a systematic procedure for turning one-step complete rule sets into strictly one-step complete ones. For the following, recall that given clauses ϕ and ψ containing literals a and $\neg a$, respectively, a *resolvent* of ϕ and ψ (*at a*) is obtained by removing a and $\neg a$ from the clause $\phi \vee \psi$. A set Φ of clauses is called *resolution closed* if, for $\phi, \psi \in \Phi$, all resolvents of ϕ and ψ are propositionally entailed by some clause in Φ . This is generalised to rules as follows:

Definition 3.12. A set \mathcal{R} of one-step rules is *resolution closed* if it satisfies the following requirement. Let $R_1, R_2 \in \mathcal{R}$, where $R_1 = \phi_1/\psi_1$ and $R_2 = \phi_2/\psi_2$. We can assume that R_1 and R_2 have disjoint sets V_1, V_2 of propositional variables. Let La be in ψ_1 , and let $\neg Lb$ be in ψ_2 for some $L \in \Lambda$, so that we have a resolvent $\bar{\psi}$ of ψ_1 and $\psi_2[a/b]$ at La ; by Assumption 3.11, $\bar{\psi}$ is a clause over $\text{Up}(V)$ where $V = V_1 \cup V_2 - \{a, b\}$. Then \mathcal{R}_C is required to contain a rule $R = \phi/\psi$ such $\phi_1 \wedge \phi_2[a/b] \vdash_{PL} \phi\sigma$ and $\psi\sigma \vdash_{PL} \bar{\psi}$ for some V -substitution σ ; in this case, R is called a *resolvent* of R_1 and R_2 .

Resolution closure will play a central role in the following development, as it forms the syntactic counterpart of strict one-step completeness. In particular, most of the propositional reasoning required in modal proofs is encapsulated in the resolution closure of rule sets.

Remark 3.13. One can construct resolution closed sets by iterated addition of missing resolvents. Here, an obvious choice for a resolvent ϕ/ψ of ϕ_1/ψ_1 and ϕ_2/ψ_2 as above is to take ψ as the resolvent $\bar{\psi}$ of ψ_1 and ψ_2 , and ϕ as $\phi_1 \wedge \phi_2[a/b]$, with a eliminated according to Remark 3.4 as a is not contained in ψ by Assumption 3.11. It is clear that $\phi_1 \wedge \phi_2[a/b]/\bar{\psi}$ is one-step sound if R_1 and R_2 are one-step sound.

Remark 3.14. Note that our approach is different to existing resolution-based approaches to decision procedures for modal logic (e.g. [De Nivelle et al. 2000]), which rely on translating modal logic into first-order logic. It should also not be confused with resolution methods that apply resolution *under* modal operators, as e.g. in [Enjalbert and del Cerro 1989] — we resolve modal formulas only propositionally, i.e. taking applications of modal operators as atoms.

LEMMA 3.15. *Let $\psi \in \text{Cl}(V)$, and let $\emptyset \neq \Phi \subseteq \text{Cl}(V)$ be resolution closed. Then $\Phi \vdash_{PL} \psi$ iff $\phi \vdash_{PL} \psi$ for some $\phi \in \Phi$.*

PROOF. The ‘if’ direction is clear. ‘Only if’: W.l.o.g. ψ is not a tautology. We can assume that V is finite and then prove the contraposition of the claim by induction over the size of V . Thus assume, recalling Lemma 3.2, that Φ does not contain a subclause of ψ . Pick a clause $\chi \in \Phi$ that contains a minimal number of literals not in ψ (this number is non-zero); w.l.o.g. χ contains a positive literal a such that a is not in ψ . Remove all clauses containing a from Φ , and remove $\neg a$ from the remaining clauses and from ψ , obtaining a new set Φ' of clauses and a new clause ψ' , respectively. Then Φ' is resolution closed and does not contain a subclause of ψ' (otherwise there exists a clause $\rho \in \Phi'$ whose only literal not in ψ is $\neg a$, and resolving ρ with χ yields a clause in Φ' with less literals not in ψ than χ , contradiction). By induction we thus have a valuation τ' for $V - \{a\}$ satisfying Φ' but not ψ' . We extend τ' to a valuation τ for V by putting $\tau(a) = \top$; then τ satisfies Φ but not ψ . \square

LEMMA 3.16. *\mathcal{R} is resolution closed iff \mathcal{R}_C is resolution closed.*

PROOF. The ‘if’ direction is trivial. The ‘only if’ direction follows from the fact that every rule R is a resolvent of R and any congruence rule, since rules are injective (Assumption 3.11). \square

THEOREM 3.17. *Let \mathcal{R} be one-step complete. Then \mathcal{R} is strictly one-step complete iff \mathcal{R} is resolution closed.*

PROOF. ‘If’: Let X be a set, let τ be a $\mathcal{P}(X)$ -valuation, and let $\chi \in \text{Cl}(\text{Up}(V))$ such that $TX, \tau \models \chi$; w.l.o.g. χ is not a tautology. By one-step completeness, χ is propositionally entailed by the (non-empty) set of clauses

$$\Psi = \{\psi\sigma \mid \phi/\psi \in \mathcal{R}_C, \sigma \text{ a } \text{Prop}(V)\text{-substitution}, X, \tau \models \phi\sigma\}.$$

We show below that Ψ is resolution closed; by Lemma 3.15, it follows that $\psi\sigma \vdash_{PL} \chi$ for some clause $\psi\sigma$ in Ψ , as required.

To prove that Ψ is resolution closed, we proceed as follows. For $i = 1, 2$, let $\phi_i/\psi_i \in \mathcal{R}_C$ be a rule over W_i (with W_1, W_2 disjoint), let σ_i be a $\text{Prop}(V)$ -substitution such that $X, \tau \models \phi_i\sigma_i$, and let $\psi_1\sigma_1$ and $\psi_2\sigma_2$ contain literals $L\rho$ and $\neg L\rho$, respectively. Thus, ψ_1 and ψ_2 contain literals La and $\neg Lb$, respectively, where $\sigma_1(a) = \sigma_2(b) = \rho$; let $\bar{\psi}$ be the resolvent of $\psi_1, \psi_2[a/b]$ at La , a clause over $W = W_1 \cup W_2 - \{a, b\}$. Then the resolvent of $\psi_1\sigma_1, \psi_2\sigma_2$ at $L\rho$ is $\bar{\psi}\sigma$, where σ acts like σ_1 on $W_1 - \{a\}$ and like σ_2 on $W_2 - \{b\}$. By resolution closedness of \mathcal{R}_C (Lemma 3.16), we have $\phi/\psi \in \mathcal{R}_C$ and a W -substitution θ such that $\phi_1 \wedge \phi_2[a/b] \vdash_{PL} \phi\theta$ and $\psi\theta \vdash_{PL} \bar{\psi}$. Then $X, \tau \models \phi\theta\sigma$, so that $\psi\theta\sigma \in \Psi$, and $\psi\theta\sigma \vdash_{PL} \bar{\psi}\sigma$ as required.

‘Only if’: Let $\phi_1/\psi_1, \phi_2/\psi_2 \in \mathcal{R}$ be rules over disjoint sets V_1, V_2 of variables, where ψ_1 contains La and ψ_2 contains $\neg Lb$. Let $\bar{\psi}$ denote the resolvent of $\psi_1, \psi_2[a/b]$ at La , a clause over $V = V_1 \cup V_2 - \{a, b\}$. Let X be the set of satisfying valuations for $\phi_1 \wedge \phi_2[a/b]$, and define the $\mathcal{P}(X)$ -valuation τ by $\tau(a) = \{\kappa \in X \mid \kappa(a) = \top\}$. Then $X, \tau \models \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2[a/b]$ and hence $TX, \tau \models \bar{\psi}$ by one-step soundness of \mathcal{R} . By strict one-step completeness, it follows that there exists a rule $\phi/\psi \in \mathcal{R}_C$ and a V -substitution σ such that $X, \tau \models \phi\sigma$ and $\psi\sigma \vdash_{PL} \bar{\psi}$. By construction of X, τ , we may conclude from $X, \tau \models \phi\sigma$ that $\phi_1 \wedge \phi_2[a/b] \vdash_{PL} \phi\sigma$ as required. \square

In summary, strictly one-step complete rule sets can be constructed by resolving the rules of a one-step complete axiomatisation against each other. Below, we give examples of strictly one-step complete systems obtained in this way. In order to simplify the presentation for the case of graded modal logic and probabilistic modal logic, we use the following notation. If ϕ_i is a formula, $r_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ for all $i \in I$, and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, we abbreviate

$$\sum_{i \in I} r_i \phi_i \geq k \equiv \bigwedge_{\substack{J \subseteq I \\ r(J) < k}} \left(\bigwedge_{j \in J} \phi_j \rightarrow \bigvee_{j \notin J} \phi_j \right),$$

where $r(J) = \sum_{j \in J} r_j$. The formula $\sum_{i \in I} r_i a_i \geq k$ translates into the arithmetic of characteristic functions as suggested by the notation:

LEMMA 3.18. *An element $x \in X$ belongs to the interpretation of $\sum_{i \in I} r_i a_i \geq k$ under a $\mathcal{P}(X)$ -valuation σ iff*

$$\sum_{i \in I} r_i \mathbb{1}_{\sigma(a_i)}(x) \geq k,$$

where $\mathbb{1}_A : X \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ is the characteristic function of $A \subseteq X$.

PROOF. The element x satisfies the negation of $\sum_{i \in I} r_i a_i \geq k$ iff $r(J) < k$ for $J = \{i \in I \mid x \in \sigma(a_i)\}$ iff $\sum_{i \in I} r_i \mathbb{1}_{\sigma(a_i)}(x) < k$. \square

We allow ourselves obvious variations of this notation, e.g. $\sum a_i \leq \sum b_j$ in place of $\sum b_j - \sum a_i \geq 0$.

In all the logics of Example 2.7, the resolution process, applied to known one-step complete rule sets, can be kept under control; by Theorem 3.17, the resulting rule sets are strictly one-step complete.

Example 3.19. (1) *Modal logic E:* The empty set of rules is one-step complete for neighbourhood frame semantics (Example 2.7.3). This set is trivially resolution closed.

(2) *Modal logic M:* The one-step rule

$$(M) \quad \frac{a \rightarrow b}{\square a \rightarrow \square b}$$

is one-step complete for monotone neighbourhood frame semantics (Example 2.7.3), and clearly resolution closed.

(3) *Modal logic K:* The one-step rules

$$\frac{a}{\square a} \quad \frac{a \wedge b \rightarrow c}{\square a \wedge \square b \rightarrow \square c}$$

are one-step complete for unrestricted Kripke semantics (Example 2.7.1), i.e. for the modal logic K [Pattinson 2003]. The resolution closure \mathcal{R} of these rules consists of the rules

$$\frac{\bigwedge_{i=1}^n a_i \rightarrow b}{\bigwedge_{i=1}^n \square a_i \rightarrow \square b}$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ (here, strict one-step completeness is also easily seen directly). Note the similarity between this rule and a corresponding rule appearing in standard cut-free sequent calculi for K [Troelstra and Schwichtenberg 1996]; the precise connection between resolution closure and cut elimination is the subject of further investigation.

(4) *Modal logic KD:* The axiomatisation of K is extended to a one-step complete axiomatisation of KD (Example 2.7.2) by adding the rule $\neg a / \neg \square a$. Closing the new rule set under resolution leads to the rules

$$\frac{\bigwedge_{i=1}^n a_i \rightarrow b}{\bigwedge_{i=1}^n \square a_i \rightarrow \square b} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\neg \bigwedge_{i=1}^n a_i}{\neg \bigwedge_{i=1}^n \square a_i}$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ (i.e. where the rules of K apply only to positive Horn clauses, the rules of KD apply to arbitrary Horn clauses).

(5) *Coalition logic:* In Lemma 6.1 of [Pauly 2002], the following set of one-step rules for coalition logic (Example 2.7.8), numbered as in loc. cit., is implicit:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \frac{\bigvee_{i=1}^n \neg a_i}{\bigvee_{i=1}^n \neg [C_i] a_i} & (2) \quad & \frac{a}{[C] a} & (3) \quad & \frac{a \vee b}{[0] a \vee [N] b} \\ (4) \quad & \frac{\bigwedge_{i=1}^n a_i \rightarrow b}{\bigwedge_{i=1}^n [C_i] a_i \rightarrow [\bigcup C_i] b} \end{aligned}$$

where $n \geq 0$, and rules (1) and (4) are subject to the side condition that the C_i are pairwise disjoint.

As shown in [Pauly 2002], an axiomatization subsumed by rules (1)–(4) is complete for a language including propositional symbols; one-step completeness follows by Proposition 5.3 below. The rules are moreover ‘nearly’ resolution closed (full resolution closure is not needed in [Pauly 2002] due to the use of a tailored notion of closed sets of formulas). Resolving rule (4) with rules (2) and (3), one obtains the rule schema

$$(4') \quad \frac{\bigwedge_{i=1}^n a_i \rightarrow b \vee \bigvee_{j=1}^m c_j}{\bigwedge_{i=1}^n [C_i]a_i \rightarrow [D]b \vee \bigvee_{j=1}^m [N]c_j}$$

where $m, n \geq 0$, subject to the side condition that the C_i are pairwise disjoint subsets of D ; this subsumes rules (2)–(4) above.

Resolution closedness of rules (1) and (4'): We discuss only the case of resolving (4') against itself; the other case is similar. Let one instance of (4') be denoted as in the rule schema, and another instance with all entities primed (a'_i etc.). The two instances can be resolved in two essentially different ways. The subcase where matching is with $[D]b$ is straightforward. Thus assume w.l.o.g. that matching is via $[N]c_1 \equiv [C'_1]a'_1$. Then by the side conditions, $D' = N$ and $C'_i = \emptyset$ for $i = 2, \dots, n'$. Thus, the resolvent has the conclusion

$$\bigwedge_{i=1}^n [C_i]a_i \wedge \bigwedge_{i=2}^{n'} [C'_i]a'_i \rightarrow [D]b \vee [N]b' \vee \bigvee_{j=2}^m [N]c_j \vee \bigvee_{j=1}^{m'} [N]c'_j,$$

which fits the format of the rule schema (4'). It is easy to check that the combined premises imply the required premise for the resolved conclusion. Similarly, the side conditions for the resolvent are implied by the side conditions of the two instances of (4').

(6) *Graded modal logic*: The standard axiomatization of graded modal logic, weakly complete for a language with propositional symbols [Caro 1988], has axioms

$$\begin{array}{ll} (G1) & \diamond_{n+1}a \rightarrow \diamond_na \\ (G2) & \Box_0(a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow \diamond_na \rightarrow \diamond_nb \\ (G3) & \diamond!_0(a \wedge b) \rightarrow ((\diamond!_{n_1}a \wedge \diamond!_{n_2}b) \rightarrow \diamond!_{n_1+n_2}(a \vee b)) \\ (N) & \Box_0 \top \end{array}$$

where $n, n_1, n_2 \in \mathbb{N}$. These axioms are part of a proof system that includes also propositional reasoning and the congruence rule, so that (N) implies the necessitation rule for \Box_0 . Here, $\diamond!_n\phi$ abbreviates $\diamond_{n-1}\phi \wedge \neg\diamond_n\phi$ for $n > 0$, and $\neg\diamond_0\phi$ for $n = 0$. The axioms may be derived from the system of one-step rules

$$\begin{array}{ll} (RG1) & \frac{a \rightarrow b}{\diamond_{n+1}a \rightarrow \diamond_nb} \quad (A1) & \frac{c \rightarrow a \vee b}{\diamond_{n_1+n_2}c \rightarrow \diamond_{n_1}a \vee \diamond_{n_2}b} \\ & a \vee b \rightarrow c & \\ & a \wedge b \rightarrow d & \\ (A2) & \frac{a \wedge b \rightarrow d}{\diamond_{n_1}a \wedge \diamond_{n_2}b \rightarrow \diamond_{n_1+n_2+1}c \vee \Box_0d} & (RN) & \frac{\neg a}{\neg\diamond_0a} \end{array}$$

((G1) and (N) are easily derived from (RG1) and (RN), respectively; (G2) follows by (A1) taking $n_2 = 0$; and (G3) may be derived using (A1) and (A2)). All these

rules are subsumed by the rule schema

$$(G) \quad \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \leq \sum_{j=1}^m b_j}{\bigwedge_{i=1}^n \diamond_{k_i} a_i \rightarrow \bigvee_{j=1}^m \diamond_{l_j} b_j},$$

where $n, m \geq 0$, subject to the side condition $\sum_{i=1}^n (k_i + 1) \geq 1 + \sum_{j=1}^m l_j$ (which entails that n and m cannot both be 0). One-step soundness of (G) follows from one-step soundness of the rule system for majority logic proved in the next example. By the preceding considerations, (G) is weakly complete, and hence one-step complete by Proposition 5.3.

Resolution closedness of (G) : Take two instances of (G) , one denoted like in the general form of the rule and one with all entities primed (a'_i etc.), with the resolution taking place w.l.o.g. by matching $\diamond_{k'_1} a'_1 \equiv \diamond_{l_1} b_1$. The conclusion of the arising resolvent is

$$\bigwedge_{i=1}^n \diamond_{k_i} a_i \wedge \bigwedge_{i=2}^{m'} \diamond_{k'_i} a'_i \rightarrow \bigvee_{i=2}^m \diamond_{l_j} b_j \vee \bigvee_{j=1}^{m'} \diamond_{l'_j} b'_j.$$

Since $a'_1 \equiv b_1$, the premises $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \leq \sum_{j=1}^m b_j$ and $\sum_{i=1}^{n'} a'_i \leq \sum_{j=1}^{m'} b'_j$ imply

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i + \sum_{i=2}^{n'} a'_i \leq \sum_{j=2}^m b_j + \sum_{j=1}^{m'} b'_j,$$

and since $k'_1 = l_1$, the side conditions $\sum_{i=1}^n (k_i + 1) \geq 1 + \sum_{j=1}^m l_j$ and $\sum_{i=1}^{n'} (k'_i + 1) \geq 1 + \sum_{j=1}^{m'} l'_j$ imply

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (k_i + 1) + \sum_{i=2}^{n'} (k'_i + 1) \geq 1 + \sum_{j=2}^m l_j + \sum_{j=1}^{m'} l'_j,$$

so that we arrive again at an instance of (G) .

(7) *Majority logic:* in [Pacuit and Salame 2004], the extension of the axiomatization of graded modal logic with the axioms

- (M1) $Ma \wedge Mb \rightarrow \diamond_0(a \wedge b)$
- (M2) $Ma \wedge \square_0(a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow Mb$
- (M3) $Wa \wedge Wb \wedge \diamond_n(\neg a \wedge \neg b) \rightarrow \diamond_n(a \wedge b)$
- (M4) $Wa \wedge Mb \wedge \diamond_n(\neg a \wedge \neg b) \rightarrow \diamond_{n+1}(a \wedge b)$

is proved to be weakly complete for majority logic including propositional symbols. These axioms are derivable from the set of rules

$$(RM1) \quad \frac{a \vee b}{Wa \vee Wb} \quad (RM2) \quad \frac{a \rightarrow b \vee c}{Wa \rightarrow Wb \vee \diamond_0 c}$$

$$(RM3) \quad \frac{\neg(a \wedge c) \quad \neg(b \wedge c) \quad a \wedge b \rightarrow d}{Wa \wedge Wb \wedge \diamond_n c \rightarrow \diamond_n d} \quad (RM4) \quad \frac{\neg(a \wedge b) \quad a \rightarrow c \vee d \quad b \rightarrow c}{Wa \wedge \diamond_n b \rightarrow Wc \vee \diamond_{n+1} d}$$

((M2), (M3) and (M4) follow directly from (RM2), (RM3) and (RM4), respectively; (RM1) proves $Ma \rightarrow Wa$, whence (M1) is obtained from (RM2)). These rules and rule (G) for GML are subsumed by the rule schema

$$(M_u) \quad \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i + \sum_{r=1}^v c_r + u \leq \sum_{j=1}^m b_j + \sum_{s=1}^w d_s}{\bigwedge_{i=1}^n \diamondsuit_{k_i} a_i \wedge \bigwedge_{r=1}^v W c_r \rightarrow \bigvee_{j=1}^m \diamondsuit_{l_j} b_j \vee \bigvee_{s=1}^w W d_s} \quad (u \in \mathbb{Z})$$

with side conditions $\sum_{i=1}^n (k_i + 1) - \sum_{j=1}^m l_j - 1 + w - \max(u, 0) \geq 0$ and $v - w + 2u \geq 0$ (take $u = 1$ for (RM1), $u = 0$ for (RM2), (RM4), and (G), and $u = -1$ for (RM3)). By Proposition 5.3, it follows that (M_u) is one-step complete. Resolution closedness is checked analogously as for graded modal logic, covering the two cases of resolution at literals $\diamondsuit_n a$ and Wa , respectively; in both cases, an instance of $M_{u_1+u_2}$ can be taken as a resolvent of an instance of M_{u_1} and an instance of M_{u_2} . *One-step soundness of (M_u) :* Let τ be a $\mathcal{P}(X)$ -valuation such that $X, \tau \models \sum_{i=1}^n a_i + \sum_{r=1}^v c_r + u \leq \sum_{j=1}^m b_j + \sum_{s=1}^w d_s$. Let $B \in \mathcal{B}(X)$. By Lemma 3.18, it follows that

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{\tau(a_i)}(x) + \sum_{r=1}^v \mathbb{1}_{\tau(c_r)}(x) + u \leq \sum_{j=1}^m \mathbb{1}_{\tau(b_j)}(x) + \sum_{s=1}^w \mathbb{1}_{\tau(d_s)}(x) \quad (*)$$

for all $x \in X$. As for $A \subseteq X$, $B(A) = \sum_{x \in X} B(x) \mathbb{1}_A(x)$, we obtain

$$\sum_{i=1}^n B(\tau(a_i)) + \sum_{r=1}^v B(\tau(c_r)) + uB(X) \leq \sum_{j=1}^m B(\tau(b_j)) + \sum_{s=1}^w B(\tau(d_s)) \quad (**)$$

by multiplying inequality $(*)$ with $B(x)$ and summing over $x \in X$. Now put $p = \lceil B(X)/2 \rceil$ (with $\lceil x \rceil = \min\{z \in \mathbb{Z} \mid z \geq x\}$) so that B satisfies Wa iff $B(\tau(a)) \geq p$. To establish that B satisfies the conclusion of (M_u) , we show that it can *not* be the case that $B(\tau(a_i)) \geq k_i + 1$ for all i , $B(\tau(c_r)) \geq p$ for all r , $B(\tau(b_j)) \leq l_j$ for all j , and $B(\tau(d_s)) \leq p - 1$ for all s . To this end, it suffices by inequality $(**)$ to prove

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (k_i + 1) + vp + uB(X) \geq \sum_{j=1}^m l_j + w(p - 1) + 1.$$

By the side conditions, this inequality is equivalent to

$$-2up + uB(X) + \max(u, 0) \geq 0,$$

which is easily established by distinguishing the cases $B(X) = 2p$ and $B(X) = 2p - 1$.

(8) *Probabilistic modal logic:* By reformulating the one-step complete set of axioms for probabilistic modal logic given by Cîrstea and Pattinson [2007] as one-step rules and subsequently applying resolution, one obtains the rules

$$(P_u) \quad \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i + u \leq \sum_{j=1}^m b_j}{\bigwedge_{i=1}^n L_{p_i} a_i \rightarrow \bigvee_{j=1}^m L_{q_j} b_j},$$

where $m, n \geq 0$, $m + n \geq 1$, and $u \in \mathbb{Z}$, subject to the side condition

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i + u &\geq \sum_{j=1}^m q_j \text{ and} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n p_i + u &> 0 \quad \text{if } m = 0. \end{aligned}$$

One-step completeness of (P_u) : The rule schema is one-step complete, as it subsumes the following axiomatisation that has been shown to be one-step complete in [Cîrstea and Pattinson 2007]:

$$\begin{aligned} (0) \quad L_0 a \quad (\top) \quad \frac{a}{L_p a} \quad (> 1) \quad \frac{\neg a \vee \neg b}{\neg L_p a \vee \neg L_q b} \quad (p + q > 1) \\ (1) \quad \frac{a \vee b}{L_p a \vee L_q b} \quad (p + q = 1) \\ (\mathbb{1}) \quad \frac{\sum_{i=1}^r c_i = \sum_{j=1}^s \bar{d}_j}{\bigwedge_{i=1}^r L_{u_i} c_i \wedge \bigwedge_{j=2}^s L_{(1-v_j)} d_j \rightarrow L_{v_1} d_1}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\bar{d}_1 = d_1$ and $\bar{d}_j = \neg d_j$ for $j \geq 2$, and rule $(\mathbb{1})$ is subject to the side condition

$$\sum_{j=1}^s v_j = \sum_{i=1}^r u_i.$$

These rules are subsumed by the rule schema (P_u) , as follows. Rule (0): take $m = 1, n = 0, u = 0, q_1 = 0$. Rule (\top) : take $m = 1, n = 0, u = 1$. Rule > 1 : take $n = 2, m = 0, u = -1$. Rule (1): take $n = 0, m = 2, u = -1$. Rule $(\mathbb{1})$: take $m = 1, n = r+s-1, u = 1-s$, and instantiate b_i to c_i for $i = 1, \dots, r$, b_i to d_{i-r+1} for $i = r+1, \dots, r+s-1$, a_1 to d_1 , q_i to u_i for $i = 1, \dots, r$, q_i to $1 - v_{i-r+1}$ for $i = r+1, \dots, r+s-1$, and p_1 to v_1 .

One-step soundness: Analogously to the previous example, using additionally that one always has $P(X) = 1$.

Resolution closedness: Analogously as for graded modal logic; as a resolvent of an instance of P_{u_1} and an instance of P_{u_2} , one can take an instance of $P_{u_1+u_2}$.

4. THE SHALLOW MODEL CONSTRUCTION

We now present the announced generic shallow model construction, which is based on strictly one-step complete axiomatisations. The construction generalises results from [Vardi 1989] (where the use of axiomatisations is implicit in certain lemmas).

Definition 4.1. The set $MA(\phi)$ of (top level) *modal atoms* of a formula ϕ is defined recursively by $MA(\phi \wedge \psi) = MA(\phi) \cup MA(\psi)$, $MA(\neg\phi) = MA(\phi)$, and $MA(L\rho) = \{L\rho\}$. Note that $\phi \in \text{Prop}(MA(\phi))$. A *pseudovaluation* is a conjunctive clause H over $\text{Up}(\mathcal{F}(\Lambda))$, represented as a set of literals (i.e. pseudovaluations are identified modulo contraction and reordering of literals, which does not affect the set $MA(H)$ of modal atoms). A pseudovaluation is *consistent* if it is consistent as an $\mathcal{F}(\Lambda)$ -formula. We say that H is a *pseudovaluation for ϕ* if $MA(H) \subseteq MA(\phi)$ and $H \vdash_{PL} \phi$. If ϕ/ψ is a rule in \mathcal{R}_C and σ is a substitution such that $\psi\sigma \in \text{Cl}(MA(H))$ and $H \vdash_{PL} \neg\psi\sigma$, then the negated instance $\neg\phi\sigma$ of the premise ϕ is a *demand* of H .

The notion of demand introduced above generalises the standard definition for normal modal logics, e.g. [Blackburn et al. 2001, Definition 6.43].

LEMMA 4.2. *Every consistent formula has a consistent pseudovaluation.*

PROOF. Recall $\phi \in \text{Prop}(MA(\phi))$. If ϕ is consistent, then one of the conjunctive clauses from its disjunctive normal form (DNF) is consistent and hence is a consistent pseudovaluation for ϕ . \square

LEMMA 4.3. *Every demand of a consistent pseudovaluation is consistent.*

PROOF. By contraposition: Let H be a pseudovaluation, let ϕ/ψ be a rule in \mathcal{R}_C , and let σ be a substitution such that $\psi\sigma \in \text{CI}(MA(H))$ and $H \vdash_{PL} \neg\psi\sigma$. If the arising demand $\neg\phi\sigma$ is inconsistent, then $\phi\sigma$ is provable; hence, $\psi\sigma$ is provable using ϕ/ψ , and consequently H is inconsistent. \square

Definition 4.4. A *supporting Kripke frame* of a T -coalgebra (X, ξ) is a Kripke frame (X, \mathcal{K}) (consisting of a set X and a transition relation $\mathcal{K} \subseteq X \times X$) such that for each $x \in X$,

$$\xi(x) \in T\{y \mid x\mathcal{K}y\} \subseteq TX$$

(recall Assumption 2.2).

LEMMA AND DEFINITION 4.5. *If (X, \mathcal{K}) is a supporting Kripke frame of a coalgebra $C = (X, \xi)$, then for every state $x \in X$, the set $X_x = \{y \mid x\mathcal{K}^*y\}$ of states reachable from x in (X, \mathcal{K}) (where \mathcal{K}^* denotes the transitive and reflexive closure of \mathcal{K}) is the carrier (i.e. set of states) of a subcoalgebra $C_x = (X_x, \xi_x)$ of C , the submodel generated by x .*

Note that by Proposition 2.5, $y \models_{C_x} \phi$ iff $y \models_C \phi$ for $y \in X_x$.

Definition 4.6. A *shallow tableau* is a Kripke frame (X, \mathcal{K}) with a distinguished root $H_0 \in X$ such that X is a set of pseudovaluations, every state is reachable from H_0 , for all $H, G \in X$,

$$H\mathcal{K}G \implies G \text{ is a pseudovaluation for a demand of } H,$$

and for every demand ϕ of $H \in X$ there exists a pseudovaluation $G \in X$ for ϕ such that $H\mathcal{K}G$. Given a formula ϕ , a *shallow tableau for ϕ* is a shallow tableau whose root is a pseudovaluation for ϕ .

A *shallow tableau model* is a T -coalgebra $C = (X, \xi)$ which has a supporting Kripke frame (X, \mathcal{K}) such that (X, \mathcal{K}) is a shallow tableau and the *truth lemma*

$$H \vdash_{PL} \chi \implies H \models_C \chi \quad \text{for all } \mathcal{F}(\Lambda)\text{-formulas } \chi$$

holds for all $H \in X$ (hence in particular $H \models_C \chi$ if H is a pseudovaluation for χ).

Remark 4.7. In the case of the modal logic K with its standard Kripke semantics (Example 2.7.1), every shallow tableau is a shallow tableau model over itself; the truth lemma follows directly from the structure of the demands created by rule set given in Example 3.19.3. In other logics, the structure of a shallow tableau model is typically more complex than that of the underlying shallow tableau; a comparatively simple example is given below (Example 4.13).

A shallow tableau is almost a directed acyclic graph (*dag*), except that in the presence of the rule \perp/\perp (cf. Section 3) the pseudovaluation \top is a pseudovaluation for one of its own demands. Explicitly:

PROPOSITION 4.8. *A shallow tableau (X, \mathcal{K}) with root H_0 is, up to a possible loop at the state \top , a dag of depth at most the depth of H_0 , and the branching degree at $H \in X$ is exponentially bounded in $|H|$.*

PROOF. The first claim follows from the fact the the depth of all demands of a pseudovaluation H is strictly less than the depth of H . To prove the bound on branching, note that pseudovaluations for demands of H are conjunctive clauses over the set of subformulas of H . \square

LEMMA 4.9. *If a formula ϕ has a pseudovaluation H_0 such that all demands of H_0 are consistent, then there exists a shallow tableau for ϕ .*

(By Lemmas 4.2 and 4.3, the conditions of the above lemma hold in particular if ϕ is satisfiable.)

PROOF. Let Z consist of H_0 and all consistent pseudovaluations, and for $H, G \in Z$ put $H\bar{K}G$ iff G is a pseudovaluation for a demand of H . Let (X, \mathcal{K}) be the subframe of (Z, \bar{K}) generated by H_0 (i.e. X is the set of states reachable from H_0 in (Z, \bar{K}) , and $\mathcal{K} = \bar{K} \cap (X \times X)$). By the assumption on H_0 and Lemmas 4.2 and 4.3, (X, \mathcal{K}) is a shallow tableau for ϕ . \square

THEOREM 4.10. *If \mathcal{R} is strictly one-step complete, then every shallow tableau is a supporting Kripke frame of a shallow tableau model.*

PROOF. Let (X, \mathcal{K}) be a shallow tableau; we have to construct a shallow tableau model $C = (X, \xi)$ for which (X, \mathcal{K}) is a supporting Kripke frame. To begin, note that to ensure the truth lemma, it suffices that C is *coherent* in the sense that for $H \in X$ and $Y = \{G \mid HKG\}$,

$$H \vdash_{PL} L\rho \iff \xi(H) \in \llbracket L \rrbracket_Y \{G \in Y \mid G \models_{C_G} \rho\} \text{ for all } L\rho \in MA(H)$$

(cf. Lemma and Definition 4.5) : we have $\{G \in Y \mid G \models_{C_G} \rho\} = \llbracket \rho \rrbracket_C \cap Y$, so that by naturality of predicate liftings (cf. Definition 2.4), coherence implies that

$$H \vdash_{PL} L\rho \iff H \models_C L\rho \text{ for all } L\rho \in MA(H).$$

The extension to propositional consequences of H is then straightforward (noting that for $L\rho \in MA(H)$, either $H \vdash_{PL} L\rho$ or $H \vdash_{PL} \neg L\rho$).

We construct a coherent coalgebra structure ξ by induction over the depth of pseudovaluations. Thus, let $H \in X$, put $Y = \{G \mid HKG\}$, and assume that ξ is already constructed for all pseudovaluations of smaller depth in X , in particular for all states G reachable from H in (X, \mathcal{K}) . Thus, the submodel C_G generated by such a state G is already defined, and coherence at G is unaffected by the construction of $\xi(H)$.

We have to prove that there exists $\xi(H) \in TY \subseteq TX$ satisfying the coherence condition. Assume the contrary. Let V be the set of propositional variables b_ρ , where $L\rho \in MA(H)$ for some L . Let $\theta \in \text{Cl}(\text{Up}(V))$ consist of the literals $\neg Lb_\rho$ for $L\rho \in H$ and Lb_ρ for $\neg L\rho \in H$. By assumption, $TY, \tau^Y \models \theta$, where τ^Y is the

$\mathcal{P}(Y)$ -valuation taking b_ρ to $\{G \in Y \mid G \models_{C_G} \rho\}$. By strict one-step completeness, it follows that $\psi\eta \vdash_{PL} \theta$ for a rule ϕ/ψ in \mathcal{R}_C and a V -substitution η such that $Y, \tau^Y \models \phi\eta$. By construction of θ , $H \vdash_{PL} \neg\theta\sigma$ and hence $H \vdash_{PL} \neg\psi\eta\sigma$, where σ is the substitution taking $b_\rho \in V$ to ρ . Thus, $\neg\phi\eta\sigma$ is a demand for H , and hence there exists in Y a pseudovaluation G for $\neg\phi\eta\sigma$. By the truth lemma for G , $G \models_{C_G} \neg\phi\eta\sigma$. This contradicts $Y, \tau^Y \models \phi\eta$, as $\tau^Y(b_\rho) = \llbracket \sigma(b_\rho) \rrbracket_{C_G} \cap Y$. \square

COROLLARY 4.11. *If \mathcal{R} is strictly one-step complete, then the following are equivalent for an $\mathcal{F}(\Lambda)$ -formula ϕ .*

- (1) ϕ is satisfiable.
- (2) ϕ is consistent.
- (3) ϕ has a pseudovaluation H such that all demands of H are consistent.
- (4) ϕ has a pseudovaluation H such that all demands of H are satisfiable.
- (5) There exists a shallow tableau for ϕ .
- (6) ϕ is satisfiable at the root of a shallow tableau model.

PROOF. (1) \implies (2): By soundness.

(2) \implies (3): By Lemmas 4.2 and 4.3

(3) \implies (5): By Lemma 4.9.

(5) \implies (6): By Theorem 4.10.

(6) \implies (1): Trivial.

(3) \iff (4): By the equivalence (1) \iff (2) already established. \square

The above implies in particular that the proof system is *weakly complete*, i.e. proves all valid formulas; this reproves a result of [Pattinson 2003]. By Remark 3.9, we obtain moreover that coalgebraic modal logic has the shallow model property:

COROLLARY 4.12 SHALLOW MODEL PROPERTY. *Every satisfiable $\mathcal{F}(\Lambda)$ -formula ϕ is satisfiable in a shallow model, i.e. in a T -coalgebra that has a supporting Kripke frame (X, \mathcal{K}) which has a final state x_\top , i.e. $x_\top \mathcal{K} x$ implies $x = x_\top$, and which, up to a possible loop at x_\top , is a dag of depth at most the depth of ϕ and of size at most 3^n , where n is the number of subformulas of ϕ .*

PROOF. All that remains to be checked is the bound on the size: every state in a shallow tableau is a set representing a conjunctive clause over subformulas of ϕ , in which a given subformula may occur as a positive literal, as a negative literal, or not at all. \square

We illustrate the shallow model property with a (deliberately extremely simple) example from graded modal logic.

Example 4.13. Let ϕ be a graded modal formula such that both ϕ and $\neg\phi$ are satisfiable pseudovaluations (e.g. $\phi = \diamond_0 \top$). Consider the formula ψ given by

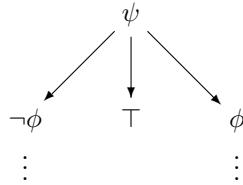
$$\psi \equiv \diamond_0 \phi \wedge \diamond_1 \neg\phi \wedge \neg\diamond_3 \top.$$

To construct a shallow tableau for ψ , we create a node ψ (note that ψ is already a pseudovaluation); moreover, we need to create a successor node of ψ for each demand of ψ . Note that in the resolution closed rule schema (G) of Example 3.19.6, there is no requirement that the k_i be distinct, similarly for the l_j . Thus, several

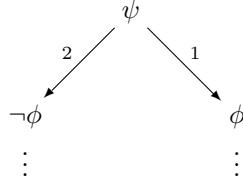
literals from the conclusion of the rule may be instantiated to any one of the literals of $\neg\psi$ (these considerations are captured more generally in Sect. 6). Let r , s , and t denote the number of literals instantiated to $\neg\Diamond_0\phi$, $\neg\Diamond_1\neg\phi$ and $\Diamond_3\top$, respectively. Then the side condition becomes $r+2s \geq 1+3t$, and the premise of the instantiated rule is

$$r\phi + s(\neg\phi) \leq t.$$

One easily verifies that the negation of the above formula is equivalent to $\neg\phi$ if $r \leq t$, $s > t$, to ϕ if $r > t$, $s \leq t$, and to \top if $r, s > t$ (the case $r, s \leq t$ is excluded by the side condition). Thus, we have a shallow tableau for ψ of the form



with shallow tableaus for ϕ and $\neg\phi$ attached at the respective nodes. By Theorem 4.10, this tableau is the supporting Kripke frame of a shallow tableau model. The latter is a \mathcal{B} -coalgebra (Example 2.7.5) of the form



where numbers indicate multiplicities.

5. SHALLOW PROOFS

The satisfiability criterion of Corollary 4.11 can be rephrased in terms of a *shallow proof property*. This property can be proved semantically by dualising Corollary 4.11, as done in the proof of Corollary 5.1 below. Alternatively, the shallow proof property can be established purely syntactically, without any reference to models; we present such an argument in the proof of Theorem 5.2 below. The shallow model construction presented in the previous section is however of independent interest.

COROLLARY 5.1 SHALLOW PROOF PROPERTY. *Let \mathcal{R} be strictly one-step complete. Then an $\mathcal{F}(\Lambda)$ -formula ϕ is provable iff for each clause ρ in the conjunctive normal form (CNF) of ϕ , there exists a rule $\chi/\psi \in \mathcal{R}_C$ and a substitution σ such that $\psi\sigma \vdash_{PL} \rho$ and $\chi\sigma$ is provable.*

PROOF. The ‘if’ direction is trivial; we prove ‘only if’. Dualizing the implication (3) \implies (2) in Corollary 4.11 yields

if ϕ is provable then each pseudovaluation H for $\neg\phi$ has a demand $\neg\chi$ such that χ is provable.

Now let ρ be a clause in the CNF of ϕ . Then $\neg\rho$ is a conjunctive clause in the DNF of $\neg\phi$, in particular a pseudovaluation for $\neg\phi$. By the above condition, there exists a rule $\chi/\psi \in \mathcal{R}_C$ and a substitution σ such that $\neg\rho \vdash_{PL} \neg\psi\sigma$, hence $\psi\sigma \vdash_{PL} \rho$, and $\chi\sigma$ is provable. \square

In a purely syntactic formulation of the shallow proof property, we have to replace strict completeness by closedness under resolution. The statement thus takes the following form.

THEOREM 5.2 SHALLOW PROOF PROPERTY. *Let \mathcal{R} be resolution closed. Then an $\mathcal{F}(\Lambda)$ -formula ϕ is provable under \mathcal{R} iff for each clause ρ in the CNF of ϕ , there exists a rule $\chi/\psi \in \mathcal{R}_C$ and a substitution σ such that $\psi\sigma \vdash_{PL} \rho$ and $\chi\sigma$ is provable.*

(This reproves Corollary 5.1, as strict one-step completeness implies resolution closedness by Theorem 3.17.)

PROOF. Again, ‘if’ is trivial, and we prove ‘only if’. Let ϕ be provable, and let ρ be a clause in the CNF of ϕ . Then ρ is provable. By definition of the proof system, ρ is propositionally entailed by the set of clauses

$$\Phi = \{\psi\sigma \mid \chi/\psi \in \mathcal{R}_C, \chi\sigma \text{ provable}\}.$$

One shows analogously as in the ‘if’ direction of the proof of Theorem 3.17 that Ψ is resolution closed. By Lemma 3.15, there exists $\psi\sigma$ in Φ such that $\psi\sigma \vdash_{PL} \rho$. \square

We hope that both proofs of the shallow proof property provide a handle for generalizations to logics outside rank 1. In the case of the semantics-oriented method, the focus will be on constructing models that obey given higher-rank frame conditions by means of semantic closure processes (generalising e.g. the use of transitive reflexive closures in the case of $S4$ [Halpern and Moses 1992]), while the purely syntactic approach will revolve around suitable generalisations of the notion of resolution closed rule set.

One application of the shallow proof property is

PROPOSITION 5.3. *Let Λ contain an infinite set U of propositional symbols, modelled as in Remark 2.8 over a functor T_U of the form $T_U X = TX \times \mathcal{P}(U)$. Then the proof system induced by \mathcal{R} is weakly complete iff \mathcal{R} is one-step complete.*

PROOF. W.l.o.g. \mathcal{R} is resolution closed (one can close under resolution, thereby affecting neither completeness nor one-step completeness). The ‘if’ direction is known (cf. Remark 3.9). To prove the ‘only if’ direction, let $\psi \in \text{Cl}(\text{Up}(V))$, let X be a set, and let τ be a $\mathcal{P}(X)$ -valuation such that $T_U X, \tau \models \psi$. Since U is infinite and V may be assumed to be finite, we can assume w.l.o.g. that $V \subseteq U$. Let ϕ denote the propositional theory of τ , i.e. the conjunction of all contracted clauses χ over V such that $X, \tau \models \chi$. Then one checks as in the proof of Theorem 17 in [Schröder 2007] that the rule ϕ/ψ is one-step sound. By Lemma 16 in [Schröder 2007], there exists a $\text{Prop}(V)$ -substitution σ such that $\phi\sigma$ and $\phi \rightarrow (a \leftrightarrow \sigma(a))$ (for each $a \in V$) are propositional tautologies. Since $V \subseteq U$, we can regard $\phi\sigma$ as an $\mathcal{F}(\Lambda)$ -formula. As such, $\phi\sigma$ is valid. By soundness of ϕ/ψ , it follows that $\psi\sigma$, again regarded as an $\mathcal{F}(\Lambda)$ -formula, is valid, hence provable by weak completeness. By the shallow proof property (Theorem 5.2), there exist a rule χ/ρ over W and a

$\text{Prop}(V)$ -substitution θ such that $\chi\theta$ is provable and $\rho\theta \vdash_{PL} \psi\sigma$. We now define a V -substitution κ as follows. Let $a \in W$. We choose $\kappa(a) \in V$ arbitrarily if a does not occur in ρ . Otherwise, there is, by Assumption 3.11, exactly one literal of the form εLa in ρ . By Lemma 3.2, the literal $\varepsilon L\theta(a)$ is contained in $\psi\sigma$, i.e. there exists a literal εLb in ψ such that $\theta(a) = \sigma(b)$, and we put $\kappa(a) = b$. Then $\sigma(\kappa(b)) = \theta(b)$ for all $b \in W$, and $\rho\kappa \vdash_{PL} \psi$.

It remains to prove that $X, \tau \models \chi\kappa$. From $X, \tau \models \phi$ and the construction of σ , we obtain $X, \tau \models a \leftrightarrow \sigma(a)$ for all $a \in V$ and hence $X, \tau \models \kappa(b) \leftrightarrow \theta(b)$ for all $b \in W$, so that the goal follows from $X, \tau \models \chi\theta$. \square

Remark 5.4. In the above result, the assumption that Λ contains enough propositional symbols is essential. E.g. in cases like coalition logic or probabilistic modal logic where the logic collapses into triviality without propositional symbols, the empty set of rules is complete, but not one-step complete.

The proof-theoretic content of Theorem 5.2 goes beyond the mere fact that proofs are shallow. The theorem asserts that if the rule system is resolution closed, then propositional reasoning can always be limited to decomposing a formula into the clauses of its CNF and propositional entailment (i.e. by Lemma 3.2 essentially containment) between clauses. Moreover, shallow proofs witness a *weak subformula property*: every provable formula has a proof that mentions only propositional combinations of subformulas. Formally:

THEOREM 5.5 WEAK SUBFORMULA PROPERTY. *Suppose that \mathcal{R} is resolution closed and ϕ is derivable under \mathcal{R} . Then there exists a proof of ϕ that mentions only propositional combinations of subformulas of ϕ .*

PROOF. Assume that ϕ is derivable under \mathcal{R} and ρ is a clause of the CNF of ϕ ; w.l.o.g. ρ is not a tautology. By Theorem 5.2 we find a rule $\chi/\psi \in \mathcal{R}$ and a substitution σ such that $\psi\sigma \vdash_{PL} \rho$ and $\chi\sigma$ is provable under \mathcal{R} ; by Lemma 3.2, ρ contains $\psi\sigma$, hence we can assume w.l.o.g. that σ maps propositional variables to subformulas of ρ . As χ is a purely propositional formula, the substituted premise $\chi\sigma$ is a propositional combinations of subformulas of ρ , hence also of ϕ . The claim now follows inductively. \square

As a consequence, it is immediate that $\mathcal{F}(\Lambda)$ is a conservative extension of any sublanguage $\mathcal{F}(\Lambda_0)$ induced by a sub-signature $\Lambda_0 \subseteq \Lambda$:

COROLLARY 5.6 CONSERVATIVITY. *Suppose \mathcal{R} is resolution closed, $\Lambda_0 \subseteq \Lambda$ is a sub-signature and \mathcal{R}_0 consists of those $\phi/\psi \in \mathcal{R}$ that mention only modal operators in Λ_0 . Then a formula $\phi \in \mathcal{F}(\Lambda_0)$ is \mathcal{R} -derivable iff it is \mathcal{R}_0 -derivable.*

In particular, if \mathcal{R} is weakly complete for $\mathcal{F}(\Lambda)$, then \mathcal{R}_0 is weakly complete for $\mathcal{F}(\Lambda_0)$.

Example 5.7. From completeness of the rules (M_u) for majority logic (Example 3.19.7), we obtain that the rules

$$(W_u) \quad \frac{\sum_{r=1}^v c_r + u \leq \sum_{s=1}^w d_s}{\bigwedge_{r=1}^v Wc_r \rightarrow \bigvee_{s=1}^w Wd_s} \quad (u \in \mathbb{Z})$$

with side conditions $w - 1 - \max(u, 0) \geq 0$ and $v - w + 2u \geq 0$ form a complete

axiomatisation of the majority operator W alone. (Pauly [2005] considers a similar language, but without nesting of modal operators in formulas.)

6. A GENERIC PSPACE ALGORITHM

We will now exploit the shallow model result (Corollary 4.11) to design a decision procedure for satisfiability in the spirit of [Vardi 1989]. This requires one more preparatory step: since resolution closed rule sets are in general infinite, we must ensure that we never need to instantiate a rule in such a way that the conclusion contains the same literal twice; otherwise, determining the demands of a given pseudovaluation (Definition 4.1) might require checking infinitely many rules. This is formally captured as follows.

Definition 6.1. An instance $\phi\sigma/\psi\sigma$ of a rule ϕ/ψ is *contracted* if the clause $\psi\sigma$ is contracted (Definition 3.1). In this case, if H is a pseudovaluation (Definition 4.1) such that $\psi\sigma \in \text{Cl}(MA(H))$ and $H \vdash_{PL} \neg\psi\sigma$, the demand $\neg\phi\sigma$ of H is called an *essential demand*. We say that a set \mathcal{R} of rules is *closed under contraction* if for every V -instance $\phi\sigma/\psi\sigma$ of a rule ϕ/ψ over V in \mathcal{R} , there exists a contracted V -instance $\phi'\sigma'/\psi'\sigma'$ of a rule $\phi'/\psi' \in \mathcal{R}$ such that $\psi'\sigma'$ propositionally entails $\psi\sigma$ and $\phi\sigma$ propositionally entails $\phi'\sigma'$.

I.e. a rule set is closed under contraction if every instance of a rule that duplicates literals in the conclusion can be replaced by a contracted instance of a different rule. Not all the rule sets discussed in Example 3.19 satisfy this property, but they can easily be closed under contraction: just add a rule ϕ'/ψ' for every rule ϕ/ψ over V in \mathcal{R} and every V -substitution σ , where ϕ' is propositionally equivalent to $\phi\sigma$ and ψ' is obtained from $\psi\sigma$ by removing duplicate literals. It is clear that the new rules remain one-step sound. Note that extending the rule set trivially preserves strict one-step completeness, so that there is no need to close the extended rule set under resolution again.

For convenience, we introduce further notation for propositional formulas: if $r \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}$ and ϕ is a formula, then we put

$$sgn(r)\phi = \begin{cases} \phi & r > 0 \\ \neg\phi & r < 0. \end{cases}$$

Example 6.2. (1) The strictly one-step complete rule sets of Examples 3.19.1–5 (E , M , K , KD , and coalition logic) are easily seen to be closed under contraction, essentially because in all relevant rule schemas, the premise is a clause of the same general format as the conclusion.

(2) *Graded modal logic:* The rule schema (G) of Example 3.19.6 fails to be closed under contraction, as duplicating literals in the conclusion substantially affects both the premise and the side condition. We can close (G) under contraction as described above; this results in the rule schema

$$(G') \quad \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n r_i a_i \geq 0}{\bigvee_{i=1}^n sgn(r_i) \diamondsuit_{k_i} a_i},$$

where $n \geq 1$ and $r_1, \dots, r_n \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}$, subject to the side condition $\sum_{r_i < 0} |r_i|(k_i + 1) \geq 1 + \sum_{r_i > 0} r_i k_i$.

(3) *Majority logic*: Similarly, closing the rule schema (M_m) for majority logic under contraction yields the rule schema

$$(M'_u) \frac{u \leq \sum_{i=1}^n r_i a_i + \sum_{j=1}^v s_j b_j}{\bigvee \text{sgn}(r_i) \diamondsuit_{k_i} a_i \vee \bigvee \text{sgn}(s_j) W b_j} (r_i, s_j \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}, u \in \mathbb{Z})$$

with side conditions $\sum_{r_i < 0} |r_i|(k_i + 1) - (\sum_{r_i > 0} r_i k_i) - 1 + \sum_{s_j > 0} s_j - \max(u, 0) \geq 0$ and $2u - \sum s_j \geq 0$.

(4) *Probabilistic modal logic*: The rule schema (P_u) of Example 3.19.8 fails to be closed under contraction. Closure under contraction as described above leads to the rule schema

$$(P'_u) \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n r_i a_i \geq u}{\bigvee_{1 \leq i \leq n} \text{sgn}(r_i) L_{p_i} a_i} (u \in \mathbb{Z})$$

where $n \geq 1$ and $r_1, \dots, r_n \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}$, subject to the side condition

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n r_i p_i &\leq u, \text{ and} \\ \text{if } \forall i. r_i < 0 \text{ then } \sum_{i=1}^n r_i p_i &< u. \end{aligned}$$

The crucial property of contraction closed rule sets is

LEMMA 6.3. *If \mathcal{R} is closed under contraction, then all the demands of a pseudovaluation are satisfiable iff all its essential demands are satisfiable.*

PROOF. The ‘only if’ direction is trivial. We prove ‘if’: Let \mathcal{R} be closed under contraction. Then also \mathcal{R}_C is closed under contraction, since instances of the congruence rule never contain duplicate literals. Thus, every demand of a pseudovaluation H is propositionally entailed by an essential demand. \square

Thus we can extend Corollary 4.11 as follows.

COROLLARY 6.4. *If \mathcal{R} is strictly one-step complete and closed under contraction, then an $\mathcal{F}(\Lambda)$ -formula ϕ is satisfiable iff ϕ has a pseudovaluation H such that all essential demands of H are satisfiable.*

Definition 6.5. We say that a rule $R \in \mathcal{R}$ matches a clause $\rho \equiv \bigvee_{i=1}^n \epsilon_i L_i \phi_i$ over $\text{Up}(\mathcal{F}(\Lambda))$ if the conclusion of R is of the form $\bigvee_{i=1}^n \epsilon_i L_i a_i$. In this case, let $\sigma(R, \rho)$ denote the arising substitution $[\phi_i / a_i]_{i=1, \dots, n}$. Two rules matching the same clause are equivalent if their premises are propositionally equivalent; equivalence classes $[R]$ are called \mathcal{R} -matchings.

In generalisation of algorithms in [Vardi 1989], Corollary 4.11 suggests the following decision procedure on an alternating Turing machine [Chandra et al. 1981], given a strictly one-step complete and contraction closed rule set \mathcal{R} .

Algorithm 6.6. (Decide satisfiability of $\phi \in \mathcal{F}(\Lambda)$)

- (1) (Existential) Guess a propositionally consistent pseudovaluation H for ϕ .
- (2) (Universal) Choose a contracted clause $\perp \neq \rho$ over $MA(H)$ such that $H \vdash_{PL} \neg \rho$.
- (3) (Universal) Choose an \mathcal{R}_C -matching $[R]$ of ρ .
- (4) (Existential) Guess a clause γ from the CNF of the premise of R .
- (5) Recursively check that $\neg \gamma \sigma(R, \rho)$ is satisfiable.

The algorithm succeeds if all possible choices at steps marked *universal* lead to successful termination, and for all steps marked *existential*, there exists a choice leading to successful termination. Concerning Step 1, note that the only way for a pseudovaluation to be propositionally inconsistent is to contain both $L\rho$ and $\neg L\rho$ for some modal atom $L\rho$.

PROPOSITION 6.7. *Algorithm 6.6 succeeds iff the input formula ϕ is satisfiable.*

PROOF. Induction over the depth n of ϕ . If $n = 0$, then the propositional formula ϕ will evaluate to either \top or \perp , as it does not contain any propositional variables; moreover, the only candidate for a pseudovaluation for ϕ is the empty conjunctive clause \top . Thus, the algorithm terminates unsuccessfully in the existential step (1) iff ϕ evaluates to \perp , since \top is a pseudovaluation for ϕ iff ϕ evaluates to \top . Otherwise, the algorithm terminates successfully in the universal step (2), since the only clause ρ over $MA(\top) = \emptyset$ such that $\top \vdash_{PL} \neg\rho$ is \perp . For $n > 0$, correctness of the algorithm follows from Corollary 6.4 and the inductive hypothesis: the essential demands of a pseudovaluation H of ϕ are the negated premises $\neg\chi\sigma(\chi/\psi, \rho)$ for \mathcal{R}_C -matchings $[R] = [\chi/\psi]$ of contracted clauses ρ as in the algorithm, and such a demand is satisfiable iff the negation of one of the clauses in the CNF of $\chi\sigma(\chi/\psi, \rho)$ is satisfiable. \square

Remark 6.8. In Step 1 of Algorithm 6.6, it suffices to consider the conjunctive clauses in some DNF of ϕ rather than all pseudovaluations. A canonical, if not necessarily the most effective choice for such a DNF is to take all pseudovaluations H for ϕ such that $MA(H) = MA(\phi)$ (rather than only $MA(H) \subseteq MA(\phi)$); in a concrete implementation, a heuristic procedure for determining some DNF effectively may be preferable.

Note that due to the non-deterministic nature of the algorithm, the above proposition does *not* imply decidability of $\mathcal{F}(\Lambda)$. This follows only if the algorithm respects suitable resource bounds. We are interested in cases where the algorithm runs in polynomial time. The crucial requirement for this is that Steps 3 and 4 can be performed in polynomial time, i.e. by suitable nondeterministic polynomial-time multivalued functions (NPMV) [Book et al. 1984]. We recall that a function $f : \Sigma^* \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\Delta^*)$, where Σ and Δ are alphabets, is NPMV iff

- (NPMV1) there exists a polynomial p such that $|y| \leq p(|x|)$ for all $y \in f(x)$, where $|\cdot|$ denotes size, and
- (NPMV2) the graph $\{(x, y) \mid y \in f(x)\}$ of f is in NP .

Since the full content of a rule (in particular its premise, which is potentially of exponential size) is generally too large to be passed around directly, we assume that rules are represented by suitable *codes*, i.e. strings over some alphabet. The code of a rule R is also a code of all associated matchings $[R]$ (Definition 6.5). We emphasise that in Step 3, it suffices to guess one code for each matching. The technical conditions of our generic *PSPACE* upper bound will mainly concern tractability of rule codes.

We fix some size measures for the representation of formulas and rules:

Definition 6.9. The size $size(a)$ of an integer a is $\lceil \log_2(|a| + 1) \rceil$, where $\lceil r \rceil = \min\{z \in \mathbb{Z} \mid z \geq r\}$ as usual. The size $size(p)$ of a rational number $p = a/b$, with

a, b relatively prime, is $1 + \text{size}(a) + \text{size}(b)$. The $\text{size } |\phi|$ of a Λ -formula ϕ is defined by counting 1 for each boolean or modal operator, and additionally the size of each index of a modal operator. (In the examples, indices are either numbers, with sizes as above, or subsets of $\{1, \dots, n\}$, assumed to be of size n .)

Example 6.10. For the rules of Examples 3.19 and 6.2, we just take the parameters of a rule as its code in the obvious way. E.g. the code of an instance of (P'_k) as displayed in Example 6.2.4 consists of n, k , the r_i , and the p_i . The size of the code is determined by the sizes of these numbers plus separating letters, say, $\sum(1 + \text{size}(a_i)) + \sum(1 + \text{size}(p_i)) + \text{size}(n) + \text{size}(k) + 1$. Note that not all such codes represent instances of (P'_k) .

Assumption 6.11. We assume a reasonable encoding of modal formulas in which boolean operators take up constant space and modal operators take up space according to a given coding of Λ ; we assume that this coding is in NP (i.e. it is decidable in NP whether a given code is a valid code for a modal operator in Λ). Graded or probabilistic modal operators are assumed to be coded in binary, with sizes according to Definition 6.9.

Definition 6.12. A set \mathcal{R} of rules is called *PSPACE-tractable* if there exists a polynomial p such that all \mathcal{R} -matchings of a contracted clause ρ over $\text{Up}(\mathcal{F}(\Lambda))$ have some code of size at most $p(|\rho|)$ (recall that matchings are equivalence classes of rules and thus may have several codes), and it can be decided in NP

- (1) whether a given code is the code of some rule in \mathcal{R} ;
- (2) whether a rule matches a given contracted clause over $\text{Up}(\mathcal{F}(\Lambda))$; and
- (3) whether a clause belongs to the CNF of the premise of a given rule.

THEOREM 6.13 SPACE COMPLEXITY. *Let \mathcal{R} be strictly one-step complete, closed under contraction, and PSPACE-tractable. Then the satisfiability problem for $\mathcal{F}(\Lambda)$ is in PSPACE.*

PROOF. Since \mathcal{R} is PSPACE-tractable, so is \mathcal{R}_C , assuming reasonable codes for the congruence rules (e.g. consisting of the representation of the relevant modal operator; cf. Assumption 6.11). Thus, the functions mapping a clause ρ to the set of its \mathcal{R}_C -matchings and a rule to the set of clauses occurring in the CNF of its premise, respectively, are NPMV: in the former case, the polynomial bound required by condition (NPMV1) is ensured by the definition of PSPACE-tractability, as we only need to produce one code for each matching, and in the latter case, the polynomial bound holds universally, as clauses are of polynomial size. Condition (NPMV2) is ensured explicitly by Definition 6.12 and Assumption 6.11 (which implies that the set of formulas is in NP). Therefore, Steps 3 and 4 in Algorithm 6.6 can be performed in polynomial time. Steps 1 and 2 have polynomial runtime without specific assumptions, as a pseudovaluation H for ϕ is represented as a set of literals and must by definition satisfy $MA(H) \subseteq MA(\phi)$, and the contracted clause ρ chosen in Step 2 is constructed as a non-repetitive list of literals whose negations belong to H . Since the depth of recursion is bounded by the depth of ϕ , it follows that the algorithm runs in $APTIME = PSPACE$ [Chandra et al. 1981]. \square

Remark 6.14. A more careful analysis of Algorithm 6.6 reveals that it suffices for the decision problems in Definition 6.12 to be in PH , the polynomial time hierarchy.

In our examples, however, the complexity is in fact P rather than NP . We expect that this situation is typical, with the crucial condition for $PSPACE$ -tractability being the polynomial bound on \mathcal{R} -matchings. We are not aware of any natural examples of intractable rule sets (contrived examples are easy to construct, e.g. by imposing computationally hard side conditions).

Remark 6.15. Algorithm 6.6 can be dualised to yield a proof-search procedure that determines whether $\phi \in \mathcal{L}(\Lambda)$ is \mathcal{R} -derivable, thus implementing the shallow proof property (Corollary 5.1/Theorem 5.2). Note that the dualisation entails that the roles of existential and universal steps are interchanged.

In the treatment of graded modal logic, majority logic, and probabilistic modal logic, the polynomial bound on rule codes follows rather directly from size estimates in integer linear programming, as follows. Following usual practice, we take the size $|W|$ of a rational inequality $W \equiv (\sum_{i=1}^n u_i x_i \text{ op } u_0)$, $\text{op} \in \{<, \leq, >, \geq\}$ and $u_i \in \mathbb{Q}$, to be $1 + n + \sum_{i=0}^n \text{size}(u_i)$. We recall that for $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\text{sgn}(n) = -1$ if $n < 0$, $\text{sgn}(n) = 1$ if $n > 0$, and $\text{sgn}(n) = 0$ if $n = 0$.

LEMMA 6.16. *For every rational linear inequality W and every solution $r_0, \dots, r_n \in \mathbb{Z}$ of W , there exists a solution $s_0, \dots, s_n \in \mathbb{Z}$ of W such that $\text{sgn}(s_i) = \text{sgn}(r_i)$ for all i , the propositional formulas $\sum_{i=1}^n s_i a_i \geq s_0$ and $\sum_{i=1}^n r_i a_i \geq r_0$ (cf. Section 3) are equivalent, and $\text{size}(s_i) \leq 18|W|^4$ for all i .*

PROOF. Let $V = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$, and let x_0, \dots, x_n be the variables in W . We note that a propositional formula $\sum_{i=1}^n s_i a_i \geq s_0$ is equivalent to $\phi \equiv \sum_{i=1}^n r_i a_i \geq a_0$ iff for all valuations $\nu : V \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$, one has $\sum_{i=1}^n s_i \nu(a_i) \geq s_0$ if and only if $\sum_{i=1}^n r_i \nu(a_i) \geq r_0$, read as integer linear inequalities. Thus, let I denote the system of inequalities consisting of W and additional inequalities F_i and E_ν , where $i = 1, \dots, n$, ν ranges over valuations $V \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$,

$$F_i = \begin{cases} x_i \geq 1 & \text{if } r_i \geq 1 \\ x_i = 0 & \text{if } r_i = 0 \\ x_i \leq -1 & \text{if } r_i \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

(where the middle case actually corresponds to two inequalities), and

$$E_\nu = \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \nu(a_i) \geq x_0 & \text{if } \sum_{i=1}^n r_i \nu(a_i) \geq r_0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \nu(a_i) < x_0 & \text{if } \sum_{i=1}^n r_i \nu(a_i) < r_0. \end{cases}$$

Then the claim translates into the statement that I has a solution of polynomially bounded size in $|W|$.

It follows from [Schrijver 1986, Corollary 17.1b] that I has a solution whose size is bounded by $6c(n+1)^3$, where c is the facet complexity of the system, i.e. the size of the largest inequality in I . As the coefficients of the inequalities E_ν and F_i are of size at most 1, we have $c \leq |W| + 2(n+1)$. Since moreover $|W| \geq n+1$, I thus has a solution of size at most $18|W|^4$. \square

We now illustrate how Theorem 6.13 allows us to establish $PSPACE$ bounds for many modal logics in a uniform way.

Example 6.17. Conditions (1) and (2) of Definition 6.12 are immediate for all the rule sets of Example 3.19 — the decision problems in question involve no more than checking computationally harmless side conditions in the case of Condition (1) (disjointness and containment of finite sets, linear inequalities), and comparing clauses of polynomial (in fact, linear) size in the case of Condition (2). Moreover, Condition (3) is immediate in those cases where the premises of rules are just single clauses. This leaves only GML, majority logic, and PML; but the expansion of $\sum_{i \in I} r_i a_i \geq k$ to a propositional formula as defined in Sect. 3 is already in CNF, and checking whether a given clause belongs to this CNF is clearly in P .

It remains to establish the polynomial bound on the matchings. For K , KD , E , M , and coalition logic, every contracted clause ρ over $\text{Up}(\mathcal{F}(\Lambda))$ matches at most one rule, whose code has size linear in the size of ρ . For GML, majority logic, and PML, the polynomial bound is guaranteed by Lemma 6.16. We make the argument explicit for the case of majority logic. A rule matching a given clause $\bigvee_{i=1}^n \epsilon_i \diamondsuit_{k_i} \phi_i \vee \bigvee_{j=1}^v \epsilon_j^W W \psi_j$ over $\text{Up}(\mathcal{F}(\Lambda))$ is described by a solution $r_i, s_j \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}$, $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ of the side conditions $\sum_{r_i < 0} |r_i|(k_i + 1) - (\sum_{r_i > 0} r_i k_i) - 1 + \sum_{s_j > 0} s_j - \max(m, 0) \geq 0$ and $2m - \sum s_j \geq 0$ such that $r_i > 0$ iff ϵ_i is positive and $s_j > 0$ iff ϵ_j^W is positive. By Lemma 6.16, every such solution can be replaced by one of polynomial size (in m , n , v , and the k_i) which induces the same premise.

We thus have obtained $PSPACE$ -tractability and hence decidability in $PSPACE$ for all logics in Example 3.19. The logics E and M are of lesser interest here, being actually in NP [Vardi 1989]. We briefly comment on the algorithms and bounds for the other cases.

- (1) For the modal logics K and KD (Examples 3.19.3 and 4), Algorithm 6.6 is essentially the witness algorithm [Ladner 1977; Vardi 1989; Blackburn et al. 2001]. Both logics are $PSPACE$ -hard [Ladner 1977].
- (2) For coalition logic (Example 3.19.5), we arrive, due to minor differences of the rule sets, at a slight variant of Pauly's $PSPACE$ -algorithm [Pauly 2002].
- (3) For graded modal logic, we obtain a new algorithm which confirms the known $PSPACE$ upper bound [Tobies 2001]. One might claim that the new algorithm is not only nicely embedded into a unified framework, but also conceptually simpler than the constraint-based algorithm of [Tobies 2001] (which corrects a similar but incorrect algorithm previously given elsewhere, and refutes a previous $EXPTIME$ hardness conjecture). Graded modal logic is $PSPACE$ -hard, as it extends K .
- (4) For probabilistic modal logic, we obtain a new algorithm which confirms the $PSPACE$ upper bound that follows from the corresponding bound for the more expressive (modal) logic of probability, a proof of which is sketched in [Fagin and Halpern 1994]. The bound is tight, as PML contains the $PSPACE$ -complete logic KD as a fragment (embedded by mapping \square to L_1). In comparison to the algorithm in *loc. cit.*, our algorithm has additional proof theoretic content as discussed in Section 5. Under the correspondence outlined in Remark 6.15, it finds proofs which remain within PML rather than possibly diverting via a more expressive logic.
- (5) Our $PSPACE$ upper bound for majority logic, which appeared for the first time in the conference presentation of [Schröder and Pattinson 2006], tied in a pri-

ority race with [Demri and Lugiez 2006], where a *PSPACE* upper bound was proved for the more expressive Presburger modal logic using a different type of algorithm. The same remarks concerning proof-theoretic content apply as for probabilistic modal logic.

7. CONCLUSION

Generalising results by Vardi [1989], we have shown that coalgebraic modal logic has the shallow model property, and we have presented a generic *PSPACE* algorithm for satisfiability based on depth-first exploration of shallow models. We have thus

- reproduced the *witness algorithm* for K and KD [Blackburn et al. 2001]
- obtained a slight variant of the known *PSPACE* algorithm for coalition logic [Pauly 2002]
- obtained a new *PSPACE* algorithm for graded modal logic, recovering the known *PSPACE* bound [Tobies 2001]
- obtained a new *PSPACE* algorithm for probabilistic modal logic [Larsen and Skou 1991; Heifetz and Mongin 2001], recovering a *PSPACE* upper bound which follows from results sketched in [Fagin and Halpern 1994].
- obtained, simultaneously with [Demri and Lugiez 2006], a new *PSPACE* upper bound for majority logic [Pacuit and Salame 2004].

In all these cases, the *PSPACE* upper bound is tight. Our algorithm may alternatively be viewed as traversing a shallow proof that witnesses a weak subformula property.

The crucial prerequisite for the generic algorithm is an axiomatisation by so-called one-step rules (going from rank 0 to rank 1) obeying two closedness conditions: closedness under resolution and under contraction, i.e. removal of duplicate literals. In the examples, it has not only turned out that it is feasible to keep this closure process under control, but also that the axiomatisations obtained have pleasingly compact presentations — typically, one ends up with a single rule schema.

The model-theoretic underpinnings of the above results consist mainly in a connection between tableau proofs and coalgebraic models: every shallow tableau admits a shallow model which is, in a precise sense, based on it. It is this model construction where the present restriction to rank 1 logics becomes crucial: since rank 1 axioms are essentially local, we can construct models for them in a pointwise fashion. Contrastingly, axioms with nested modal operators tend to impose *global* conditions on frames, such as transitivity (in the case of $K4$, defined by the axiom $\Box a \rightarrow \Box \Box a$), which have to be taken into account in the model construction. Generic complexity results covering logics beyond rank 1 are forthcoming. It is possible that the method presented here can be made to apply to such logics by just giving up the model-theoretic viewpoint.

The *PSPACE*-algorithm presented here can be made modular w.r.t. heterogeneous combination of systems and modal logics using multi-sorted coalgebra [Schröder and Pattinson 2007]. As indicated above, the extension of the theory beyond rank 1 is the subject of future research, as is the treatment of simple fixed point operators, possibly using automata theoretic methods [Vardi 1996; Venema 2006] or pseudomodels [Emerson and Halpern 1985]. A further point of interest is

to investigate the connection between our notion of resolution closure and classical proof-theoretic issues such as cut elimination and interpolation.

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