The Admissible Rules of BD_2

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August 8^{th} 2013

Disjunction Property

$$\frac{A \lor B \text{ derivable}}{A \text{ derivable or } B \text{ derivable}}$$

$$\frac{\vdash A \vee B}{\vdash A \text{ or } \vdash B}$$

syntax

$$\frac{\vdash A \vee B}{\vdash A \text{ or } \vdash B}$$

semantics

syntax

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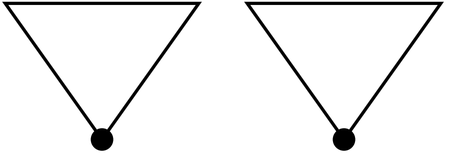

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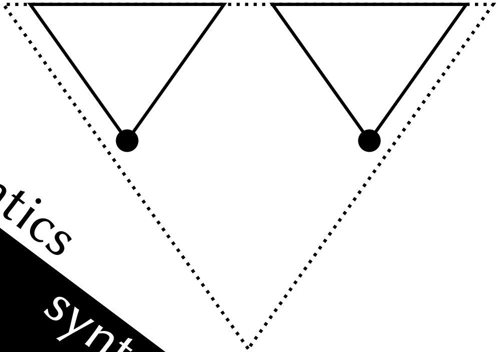

semantics

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$$\frac{\vdash A \vee B}{\vdash A \text{ or } \vdash B}$$

Logic of Depth n

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{bd}_0 &= \bot \\ \mathrm{bd}_{n+1} &= p_{n+1} \vee (p_{n+1} \to \mathrm{bd}_n). \end{aligned}$$

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$$\mathrm{BD}_n = \mathrm{IPC} + \mathrm{bd}_n$$

Overview

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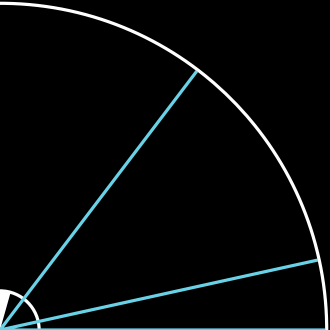

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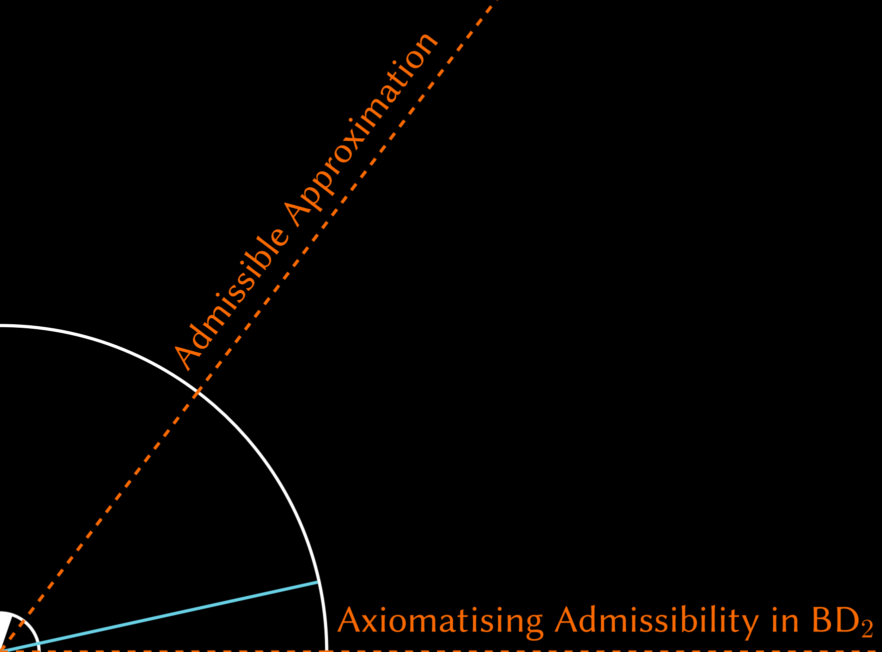
Admissible Approximation
Axiomatising Admissibility in BD_2

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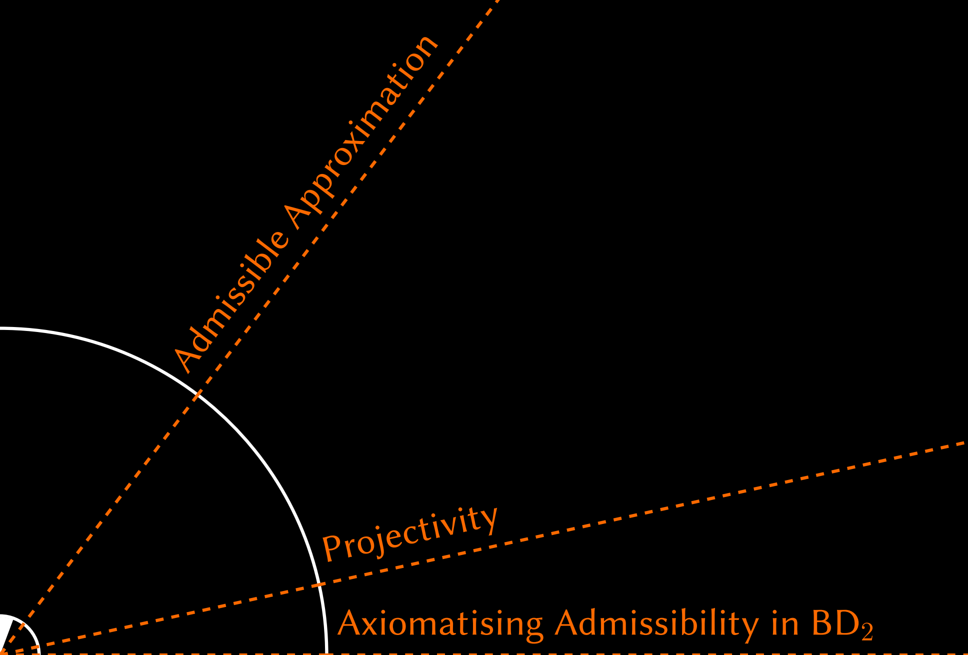
Admissible Approximation
Projectivity
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A / $\triangle$ admissible

σA is derivable

$$A \,/\, \Delta \text{ admissible}$$

σC is derivable for some $C \in \Delta$

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$$A \mathrel{|\!\!\sim} \Delta \text{ admissible}$$

σC is derivable for some $C \in \Delta$

$$\frac{\neg C \to A \vee B}{(\neg C \to A) \vee (\neg C \to B)}$$

$$\frac{\neg C \to A \vee B}{\{\ \neg C \to A, \quad \neg C \to B\ \}}$$

$\neg\neg$ Disjunction Property

$$\frac{\bigvee \Delta}{\{\neg\neg C \mid C \in \Delta\}}$$

An axiomatisation of admissibility is a set of rules R with

$$\vdash_R = \mathrel{|\!\sim}$$

$$A \vdash B$$

$$\frac{A \vdash B}{A \mathrel{|\!\sim} B}$$

Admissible Approximation

$$\underline{A} \vdash B \text{ iff } A \mathrel{|\!\sim} B$$

If admissible approximations exists,
and if $A \vdash_{\mathrm{R}} \underline{A}$
then $\mathrel{|\!\!\sim} \subseteq \vdash_{\mathrm{R}}$.

If admissible approximations exists,
and if $A \vdash_{\mathrm{R}} \underline{A}$ and $\mathrm{R} \subseteq\, \mathrel{|\!\sim}$
then $\mathrel{|\!\sim} \;=\; \vdash_{\mathrm{R}}$.

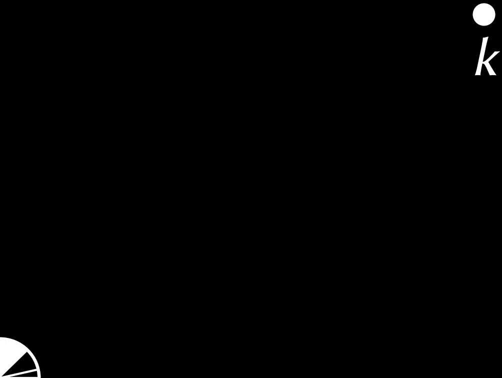
Visser Rules

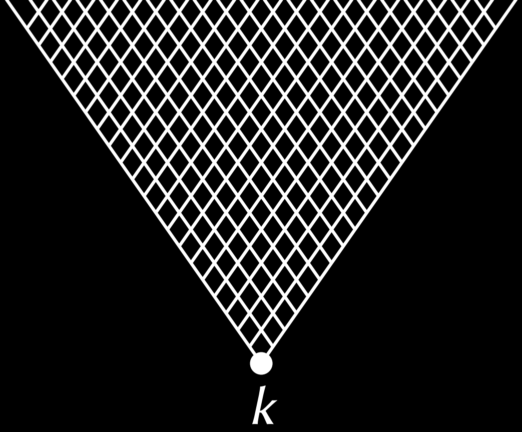
$$\frac{(\bigvee \Delta \to A) \to \bigvee \Delta}{\bigvee \{ (\bigvee \Delta \to A) \to C \mid C \in \Delta \}}$$

Jankov–de Jongh formulae

In suitable models have

$$l \Vdash \mathrm{up}\, k \quad \text{iff} \quad k \leq l$$
$$l \Vdash \mathrm{nd}\, k \quad \text{iff} \quad l \not\leq k$$


k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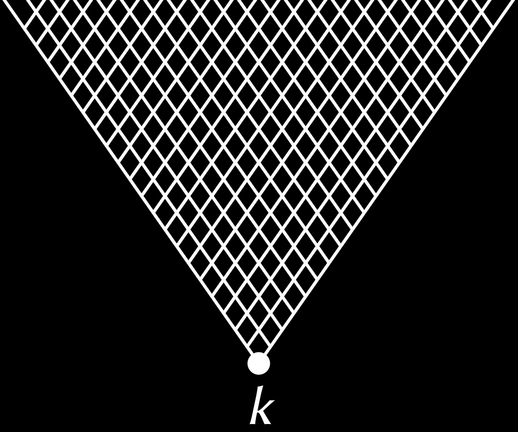
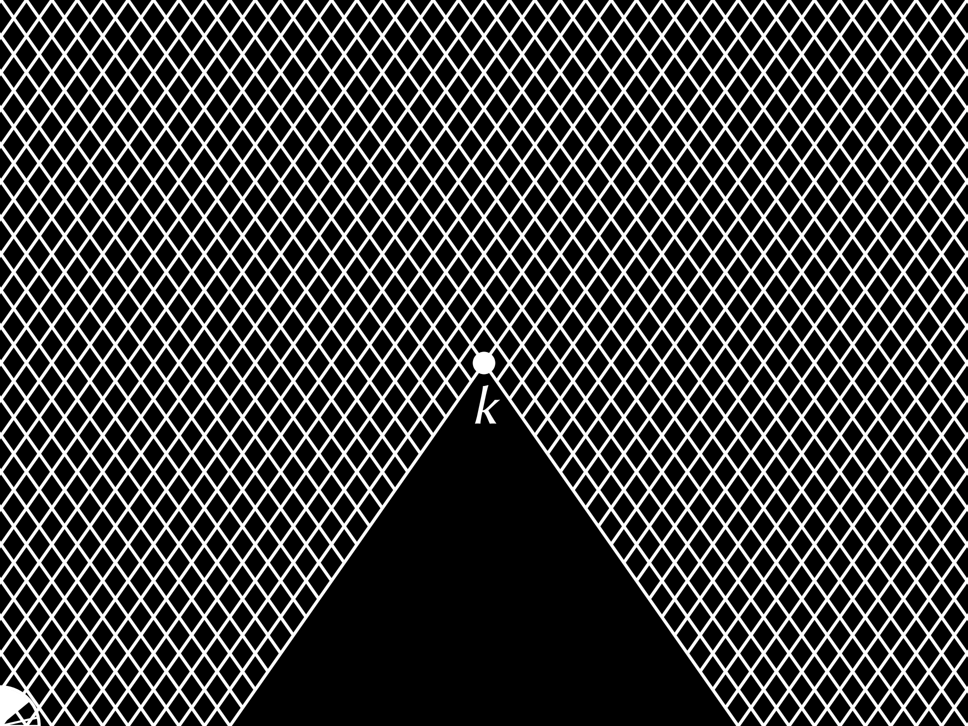


up k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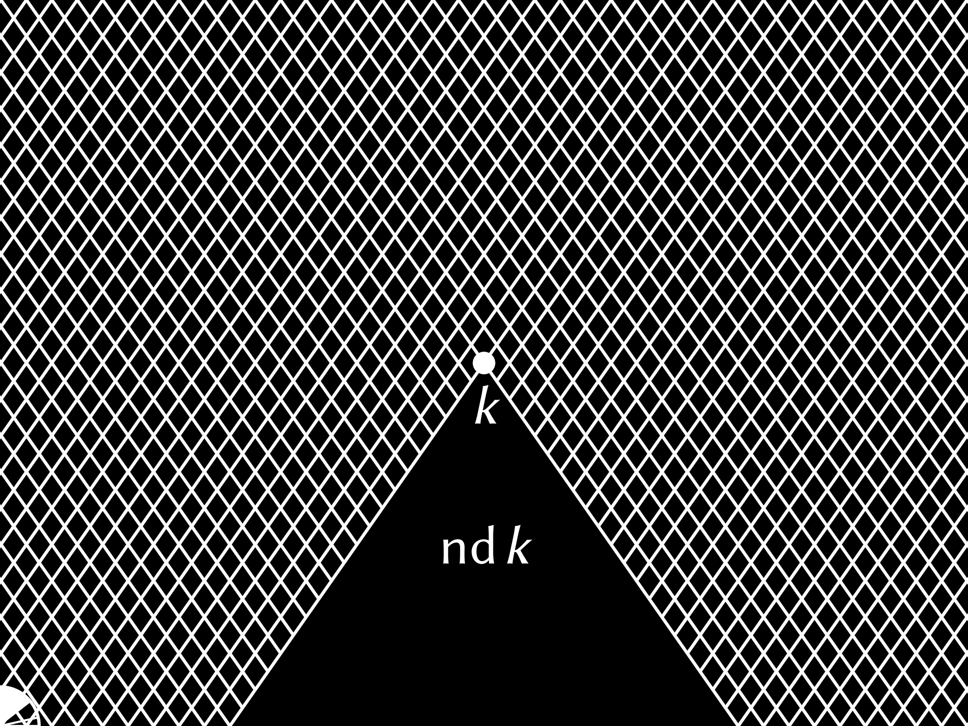
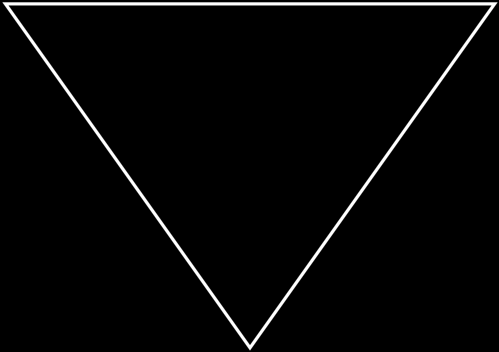
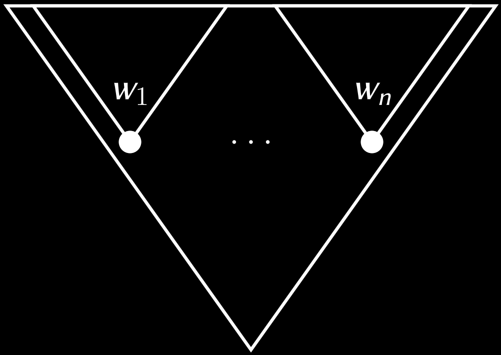
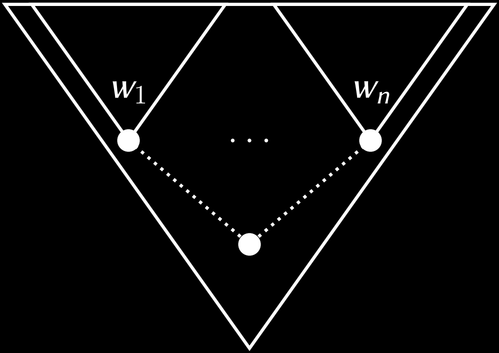
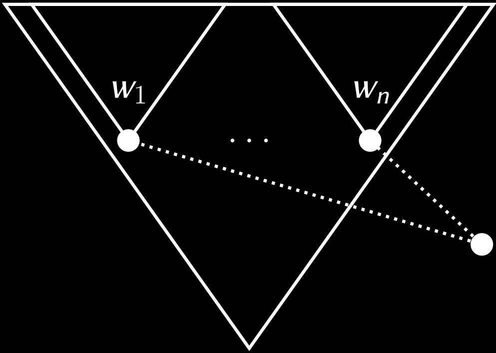

k
nd k





w_1
w_n
. . .


w_1
w_n
...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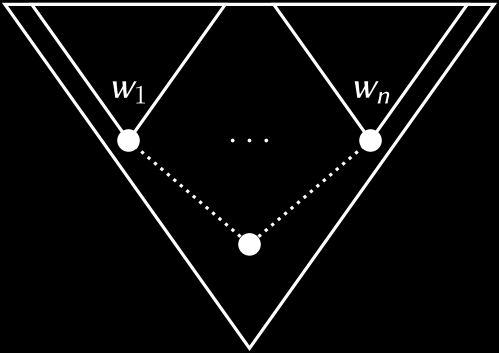
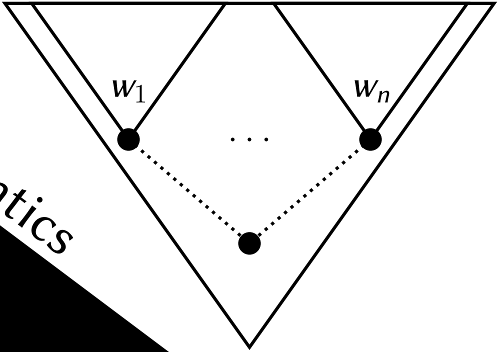
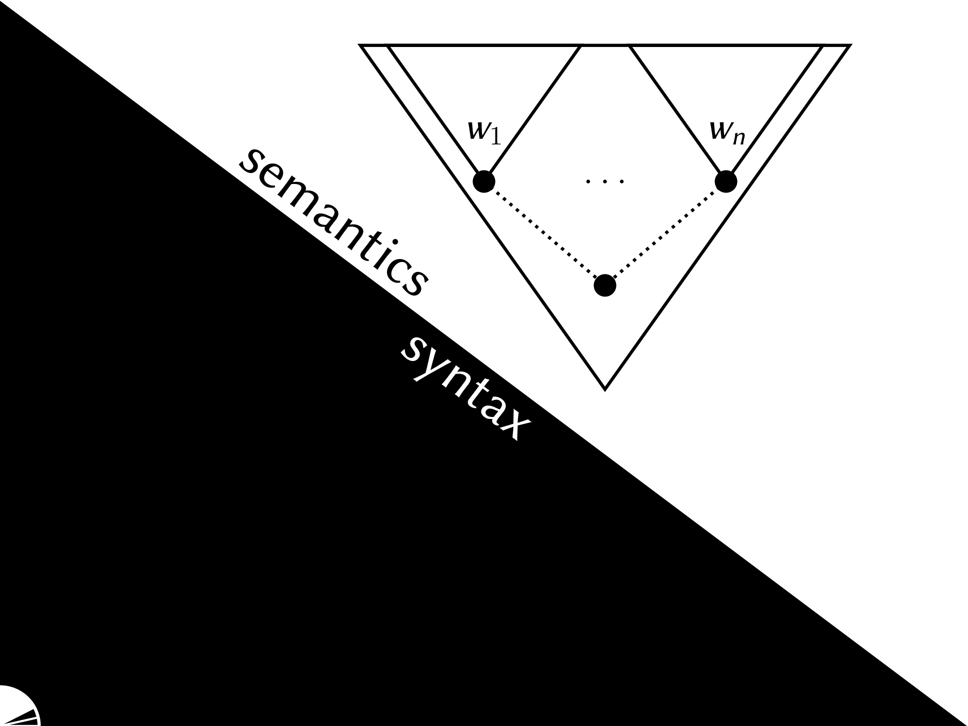

w_1
w_n
...

semantics

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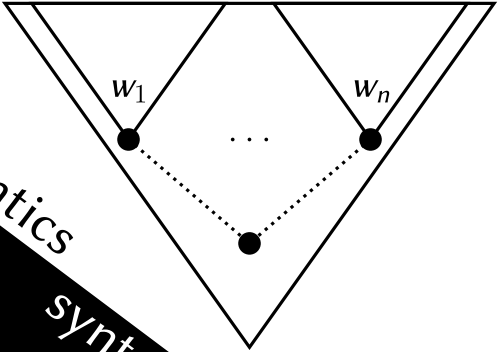

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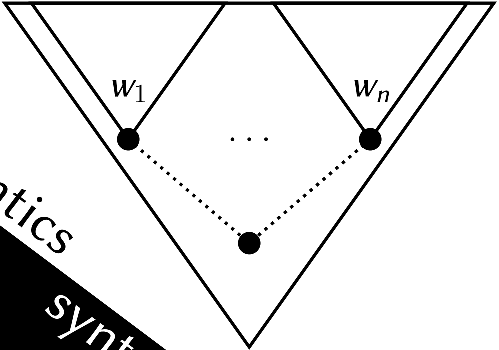
syntax

$$\frac{\left(\bigvee_{i=1}^{n} \mathsf{nd}\, w_i \to \bigvee_{i=1}^{n} \mathsf{up}\, w_i\right) \to \bigvee_{i=1}^{n} \mathsf{nd}\, w_i}{\bigvee_{j=1}^{n} \quad \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^{n} \mathsf{nd}\, w_i \to \bigvee_{i=1}^{n} \mathsf{up}\, w_i\right) \to \mathsf{nd}\, w_j}$$



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$$\frac{\left(\bigvee \Delta \qquad \to A \qquad\qquad \right) \to \bigvee \Delta}{\bigvee_{C \in \Delta} \left(\bigvee \Delta \qquad \to A \qquad\qquad \right) \to C}$$

A is projective when
$\vdash \sigma A$ and $A \vdash \sigma B \equiv B$
for some σ.

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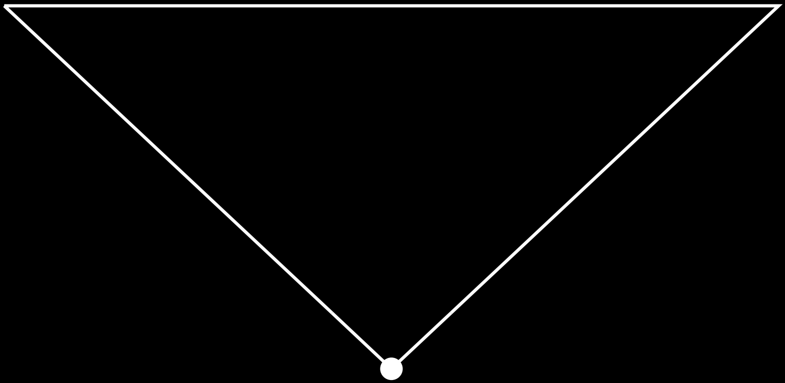
$$\underline{A} = A$$

Ghilardi (1999)



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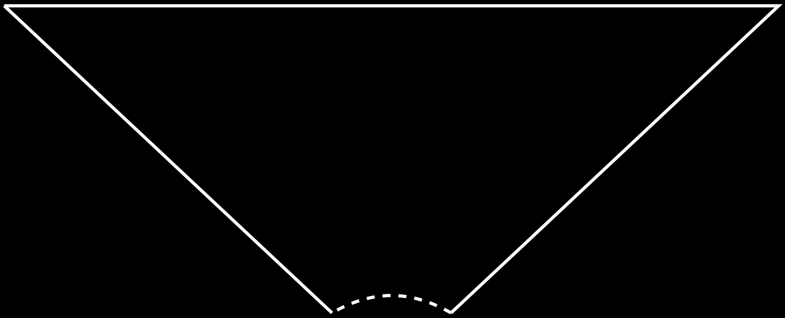

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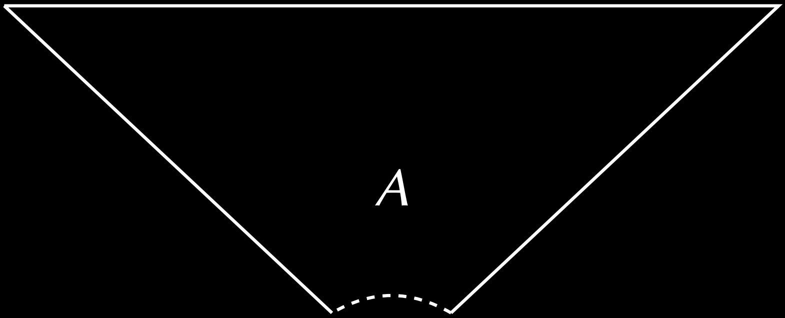

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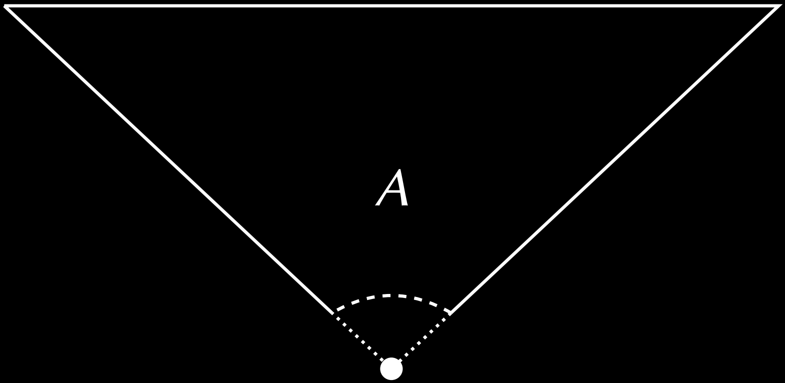

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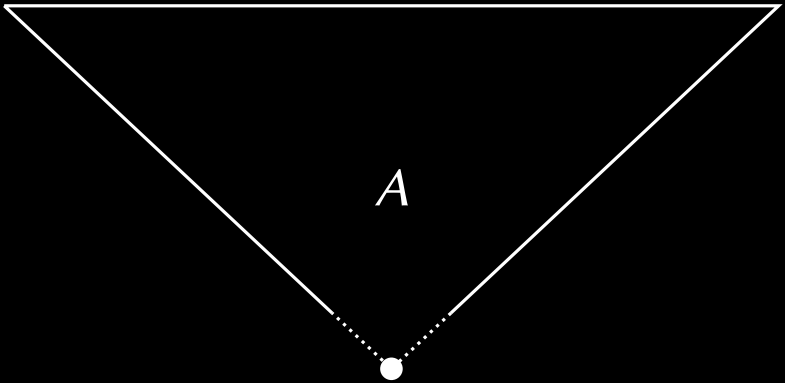

Iemhoff (2001)

A formula is IPC-projective iff
it admits DP and V

Goudsmit and Iemhoff (2012)

A formula is T_n -projective iff
it admits DP and V_n
for $n \geq 2$

Visser Rules

$$\frac{(\bigvee \Delta \to A) \to \bigvee \Delta}{\bigvee \left\{ \quad (\bigvee \Delta \to A) \to C \;\middle|\; C \in \Delta \right\}}$$

Skura (1992)

$$\frac{(\bigvee \Delta \to A) \to \bigvee \Delta}{\{\neg\neg((\bigvee \Delta \to A) \to C) \mid C \in \Delta\}}$$

A formula is BD_2-projective iff it admits S

To each A there is set Γ of BD_2-projectives with

$$A \vdash_S \bigvee \Gamma \text{ and } \bigvee \Gamma \vdash A$$

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$$A \vdash_S \bigvee \Gamma \text{ and } \bigvee \Gamma \vdash A$$

which shows $\underline{A} = \bigvee \Gamma$.

Goudsmit (2013):

S axiomatises admissibility of BD_2

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