

Unary Interpretability Logic

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Abstract Let T be an arithmetical theory. We introduce a unary modal operator 'I' to be interpreted arithmetically as the unary interpretability predicate over T . We present complete axiomatizations of the (unary) interpretability principles underlying two important classes of theories. We also prove some basic modal results about these new axiomatizations.

1 Introduction The language $\mathcal{L}(\Box)$ of propositional modal logic consists of a countable set of proposition letters p_0, p_1, \dots , and connectives \neg, \wedge , and \Box . $\mathcal{L}(\Box, \triangleright)$ is the language of (binary) interpretability logic, and extends $\mathcal{L}(\Box)$ with a binary operator ' \triangleright '. (' $A \triangleright B$ ' is read: ' A interprets B .') The *provability logic* L is propositional logic plus the axiom schemas $\Box(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (\Box A \rightarrow \Box B)$, $\Box A \rightarrow \Box \Box A$, and $\Box(\Box A \rightarrow A) \rightarrow \Box A$, and the rules Modus Ponens ($\vdash A, \vdash A \rightarrow B \Rightarrow \vdash B$) and Necessitation ($\vdash A \Rightarrow \vdash \Box A$). The *binary interpretability logic* IL is obtained from L by adding the axioms

- (J1) $\Box(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow A \triangleright B$
- (J2) $(A \triangleright B) \wedge (B \triangleright C) \rightarrow (A \triangleright C)$
- (J3) $(A \triangleright C) \wedge (B \triangleright C) \rightarrow (A \vee B) \triangleright C$
- (J4) $A \triangleright B \rightarrow (\Diamond A \rightarrow \Diamond B)$
- (J5) $\Diamond A \triangleright A$,

where $\Diamond \equiv \neg \Box \neg$. IL is taken as the base system; extensions of IL with one or more of the following schemas have also been studied:

- (F) $A \triangleright \Diamond A \rightarrow \Box \neg A$
- (W) $A \triangleright B \rightarrow A \triangleright (B \wedge \Box \neg A)$
- (M₀) $A \triangleright B \rightarrow (\Diamond A \wedge \Box C) \triangleright (B \wedge \Box C)$
- (P) $A \triangleright B \rightarrow \Box(A \triangleright B)$
- (M) $A \triangleright B \rightarrow (A \wedge \Box C) \triangleright (B \wedge \Box C)$.

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