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A fully labelled proof system for intuitionistic modal logics

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Abstract

Labelled proof theory has been famously successful for modal logics by mimicking their relational semantics within deductive systems. Simpson in particular designed a framework to study a variety of intuitionistic modal logics integrating a binary relation symbol in the syntax. In this paper, we present a labelled sequent system for intuitionistic modal logics such that there is not only one, but two relation symbols appearing in sequents: one for the accessibility relation associated with the Kripke semantics for normal modal logics and one for the preorder relation associated with the Kripke semantics for intuitionistic logic. This puts our system in close correspondence with the standard birelational Kripke semantics for intuitionistic modal logics. As a consequence it can be extended with arbitrary intuitionistic Scott-Lemmon axioms. We show soundness and completeness, together with an internal cut elimination proof, encompassing a wider array of intuitionistic modal logics than any existing labelled system.

1 Introduction

Since their introduction in the 1980s by Gabbay [Gab96], *labelled proof calculi* have been widely used by proof theorists to give sound, complete, and cut-free deductive systems to a broad range of logics. Unlike so-called *internal calculi*, like hypersequents [Avr96], nested sequents [Kas94, Brü09, Pog09], 2-sequents [Mas92], or linear nested sequents [Lel15], labelled calculi have the advantage of being more uniform and being able to accommodate a larger class of logics.

Labelled sequent calculi for logics with standard Kripke semantics attach to every formula A a label x , written as $x:A$, and additionally use *relational atoms* of the form xRy where the binary relation symbol R is used to encode the accessibility relation in the Kripke models, such that frame conditions corresponding to the desired logic can be directly encoded as inference rules. Prominent examples are classical modal logics and intuitionistic propositional logic, e.g., the frame condition of transitivity ($\forall xyz. xRy \wedge yRz \supset xRz$) can be translated into the inference rule

$$\text{trans} \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy, yRz, xRz, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, xRy, yRz, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta} \quad (1)$$

where \mathcal{R} stands for a set of relational atoms, and Γ and Δ for multi-sets of labelled formulas [Neg05].

However, in this paper we are concerned with *intuitionistic modal logics* whose Kripke semantics is based on *birelational* frames, i.e., they have two binary relations instead of one: one relation R that corresponds to the accessibility relation in Kripke frames for modal logics, and a relation \leq that corresponds to the preorder relation in Kripke frames for intuitionistic logic. Consequently, standard labelled systems for these logics have certain shortcomings:

1. The transitivity rule in (1) can be axiomatised by the conjunction of the two versions of the 4-axiom

$$4^\square : \Box A \supset \Box \Box A \quad \text{and} \quad 4^\diamond : \Diamond \Diamond A \supset \Diamond A \quad (2)$$

which are equivalent in classical modal logic. However, in intuitionistic modal logic they are not equivalent, and even though the logic IK4 (intuitionistic version of modal logic K4) contains both axioms, they can also be added independently to the logic IK (intuitionistic version of K). The proof theory of these distinct logics has not been discussed before, but their corresponding frame conditions

$$\forall xyz. xRy \wedge yRz \supset (\exists x'. x \leq x' \wedge x'Rz) \quad \text{and} \quad \forall xyz. xRy \wedge yRz \supset (\exists z'. z \leq z' \wedge xRz') \quad (3)$$



respectively, have been studied in [PS86].

2. The correspondence between the syntax and the semantics is not as clean as one would expect. As only the R -relation (and not the \leq -relation) is visible in an ordinary labelled sequent, we only have the result that a formula is provable in an extension of IK *beyond paths axioms* if and only if it is satisfied in all *graph-consistent*¹ models satisfying the corresponding standard (*classical*) conditions, as observed by Simpson and considered an inelegant solution [Sim94].

In order to address these two concerns we follow here the approach [GGN12, MNN13] that enriches usual labelled sequents by allowing both, relational atoms of the form $x \leq y$ and of the form xRy and develop it into a uniform general framework. Consequently, following the “axiom-to-rule” method, we can translate the frame conditions in (3) into inference rules:

$$4^\square \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy, yRz, x'Rz, x \leq x', \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, xRy, yRz, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta} x' \text{ fresh} \quad \text{and} \quad 4^\diamond \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy, yRz, xRz', z \leq z', \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, xRy, yRz, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta} z' \text{ fresh} \quad (4)$$

This allows us to define cut-free deductive systems for a wide range of logics that had not been treated proof-theoretically before. Furthermore, the relation between syntax and semantics can be recovered as one would expect: A formula is provable in this system if and only if it is valid in all models satisfying the corresponding frame condition.

Besides that, there is another pleasant observation to make about our system: It is naturally a multi-conclusion system. Ordinary labelled sequent systems for intuitionistic modal logic are single-conclusion [Sim94]. The same is true for the corresponding nested sequent systems [Str13, MS14]. It is possible to express Maehara style multi-conclusion systems in nested sequents [SK19], and therefore also in ordinary labelled sequents. However, even in these systems there are rules (\supset_R and \Box_R) that force a single-conclusion premise, even though this is not the case in labelled systems [Neg05] or nested sequents [Fit14] for intuitionistic logic.

A system similar to ours is presented in [MNN13], for intuitionistic bimodal epistemic logic. That system is also a multi-conclusion labelled system with more than one relation. In fact, the logical rules are essentially the same as ours, but we use a more general setting and provide deductive proof systems for a larger class of intuitionistic modal logics, together with a syntactic cut elimination procedure.

This paper is organized as follows. In the next section (Section 2) we recall the standard syntax and semantics of intuitionistic modal logics. Then, in Section 3 we present our system for the intuitionistic modal logic IK. In Sections 4 and 5, we show its soundness and completeness with cut. The cut elimination theorem, proved in Section 6, then entails soundness and completeness for the cut-free system. Finally, in Section 7 we discuss the extension of the system to capture intuitionistic Scott-Lemmon modal logics.

2 Intuitionistic modal logics

The language of intuitionistic modal logic is the one of intuitionistic propositional logic with the modal operators \Box and \Diamond , standing most generally for *necessity* and *possibility*. Starting with a set \mathcal{A} of atomic propositions, denoted by lower case letters a, b, c, \dots , modal formulas, denoted by capital letters A, B, C, \dots , are constructed from the grammar:

$$A ::= a \mid A \wedge A \mid A \vee A \mid \perp \mid A \supset A \mid \Box A \mid \Diamond A$$

Obtaining the intuitionistic version of K is more involved than the classical one. Lacking De Morgan duality, there are many variants of the *distributivity axiom* k that are classical but not intuitionistic consequences of one another. Five axioms have been considered as primitives in the literature. An intuitionistic version of modal logic K can then be obtained from ordinary intuitionistic propositional logic IPL by adding:

- the *necessitation rule*: if A is a theorem then $\Box A$ is also a theorem; and
- the following five variants of k:

$$\begin{array}{lll} k_1: \Box(A \supset B) \supset (\Box A \supset \Box B) & k_3: \Diamond(A \vee B) \supset (\Diamond A \vee \Diamond B) & k_5: \Diamond \perp \supset \perp \\ k_2: \Box(A \supset B) \supset (\Diamond A \supset \Diamond B) & k_4: (\Diamond A \supset \Box B) \supset \Box(A \supset B) & \end{array}$$

The idea is that intuitionistic propositional logic does not allow the principle of *Excluded Middle*, so the modalities \Box and \Diamond are not de Morgan duals any more, but one can choose to design the axiomatisation in order to relate them in different ways. The most basic intuitionistic modal system one can think of would be to consider only the \Box modality as regulated by the k axiom (or as called here k_1), which gives the system

¹This means that every layer in the model can be lifted to any future of any world in that layer. See [Sim94] and [MS17] for a formal definition and discussion.

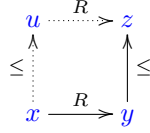
IPL + nec + k_1 . However this would give strictly no information on the behaviour of the \diamond modality. It seems that Fitch [Fit48] was the first one to propose a way to treat \diamond in an intuitionistic system by considering the system IPL + nec + k_1 + k_2 , which is now sometimes called CK for *constructive modal logic* [BdP00, MS11]. Wijekesera [Wij90] also considered the axiom k_5 , which states that \diamond distributes over 0-ary disjunctions, but did not assume that it would always distribute over binary disjunctions; the system he proposed was therefore IPL + nec + k_1 + k_2 + k_5 . In these systems, however, the addition of the *Excluded Middle* does not yield classical modal logic K, that is, it is not possible to retrieve the De Morgan duality of \Box and \diamond in this case.

The axiomatisation that is now generally accepted as *intuitionistic modal logic* denoted by IK was given by Plotkin and Stirling [PS86] and is equivalent to the one proposed by Fischer-Servi [Ser84] and by Ewald [Ewa86] in the case of intuitionistic tense logic. It is taken to be IPL + nec + k_1 + k_2 + k_3 + k_4 + k_5 .

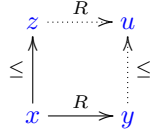
The Kripke semantics for IK was first defined by Fischer-Servi [Ser84]. It combines the semantics for intuitionistic propositional logic and the one for classical modal logic, using two distinct relations on the set of worlds.²

Definition 2.1. A *bi-relational frame* \mathcal{F} is a triple $\langle W, R, \leq \rangle$ of a set of worlds W equipped with an *accessibility* relation R and a preorder \leq (*i.e.* a reflexive and transitive relation) satisfying:

(F₁) For all $x, y, z \in W$, if xRy and $y \leq z$, there exists u s.t. $x \leq u$ and uRz .



(F₂) For all $x, y, z \in W$, if $x \leq z$ and xRy , there exists u s.t. zRu and $y \leq u$.



Definition 2.2. A *bi-relational model* \mathcal{M} is a quadruple $\langle W, R, \leq, V \rangle$ with $\langle W, R, \leq \rangle$ a bi-relational frame and $V: W \rightarrow 2^A$ a monotone valuation function, that is, a function mapping each world w to the subset of propositional atoms that are true at w , additionally subject to: if $w \leq w'$ then $V(w) \subseteq V(w')$.

We write $\mathcal{M}, w \Vdash a$ if $a \in V(w)$, and inductively extend the \Vdash relation to all formulas, following the rules for both intuitionistic and modal Kripke models:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{M}, w \Vdash A \wedge B & \text{ iff } \mathcal{M}, w \Vdash A \text{ and } \mathcal{M}, w \Vdash B \\
\mathcal{M}, w \Vdash A \vee B & \text{ iff } \mathcal{M}, w \Vdash A \text{ or } \mathcal{M}, w \Vdash B \\
\mathcal{M}, w \Vdash A \supset B & \text{ iff for all } w' \text{ with } w \leq w', \text{ if } \mathcal{M}, w' \Vdash A \text{ then } \mathcal{M}, w' \Vdash B \\
\mathcal{M}, w \Vdash \Box A & \text{ iff for all } w' \text{ and } u \text{ with } w \leq w' \text{ and } w'Ru, \text{ we have } \mathcal{M}, u \Vdash A \\
\mathcal{M}, w \Vdash \Diamond A & \text{ iff there exists a } u \text{ such that } wRu \text{ and } \mathcal{M}, u \Vdash A.
\end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

Observe that we never have that $\mathcal{M}, w \Vdash \perp$. We write $\mathcal{M}, w \not\Vdash A$ if it is not the case that $\mathcal{M}, w \Vdash A$, but contrarily to the classical case, we do not have $\mathcal{M}, w \Vdash \neg A$ iff $\mathcal{M}, w \not\Vdash A$ (since $\neg A$ is defined as $A \supset \perp$).

From the monotonicity of the valuation function V , a monotonicity property for the \Vdash relation is obtained.

Proposition 2.3. For any formula A and any $w, w' \in W$, if $w \leq w'$ and $\mathcal{M}, w \Vdash A$, then $\mathcal{M}, w' \Vdash A$.

Definition 2.4. A formula A is *satisfied* in a model $\mathcal{M} = \langle W, R, \leq, V \rangle$, if for all $w \in W$ we have $\mathcal{M}, w \Vdash A$. A formula A is *valid* in a frame $\mathcal{F} = \langle W, R, \leq \rangle$, if for all valuations V , the formula A is satisfied in $\langle W, R, \leq, V \rangle$.

Similarly to the classical case, the correspondence between syntax and semantics for IK can be stated as follows.

Theorem 2.5 ([Ser84, PS86]). A formula A is a theorem of IK if and only if A is valid in every bi-relational frame.

²This semantics and some variants have also been studied in [BD84]. For an excellent survey on possible alternatives see [Sim94].

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{id} \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:a \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:a} \qquad \perp_L \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:\perp \Longrightarrow \Delta} \\
\wedge_L \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:A, x:B \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:A \wedge B \Longrightarrow \Delta} \qquad \wedge_R \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:A \quad \mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:B}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:A \wedge B} \\
\vee_L \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:A \Longrightarrow \Delta \quad \mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:B \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:A \vee B \Longrightarrow \Delta} \qquad \vee_R \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:A, x:B}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:A \vee B} \\
\supset_R \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, y:A \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:B}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:A \supset B} \quad y \text{ fresh} \\
\supset_L \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, x:A \supset B, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:A \quad \mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, y:B \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:A \supset B \Longrightarrow \Delta} \\
\Box_L \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, yRz, \Gamma, x:\Box A, z:A \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, yRz, \Gamma, x:\Box A \Longrightarrow \Delta} \qquad \Box_R \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, yRz, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, z:A}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:\Box A} \quad y, z \text{ fresh} \\
\Diamond_L \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy, \Gamma, y:A \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:\Diamond A \Longrightarrow \Delta} \quad y \text{ fresh} \qquad \Diamond_R \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:\Diamond A, y:A}{\mathcal{R}, xRy, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:\Diamond A} \\
\text{refl} \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq x, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta} \qquad \text{trans} \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, y \leq z, x \leq z, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, y \leq z, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta} \\
F_1 \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy, y \leq z, x \leq u, uRz, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, xRy, y \leq z, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta} \quad u \text{ fresh} \\
F_2 \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy, x \leq z, y \leq u, zRu, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, xRy, x \leq z, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta} \quad u \text{ fresh}
\end{array}$$

Figure 1: System labIK_{\leq}

3 The system

In this section we present our fully labelled sequent proof system for intuitionistic modal logics. The starting point is the notion of a *labelled formula* which is a pair $x:A$ of a label x and a formula A . A *relation atom* is either an expression xRy or $x \leq y$ where x and y are labels. A (*labelled*) *sequent* is a triple $\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta$, where \mathcal{R} is a set of relational atoms and Γ and Δ are multi-sets of labelled formulas, all written as lists, separated by commas.

Now we can present the inference rules of *system* labIK_{\leq} for the logic IK . We obtained this system, shown in Figure 1, as follows. Our starting point was the multiple-conclusion nested sequent system *à la* Maehara (as presented in [SK19]), which can be straightforwardly translated into the labelled setting, and yields the rules \perp_L , \wedge_L , \wedge_R , \vee_L , \vee_R , \Diamond_L , and \Diamond_R as shown in Figure 1. However, this naive translation would also yield the rules id' , \supset'_L , and \Box'_L :

$$\text{id}' \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:a \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:a} \quad \supset'_L \frac{\mathcal{R}, x:A \supset B, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:A \quad \mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:B \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:A \supset B \Longrightarrow \Delta} \quad \Box'_L \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRz, \Gamma, x:\Box A, z:A \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, xRz, \Gamma, x:\Box A \Longrightarrow \Delta} \quad (6)$$

that are not sufficient for a complete system. Notice also that the rules \supset_R and \Box_R , in the multiple-conclusion nested sequent system of [SK19], are the two rules that force single-conclusion. In our system, this phenomenon is replaced by a re-positioning of the considered formulas to a fresh label.

In the Kripke semantics in (5) the two connectives \supset and \Box are the ones that make use of the pre-order relation \leq . This relation is reflexive and transitive. In order to capture that in the proof system, we need to add the rules refl and trans .³

Finally, in the semantics, the two relations R and \leq are strongly connected through the two conditions (F_1)

³These are the same as for $\mathbf{G3I}$, presented in [DN12].

and (F_2) . These need to be reflected at the level of the proof system, which is done by the two rules F_1 and F_2 .⁴ These rules require to create new labels, and in order to be complete, the system needs the *monotonicity* rule mon_L , shown on the left below.

$$\text{mon}_L \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:A, y:A \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:A \Longrightarrow \Delta} \qquad \text{mon}_R \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:A, y:A}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:A} \quad (7)$$

Since this rule is a form of contraction, it would cause the same problems as contraction in a cut elimination proof. Hence, it is preferable to have a system in which this rule is admissible. This is the reason why we have monotonicity incorporated in the rules id , \supset_L and \square_L in Figure 1, instead of using the rules in (6). Then, not only mon_L but also its right-hand side version mon_R , shown on the right in (7) above become admissible.

Proposition 3.1. *The rules mon_L and mon_R are admissible for labIK_{\leq} .*

One can prove this proposition in the same way as one usually proves admissibility of contraction in a sequent calculus, by induction on the height of the derivation, which in fact would yield a stronger result, namely that mon_L and mon_R are *height preserving* admissible for labIK_{\leq} . However, we do not need this result in this paper, and therefore we leave it to the interested reader. Nonetheless, we will give a short proof of Proposition 3.1 at the end of this section.

Before, let us give another indication of the fact that labIK_{\leq} is well-designed, namely that the general identity axiom is admissible.

Proposition 3.2. *The following general identity axiom $\text{id}_g \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:A \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:A}$ is admissible for labIK_{\leq} .*

Proof. As standard, we proceed by structural induction on A . The two base cases $A = a$ and $A = \perp$ are trivial. The inductive cases are shown below.

- $A \wedge B$

$$\wedge_R \frac{\text{id}_g \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:A, x:B \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:A} \quad \text{id}_g \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:A, x:B \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:B}}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:A, x:B \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:A \wedge B}}{\wedge_L \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:A \wedge B \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:A \wedge B}}$$

- $A \vee B$

$$\vee_L \frac{\text{id}_g \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:A \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:A} \quad \text{id}_g \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:B \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:B}}{\vee_R \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:A \vee B \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:A \vee B}}}{\vee_L \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:A \vee B \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:A \vee B}}$$

- $A \supset B$

$$\supset_L \frac{\text{id}_g \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, y \leq z, x \leq z, z \leq z, \Gamma, x:A \supset B, z:A \Longrightarrow \Delta, z:B, z:A} \quad \text{id}_g \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, y \leq z, x \leq z, z \leq z, \Gamma, z:B, z:A \Longrightarrow \Delta, z:B}}{\text{refl} \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, y \leq z, x \leq z, \Gamma, x:A \supset B, z:A \Longrightarrow \Delta, z:B, z:A}}}{\supset_R \frac{\text{trans} \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, y \leq z, x \leq z, \Gamma, x:A \supset B, z:A \Longrightarrow \Delta, z:B} \quad \supset_R \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:A \supset B \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:A \supset B} \quad z \text{ fresh}}{\supset_R \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:A \supset B \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:A \supset B}}}$$

- $\square A$

$$\square_L \frac{\text{id}_g \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, y \leq z, x \leq z, zRw, w \leq w, \Gamma, z:\square A, w:A \Longrightarrow \Delta, w:A} \quad \text{refl} \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, y \leq z, x \leq z, zRw, \Gamma, z:\square A, w:A \Longrightarrow \Delta, w:A}}{\square_L \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, y \leq z, x \leq z, zRw, \Gamma, x:\square A \Longrightarrow \Delta, w:A}}}{\square_R \frac{\text{trans} \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, y \leq z, zRw, \Gamma, x:\square A \Longrightarrow \Delta, w:A} \quad \square_R \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:\square A \Longrightarrow \Delta, w:\square A} \quad z, w \text{ fresh}}{\square_R \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:\square A \Longrightarrow \Delta, w:\square A}}}$$

⁴The logic studied in [MN14] has similar semantic conditions (two binary relations in a Kripke frame) that lead to similar rules as ours in the proof system.

- $\diamond A$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{id}_g \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, xRz, z \leq u, yRu, \Gamma, z:A \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:\diamond A, u:A} \\ \text{\diamond}_R \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, xRz, z \leq u, yRu, \Gamma, z:A \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:\diamond A} \\ \text{F}_2 \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, xRz, \Gamma, z:A \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:\diamond A} u \text{ fresh} \\ \text{\diamond}_L \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:\diamond A \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:\diamond A} z \text{ fresh} \end{array}$$

□

In the following sections, we will show that the system labIK_{\leq} is sound and complete. For the completeness proof we proceed via cut elimination. The cut rule has the following shape:

$$\text{cut} \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, z:C \quad \mathcal{R}, \Gamma, z:C \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta} \quad (8)$$

We say that a formula A is *provable* in labIK_{\leq} (or $\text{labIK}_{\leq} + \text{cut}$, resp.) if for any label x , the sequent $\Longrightarrow x:A$ is derivable from only axioms using the rules in Figure 1 (with possible instances of cut, resp.). We can summarize soundness, completeness, and cut admissibility of labIK_{\leq} in the following result.

Theorem 3.3. *For any formula A , the following are equivalent.*

1. A is a theorem of IK .
2. A is provable in $\text{labIK}_{\leq} + \text{cut}$.
3. A is provable in labIK_{\leq} .
4. A is valid in every birelational frame.

The proof of this theorem is the topic of the following sections. The equivalence of 1 and 4 has already been stated in Theorem 2.5 [Ser84, PS86]. The implication $1 \Longrightarrow 2$ is shown in Section 4, the implication $2 \Longrightarrow 3$ is shown in Section 6, and finally, the implication $3 \Longrightarrow 4$ is shown in Section 5.

Once we have shown cut elimination (the implication $2 \Longrightarrow 3$ of Theorem 3.3), the proof of Proposition 3.1 becomes trivial.

Proof of Proposition 3.1. The rule mon_L can be derived using the general identity and cut:

$$\text{cut} \frac{\text{id}_g \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:A \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:A} \quad \mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:A, y:A \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:A \Longrightarrow \Delta}}$$

and both these rules are admissible by Proposition 3.2 and Theorem 3.3. The case for mon_R is similar. □

Remark 3.4. As mentioned above, the monotonicity rules mon_L and mon_R are a form of contraction. So, it is not a surprise that the contraction rules

$$\text{cont}_L \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:A, x:A \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:A \Longrightarrow \Delta} \quad \text{cont}_R \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:A, x:A}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:A}$$

are admissible in our system, as they are derivable as follows:

$$\text{mon}_L \frac{\text{refl} \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq x, \Gamma, x:A, x:A \Longrightarrow \Delta}}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq x, \Gamma, x:A \Longrightarrow \Delta}}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:A \Longrightarrow \Delta} \quad \text{mon}_R \frac{\text{refl} \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq x, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:A, x:A}}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq x, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:A}}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:A}$$

4 Completeness

In this section we show our system at work, as most of the section consists of derivations of axioms of IK in labIK_{\leq} . More precisely, we prove completeness of $\text{labIK}_{\leq} + \text{cut}$, i.e., the implication $1 \Longrightarrow 2$ of Theorem 3.3, which is stated again below.

Theorem 4.1. *For any formula A . If A is a theorem of IK then A is provable in $\text{labIK}_{\leq} + \text{cut}$.*

Remark 4.2. We have seen already in the proof of Proposition 3.2 the use of the rule F_2 . In the following proof of Theorem 4.1 we also see the use of the rules F_1 , refl , and trans .

Proof of Theorem 4.1. We begin by showing how the axioms k_1 – k_5 are proved in system labIK_{\leq} .

- k_1 :

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{id}_g \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, y: \Box(A \supset B), z: \Box A, u: A, u: A \supset B \Rightarrow u: B, u: A} \\
\supset_L \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, y: \Box(A \supset B), z: \Box A, u: A, u: A \supset B \Rightarrow u: B, u: A} \\
\text{refl} \frac{x \leq y, y \leq z, z \leq w, y \leq w, u \leq u, wRu, y: \Box(A \supset B), z: \Box A, u: A, u: A \supset B \Rightarrow u: B}{x \leq y, y \leq z, z \leq w, y \leq w, wRu, y: \Box(A \supset B), z: \Box A, u: A, u: A \supset B \Rightarrow u: B} \\
\Box_L \frac{x \leq y, y \leq z, z \leq w, y \leq w, wRu, y: \Box(A \supset B), z: \Box A, u: A \Rightarrow u: B}{x \leq y, y \leq z, z \leq w, wRu, y: \Box(A \supset B), z: \Box A, u: A \Rightarrow u: B} \\
\text{trans} \frac{x \leq y, y \leq z, z \leq w, wRu, y: \Box(A \supset B), z: \Box A, u: A \Rightarrow u: B}{x \leq y, y \leq z, z \leq w, wRu, y: \Box(A \supset B), z: \Box A, u: A \Rightarrow u: B} \\
\Box_L \frac{x \leq y, y \leq z, z \leq w, wRu, y: \Box(A \supset B), z: \Box A, u: A \Rightarrow u: B}{x \leq y, y \leq z, z \leq w, wRu, y: \Box(A \supset B), z: \Box A \Rightarrow u: B} \\
\Box_R \frac{x \leq y, y \leq z, z \leq w, wRu, y: \Box(A \supset B), z: \Box A \Rightarrow u: B}{x \leq y, y \leq z, y: \Box(A \supset B), z: \Box A \Rightarrow z: \Box B} \quad w, u \text{ fresh} \\
\supset_R \frac{x \leq y, y: \Box(A \supset B) \Rightarrow y: \Box A \supset \Box B}{x \leq y, y: \Box(A \supset B) \Rightarrow y: \Box A \supset \Box B} \quad z \text{ fresh} \\
\supset_R \frac{x \leq y, y: \Box(A \supset B) \Rightarrow y: \Box A \supset \Box B}{\Rightarrow x: \Box(A \supset B) \supset (\Box A \supset \Box B)} \quad y \text{ fresh}
\end{array}$$

where \mathcal{R} is equal to: $x \leq y, y \leq z, z \leq w, y \leq w, u \leq u, wRu$.

- k_2 :

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{id}_g \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, y: \Box(A \supset B), u: A, u: A \supset B \Rightarrow z: \Diamond B, u: B, u: A} \\
\supset_L \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, y: \Box(A \supset B), u: A, u: A \supset B \Rightarrow z: \Diamond B, u: B} \\
\text{refl} \frac{x \leq y, y \leq z, zRu, u \leq u, y: \Box(A \supset B), u: A, u: A \supset B \Rightarrow z: \Diamond B, u: B}{x \leq y, y \leq z, zRu, y: \Box(A \supset B), u: A, u: A \supset B \Rightarrow z: \Diamond B, u: B} \\
\Box_L \frac{x \leq y, y \leq z, zRu, y: \Box(A \supset B), u: A \Rightarrow z: \Diamond B, u: B}{x \leq y, y \leq z, zRu, y: \Box(A \supset B), u: A \Rightarrow z: \Diamond B, u: B} \\
\Diamond_R \frac{x \leq y, y \leq z, zRu, y: \Box(A \supset B), u: A \Rightarrow z: \Diamond B}{x \leq y, y \leq z, zRu, y: \Box(A \supset B), u: A \Rightarrow z: \Diamond B} \quad u \text{ fresh} \\
\supset_R \frac{x \leq y, y: \Box(A \supset B) \Rightarrow y: (\Diamond A \supset \Diamond B)}{x \leq y, y: \Box(A \supset B) \Rightarrow y: (\Diamond A \supset \Diamond B)} \quad z \text{ fresh} \\
\supset_R \frac{x \leq y, y: \Box(A \supset B) \Rightarrow y: (\Diamond A \supset \Diamond B)}{\Rightarrow x: \Box(A \supset B) \supset (\Diamond A \supset \Diamond B)} \quad y \text{ fresh}
\end{array}$$

where \mathcal{R} is equal to $x \leq y, y \leq z, zRu, u \leq u$.

- k_3 :

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{id}_g \frac{}{x \leq y, z \leq z, yRz, z: A \Rightarrow y: \Diamond A, z: A, y: \Diamond B} \\
\text{refl} \frac{x \leq y, z \leq z, yRz, z: A \Rightarrow y: \Diamond A, z: A, y: \Diamond B}{x \leq y, z \leq z, yRz, z: A \Rightarrow y: \Diamond A, z: A, y: \Diamond B} \\
\Diamond_R \frac{x \leq y, z \leq z, yRz, z: A \Rightarrow y: \Diamond A, z: A, y: \Diamond B}{x \leq y, z \leq z, yRz, z: A \Rightarrow y: \Diamond A, z: A, y: \Diamond B} \\
\vee_R \frac{x \leq y, z \leq z, yRz, z: A \Rightarrow y: \Diamond A \vee \Diamond B}{x \leq y, z \leq z, yRz, z: A \Rightarrow y: \Diamond A \vee \Diamond B} \\
\vee_L \frac{x \leq y, z \leq z, yRz, z: A \vee B \Rightarrow y: \Diamond A \vee \Diamond B}{x \leq y, z \leq z, yRz, z: A \vee B \Rightarrow y: \Diamond A \vee \Diamond B} \\
\Diamond_L \frac{x \leq y, z \leq z, yRz, z: A \vee B \Rightarrow y: \Diamond A \vee \Diamond B}{x \leq y, z \leq z, yRz, z: A \vee B \Rightarrow y: \Diamond A \vee \Diamond B} \quad z \text{ fresh} \\
\supset_R \frac{x \leq y, z \leq z, yRz, z: A \vee B \Rightarrow y: \Diamond A \vee \Diamond B}{\Rightarrow x: \Box(A \vee B) \supset (\Diamond A \vee \Diamond B)} \quad y \text{ fresh}
\end{array}$$

- k_4 :

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{id}_g \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, u \leq u, y: \Diamond A \supset \Box B, u: A \Rightarrow u: B, t: \Diamond A, u: A} \\
\text{refl} \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, u \leq u, y: \Diamond A \supset \Box B, u: A \Rightarrow u: B, t: \Diamond A, u: A} \\
\Diamond_R \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, u \leq u, y: \Diamond A \supset \Box B, u: A \Rightarrow u: B, t: \Diamond A, u: A} \\
\supset_L \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, u \leq u, y: \Diamond A \supset \Box B, u: A \Rightarrow u: B, t: \Diamond A} \\
\text{trans} \frac{x \leq y, y \leq z, w \leq u, z \leq t, y \leq t, zRw, tRu, y: \Diamond A \supset \Box B, u: A \Rightarrow u: B}{x \leq y, y \leq z, w \leq u, z \leq t, zRw, tRu, y: \Diamond A \supset \Box B, u: A \Rightarrow u: B} \\
F_1 \frac{x \leq y, y \leq z, w \leq u, z \leq t, zRw, tRu, y: \Diamond A \supset \Box B, u: A \Rightarrow u: B}{x \leq y, y \leq z, w \leq u, z \leq t, zRw, y: \Diamond A \supset \Box B, u: A \Rightarrow u: B} \quad t \text{ fresh} \\
\supset_R \frac{x \leq y, y \leq z, w \leq u, z \leq t, zRw, y: \Diamond A \supset \Box B, u: A \Rightarrow u: B}{x \leq y, y \leq z, zRw, y: \Diamond A \supset \Box B \Rightarrow w: A \supset B} \quad u \text{ fresh} \\
\Box_R \frac{x \leq y, y \leq z, zRw, y: \Diamond A \supset \Box B \Rightarrow w: A \supset B}{x \leq y, y: \Diamond A \supset \Box B \Rightarrow y: \Box(A \supset B)} \quad z, w \text{ fresh} \\
\supset_R \frac{x \leq y, y: \Diamond A \supset \Box B \Rightarrow y: \Box(A \supset B)}{\Rightarrow x: (\Diamond A \supset \Box B) \supset \Box(A \supset B)} \quad y \text{ fresh}
\end{array}$$

where \mathcal{R} is equal to $x \leq y, y \leq z, w \leq u, z \leq t, y \leq t, zRw, tRu$.

- k_5 :

$$\frac{\frac{\perp_L}{x \leq y, yRz, z:\perp \Longrightarrow y:\perp}}{\frac{\diamond_L}{x \leq y, y:\diamond\perp \Longrightarrow y:\perp}} z \text{ fresh}}{\frac{\supset_R}{\Longrightarrow x:\diamond\perp \supset \perp}} y \text{ fresh}}$$

Next, we have to prove that all axioms of intuitionistic propositional logic can be shown in labIK_{\leq} . We do this only for $A \wedge B \supset B$ and leave the rest to the reader.

$$\frac{\frac{\text{id}_g}{x \leq y, y \leq y, y:A, y:B \Longrightarrow y:B}}{\text{refl}}}{\frac{\wedge_L}{x \leq y, y:A \wedge B \Longrightarrow y:B}}}{\frac{\supset_R}{\Longrightarrow x:A \wedge B \supset B}} y \text{ fresh}}$$

Finally, we have to show how the rules of modus ponens and necessitation can be simulated in our system. For modus ponens, it is standardly done using the cut rule, and for necessitation, we can transform a proof of A into a proof of $\Box A$ as follows. A proof of A is in fact a proof \mathcal{D} of the sequent $\Longrightarrow z:A$ for some label z . If x and y are fresh labels, we can transform \mathcal{D} into a proof \mathcal{D}' of the sequent $x \leq y, yRz \Longrightarrow z:A$ by adding $x \leq y, yRz$ to every line. We can now apply the \Box_R -rule to obtain a proof of $\Longrightarrow x:\Box A$. \square

Note that we could also have proved completeness via proof search and a countermodel construction argument, as rules are terminating in labIK_{\leq} . This works well for IK (and a small number of its extensions) and has been used for example by [MNN13]. Moreover, it would allow us to show completeness directly for any labelled sequents, not only specifically for formulas.

However, this technique would not be easily adaptable to the general extensions with consider here. We therefore compromised the generality of the result to the expressivity of the logic themselves, and restricted the completeness to formulas expressible in IK and all the Scott-Lemmon logics.

5 Soundness

In order to prove the implication $3 \Longrightarrow 4$ from Theorem 3.3 we need to show that each sequent rule of our system labIK_{\leq} is sound. To make precise what that actually means, we have to extend the relation \Vdash , defined in Section 2, from formulas to sequents. This is the purpose of the following definitions.

Definition 5.1. Let $\mathcal{M} = \langle W, R_{\mathcal{M}}, \leq_{\mathcal{M}}, V \rangle$ be a model, and let \mathcal{G} be the sequent $\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta$. A \mathcal{G} -interpretation in \mathcal{M} is a mapping $[\cdot]$ from the labels in \mathcal{G} to the set W of worlds in \mathcal{M} , such that whenever xRy in \mathcal{R} , then $[x]R_{\mathcal{M}}[y]$, and whenever $x \leq y$ in \mathcal{R} , then $[x] \leq_{\mathcal{M}} [y]$. Now we can define

$$\mathcal{M}, [\cdot] \Vdash \mathcal{G} \quad \text{iff} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{if for all } x:A \in \Gamma, \text{ we have } \mathcal{M}, [x] \Vdash A, \text{ then} \\ \text{there exists } z:B \in \Delta, \text{ such that } \mathcal{M}, [z] \Vdash B. \end{array} \quad (9)$$

Definition 5.2. A sequent \mathcal{G} is *satisfied* in $\mathcal{M} = \langle W, R, \leq, V \rangle$ if for all \mathcal{G} -interpretations $[\cdot]$ we have $\mathcal{M}, [\cdot] \Vdash \mathcal{G}$. A sequent \mathcal{G} is *valid* in a frame $\mathcal{F} = \langle W, R, \leq \rangle$ if, for all valuations V , the sequent \mathcal{G} is satisfied in $\langle W, R, \leq, V \rangle$.

We are now ready to state and prove the main theorem of this section, of which the implication $3 \Longrightarrow 4$ in Theorem 3.3 is an immediate consequence.

Theorem 5.3. *If a sequent \mathcal{G} is provable in labIK_{\leq} , then it is valid in every birelational frame.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on the height of the derivation of \mathcal{G} , and we show for all rules in labIK_{\leq}

$$r \frac{\mathcal{G}_1 \quad \cdots \quad \mathcal{G}_n}{\mathcal{G}}$$

for $n \in \{0, 1, 2\}$, that whenever $\mathcal{G}_1, \dots, \mathcal{G}_n$ are valid in all birelational frame, then so is \mathcal{G} . It follows from a case analysis on r :

- \perp_R : This is trivial because \perp is never forced.
- id : This follows immediately from Proposition 3.1.

- \Box_L : By way of contradiction, assume that $\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, yRz, \Gamma, x:\Box A, z:A \implies \Delta$ is valid in all birelational frames, but $\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, yRz, \Gamma, x:\Box A \implies \Delta$ is not. This means that we have a model \mathcal{M} and an interpretation $[\cdot]$, such that $\mathcal{M}, [\cdot] \not\models \mathcal{R}, x \leq y, yRz, \Gamma, x:\Box A \implies \Delta$, i.e., $[x] \leq_{\mathcal{M}} [y]$ and $[y]R_{\mathcal{M}}[z]$ and $\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \Box A$ but $\mathcal{M}, w \not\models B$ for all $w:B \in \Delta$. However, by the definition of forcing in (5) we also have $\mathcal{M}, z \Vdash A$, and consequently $\mathcal{M}, [\cdot] \not\models \mathcal{R}, x \leq y, yRz, \Gamma, x:\Box A, z:A \implies \Delta$. Contradiction.
- \Box_R : By way of contradiction, assume that $\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, yRz, \Gamma \implies \Delta, z:A$ is valid in all birelational frames, but $\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \implies \Delta, x:\Box A$ is not, where y and z do not occur in \mathcal{R} or Γ or Δ . This means that we have a model \mathcal{M} and an interpretation $[\cdot]$, such that $\mathcal{M}, [\cdot] \not\models \mathcal{R}, \Gamma \implies \Delta, x:\Box A$. In particular, there are worlds y' and z' in \mathcal{M} such that $[x] \leq_{\mathcal{M}} y'$ and $y'R_{\mathcal{M}}z'$ and $\mathcal{M}, z' \Vdash A$. Now we define the extension $[\cdot]'$ of $[\cdot]$ as $[y]' = y'$ and $[z]' = z'$ and $[\cdot]' = [\cdot]$ on all other labels. Then $\mathcal{M}, [\cdot]' \not\models \mathcal{R}, x \leq y, yRz, \Gamma \implies \Delta, z:A$. Contradiction.
- \supset_R : By way of contradiction, assume that $\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, y:A \implies \Delta, y:B$ is valid in all birelational frames, but $\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \implies \Delta, x:A \supset B$ is not, where y does not occur in \mathcal{R} or Γ or Δ . This means that we have a model \mathcal{M} and an interpretation $[\cdot]$, such that $\mathcal{M}, [\cdot] \not\models \mathcal{R}, \Gamma \implies \Delta, x:A \supset B$. So there exists a world y' in \mathcal{M} such that $[x] \leq_{\mathcal{M}} y'$ and $\mathcal{M}, y' \Vdash A$ but $\mathcal{M}, y' \not\models B$. Now let $[\cdot]'$ be the extension of $[\cdot]$ such that $[y]' = y'$ and $[\cdot]' = [\cdot]$ on all other labels. Then $\mathcal{M}, [\cdot]' \not\models \mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, y:A \implies \Delta, y:B$. Contradiction.
- \Diamond_L : By way of contradiction, assume that $\mathcal{R}, xRy, \Gamma, y:A \implies \Delta$ is valid in all birelational frames, but $\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:\Diamond A \implies \Delta$ is not, where y does not occur in \mathcal{R} or Γ or Δ . This means that we have a model \mathcal{M} and an interpretation $[\cdot]$, such that $\mathcal{M}, [\cdot] \not\models \mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:\Diamond A \implies \Delta$, i.e. $\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \Diamond A$. This means that there exists world y' in \mathcal{M} such that $[x]R_{\mathcal{M}}y'$ and $\mathcal{M}, y' \Vdash A$. Now we let $[\cdot]'$ be the extension of $[\cdot]$ such that $[y]' = y'$ and $[\cdot]' = [\cdot]$ on all other labels. Then $\mathcal{M}, [\cdot]' \not\models \mathcal{R}, xRy, \Gamma, y:A \implies \Delta$. Contradiction.

The other cases are similar (and simpler), and we leave them to the reader. In particular, note that the cases for the rules *refl*, *trans*, F_1 and F_2 are trivial, as all birelational frames have to obey the corresponding conditions. \square

6 Cut Admissibility

In this section we are going to prove the admissibility of cut for \mathbf{labIK}_{\leq} . The presentations follows the standard textbook exposition (see, e.g., [TS00, NvP01]) adapted to the system at hand.⁵

Theorem 6.1. *All the occurrences of the cut rule in a proof \mathcal{D} in \mathbf{labIK}_{\leq} can be eliminated.*

This theorem directly entails the implication $2 \implies 3$ of Theorem 3.3. But before we can prove it, we need a series of auxiliary lemmas.

The *height* of a derivation \mathcal{D} , denoted by $|\mathcal{D}|$, is the height of \mathcal{D} when seen as a tree, i.e., the length of the longest path in the tree from its root to one of its leaves.

We say that a rule is *height-preserving admissible* if for every derivation \mathcal{D} of its premise(s) there is a derivation \mathcal{D}' of its conclusion such that $|\mathcal{D}'| \leq |\mathcal{D}|$. A rule is *height-preserving invertible* if for every derivation of the conclusion of the rule there are derivations for each of its premises with at most the same height.

The first lemma is the height-preserving admissibility of weakening on both relational atoms and labelled formulas.

Lemma 6.2. *The weakening rule $\text{weak} \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \implies \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{R}', \Gamma, \Gamma' \implies \Delta, \Delta'}$ is height-preserving admissible for \mathbf{labIK}_{\leq} .*

Proof. By a straightforward induction on the height of the derivation, we can transform any derivation

$$\mathcal{D} \parallel \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \implies \Delta} \quad \text{into} \quad \mathcal{D}^w \parallel \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{R}', \Gamma, \Gamma' \implies \Delta, \Delta'}$$

of the same (or smaller) height. \square

The next lemma looks like a special case of Proposition 3.1, but it is not. First, we need to preserve the height, and second, we cannot prove it using the cut rule as we are trying to eliminate it from derivations.

Lemma 6.3. *The atomic version of mon_L and mon_R*

$$\text{mon}_{aL} \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:a, y:a \implies \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:a \implies \Delta} \quad \text{mon}_{aR} \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma \implies \Delta, x:a, y:a}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma \implies \Delta, y:a}$$

are height-preserving admissible for \mathbf{labIK}_{\leq} .

⁵As pointed out in [Gir87], any minor change in a proof system demands to do the whole cut elimination argument from scratch.

Proof. We show the details for mon_{aL} , the argument is the same for mon_{aR} . By induction on the height of \mathcal{D} , we prove that for any proof of $\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:a, y:a \Longrightarrow \Delta$, there exists a proof of $\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:a \Longrightarrow \Delta$ of the same (or smaller) height. The inductive step is straightforward by permutation of rules. The base cases are obtained as follows:

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{\text{id} \overline{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, y \leq z, \Gamma, x:a, y:a \Longrightarrow \Delta, z:a}}{\text{mon}_{\text{aL}} \overline{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, y \leq z, \Gamma, x:a \Longrightarrow \Delta, z:a}} \rightsquigarrow \frac{\text{id} \overline{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, y \leq z, x \leq z, \Gamma, x:a \Longrightarrow \Delta, z:a}}{\text{trans} \overline{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, y \leq z, \Gamma, x:a \Longrightarrow \Delta, z:a}} \\ \\ \frac{\text{id} \overline{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, x:a, y:a \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:a}}{\text{mon}_{\text{aL}} \overline{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:a \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:a}} \rightsquigarrow \frac{\text{id} \overline{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, x \leq x, x:a \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:a}}{\text{refl} \overline{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:a \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:a}} \\ \\ \frac{\text{id} \overline{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, x:a, y:a \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:a}}{\text{mon}_{\text{aL}} \overline{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:a \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:a}} \rightsquigarrow \frac{\text{id} \overline{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:a \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:a}}{\text{id} \overline{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:a \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:a}} \quad \square \end{array}$$

The next lemma shows that the rules in our system are invertible, as already mentioned in the introduction.

Lemma 6.4. *All single-premise rules of lablK_{\leq} are height-preserving invertible. Furthermore, the rules \vee_{L} and \wedge_{R} are height-preserving invertible on both premises, and the rule \supset_{L} is height-preserving invertible on the right premise only.*

Proof. For each rule r , we need to show that if there exists a proof \mathcal{D} of the conclusion, there exists a proof \mathcal{D}^i of the i -th premise, of the same (or smaller) height. For \wedge_{R} , \wedge_{L} , \vee_{R} , \vee_{L} , and the right premise of \supset_{L} , we use a standard induction on the height of \mathcal{D} . For \supset_{R} , \square_{R} , \diamond_{L} as well, but we need to make sure that the obtained derivation uses a fresh label by using substitution inside \mathcal{D}^i when necessary. The other rules can be shown invertible using Lemma 6.2. \square

The next lemma is the central ingredient of our cut elimination proof.

Lemma 6.5. *Given a derivation of shape*

$$\text{cut} \frac{\mathcal{D}_1 \parallel \overline{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, z:C} \quad \mathcal{D}_2 \parallel \overline{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, z:C \Longrightarrow \Delta}}{\overline{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta}}$$

where \mathcal{D}_1 and \mathcal{D}_2 are both cut-free, there is a cut-free derivation of $\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta$

Proof. The proof is by a lexicographic induction on the complexity of the cut-formula C and the sum of the heights $|\mathcal{D}_1| + |\mathcal{D}_2|$. We perform a case analysis on the last rule used in \mathcal{D}_1 above the cut and whether it applies to the cut-formula or not. In case it does not, we are in a *commutative* case; in case it does, we have to perform a similar analysis on \mathcal{D}_2 to end up in a *key* case.

Base cases: When the last rule in \mathcal{D}_1 is an axiom, we can produce directly a cut-free derivation of the conclusion. In the first case, we appeal to Lemma 6.3, to use the atomic monotonicity rule freely and to Lemma 6.2 to obtain \mathcal{D}_2^{w} through weakening admissibility.

•

$$\text{cut} \frac{\text{id} \overline{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:a \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:a} \quad \mathcal{D}_2 \parallel \overline{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:a, y:a \Longrightarrow \Delta}}{\overline{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:a \Longrightarrow \Delta}} \rightsquigarrow \text{mon}_{\text{aL}} \frac{\mathcal{D}_2^{\text{w}} \parallel \overline{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:a, y:a \Longrightarrow \Delta}}{\overline{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:a \Longrightarrow \Delta}}$$

•

$$\text{cut} \frac{\text{id} \overline{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:a \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:a, z:C} \quad \mathcal{D}_2 \parallel \overline{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:a, z:C \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:a}}{\overline{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:a \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:a}} \rightsquigarrow \text{id} \overline{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:a \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:a}$$

•

$$\text{cut} \frac{\perp_{\text{L}} \overline{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:\perp \Longrightarrow \Delta, z:C} \quad \mathcal{D}_2 \parallel \overline{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:\perp, z:C \Longrightarrow \Delta}}{\overline{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:\perp \Longrightarrow \Delta}} \rightsquigarrow \perp_{\text{L}} \overline{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:\perp \Longrightarrow \Delta}$$

Commutative cases: In such a case, the complexity of the cut-formula stays constant, but the height of the derivation above the cut decreases.

- \supset_L :

$$\supset_L \frac{\frac{\mathcal{D}_1 \parallel}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:A \supset B \Rightarrow \Delta, z:C, y:A} \quad \frac{\mathcal{D}_2 \parallel}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, y:B \Rightarrow \Delta, z:C} \quad \mathcal{D}_3 \parallel}{\text{cut} \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:A \supset B \Rightarrow \Delta, z:C}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:A \supset B \Rightarrow \Delta} \quad \mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:A \supset B, z:C \Rightarrow \Delta}}{\sim \supset_L \frac{\frac{\mathcal{D}'_1 \parallel}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:A \supset B \Rightarrow \Delta, y:A} \quad \text{cut} \frac{\frac{\mathcal{D}_2 \parallel}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, y:B \Rightarrow \Delta, z:C} \quad \mathcal{D}_3^{\supset_L} \parallel}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, y:B \Rightarrow \Delta}}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, y:B \Rightarrow \Delta}}}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:A \supset B \Rightarrow \Delta}}$$

with $\mathcal{D}'_1 = \text{cut} \frac{\frac{\mathcal{D}_1 \parallel}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:A \supset B \Rightarrow \Delta, z:C, y:A} \quad \mathcal{D}_3^{\supset} \parallel}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:A \supset B \Rightarrow \Delta, y:A}$

where \mathcal{D}_3^w is obtained using Lemma 6.2 and $\mathcal{D}_3^{\supset_L}$ is obtained using Lemma 6.4. We use the same naming scheme in the following cases.

- \supset_R :

$$\supset_R \frac{\frac{\mathcal{D}_1 \parallel}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq x', \Gamma, x':A \Rightarrow \Delta, x':B, z:C} \quad x' \text{ fresh} \quad \frac{\mathcal{D}_2 \parallel}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, z:C \Rightarrow \Delta, x:A \supset B}}{\text{cut} \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, x:A \supset B, z:C}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, x:A \supset B}}}{\sim \frac{\frac{\mathcal{D}_1[x''/x'] \parallel}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq x'', \Gamma, x'':A \Rightarrow \Delta, x'':B, z:C} \quad \mathcal{D}_2^{\supset_R} \parallel}{\text{cut} \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq x'', \Gamma, z:C, x'':A \Rightarrow \Delta, x'':B}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq x'', \Gamma, x'':A \Rightarrow \Delta, x'':B} \quad x'' \text{ fresh (also in } \mathcal{D}_2)}}{\supset_R \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, x:A \supset B}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, x:A \supset B}}}$$

- \Box_L :

$$\Box_L \frac{\frac{\mathcal{D}_1 \parallel}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, \Gamma, x:\Box A, v:A \Rightarrow \Delta, z:C} \quad \mathcal{D}_2 \parallel}{\text{cut} \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, \Gamma, x:\Box A \Rightarrow \Delta, z:C}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, \Gamma, x:\Box A \Rightarrow \Delta} \quad \mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, \Gamma, x:\Box A, z:C \Rightarrow \Delta}}{\sim \frac{\frac{\mathcal{D}_1 \parallel}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, \Gamma, x:\Box A, v:A \Rightarrow \Delta, z:C} \quad \mathcal{D}_2^w \parallel}{\text{cut} \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, \Gamma, x:\Box A, v:A \Rightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, \Gamma, x:\Box A, v:A \Rightarrow \Delta} \quad \mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, \Gamma, x:\Box A, v:A, z:C \Rightarrow \Delta}}{\Box_L \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, \Gamma, x:\Box A \Rightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, \Gamma, x:\Box A \Rightarrow \Delta}}}$$

- \Box_R :

$$\Box_R \frac{\frac{\mathcal{D}_1 \parallel}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq x', x'Ry', \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, y':A, z:C} \quad x', y' \text{ fresh} \quad \frac{\mathcal{D}_2 \parallel}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, z:C \Rightarrow \Delta, x:\Box A}}{\text{cut} \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, x:\Box A, z:C}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, x:\Box A}}}{\sim \frac{\frac{\mathcal{D}_1 \parallel}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, v:A, z:C} \quad \mathcal{D}_2^{\Box_R} \parallel}{\text{cut} \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, v:A, z:C}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, v:A} \quad \mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, \Gamma, z:C \Rightarrow \Delta, v:A}}{\Box_R \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, x:\Box A}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, x:\Box A}} \quad u, v \text{ fresh (also in } \mathcal{D}_2)}$$

- \diamond_L :

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{\frac{\mathcal{D}_1 \parallel}{\text{cut}} \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy', \Gamma, y':A \Rightarrow \Delta, z:C}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:\diamond A \Rightarrow \Delta, z:C} \quad y' \text{ fresh} \quad \frac{\mathcal{D}_2 \parallel}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:\diamond A, z:C \Rightarrow \Delta}}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:\diamond A \Rightarrow \Delta}} \\ \sim \\ \frac{\frac{\mathcal{D}_1[y''/y'] \parallel}{\text{cut}} \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy'', \Gamma, y'':A \Rightarrow \Delta, z:C} \quad \frac{\mathcal{D}_2^{\diamond_L} \parallel}{\mathcal{R}, xRy'', \Gamma, y'':A, z:C \Rightarrow \Delta}}{\frac{\mathcal{D}_1 \parallel}{\text{cut}} \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy'', \Gamma, y'':A \Rightarrow \Delta} \quad y'' \text{ fresh (also in } \mathcal{D}_2)}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:\diamond A \Rightarrow \Delta}} \end{array}$$

- \diamond_R :

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{\frac{\mathcal{D}_1 \parallel}{\text{cut}} \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, x:\diamond A, y:A, z:C} \quad \frac{\mathcal{D}_2 \parallel}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, z:C \Rightarrow \Delta, x:\diamond A}}{\mathcal{R}, xRy, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, x:\diamond A}} \\ \sim \\ \frac{\frac{\mathcal{D}_1 \parallel}{\text{cut}} \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, x:\diamond A, y:A, z:C} \quad \frac{\mathcal{D}_2^{\diamond_R} \parallel}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, z:C \Rightarrow \Delta, x:\diamond A, y:A}}{\frac{\mathcal{D}_1 \parallel}{\text{cut}} \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, x:\diamond A, y:A}}{\mathcal{R}, xRy, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, x:\diamond A}}} \end{array}$$

- refl:

$$\frac{\frac{\mathcal{D}_1 \parallel}{\text{refl}} \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq x, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, z:C} \quad \frac{\mathcal{D}_2 \parallel}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, z:C \Rightarrow \Delta}}{\text{cut} \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, z:C}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}} \quad \sim \quad \frac{\frac{\mathcal{D}_1 \parallel}{\text{cut}} \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq x, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, z:C} \quad \frac{\mathcal{D}_2^{\diamond_R} \parallel}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq x, \Gamma, z:C \Rightarrow \Delta}}{\text{refl} \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq x, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}}}$$

- trans:

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{\frac{\mathcal{D}_1 \parallel}{\text{trans}} \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, y \leq z, x \leq z, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, z:C} \quad \frac{\mathcal{D}_2 \parallel}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, y \leq z, \Gamma, z:C \Rightarrow \Delta}}{\text{cut} \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, y \leq z, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, z:C}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, y \leq z, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}} \\ \sim \\ \frac{\frac{\mathcal{D}_1 \parallel}{\text{cut}} \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, y \leq z, x \leq z, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, z:C} \quad \frac{\mathcal{D}_2^{\diamond_R} \parallel}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, y \leq z, x \leq z, \Gamma, z:C \Rightarrow \Delta}}{\text{trans} \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, y \leq z, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, y \leq z, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}}} \end{array}$$

- F_1 :

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{\frac{\mathcal{D}_1 \parallel}{F_1} \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy, y \leq z, x \leq u, uRz, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, z:C} \quad u \text{ fresh} \quad \frac{\mathcal{D}_2 \parallel}{\mathcal{R}, xRy, y \leq z, \Gamma, z:C \Rightarrow \Delta}}{\text{cut} \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy, y \leq z, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, z:C}{\mathcal{R}, xRy, y \leq z, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}} \\ \sim \\ \frac{\frac{\mathcal{D}_1[v/u] \parallel}{\text{cut}} \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy, y \leq z, x \leq v, vRz, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, z:C} \quad \frac{\mathcal{D}_2^{\diamond_R} \parallel}{\mathcal{R}, xRy, y \leq z, x \leq v, vRz, \Gamma, z:C \Rightarrow \Delta}}{F_1 \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy, y \leq z, x \leq v, vRz, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, xRy, y \leq z, \Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}} \quad v \text{ fresh (also in } \mathcal{D}_2)} \end{array}$$

- F_2 :

$$\begin{array}{c}
\mathcal{D}_1 \parallel \\
\mathcal{F}_2 \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy, x \leq z, y \leq u, zRu, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, z:C}{\mathcal{R}, xRy, x \leq z, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, z:C} u \text{ fresh} \quad \mathcal{D}_2 \parallel \\
\text{cut} \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy, x \leq z, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, z:C}{\mathcal{R}, xRy, x \leq z, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta} \quad \mathcal{R}, xRy, x \leq z, \Gamma, z:C \Longrightarrow \Delta \\
\sim \\
\mathcal{D}_1[v/u] \parallel \quad \mathcal{D}_2^w \parallel \\
\text{cut} \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy, x \leq z, y \leq v, zRv, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, z:C \quad \mathcal{R}, xRy, x \leq z, y \leq v, zRv, \Gamma, z:C \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, xRy, x \leq z, y \leq v, zRv, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta} \\
\mathcal{F}_2 \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy, x \leq z, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, z:C}{\mathcal{R}, xRy, x \leq z, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta} v \text{ fresh (also in } \mathcal{D}_2)
\end{array}$$

Key cases: If the last rule in \mathcal{D}_1 and the last rule in \mathcal{D}_2 both apply to the cut-formulas, then it is the complexity of the cut-formula that is the decreasing inductive measure, save for the modal cases, where it is important to note the combination of induction on both height and formula size .

- $C = A \wedge B$:

$$\begin{array}{c}
\mathcal{D}_1 \parallel \quad \mathcal{D}_2 \parallel \quad \mathcal{D}_3 \parallel \\
\wedge_R \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:A \quad \mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:B}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:A \wedge B} \quad \wedge_L \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:A, x:B \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:A \wedge B \Longrightarrow \Delta} \\
\text{cut} \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:A \wedge B}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta} \\
\sim \\
\mathcal{D}_1 \parallel \quad \mathcal{D}_2^w \parallel \quad \mathcal{D}_3 \parallel \\
\text{cut} \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:A \quad \mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:A \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:B \quad \mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:A, x:B \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:A \Longrightarrow \Delta} \\
\sim \\
\text{cut} \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:A}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta}
\end{array}$$

- $C = A \vee B$:

$$\begin{array}{c}
\mathcal{D}_1 \parallel \quad \mathcal{D}_2 \parallel \quad \mathcal{D}_3 \parallel \\
\vee_R \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:A, x:B}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:A \vee B} \quad \vee_L \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:A \Longrightarrow \Delta \quad \mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:B \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:A \vee B \Longrightarrow \Delta} \\
\text{cut} \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:A \vee B}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta} \\
\sim \\
\mathcal{D}_1 \parallel \quad \mathcal{D}_3^w \parallel \quad \mathcal{D}_2 \parallel \\
\text{cut} \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:A, x:B \quad \mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:B \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:A}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:A} \quad \mathcal{R}, \Gamma, x:A \Longrightarrow \Delta \\
\sim \\
\text{cut} \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:A}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta}
\end{array}$$

- $C = A \supset B$:

$$\begin{array}{c}
\mathcal{D}_1 \parallel \quad \mathcal{D}_2 \parallel \quad \mathcal{D}_3 \parallel \\
\supset_R \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, x \leq x', \Gamma, x':A \Longrightarrow \Delta, x':B}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:A \supset B} \quad \supset_L \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:A \supset B \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:A \quad \mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, y:B \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:A \supset B \Longrightarrow \Delta} \\
\text{cut} \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:A \supset B}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta} \\
\sim \\
\mathcal{D}_1' \parallel \quad \mathcal{D}_1[y/x'] \parallel \quad \mathcal{D}_3 \parallel \\
\text{cut} \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:A \quad \mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, y:A \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:B \quad \mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, y:B \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, y:A \Longrightarrow \Delta} \\
\sim \\
\mathcal{D}_1^w \parallel \quad \mathcal{D}_2 \parallel \\
\supset_R \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, x \leq x', \Gamma, x':A \Longrightarrow \Delta, x':B, y:A}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:A \supset B, y:A} \quad \mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma, x:A \supset B \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:A \\
\text{cut} \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:A \supset B, y:A}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq y, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:A}
\end{array}$$

with $\mathcal{D}_1' =$

- $C = \Box A$:

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\frac{\mathcal{D}_1 \parallel}{\Box_R} \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, x \leq x', x'Ry', \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, y':A}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:\Box A} \quad \frac{\mathcal{D}_2 \parallel}{\Box_L} \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, \Gamma, x:\Box A, v:A \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, \Gamma, x:\Box A \Longrightarrow \Delta}}{\text{cut} \quad \mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta} \\
\sim \frac{\frac{\mathcal{D}_1[u/x', v/y'] \parallel}{\text{cut}} \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, v:A}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta} \quad \frac{\mathcal{D}_2 \parallel}{\text{cut}} \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, \Gamma, v:A \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, \Gamma, v:A \Longrightarrow \Delta}}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta} \\
\text{with } \mathcal{D}'_2 = \frac{\frac{\mathcal{D}_1'' \parallel}{\Box_R} \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, x \leq x', x'Ry', \Gamma, v:A \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:\Box A, y':A}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, \Gamma, v:A \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:\Box A} \quad \frac{\mathcal{D}_2 \parallel}{\text{cut}} \frac{\mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, \Gamma, x:\Box A, v:A \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, \Gamma, v:A \Longrightarrow \Delta}}{\text{cut} \quad \mathcal{R}, x \leq u, uRv, \Gamma, v:A \Longrightarrow \Delta}
\end{array}$$

The top cut is admissible by induction on the height, as the size of the cut-formula is constant. This however may increase the height above the right premiss of the bottom cut arbitrarily. The bottom cut is still admissible as the size of the cut-formula decreases.

- $C = \Diamond A$:

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\frac{\mathcal{D}_1 \parallel}{\Box_R} \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:\Diamond A, y:A}{\mathcal{R}, xRy, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x:\Diamond A} \quad \frac{\mathcal{D}_2 \parallel}{\Box_L} \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy, xRy', \Gamma, y':A \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, xRy, \Gamma, x:\Diamond A \Longrightarrow \Delta} \quad y' \text{ is fresh}}{\text{cut} \quad \mathcal{R}, xRy, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta} \\
\frac{\frac{\mathcal{D}_1 \parallel}{\text{cut}} \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:A, x:\Diamond A}{\mathcal{R}, xRy, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:A} \quad \frac{\frac{\mathcal{D}_2'' \parallel}{\Box_L} \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy, xRy', \Gamma, y':A \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:A}{\mathcal{R}, xRy, \Gamma, x:\Diamond A \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:A} \quad y' \text{ is fresh}}{\text{cut} \quad \mathcal{R}, xRy, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, y:A} \quad \frac{\mathcal{D}_2[y/y'] \parallel}{\text{cut}} \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy, \Gamma, y:A \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, xRy, \Gamma, y:A \Longrightarrow \Delta}}{\text{cut} \quad \mathcal{R}, xRy, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta}
\end{array}$$

The induction hypothesis is applied here again twice as above, on the height for the top cut and on formula size for the bottom one. □

We can now complete the proof of Theorem 6.1.

Proof of Theorem 6.1. By induction on number of cut rules in \mathcal{D} , always applying Lemma 6.5 to the leftmost topmost cut. □

7 Extensions

The main goal of this section is to generate stronger logics adding new axioms to our system. We say *stronger logic* to refer to the fact that we are restricting the class of frames we want to consider, imposing some restrictions on the accessibility relation.

In the *fully labelled* framework, we are able for the first time to consider the logics defined by *one-sided intuitionistic Scott-Lemmon axioms*:

$$\Diamond^k \Box^l A \supset \Box^m \Diamond^n A \quad (10)$$

for any natural numbers k, l, m, n .

Indeed, they are known to obey a strong correspondence with the class of frames satisfying the condition illustrated on Figure 2, which we call by analogy to the classical case, *intuitionistic klmn-incestuality condition*.

Theorem 7.1 ([PS86]). *An intuitionistic modal frame $\langle W, R, \leq \rangle$ validates $\Diamond^k \Box^l A \supset \Box^m \Diamond^n A$ if and only if the frame satisfies:*

*if $xR^k y$ and $xR^m z$ then there exists y' such that $y \leq y'$ and there exists u such that $y'R^l u$ and $zR^n u$.*⁶

⁶The relation R^h for $h \geq 1$ is defined in the usual way: $R^1 = R$ and $R^{h+1} = R \circ R^h = \{(v, w) \mid \exists u \in W. vRu \wedge uR^h w\}$.

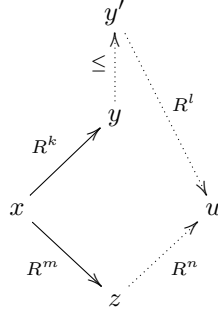


Figure 2: The intuitionistic klmn-incestuality condition

Following again the axiom-as-rule idea, to have a sound and complete system for IK extended by any such axiom, we introduce to the system labIK_{\leq} the \mathfrak{g}_{klmn} rule, for any natural numbers k, l, m, n .

$$\mathfrak{g}_{klmn} \frac{\mathcal{R}, xR^k y, xR^m z, y \leq y', y'R^l u, zR^n u, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, xR^k y, xR^m z, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta} y', u \text{ fresh} \quad (11)$$

Remark 7.2. Observe, that in the rule \mathfrak{g}_{klmn} above, $xR^k y$ is an abbreviation for $xR x_1, x_1 R x_2, \dots, x_{k-1} R y$, and the labels $x, x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}, y$ do *not* have to be distinct, and if $k = 0$ then $x = y$; and similarly for $xR^m z$. (In case some of them coincide, they are not repeated since \mathcal{R} is a *set* of relational atoms.) However, in the premise, the expression $y'R^l u$ stands for $y'R u_1, \dots, u_{l-1} R u$ where all u_1, \dots, u_{l-1}, u are fresh, and therefore pairwise distinct, except if $l = 0$, in which case $u = y'$; similarly for $zR^n u$, but note that if $n = 0$ then $u = z$.

For example, the derivation in (12) below requires the (valid) application of the rule

$$\mathfrak{g}_{1110} \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRy, xRz, y \leq y', y'Rz, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, xRy, xRz, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta} y' \text{ fresh} \quad \text{as} \quad \mathfrak{g}_{1110} \frac{\mathcal{R}, xRz, z \leq y', y'Rz, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, xRz, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta} y' \text{ fresh}$$

i.e., the case where $y = z$, in order to derive $\Box(\Box A \supset A)$.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{id} \frac{}{x \leq y, yRz, z \leq v, y \leq u, uRv, v \leq w, wRv, v:\Box A, v:A \Longrightarrow v:A} \\ \Box_L \frac{}{x \leq y, yRz, z \leq v, y \leq u, uRv, v \leq w, wRv, v:\Box A \Longrightarrow v:A} \\ \mathfrak{g}_{1110} \frac{}{x \leq y, yRz, z \leq v, y \leq u, uRv, v:\Box A \Longrightarrow v:A} w \text{ fresh} \\ \mathfrak{F}_1 \frac{}{x \leq y, yRz, z \leq v, y \leq u, uRv, v:\Box A \Longrightarrow v:A} u \text{ fresh} \\ \supset_R \frac{}{x \leq y, yRz, z \leq v, v:\Box A \Longrightarrow v:A} v \text{ fresh} \\ \Box_R \frac{}{x \leq y, yRz \Longrightarrow z:\Box A \supset A} \\ \Longrightarrow x:\Box(\Box A \supset A) \end{array} \quad (12)$$

We can then show that Theorem 3.3 generalises nicely to labIK_{\leq} with any \mathfrak{g}_{klmn} rule to provide a sound and cut-free complete system for this family of logics.

Theorem 7.3. *For any formula A , the following are equivalent.*

1. A is a theorem of $\text{IK} + \Diamond^k \Box^l A \supset \Box^m \Diamond^n A$.
2. A is provable in $\text{labIK}_{\leq} + \mathfrak{g}_{klmn} + \text{cut}$.
3. A is provable in $\text{labIK}_{\leq} + \mathfrak{g}_{klmn}$.
4. A is valid in every birelational frame satisfying the klmn-incestuality property.

Proof. The proof is similar to the one of Theorem 3.3.

- 1 \implies 2: Same as Thm. 4.1 with the additional derivation of $\diamond^k \square^l A \supset \square^m \diamond^n A$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{id} \frac{}{y_k : \square^l A, w : A \implies x_m : \diamond^n A, w : A} \\
\hline
\text{trans+refl} \frac{}{y_k \leq y''_k, \dots, w \leq w, y_k : \square^l A \implies x_m : \diamond^n A, w : A} \\
\hline
\text{trans+refl} \frac{}{y_k : \square^l A \implies x_m : \diamond^n A, w : A} \\
\hline
\text{trans+refl} \frac{}{y'_k \leq y''_k, y''_k R^l w, x_m R^n w, y_k : \square^l A \implies x_m : \diamond^n A} \\
\hline
\text{g}_{klmn} \frac{}{x''_0 R y'_1, \{y'_j R y_{j+1}\}_{1 \leq j \leq k-1}, y_k : \square^l A \implies x_m : \diamond^n A} \\
\hline
\text{F}_2 \frac{}{x_0 R y_1, \{y_j R y_{j+1}\}_{1 \leq j \leq k-1}, y_k : \square^l A \implies x_m : \diamond^n A} \\
\hline
\text{F}_1 \frac{}{x'_{m-2} \leq x''_{m-2}, x'_{m-2} R x'_{m-1}, \{x'_i \leq x''_i, x''_i R x'_{i+1}\}_{0 \leq i \leq m-2}, x_0 : \diamond^k \square^l A \implies x_m : \diamond^n A} \\
\hline
\text{F}_1 \frac{}{\{x_i \leq x'_i, x'_i R x_{i+1}\}_{0 \leq i \leq m-1}, x_0 : \diamond^k \square^l A \implies x_m : \diamond^n A} \\
\hline
\text{trans+refl} \frac{}{x \leq x_0, x_0 : \diamond^k \square^l A \implies x_0 : \square^m \diamond^n A} \\
\hline
\text{trans+refl} \frac{}{\implies x : \diamond^k \square^l A \supset \square^m \diamond^n A}
\end{array}$$

where we omit the accumulated relational context for space reason.

- 2 \implies 3: To prove that the rule cut is admissible for $\text{lablK}_{\leq} + \text{g}_{klmn}$, it is enough to insert a case for the rule g_{klmn} in the proof of Theorem 3.3, which is straightforward as the g_{klmn} rule only manipulates the relational context.
- 3 \implies 4: As we already proved the rules of lablK_{\leq} sound in Theorem 5.3, we only need to prove that g_{klmn} is sound. By way of contradiction, assume that $\mathcal{R}, y \leq y', xR^k y, xR^m z, y'R^l u, zR^n u, \Gamma \implies \Delta$ is valid in any klmn -incestuous frame, but that there is such a model \mathcal{M} and an interpretation $[\cdot]$, such that $\mathcal{M}, [\cdot] \not\models \mathcal{R}, xR^k y, xR^m z, \Gamma \implies \Delta$. That means, $[\![x]\!] R^k_{\mathcal{M}} [\![y]\!]$, $[\![x]\!] R^m_{\mathcal{M}} [\![z]\!]$, for all $x:A \in \Gamma$, $\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash A$, and for all $w:B \in \Delta$, $\mathcal{M}, w \not\models B$. Since \mathcal{M} is klmn -incestuous, there exists $v, w \in W_{\mathcal{M}}$, such that $[\![y]\!] \leq_{\mathcal{M}} v$, $v R^l_{\mathcal{M}} w$, and $[\![z]\!] R^m_{\mathcal{M}} w$. Now let $[\![\cdot]\!]^*$ be the extension of $[\![\cdot]\!]$ such that $[\![y']\!]^* = v$, $[\![u]\!]^* = w$, and $[\![\cdot]\!]^* = [\![\cdot]\!]$ otherwise. Then, $\mathcal{M}, [\![\cdot]\!]^* \not\models \mathcal{R}, y \leq y', xR^k y, xR^m z, y'R^l u, zR^n u, \Gamma \implies \Delta$. Contradiction.

The proof is completed by appealing to Theorem 7.1 used as 4 \implies 1 to close the equivalence. \square

As we realise this theorem might look rather abstract, we come back to the example of the transitivity frame condition evoked in the introduction. The frames that validate the axiom $4^{\diamond} : \diamond \diamond A \supset \diamond A$ are exactly the ones satisfying the 2001-condition: if wRv and vRu , there exists u' s.t. $u \leq u'$ and wRu' . The frames that validate the axiom $4^{\square} : \square A \supset \square \square A$ are exactly the ones satisfying the 0120-condition: if wRv and vRu , there exists w' s.t. $w \leq w'$ and $w'Ru$.

We can therefore obtain a sound and complete proof system for the intuitionistic modal logic IK extended with axiom 4^{\diamond} or 4^{\square} , respectively, by specialising the rule scheme above as

$$\text{g}_{2001} \frac{\mathcal{R}, wRv, vRu, u \leq u', wRu', \Gamma \implies \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, wRv, vRu, \Gamma \implies \Delta} u' \text{ fresh} \quad \text{OR} \quad \text{g}_{0120} \frac{\mathcal{R}, wRv, vRu, w \leq w', w'Ru, \Gamma \implies \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, wRv, vRu, \Gamma \implies \Delta} w' \text{ fresh}$$

respectively. Indeed, they allow us to derive the corresponding axioms 4^{\diamond} and 4^{\square} as required above in the completeness proof

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{id} \frac{}{x \leq w, wRv, vRu, u \leq u', wRu', u:A \implies w:\diamond A, u':A} \\
\hline
\text{trans+refl} \frac{}{x \leq w, wRv, vRu, u \leq u', wRu', u:A \implies w:\diamond A} \\
\hline
\text{g}_{2001} \frac{}{x \leq w, wRv, vRu, u:A \implies w:\diamond A} \\
\hline
\text{trans+refl} \frac{}{x \leq w, w:\diamond \diamond A \implies w:\diamond A} \\
\hline
\text{trans+refl} \frac{}{x:\diamond \diamond A \supset \diamond A}
\end{array}$$

as well as,

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{id} \frac{}{x \leq w, w \leq w', w'Rv, v \leq v', v'Ru, w' \leq t, tRv', w \leq t, tRu, w:\square A, u:A \implies u:A} \\
\hline
\text{trans+refl} \frac{}{x \leq w, w \leq w', w'Rv, v \leq v', v'Ru, w' \leq t, tRv', t \leq t', t'Ru, w \leq t, w:\square A \implies u:A} \\
\hline
\text{trans+refl} \frac{}{x \leq w, w \leq w', w'Rv, v \leq v', v'Ru, w' \leq t, tRv', t \leq t', t'Ru, w:\square A \implies u:A} \\
\hline
\text{g}_{0120} \frac{}{x \leq w, w \leq w', w'Rv, vRv', v'Ru, w' \leq t, tRv', w:\square A \implies u:A} \\
\hline
\text{F}_1 \frac{}{x \leq w, w \leq w', w'Rv, v \leq v', v'Ru, w:\square A \implies u:A} \\
\hline
\text{trans+refl} \frac{}{x \leq w, w:\square A \implies w:\square \square A} \\
\hline
\text{trans+refl} \frac{}{x:\square A \supset \square \square A}
\end{array}$$

As another illustration of our system, we reconsider an example that was problematic in previous approaches to the logic $\text{IK} + \diamond\Box A \supset \Box\Diamond A$, corresponding to the 1111-condition. (See details in Sec.6.3 of [Sim94].) Indeed, the formula

$$\diamond(\Box(a \vee b) \wedge \Diamond a) \wedge \diamond(\Box(a \vee b) \wedge \Diamond b) \supset \diamond(\Diamond a \wedge \Diamond b)$$

is not a theorem of this logic, but would become provable if we were to directly add to our system the rule

$$\frac{\mathcal{R}, wRv, vRu, vRx, uRx, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta}{\mathcal{R}, wRv, vRu, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta}$$

corresponding to the directedness condition $\forall xyz.((xRy \wedge xRz) \supset \exists u.(yRu \wedge zRu))$. By representing birelational semantics precisely with both R and \leq relations and by adding the rule \mathbf{g}_{1111} defined above, we can no longer derive this formula, as illustrated by the representation of the failed proof search below:

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{\mathcal{R}_1, \mathcal{R}_2, y':\Box(a \vee b), u'':b, y':\Diamond a, z':\Box(a \vee b), v'':a, z':\Diamond b \Longrightarrow x':\Diamond(\Diamond a \wedge \Diamond b), y':\Diamond b, v'':b, z':\Diamond a, u'':a}{\frac{\mathcal{R}_1, \mathcal{R}_2, y':\Box(a \vee b), u'':b, y':\Diamond a, z':\Box(a \vee b), v'':a \vee b, z':\Diamond b \Longrightarrow x':\Diamond(\Diamond a \wedge \Diamond b), y':\Diamond b, v'':b, z':\Diamond a, u'':a}{\frac{\mathcal{R}_1, \mathcal{R}_2, y':\Box(a \vee b), u'':b, y':\Diamond a, z':\Box(a \vee b), z':\Diamond b \Longrightarrow x':\Diamond(\Diamond a \wedge \Diamond b), y':\Diamond b, z':\Diamond a, u'':a}{\frac{\mathcal{R}_1, y':\Box(a \vee b), u'':a \vee b, y':\Diamond a, z':\Box(a \vee b), z':\Diamond b \Longrightarrow x':\Diamond(\Diamond a \wedge \Diamond b), y':\Diamond b, z':\Diamond a, u'':a}{\frac{\mathcal{R}_1, y':\Box(a \vee b), y':\Diamond a, z':\Box(a \vee b), z':\Diamond b \Longrightarrow x':\Diamond(\Diamond a \wedge \Diamond b), y':\Diamond b, z':\Diamond a}{\frac{x \leq x', x'Ry', x'Rz', y':\Box(a \vee b), y':\Diamond a, z':\Box(a \vee b), z':\Diamond b \Longrightarrow x':\Diamond(\Diamond a \wedge \Diamond b), y':\Diamond b, z':\Diamond a}{x \leq x', x'Ry', x'Rz', y':\Box(a \vee b), y':\Diamond a, z':\Box(a \vee b), z':\Diamond b \Longrightarrow x':\Diamond(\Diamond a \wedge \Diamond b), y':\Diamond b, z':\Diamond a \wedge \Diamond b} z' \text{ fresh}} \\ \frac{x \leq x', x'Ry', y':\Box(a \vee b), y':\Diamond a, x':\Diamond(\Box(a \vee b) \wedge \Diamond b) \Longrightarrow x':\Diamond(\Diamond a \wedge \Diamond b), y':\Diamond b}{x \leq x', x'Ry', y':\Box(a \vee b), y':\Diamond a, x':\Diamond(\Box(a \vee b) \wedge \Diamond b) \Longrightarrow x':\Diamond(\Diamond a \wedge \Diamond b), y':\Diamond a \wedge \Diamond b} y' \text{ fresh}} \\ \frac{x \leq x', x':\Diamond(\Box(a \vee b) \wedge \Diamond a), x':\Diamond(\Box(a \vee b) \wedge \Diamond b) \Longrightarrow x':\Diamond(\Diamond a \wedge \Diamond b)}{\Longrightarrow x:(\Diamond(\Box(a \vee b) \wedge \Diamond a) \wedge \Diamond(\Box(a \vee b) \wedge \Diamond b)) \supset \Diamond(\Diamond a \wedge \Diamond b)} \end{array}$$

where $\mathcal{R}_1 = x \leq x', y' \leq y'', x'Ry', x'Rz', y''Ru'', z'Ru''$ and $\mathcal{R}_2 = z' \leq z'', z''Rv'', y'Rv''$.

Remark 7.4. The rules \mathbf{g}_{klmn} (similarly to those corresponding to reflexivity, transitivity, F_1 and F_2 in Section 3) are obtained through the standard axioms-to-rule procedure that is well known for geometric axioms, and applies more generally to bipolar axioms [MMPV20] (and amounts to considering a positive bias on atoms). On the other hand, a different shape of rules can be obtained in the style of Viganò [Vig00] (by assuming atoms are negatively polarised). For reflexivity and transitivity of the preorder relation, this gives

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x \leq x} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x \leq y \quad \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, y \leq z}{\Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x \leq z}$$

respectively. Note however that these require (relational and preorder) atoms to appear on the right-hand-side of the sequent and the derivations to be read top-down, and therefore would not be appropriate for proof search.

Viganò's method also assumes that the frame conditions are in a particular shape by prenexing and then skolemizing quantifiers. Following this process, we conjecture that for instance F_1 could be incorporated to such a system as a pair of rules of the following form

$$\frac{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, xRy \quad \mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, y \leq z}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, x \leq f(x, y, z)} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, xRy \quad \mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, y \leq z}{\mathcal{R}, \Gamma \Longrightarrow \Delta, g(x, y, z)Rz}$$

where f and g are (Skolem) function constants, and that similar rules could be designed for Scott-Lemmon axioms too. It should even be possible to design “mixed” rules, by considering relational atoms positively and pre-order atoms negatively, or vice-versa. We leave the investigation of all these different shapes of rules for future work.

8 Conclusion

In this paper we embrace the fully labelled approach to intuitionistic modal logic as pioneered by [MNN13] and we study it in-depth for the class of logics defined by (one-sided) intuitionistic Scott-Lemmon axioms. We establish that it is a valid approach to intuitionistic modal logic by proving soundness and completeness of our system, via a reductive cut elimination argument.

For a restricted class of these logics defined by so-called *path axioms* $(\diamond^k \Box A \supset \Box^m A) \wedge (\diamond^k A \supset \Box^m \Diamond A)$ the standard labelled framework with one relation R was enough for Simpson to get a strong connection between the sequent system, the axiomatisation, and the birelational semantics [Sim94]. We believe that the framework presented here might be the more appropriate way to treat logics outside of the path axioms definable fragment.

However, we have not shown that our system satisfies Simpson’s 6th requirement, that is, “there is an intuitionistically comprehensible explanation of the meaning of the modalities relative to which [the system] is sound and complete”. To make sure that his system satisfies this requirement, Simpson chose to depart from the direct correspondence with modal axioms and their corresponding class of Kripke frames, and to study intuitionistic modal logics purely as a fragment of intuitionistic first-order logic. We instead took the way of a direct correspondence of our system with the class of frames defined by one-sided Scott-Lemmon axioms as uncovered by [PS86], but as this class of logics seems to be rather well-behaved, we believe it should be possible to prove the satisfaction of Simpson’s 6th requirement too.

We have considered in this work the logic known as IK (and its extensions) with respect to the birelational semantics that is its most well-studied semantics. As we have mentioned, however, different basis can be considered for non-classical modal logic, for example the *constructive modal logic* CK [BdP00, MS11] and any in between. These can also be studied within the birelational semantics with some additional conditions, and we are convinced that the fully labelled framework, once extended with these conditions, will be suitable to treat constructive fragments equally. However, treating extensions of CK with axioms such as we did here for Scott-Lemmon logics is known to be complex [ADS15].

As for more general future work, there is a real necessity of a global view on intuitionistic modal logics. The work of [DGO20] is a great first step in understanding them in the context of non-normal modalities and neighbourhood semantics. It would be interesting to know how and where the class of logics we considered can be included in their framework.

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