

Splittings and the finite model property

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Abstract

An old conjecture of modal logics states that every splitting of the major systems **K4**, **S4** and **Grz** has the finite model property. In this paper we will prove that all iterated splittings of **G** have fmp, whereas in the other cases we will give explicit counterexamples. We also introduce a proof technique which will give a positive answer for large classes of splitting frames. The proof works by establishing a rather strong property of these splitting frames namely that they preserve the finite model property in the following sense. Whenever an extension Λ has fmp so does the splitting Λ/f of Λ by f . Although we will also see that this method has its limitations because there are frames lacking this property, it has several desirable side effects. For example, properties such as compactness, decidability and others can be shown to be preserved in a similar way and effective bounds for the size of models can be given. Moreover, all methods and proofs are constructive.

Introduction

An old problem of modal logic is to prove that all splittings of **K4** or other important systems have the finite model property (fmp). Up to now this problem has withstood all attempts to prove or disprove it. The only general result to my knowledge is Blok [78] where it is shown that all logics which are iterated splittings of **K** have fmp. Unfortunately, this result does not cover any significant logics and is therefore only of theoretical value.

The problem as stated is ambiguous in three ways. There are weaker and stronger readings of it and the stronger versions of this problem will be solved here. There is one reading that says that given a major system Λ (**K4**, **S4**, **G**, **Grz**) any splitting Λ/f has fmp. A slightly more interesting conjecture is that all iterated splittings $\Lambda/F = \bigcup \langle \Lambda/f \mid f \in F \rangle$ have fmp. These are, I guess, the most popular interpretations. But there is a natural question as to whether the base system Λ plays a significant role. Of course it is in general false that Λ/f has fmp (just take Λ without fmp and $f \notin Fr(\Lambda)$); but suppose that Λ itself had fmp, does it then hold for Λ/f as well? If so, f is said to *preserve* fmp. We will see that the conjecture that all frames preserve fmp is false, but that a significant class of frames do preserve fmp – though only on the condition that Λ contains either of the abovementioned logics. We will also see that there is a splitting **Grz**/**N** of **Grz** by finitely many frames lacking fmp.

The results proved are obtained by a method that is of considerable interest since it allows to show much more than just preservation of fmp. It can with minor modifications be used to show preservation results for other properties such as compactness, completeness and decidability. Moreover, as the method is constructive it not only proves fmp constructively for a lot of extensions of **K4** but it also allows to give a priori bounds for the size of models and thus allows to generate complexity results for the logics as well. Hitherto, only tableau methods had all these properties, but they existed only for a few standard logics (see Rautenberg [83]). Now it seems at least in principle possible to redo all completeness proofs in modal logic by using this method. In fact, in Kracht [90b] it is shown that subframe logics can be handled in this way and that the splitting logics **S4.Dum** and **Grz** also preserve fmp. Recently, in Kracht and Wolter [91] the same methods were successfully applied to polymodal logics.

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A Basic definitions

A.1 Frames and models

The language \mathcal{L} of modal logic consists of a denumerable set Var of variables, whose elements are denoted by lower case Latin letters, the classical connectives $\wedge, \vee, \neg, \rightarrow$ and \Box, \Diamond . Formulas are denoted by upper case Latin letters such as P, Q, \dots . A **(normal) modal logic** is a subset Θ of \mathcal{L} which contains all classical truths, $BD : \Box(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow (\Box p \rightarrow \Box q)$ and which is closed under substitution, modus ponens and $MN : p/\Box p$. We reserve upper case Greek letters for logics. A substitution is a mapping $S : Y \rightarrow \mathcal{L}, Y \subseteq Var$. The effect of S on a formula Q is denoted by $Q[S(p)/p \mid p \in Y]$ or simply by $Q[S]$. A **frame** is a pair $f = \langle f, \triangleleft \rangle$ where f is a set and \triangleleft is a relation on f . A frame is not assumed to be generated by a single point (or **rooted**) unless explicitly stated. A **p-morphism** is a mapping $\pi : f \rightarrow g$ such that $\forall s, t \in f : s \triangleleft t \Rightarrow \pi(s) \triangleleft \pi(t)$ and $\forall s \in f \forall t \in g \exists u \in f : \pi(s) \triangleleft t \Rightarrow t = \pi(u)$. In writing $\pi : f \rightarrow g$ from now on we imply that π is a p-morphism. If π is injective we write $\pi : f \hookrightarrow g$ and call f a **generated subframe** of g . If π is surjective, g is called a **contraction** of f , in symbols $\pi : f \twoheadrightarrow g$. For a finite frame g we say that g **omits** f if f is not the contraction image of a generated subframe of g . A **valuation** on f is a mapping $\beta : Y \rightarrow 2^f, Y \subseteq Var$. β uniquely extends to $\bar{\beta} : \mathcal{L}(Y) \rightarrow 2^f$. The pair $\langle f, \beta \rangle$ is called a **model**. It is said to be **finite** if f is finite and **finitely generated** if Y is finite. Generally, frames are assumed to be finite throughout this paper. If $s \in f$ then $\langle f, \beta, s \rangle \models Q$ iff $s \in \bar{\beta}(Q)$ and $\langle f, \beta \rangle \models Q$ iff $\bar{\beta}(Q) = f$. Finally, $f \models Q$ iff $\forall \beta : Y \rightarrow 2^f : \langle f, \beta \rangle \models Q$. The **logic** Lf of f is the set of all Q such that $f \models Q$. f is a Θ -**frame** if $Lf \supseteq \Theta$. $Fr(\Theta)$ ($Fr_f(\Theta)$) denotes the collection of all (finite) Θ -frames, and $Md(\Theta)$ ($Md_f(\Theta)$) the collection of all (finite) Θ -models i.e. models $\langle f, \beta \rangle$ where f is a (finite) Θ -frame. $\langle f, \beta \rangle$ is called **refined** if $\forall r, s \in f \exists Q \in \mathcal{L} : r \neq s \Rightarrow \langle f, \beta, r \rangle \models Q$ and $\langle f, \beta, s \rangle \not\models Q$. This can be reformulated as follows: call a p-morphism $\pi : f \rightarrow g$ **admissible** for β if $\forall t \in g \forall r, s \in \pi^{-1}(t) \forall p \in Y : \langle f, \beta, r \rangle \models p$ iff $\langle f, \beta, s \rangle \models p$. Then $\langle f, \beta \rangle$ is refined iff every admissible $\pi : f \rightarrow g$ is injective. If $\langle f, \beta \rangle$ is not refined, there is a uniquely defined p-morphism $p : f \rightarrow f/\beta$ which makes the structure $\langle f/\beta, \gamma \rangle$ with $\beta(q) = p^{-1}(\gamma(q))$ refined. We call it the **refined equivalent** of f .

We say, $\langle f, \beta \rangle$ is a **model for** X , $X \subseteq \mathcal{L}$ iff $\exists s \in f : \langle f, \beta, s \rangle \models Q$ for all $Q \in X$. We also call $\langle f, \beta, s \rangle$ a model for X , where $\langle f, \beta, s \rangle \models Q$ for all $Q \in X$. As f does not have to be one generated, s does not need to generate f , nor does s need to be initial in f . A model for X is called **minimal** if it is refined, $\beta : var(X) \rightarrow 2^f$ and no model for X is based on a p-morphic image of a generated subframe of f . If $\langle f, \beta \rangle$ is a minimal model for X , then f is generated by a single point s for which $\langle f, \beta, s \rangle \models Q$ for all $Q \in X$.

A.2 The proof method

Definition 1 Let Λ be a modal logic. Θ_1 is said to **split** Λ if a logic Θ_2 exists such that for all $\Gamma \supseteq \Lambda$ either $\Gamma \subseteq \Theta_1$ or $\Gamma \supseteq \Theta_2$. If Θ_1 splits Λ , Θ_2 is uniquely determined and

denoted by Λ/Θ_1 .

If Λ has fmp then Θ splits Λ only if it is the logic of a finite frame generated by a single point, or, equivalently, if it is the logic of a finite, subdirect irreducible (fsi) algebra. It has been shown by Blok [78] that this is not a sufficient condition. For example, the logic of the frame consisting of a single reflexive point meets that condition but does not split K . For a general investigation into splittings see Kracht [90a].

Definition 2 Let Θ be a logic. f is called a **splitting frame** if its logic Lf splits Θ . We write Θ/f instead of Θ/Lf . If f is finite and generated by s , $\Theta/f = \Theta(\Sigma_f)$ where $\Sigma_f = \Box^{(n)}\Delta(f) \rightarrow \neg p_s$ for some $n \in \omega$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(f) = & \bigwedge \langle p_u \rightarrow \neg p_v \mid u \neq v \rangle \\ & \bigwedge \langle p_u \rightarrow \Diamond p_v \mid u \triangleleft v \rangle \\ & \bigwedge \langle p_u \rightarrow \neg \Diamond p_v \mid u \ntriangleleft v \rangle \\ & \bigwedge \langle p_u \mid u \in f \rangle \end{aligned}$$

where u, v range over f . We used the convention $\Box^{(n)}p := \bigwedge \langle \Box^i p \mid 0 \leq i \leq n \rangle$. In case $\Theta \supseteq K4$ n can be chosen to be 1.

We give a sketch why a finite frame for $\Theta(\Sigma_f)$ omits f . For if g is such that a generated subframe h of g maps p -morphically onto f , a valuation β into g can be found such that $\beta, g, t \models \Box^{(n)}\Delta(f) \wedge \neg p_s$ for some $t \in g$ and thus $\Sigma_f \notin Lg$.

Definition 3 Let Θ be a logic and f be a splitting frame for Θ . f is said to **preserve the finite model property beyond Θ** if for all $\Lambda \supseteq \Theta$ $\Lambda/f = \Lambda \sqcup \Theta/f$ has fmp whenever Λ has fmp.

The way we prove preservation of fmp for a frame is shown in the following scheme: Suppose X is finite and consistent with Λ/f . Then a finite set X^\sharp of formulas of type $\Box^{(m)}\Sigma_f[Q_s/p_s \mid s \in f]$ is added to X . Since $X^\sharp \subseteq \Lambda/f$, $X; X^\sharp := X \cup X^\sharp$ is consistent with Λ/f and hence with Λ . Thus there is a finite Λ -model $\langle g, \beta, s \rangle$ for $X; X^\sharp$. If it is minimal, g is a Λ/f -frame. Thus we have reduced the problem to finding appropriate constraints X^\sharp or to finding suitable substitutions $Q : f \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$, which we call *nets* for f . For suppose that g does not omit f . Then we have a subframe $i : h \rightarrow g$ and a contraction $p : h \rightarrow f$ and if all models $\langle f, \beta \rangle, \langle g, \gamma \rangle, \langle h, \eta \rangle$, $\eta(p) = \gamma(p) \cap h$, are refined, there is a set $\{Q_s \mid s \in f\}$ of formulas such that $h, \eta, t \models Q_s$ iff $p(t) = s$. Thus if t_0 generates h then $s_0 = p(t_0)$ generates f and so $\langle h, \eta, t_0 \rangle \models \Box^{(n)}\Delta(f) \wedge p_{s_0}[Q] (= \neg \Sigma_f[Q])$. Hence, for a suitable m , $\langle g, \gamma, r_0 \rangle \models \Diamond^{(m)}\neg \Sigma_f[Q]$, where r_0 generates g and so, if we include $\Box^{(m)}\Sigma_f[Q]$ in X^\sharp , $\langle g, \gamma \rangle$ can no longer be a model for $X; X^\sharp$.

B Contexts and recognizable frames

B.1 Nets and contexts

As usual, the modal degree $dg(P)$ is defined as the maximal nesting of modalities in P . We summarize the last section in the following definition.

Definition 4 A pair $\langle p, i \rangle$ of p -morphisms is a **context** for f in g iff $i : h \rightarrowtail g$ and $p : h \twoheadrightarrow f$ for some h . An indexed set of formulas $Q : f \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$ is a **net** for f . Q **recognizes** f in the context $\langle p, i \rangle$ if for all β such that $\langle g, \beta \rangle$ is refined and for all $t \in h : \langle g, \beta, i(t) \rangle \models Q_s$ iff $p(t) = s$. We define the degree of Q by $dg(Q) := \max\{dg(Q_s) \mid s \in f\}$ and $var(Q) := \bigcup\{var(Q_s) \mid s \in f\}$. Also we define the substitution of a net for f in a diagram $\Delta(f)$ by $\Delta(f)[Q] := \Delta(f)[Q_s/p_s \mid s \in f]$ and similarly for the splitting formula. A set of nets for f is a **trawl** for f . If T is a trawl then $dg(T) := \max\{dg(Q) \mid Q \in T\}$. T is called **finite** if $dg(T)$ is finite. T **recognizes** f in the context if one of its nets recognize f in that context.

Thus a finite frame g omits f if there is no context for f in g .

Definition 5 f is **strongly recognizable** ($= s.r.$) in a class of frames \mathfrak{X} if there is a finite trawl which recognizes f in every context out of \mathfrak{X} . f is **weakly recognizable** ($= w.r.$) in \mathfrak{X} if there is a finite trawl such that for every model $\langle g, \beta \rangle$ with g in \mathfrak{X} such that g does not omit f there is a context for f in g in which f is recognized by that trawl.

Θ is **m-transitive** if $\Box^{(m)}q \rightarrow \Box^{(m+1)}q \in \Theta$.

Theorem 6 If f is *w.r.* in $Md_f(\Theta)$ and Θ is *m-transitive* then f preserves fmp beyond Θ .

Proof. Let T be a finite trawl that recognizes f in $Md_f(\Theta)$. Let X be Λ/f -consistent. Following our proof scheme we have to design an appropriate X^\sharp . We define $X^\sharp := \{\Box^{(m)}\Sigma(f)[Q] \mid Q \in T, var(Q) \subseteq var(X)\}$. X^\sharp is finite since the trawl of nets based on the variables of X is finite. Clearly this trawl recognizes f in $Md_f(\Theta)$. Now let $\langle g, \beta \rangle$ be a minimal model for $X; X^\sharp$ and let s generate g . Then if g does not omit f there is context $\langle p, i \rangle$ such that $\forall t \in h : \langle g, \beta, i(t) \rangle \models Q_s$ iff $p(t) = s$ and $Q \in T$ is based on $var(X)$. Now if t_0 generates h and $p(t_0) = s_0$ we have $\langle g, \beta, i(t_0) \rangle \models \Box^{(p)}\Delta(f) \wedge Q_{s_0} (= \neg\Sigma(f)[Q])$; but on the other hand, since g is generated by s and $\langle g, \beta, s \rangle \models \Box^{(m)}\Sigma(f)[Q]$ we have $\langle g, \beta, i(t_0) \rangle \models \Sigma(f)[Q]$ which is a contradiction. Therefore g omits f and f preserves fmp beyond Θ . ■

Finally we present a class of frames which preserve fmp for every weakly transitive Θ , namely the *cycle free* frames. A frame f is called **cycle free** iff $\neg\exists s \in f : s \triangleleft^* s$, where \triangleleft^* is the transitive closure of \triangleleft .

Theorem 7 *Let Θ be any logic and $f \in Fr_f(\Theta)$ be finite and cycle free then f is s.r. in $Fr_f(\Theta)$. In addition, if Θ is weakly transitive, f preserves fmp.*

Proof. We only have to show the first part. Let $\langle p, i \rangle$ be a context for f in g . Since f is cycle free there is a number $n \in \omega$ such that $f \models \Box^{(n)}0$. $dp(f)$ is defined to be the least number with that property. Since $p : h \twoheadrightarrow f$ is surjective $dp(h) = dp(f) < \omega$. Thus the trawl of nets of degree less or equal to $dp(f)$ recognizes f in $\langle p, i \rangle$. ■

B.2 State descriptions

Let $\beta : Y \rightarrow 2^g$ be a valuation from a finite set Y into g . Then the **state description** at_s of $s \in g$ is defined by $at_s := \bigwedge \langle p \mid p \in Y, s \in \beta(p) \rangle \wedge \bigwedge \langle \neg p \mid p \in Y, s \notin \beta(p) \rangle$. For a finite subset N of g the state description is defined by $at_N := \bigvee \langle at_s \mid s \in N \rangle$. In addition, let at_Y denote the set of all possible state descriptions from Y , i.e. $at_Y = \{P_C \mid C \subseteq Y\}$ with $P_C = \bigwedge \langle p \mid p \in C \rangle \wedge \bigwedge \langle \neg p \mid p \in Y - C \rangle$. Given a finite set X of formulas, the **extended state description** At_s of s is defined by $At_s := \bigwedge \langle Q \mid Q \in Sf(X), s, \beta \models Q \rangle \wedge \bigwedge \langle \neg Q \mid Q \in Sf(X), s, \beta \not\models Q \rangle$ where $Sf(X)$ is the set of subformulas of the formulas in X .

B.3 Definable sets and properties

Our method for proving preservation crucially depends on definability in Θ -frames. Let us therefore investigate some questions on definability in **K4**-frames before we prove conservation property for **K4**-frames. However, let us first recall some notions and facts about **K4**-frames. A set C of points in a **K4**-frame is called a **cluster** if either $C = \{t\}$ and $t \not\triangleleft t$ or C is maximal such that $C \times C \subseteq \triangleleft$. In the former case C is called **improper**. In a **K4**-frame clusters behave exactly like points and so we write $C \triangleleft D$ or $C \triangleleft t$ whenever C sees D or t . A point is called **terminal** or **of depth 1** if $\forall t' : t \triangleleft t' \Rightarrow t' \triangleleft t$. Likewise a cluster is called **terminal** if all of its points are terminals. A point t or cluster is **of depth $n+1$** iff for all t' with $t \triangleleft t' \not\triangleleft t$, t' is of depth $\leq n$ and there is at least one such t' of depth $= n$.

Let f be a frame, $N \subseteq f$ a subset. N is called **definable** if there is a number n such that for every valuation $\beta : X \rightarrow 2^f$ such that X is finite and $\langle f, \beta \rangle$ is refined a formula Q^β of degree $\leq n$ exists satisfying $\langle s, f, \beta \rangle \models Q^\beta$ iff $s \in N$. In this case we also say that N is n -definable and that Q^β defines N in f with respect to β . A property is (n) -definable in a class \mathfrak{K} of frames if for every $f \in \mathfrak{K}$ the set of points which have that property is (n) -definable. It is easy to see that the class of n -definable properties is closed under all boolean operations and likewise the class of n -definable subsets. A first nontrivial result is that the property ‘terminal’ (= ‘of depth 1’) is 2-definable in the class of **K4**-frames and thus also the property ‘nonterminal’. To see this, let $\beta : X \rightarrow 2^f$ be such that $\langle f, \beta \rangle$ is refined and let t be a point of depth 1. Then t lives in a terminal cluster C . Now define Q_t by

$$\begin{aligned} Q_t &= at_t \wedge \Box 0 && \text{if } t \not\triangleleft t \\ Q_t &= at_t \wedge \Diamond 1 \wedge \Box(at_C \wedge \bigwedge(\Diamond at_{t'} \mid t' \in C)) && \text{else} \end{aligned}$$

Q_t defines exactly $\{t\}$. Consequently, any finite set of points of depth 1 is 2-definable. But as X is finite, there are only finitely many of them and so all sets of terminals are 2-definable. Thus, ‘terminal’, which corresponds to the set of all terminal points, is 2-definable; and so is its complement. To be explicit, if D_n denotes the defining formula for the set of points of depth n , then we have

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 &= \bigvee \langle A \wedge \Box 0 \mid A \in at_Y \rangle \\ &\quad \vee \bigvee \langle B_i \wedge \Box(\bigvee \langle B_k \mid k \in n \rangle \wedge \bigwedge \langle \Diamond B_k \mid k \in m \rangle) \wedge \Diamond 1 \\ &\quad \mid \{B_0, \dots, B_{n-1}\} \subseteq at_Y, i \in n \rangle \end{aligned}$$

To show that all points of depth k , $k > 1$, are also definable, we will make use of the fact that if N is an m -definable subset and \mathcal{P} an n -definable property, the set of points which have \mathcal{P} within N is $m+n$ -definable. In order to state this properly, let f be a frame and $g \subseteq f$ a subset of points, not necessarily generated. Then call $\langle g, \triangleleft_f \cap g^2 \rangle$ a **subframe** of f (cf. Fine [85]). If $\beta : X \rightarrow 2^f$ is a valuation, then a unique valuation onto g is defined by restricting the values to g , which we denote by β as well. Now suppose that there is a formula Q such that $\forall t \in f : \langle f, \beta, t \rangle \models Q \Leftrightarrow t \in g$. Then define the **localization** of a formula P onto g , in symbols $P \downarrow Q$, via

$$\begin{aligned} P \downarrow Q &= P \wedge Q && \text{if } P \text{ is nonmodal} \\ (P_1 \wedge P_2) \downarrow Q &= (P_1 \downarrow Q) \wedge (P_2 \downarrow Q) \\ (\neg P) \downarrow Q &= Q \wedge \neg(P \downarrow Q) \\ (\Box P) \downarrow Q &= Q \wedge \Box(Q \rightarrow P \downarrow Q) \\ (\Diamond P) \downarrow Q &= Q \wedge \Diamond(Q \wedge P \downarrow Q) \end{aligned}$$

By induction one can show

Proposition 8 [Localization] *If $g \subseteq f$ is a subframe and Q a formula such that $\langle f, \beta, s \rangle \models Q \Leftrightarrow s \in g$ for some valuation β , then $\langle f, \beta, t \rangle \models P \downarrow Q$ iff $t \in g$ and $\langle g, \beta, t \rangle \models P$. In addition $dg(P \downarrow Q) = dg(Q) + dg(P)$.*

We include the warning here that even if $\langle f, \beta \rangle$ is refined, $\langle g, \beta \rangle$ need not be refined. This generally happens only when g is a *generated* subframe of f .

Now we will construct formulas defining the singletons $\{t\}$ for each t of finite depth. We will do this by induction on the depth of t and in addition we will get the formulas D_k . Let us therefore suppose that such formulas have been built for $dp(t), k < n$. Let then t be any point of depth $\geq n$. Following Fine [85] we define the **width** $wd(t)$ of t by $wd(t) = \{at_s \mid dp(s) \geq n, t \triangleleft s\}$ and the **span** $sp(t)$ of t by $sp(t) = \{s \mid dp(s) < n, t \triangleleft s\}$. Say that t is of **minimal width** if no successor of depth $\geq n$ has lesser width, and say that t is of **minimal span** if no successor of depth $\geq n$ has lesser span. Then in a refined frame, t is of depth n exactly if it is of minimal width and minimal span. This characterization allows a stepwise construction of Q_t . Using localization, we can define the property ‘is of minimal width \mathfrak{w} ’ with $\mathfrak{w} \subseteq at_Y$ by

$$W_{\mathfrak{w}} = \Box(\bigvee \langle A \mid A \in \mathfrak{w} \rangle) \wedge \bigwedge \langle \Box \Diamond B \mid B \in \mathfrak{w} \rangle. \downarrow [\bigwedge \langle \neg D_i \mid i \in n \rangle]$$

To define the property ‘is of minimal span t ’, with t any set of points of depth $< n$, note that in general if $s \subseteq f$ is a set of points and Q_x defines $\{x\}$ for $x \in s$ with respect to β , then for $t \subseteq s$ $P_t := \bigwedge \langle \Diamond Q_x \mid x \in t \rangle \wedge \bigwedge \langle \neg \Diamond Q_x \mid x \notin t \rangle$ defines the set $A_t := \{t \in f \mid \forall x \in s : t \triangleleft x \Leftrightarrow x \in t\}$. So, P_t defines ‘is of span t ’, if s is the set of points of depth $< n$. And the formula

$$S_t = P_t \wedge \Box \Diamond P_t. \downarrow [\bigwedge \langle \neg D_i \mid i \in n \rangle]$$

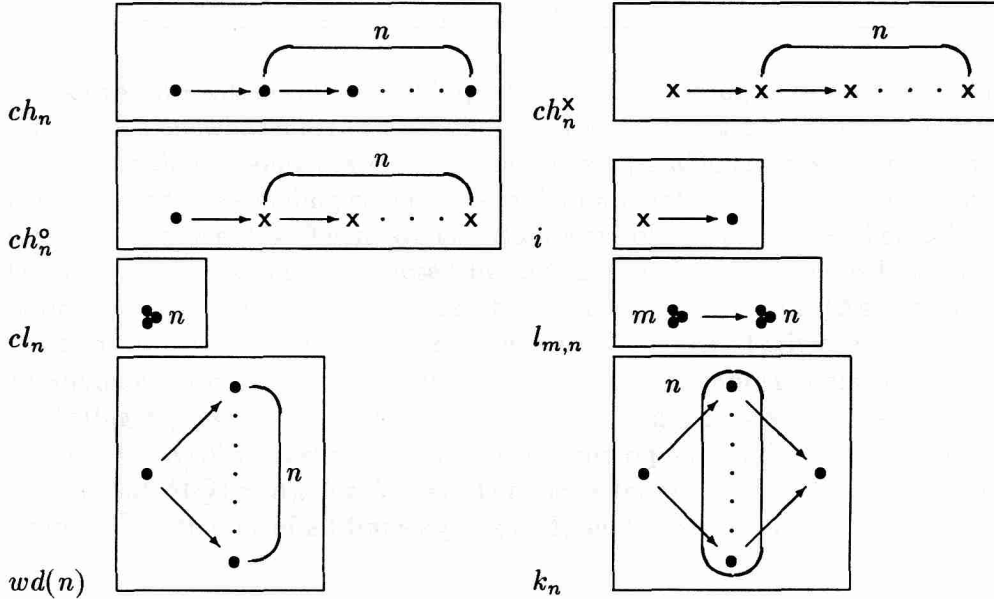
defines ‘is of minimal span t ’. Thus

$$Q_t = at_t \wedge W_{wd(t)} \wedge S_{sp(t)}$$

defines exactly $\{t\}$. Then D_n is the disjunction of all possible formulas of this type.

C Extensions of K4

C.1 Classifying the extensions of K4



axiom	name		rep. over $K4$	
	L/S	$P.D.$	splittings	subframes
$\Box p \rightarrow \Diamond p$	D	D4	ch_0^x	none
$\Box p \rightarrow p$	T	S4	ch_0^x, i	ch_0^x
$\Box(\Box p \rightarrow p) \rightarrow \Box p$	W	G	none	ch_0
$\Diamond p \wedge \Diamond q \rightarrow \Diamond(p \wedge q). \vee .$	H	K4.3	none	f_2^\Box
$\Diamond(p \wedge \Diamond q). \vee . \Diamond(\Diamond p \wedge q)$	I_n	K4.I_n	none	f_n^\Box
	J_n	K4.J_n	none	ch_n^\Box
			over G	
$\Box 0$	V		ch_1^x	ch_1^x
$\Box^n 0$			ch_n^x	ch_n^x
			over $S4$	
$p \leftrightarrow \Box p$	Tr		ch_1, cl_2	ch_1, cl_2
$p \rightarrow \Box \Diamond p$	B	S5	ch_1	ch_1
$\Box \Diamond p \rightarrow \Diamond \Box p$	M	S4.1	cl_2	none
$\Diamond \Box p \rightarrow \Box \Diamond p$	G	S4.2	f_2	none
$\Diamond p \wedge \Diamond q \rightarrow \Diamond(p \wedge q). \vee .$	H	S4.3	f_2, k_2	f_2
$\Diamond(p \wedge \Diamond q). \vee . \Diamond(\Diamond p \wedge q)$	Grz	Grz	$cl_2, l_{2,1}$	cl_2
$\Box(\Box(p \rightarrow \Box p) \rightarrow p) \rightarrow p$	Dum	S4.4	$l_{2,1}$	none
$\Box(\Box(p \rightarrow \Box p) \rightarrow p) \wedge \Diamond \Box p \rightarrow p$	J_n	S4_n	ch_n	ch_n

The above list contains almost all important axioms for logics beyond **K4**. The axioms I_n and J_n are somewhat more complex but their geometrical meaning is rather easy to state. I_n excludes that a point has $n + 1$ distinct incomparable successors and J_n excludes that there is a strictly ascending chain of more than n points. We will see that I_2 has a splitting representation over **S4**. There are two main ways of naming logics. The column L/S gives the name of the axiom as proposed by Lemmon and Scott. The column $P.D.$ gives the ‘trivial’ name for the extension defined by the axiom in question. (As in chemistry, there is a systematic catalogue of names and some small number of trivial names for logics which are commonly used. The L/S notation is now becoming more popular for obvious reasons.) A splitting representation of an axiom Q over a logic Θ is a finite set N of frames such that $\Lambda(Q) = \Lambda/N$ whenever $\Lambda \supseteq \Theta$. A subframe representation of Q over Θ is a finite set N such that $\Lambda(Q) = \Lambda_N$ for $\Lambda \supseteq \Theta$. For the latter we refer to Fine [85]. If $f = \langle f, \triangleleft \rangle$ is a frame f^\Box is the set of all frames $g = \langle f, \overline{\triangleleft} \rangle$ such that $\triangleleft \cup id_f = \overline{\triangleleft} \cup id_f$.

C.2 Frames preserving fmp beyond **K4**

Call a cluster C **meager** if $card(C) = 1$ and call a frame **meager** iff every cluster is meager.

Definition 9 Let f be a frame and \mathfrak{T} the set of terminal clusters of f . f is called **solid** if for all clusters C, D $C = D$ iff $\forall S \in \mathfrak{T} (C \triangleleft S \Leftrightarrow D \triangleleft S)$. In other words, points that

see the same set of terminals belong to the same cluster.

Lemma 10 *A meager and solid frame is strongly recognizable in $Md_f(\mathbf{K4})$.*

Proof. Let $\langle p, i \rangle$ be a context for f and \mathfrak{T} the set of terminal clusters (=points) of f . For $\{t\} \in \mathfrak{T}$ put $Q_t := p_t \wedge \Box 0$ if $t \not\triangleleft t$ and $Q_t := p_t \wedge \Box p_t$ if $t \triangleleft t$. We then define $Q_{[s]} := \bigwedge \langle \Diamond Q_t \mid \{t\} \in \mathfrak{T}, s \triangleleft t \rangle \wedge \bigwedge \langle \neg \Diamond Q_t \mid \{t\} \in \mathfrak{T}, s \not\triangleleft t \rangle$. $Q : s \rightarrow Q_{[s]}$ is a net for f . Now p is completely determined by the value of the terminals in h . Thus if $\eta : Y \rightarrow 2^h$ is a finite valuation we have to look for formulas based on Y which are exactly true at a given set of terminal clusters of h . If C is a terminal cluster $\rho_C := at_C \wedge \Box at_C \wedge \bigwedge \langle \Box \Diamond at_t \mid t \in C \rangle$ if C is proper and $\rho_C := at_C \wedge \Box 0$ if C is improper is exactly true at C since we assume $\langle h, \eta \rangle$ to be refined. If X_s is the set of terminal clusters mapped to s then $\rho_s := \bigvee \langle \rho_C \mid C \in X_s \rangle$ is true exactly at X_s . Thus $Q[\rho_s/p_s]$ is a net of degree 4 which recognizes f in the context $\langle p, i \rangle$. We have shown that f is strongly recognizable in $Md_f(\mathbf{K4})$. ■

Corollary 11 *All $f_n, n > 1$, preserve fmp beyond $\mathbf{K4}$. ■*

Lemma 12 *cl_n is weakly recognizable for $n > 1$ in $Md_f(\mathbf{K4})$.*

Proof. $cl_n = \langle n, \triangleleft \rangle, \triangleleft = n \times n$. Define $Q_i := p_i \wedge \Box \Diamond p_i$. A context for cl_n can always be chosen for a given g such that $p = id_h$. Then clearly $T := \{Q[\alpha_i/p_i] \mid \forall i \in n : \alpha_i = \bigwedge \langle p \mid p \in S \rangle \wedge \bigwedge \langle \neg p \mid p \notin S \rangle, S \subseteq Y, Y \text{ finite} \}$ is a trawl for cl_n which recognizes it in every context of type $\langle id_h, i \rangle$. Thus cl_n is w.r. in $Md_f(\mathbf{K4})$. ■

Lemma 13 *Let e be strongly recognizable in $Md_f(\mathbf{K4})$ and $q : f \rightarrow e$ a p -morphism such that every fibre is a cluster of f . Then f is weakly recognizable in $Md_f(\mathbf{K4})$.*

Proof. Let $\langle p, i \rangle$ be a context for f in g , let $\langle g, \beta \rangle$ be refined. Then $\langle q \circ p, i \rangle$ is a context for e in g and thus there is a net $N : e \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$ of bounded degree which recognizes e in that context. Now let $s \in e$ and define $f_s := q^{-1}(s)$ and $h_s := p^{-1}[f_s]$. Then f_s is a cluster and the restrictions $p_s := p \upharpoonright h_s$ and $q_s := q \upharpoonright f_s$ are p -morphisms. Moreover, if \tilde{p} is such that all $\tilde{p}_s : h_s \rightarrow f_s$ are p -morphisms and $q \circ \tilde{p}$ is a p -morphism, then \tilde{p} is a p -morphism. For if $x \triangleleft y$ in h then $q \circ \tilde{p}(x) \triangleleft q \circ \tilde{p}(y)$ and thus $\tilde{p}(x) \triangleleft \tilde{p}(y)$ since all the fibres of q are clusters. And if $\tilde{p}(x) \triangleleft y$ then $q \circ \tilde{p}(x) \triangleleft q(y)$; whence there is a $u \in h$ with $q \circ \tilde{p}(x) \triangleleft q \circ \tilde{p}(u)$ and again we have $\tilde{p}(x) \triangleleft \tilde{p}(u)$. This fact allows a piecemeal construction of a \tilde{p} such that $\langle \tilde{p}, i \rangle$ is a context in which f can be recognized.

First we let \tilde{p} be such that $q \circ \tilde{p} = q \circ p$ and hence we only have to specify \tilde{p}_s for every $s \in e$. Now take $\langle h_s, \beta \rangle$. This frame need not be refined. However, as $p_s : h_s \rightarrow f_s$ and $f_s \cong cl_n$ for some $n \in \omega$, all terminal clusters of h_s are of size $\geq n$ and this is true also for the refined equivalent of $h_s, h_s/\beta$. Hence there is a \tilde{p}_s which factors through $h_s \rightarrow h_s/\beta$. Moreover, it can be chosen so that all nonterminal points of h_s/β are mapped onto a single

point. This concludes the definition of \tilde{p}_s . All the fibres can be defined by formulas of degree ≤ 2 . Thus if $t \in f_s$ and Q_t defines $\tilde{p}_s^{-1}(t)$ in h_s , then $Q_t^s \downarrow N_s$ defines $\tilde{p}^{-1}(t)$ in h , by localization. Thus if T is a trawl of degree k recognizing e in every context, then the trawl of all nets of type $Q_t^s \downarrow N_s$ is a trawl of degree $k + 2$ weakly recognizing f in $Md_f(K4)$. ■

Corollary 14 *A solid frame preserves fmp beyond K4. ■*

For the formulation of the next theorem, let $g \subseteq f$ be a subframe; then $f - g$ denotes the complement subframe of g in f consisting of all points not in g .

Theorem 15 *Let f be a frame, $r \mapsto f$ a (generated) subframe which is cycle free. If $f - r$ is solid then f is weakly recognizable in $Md_f(K4)$.*

Proof. Due to Lemma 13 it suffices to show that f is strongly recognizable if f is meager and $f - r$ solid. Let therefore be $\langle p, i \rangle$ be a context for f in g and f be a meager and $f - r$ solid frame. Let $\langle g, \beta \rangle$ be refined. Now if $s \in r$, then $p^{-1}(s)$ is of depth $\leq \text{card}(r)$, and so there is a number k such that every point of $p^{-1}[r]$ is k -definable. Consequently, the terminal points of $h - p^{-1}[r]$ are $k + 2$ -definable. Define a valuation $\gamma : Y \rightarrow 2^h$ where $Y = \{p_t \mid t \text{ is terminal in } h - p^{-1}[r]\}$ by $\gamma(p_t) = \{t\}$. $\langle h - p^{-1}[r], \gamma \rangle$ is refined and thus there is a net $N : f \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$ recognizing $f - r$ in $\langle h - p^{-1}[r], \gamma \rangle$ in the context $\langle p \upharpoonright h - r, i \upharpoonright g - r \rangle$. Then if Q_t defines $\{t\}$ in h , R with $R_s = N_s[Q_t/p_t]$ recognizes f in $\langle p, i \rangle$. ■

C.3 Application of the results

C.3.1 Extensions of G

Corollary 16 *Every G-frame prererves fmp beyond K4 and in particular also beyond G. Hence all $G_n = G/ch_n^X$ have fmp. ■*

This result follows from Theorem 7. It is worth noting that since this theorem was comparatively easy to prove we cannot expect it to be very powerful. In fact, splitting out f in the lattice of extensions of G yields a weaker logic than splitting out f^* , the reflexive counterpart of f , in the extension lattice of $S4$. For example $S4.3$ results from $S4$ by splitting out two frames but $G.3$ is not a splitting logic of G . It can be shown that $G.3$ cannot even be obtained by splitting out infinitely many frames of G even though $G.3$ is a subframe logic. From the fact that ch_k^0 all preserve fmp we deduce that there is an ascending chain of logics $K4_n := K4/\{ch_k^0 \mid k \in n\}$ which have fmp. It is easily seen that $K4_\omega := \lim K4_n$ has the same finite models as G (cf. Rautenberg [79]) but since $K4_\omega$ is not finitely axiomatizable, $K4_\omega \neq G$. Consequently, $K4_\omega$ does not have fmp. It is thus disproved that all splittings $K4/F$ with F a set of transitive frames has fmp.

However, if we want to have an answer for *finite* F , we have to be more sophisticated (see below). Using the fact that the algebras of ch_n^o are 0-generated algebras we can deduce with the help of the splitting theorem in Kracht [90a] that $K4_\omega$ is a constant extension of $K4$ and likewise that $K4_\omega.3$ is a constant extension of $K4.3$; moreover, it can be shown that $K4_\omega.3$ has the same constant theorems as $G.3$ and that $K4_\omega.3$ is meet irreducible in the lattice of normal modal logics and is covered by $G.3$ (Kracht [91]).

C.3.2 Extensions of S4

As we will see in the next section a result as strong as the one for G cannot hold for $S4$. But collecting what we have proved so far we get

Corollary 17 *Every S4-frame of depth ≤ 2 with the exception of $l_{m,n}$ preserves fmp beyond K4 and consequently also beyond S4. ■*

We can do a little bit better than that:

Lemma 18 *$l_{1,n}$ preserves fmp beyond S4.*

Sketch of Proof. A S4-context $\langle p, i \rangle$ for $l_{1,n}$ can always be chosen so that $p^{-1}(l_{1,n})$ is of depth 2 and generated by a point. We know that there is a formula Q of degree 3 which is true exactly at the terminals of $p^{-1}(l_{1,n})$ and thus $\neg Q$ is true exactly at the nonterminals. But the nonterminals are exactly the points that are mapped onto the generating point of $l_{1,n}$. ■

Given that we know that $S4$ and Grz have fmp (and that this is even constructively shown via tableau methods) we have the following results which incidentally are now also constructively proved (we will return to the issue of constructivity at the end of this essay).

Corollary 19 *S4.1, S4.2 and S5 have f.m.p. ■*

Corollary 20 *Grz.1 and Grz.2 have f.m.p. ■*

It is perhaps instructive to see a concrete example which might show how easy completeness proofs are using our method.

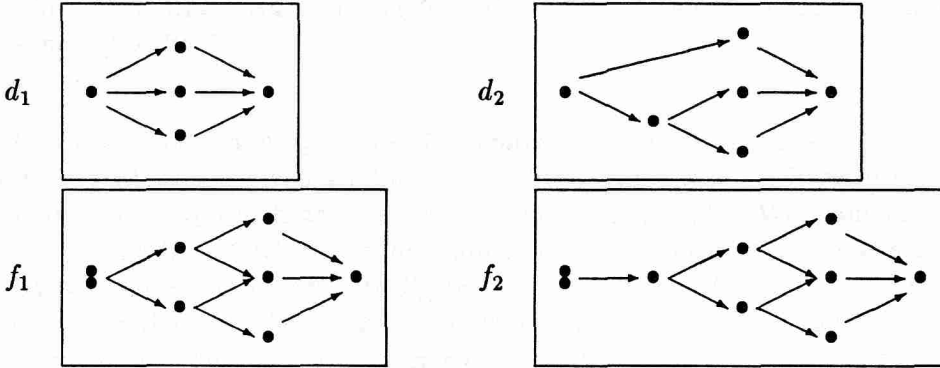
Proposition 21 *$\Theta_1 := \Theta/ch_1$ has fmp if Θ has fmp, for $\Theta \supseteq S4$. In particular since S4 has fmp, S5 has fmp, too.*

Proof. Let P be consistent with Θ_1 . Since $P \rightarrow \Box \Diamond P \in \Theta_1$, $P; \Box \Diamond P$ is consistent with Θ_1 and a fortiori consistent with Θ and hence it has a finite model. A minimal model for $P; \Box \Diamond P$ is easily seen to be a cluster and hence omits ch_1 . It is therefore a Θ_1 -model. ■

With the exception of the kites k_n , the $l_{m,n}$ for $m > 1$ and the chains ch_n we have proved the preservation property for all the frames mentioned in the beginning. But for the chains there is nothing to show for Maximova has proved in [75] that any logic containing $S4_n = S4/ch_n$ has fmp and consequently all chains have the preservation property. However, it also follows easily from the fact that points of depth $\leq n$ are k -definable for some k . The rest of the frames still remain a problem. As regards $l_{m,n}$, they can be shown to preserve fmp using a more sophisticated proof method involving extended state descriptions, which we will not describe here. Instead we refer to Kracht [90b]. The same applies to the kite k_2 . For the other kites we have found no way to prove the conservation property. Our personal guess is that k_n fail to preserve fmp for $n > 2$.

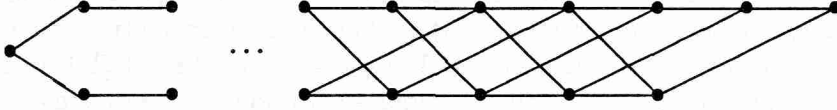
D Some counterexamples

We have already seen that there are logics $K4/F$ lacking fmp, though only for infinite F . Now we are giving counterexamples to show that not all frames preserve fmp beyond $K4$ and also an explicit example where Grz/F fails to have fmp for finite F , from which examples that not all logics $S4/F$, $K4/F$ with F finite have fmp, are derived. The first example was pointed out to me by Kit Fine. Take $\Theta := S4.I_3.2$. As is known from Fine [85], $S4.I_3$ has fmp and the results of the previous section then show fmp for Θ . Now in Kracht [90a] it is shown that $\Theta/\{d_1, d_2, f_1, f_2\}$ does not have fmp.

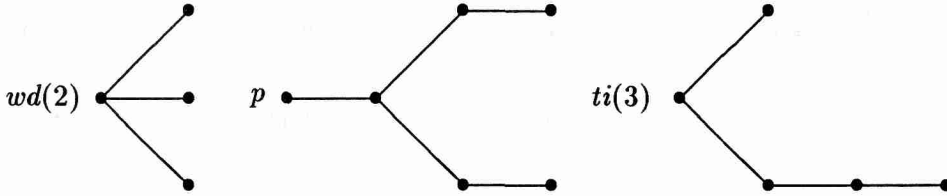


Thus at least one of the above frames fails to preserve fmp beyond $S4$. We have not investigated the question which of these frames is the culprit. The recipe for such examples is as follows. Use the convention $f \Rightarrow g$ to denote the frame $\langle f \cup g, \triangleleft_f \cup \triangleleft_g \cup f \times g \rangle$. Intuitively, this frame results from placing f before g . Now given that g is some infinite frame displaying a rather regular pattern we add a ‘perturbation’ at infinity, that is, we form the frame $f \Rightarrow g$ where g does not satisfy this pattern. The example in Kracht [90a] uses a g which is meager and of width 3 and looks identical in all segments of depth $n > 2$; the f is chosen to be a proper cluster. If instead we take g to be $wd(3)$ which is of width 4 but meager then we have an example of a splitting of $Grz.I_3$ failing to have fmp. However, it is possible to give an even better example and thereby disprove a conjecture

that was given to me by A. Wroński that all iterated splittings of **Grz** have fmp. The counterexample is the logic of the following frame.



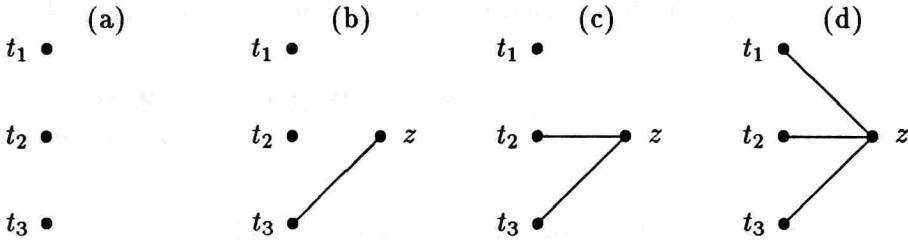
Here, the finite part omits the frame p which amounts to not having two parallel chains of length 2 seen by a single point. Let me quote from Kracht [91] that this logic is axiomatized over **Grz.2** by adding two more splitting axioms and the subframe axioms for the frames given below. Moreover, it lacks fmp while all proper extensions have fmp. All that needs to be done here is to show that the subframe axioms can be replaced by finitely many splitting axioms. We will perform this first for the width axiom.



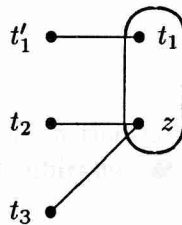
Proposition 22 $S4.I_2 = S4/N$ where N is the set of all rooted frames of cardinality ≤ 7 which are not of width 2.

Proof. It is clear that $S4/N \subseteq S4.I_2$. The converse inclusion remains to be established. Suppose then that we are given a refined generalized frame $\mathfrak{G} = \langle g, \mathbf{G} \rangle$ with three incomparable points t_1, t_2, t_3 which are seen by a point $a \triangleleft t_1, t_2, t_3$. We want to show that there is a subframe $\mathfrak{H} \mapsto \mathfrak{G}$ which can be mapped onto a frame of N (seen as a generalized frame). By refinedness, there are sets T_1, T_2 and T_3 such that $T_i \cap \Diamond T_j = \emptyset$ for $i \neq j$. We may then assume that the algebra $\mathfrak{G}_+ = \langle \mathbf{G}, \cap, -, \Box \rangle$ is generated by the T_i . (If not, take the subframe $\langle g, \mathbf{H} \rangle$ where \mathbf{H} is the carrier of the subalgebra generated in \mathfrak{G}_+ by the T_i ; then let \mathfrak{H} be the refinement of this frame; now argue with \mathfrak{H} instead of \mathfrak{G} .) Given these arrangements we know that g is top-heavy in the sense of Fine [85] which states that every point which is not of finite depth sees at least one point of depth n for every $n \in \omega$. There are two easy lemmata (proved e.g. in Kracht [90a]) which are useful here. They show that (1) g is meager, and (2) if x has exactly one immediate successor u then either $x \in T_i$ for some i , in which case $u \notin T_j$ for all j , or $u \in T_i$ for some i , in which case $x \notin T_j$ for all j . Our next aim is to prove that we can arrange it that each T_i contains a single point of depth at most 2. To do this we have to study the set $Z = \neg \Diamond T_1 \cap \neg \Diamond T_2 \cap \neg \Diamond T_3$. If $Z = \emptyset$ then it is not hard to see by replacing T_i by $\Box T_i$ that the claim follows and that even all t_i are of depth 1. In the other case we have $Z = \Box Z$ and since the points of Z cannot be distinguished by the generating sets T_i , $Z = \{z\}$. There is then first the possibility that z is incomparable with all points of T_1, T_2, T_3 in which case our frame has four points of

depth 1 since $\Box T_i \neq \emptyset$ for all i . By a suitable p-morphism we can reduce this case to the case $Z = \emptyset$. Now we shall prove that we can arrange it that $T_i = \{t_i\}$ for some t_i of depth ≤ 2 , for all i . First, if there is a $t_i \in T_i$ such that $t_i \not\triangleleft z$ then $t_i \in T_i \cap \Box T_i$ and so, by choosing $\Box T_i$ instead of T_i we have achieved our goal since t_i must be of depth 1. But if all members of T_i see z then take $s \in T_i$ and let there be a chain $s \triangleleft y \triangleleft z$ such that y is of depth 2; then $y \notin T_j$ for all $j \neq i$. But $y \notin T_i$ would mean $y \in Z$ and thus $y = z$, which cannot hold. Hence there is a point t_i of depth 2 which is moreover unique. We also have $t_i \in T_i \cap \Diamond \neg T_i \cap \Box (\neg T_i \rightarrow \Box \neg T_i)$. The latter set contains exactly one point; for the points of this set cannot be distinguished by their successors. Thus by choosing suitable T_i we can arrange to have the situation that $T_i = \{t_i\}$ for all i with t_i of depth ≤ 2 and if $t_i \triangleleft x \not\triangleleft t_i$ then $x = z$. This leaves the following possibilities.



Case (b) can be reduced to case (a) by mapping t_3 onto z . Any point of g distinct from z must see at least one of the t_i . We will now unveil the structure of g up to depth 4 to show that there is a point preceding all three t_i . Due to the fact that g is meager there is way to code the points of finite depth of g using a set notation of the following kind. If S is a set of points and there is a point having as immediate successors exactly the points of S , then this point is named by that very set S . Now any point of minimal depth preceding one of the t_i is of the form T for some $T \subseteq \{t_1, t_2, t_3, z\}$. By (2) above, the situation where a point x has only one strict immediate successor can arise only when x is a t_i or precedes a t_i . The latter situation can be eliminated by a p-morphism collapsing x into t_i . Thus we may now assume that no point distinct from a t_i has only one immediate successor. And thus $\text{card}(T) > 1$. In fact, we can also eliminate the possibility that T contains z . For if T has three members, the point T does not exist since in the relevant cases (c) and (d) a point immediately preceding two t_i 's cannot also immediately precede z . Thus we have to consider $\{t_i, z\}$. Then we are in case (c) and $t_i = t_1$. In this case we can reduce (c) to (d) with a p-morphism identifying t_1 with z . We then take t'_1 instead of t_1 . (See picture.)



This kills the cases where the sets contain z ; so let us suppose that they don't. If $\text{card}(T) = 3$, then we are done since we have a subframe generated by t which is not of width 2 containing at most 5 points. Thus let us suppose $\text{card}(T) = 2$. So, one of $\{t_1, t_2\}, \{t_1, t_3\}, \{t_2, t_3\}$ exists, let us say $\{t_1, t_2\}$. We have $\{t_1, t_2\} \triangleleft z$ and, if they exist, $\{t_1, t_3\}, \{t_2, t_3\} \triangleleft z$. The predecessor a of $\{t_1, t_2\}$ must have two incomparable immediate successors (by (2)) but there are only t_3 as well as the $\{t_j, t_k\}$ left and thus a is of the form $\{\{t_1, t_2\}, t_3\}, \{\{t_1, t_2\}, \{t_1, t_3\}\}, \{\{t_1, t_2\}, \{t_2, t_3\}\}$ or $\{\{t_1, t_2\}, \{t_1, t_3\}, \{t_2, t_3\}\}$. The last of these cases is reducible to (d) by a p-morphism identifying t_1, t_2, t_3 and z (if z exists). In the other cases it is then immediate that a sees all t_i and generates a subframe of at most 7 points. Thus we have succeeded in all cases. ■

This construction yields a proof for the reducibility of subframe axioms to splitting axioms only for width ≤ 2 . In the cases of width > 2 there are explicit counterexamples for this method. The other subframe axioms are a bit easier to deal with.

Proposition 23 $S4_{\mathbf{ti}(3)} = S4/\{\mathbf{ti}(3), \mathbf{ti}(3) \Rightarrow \bullet\}$.
 $S4_p = S4/\{p, p \Rightarrow \bullet\}$.

Proof. We treat here the case of $\mathbf{ti}(3)$. Suppose that we have a refined generalized frame $\langle g, \mathbf{G} \rangle$ which subreduces to $\mathbf{ti}(3)$. We assume that $\langle \mathbf{G}, \cap, -, \square \rangle$ is finitely generated. Then $\mathbf{ti}(3)$ can be embedded into g . Then we have points a, t, w, x, y such that $a \triangleleft t$, $a \triangleleft w \triangleleft x \triangleleft y$, $t \not\triangleleft y \not\triangleleft t$. (It is easy to see that these requirements are enough to ensure embeddability of $\mathbf{ti}(3)$.) Suppose first that we can choose t to be of depth 1. Then we can also choose y to be of depth 1 and vice versa. Then we can also arrange it that x is of depth 2 and w of depth 3. Now put $Y = D_1 \cap \{y' | y' \not\triangleleft t\}$ and $T = \neg \Diamond Y$. (Recall the definition of the formulas D_i defining the set of points of depth i .) Then $T = \square T$ and modulo some definable p-morphism we can assume that $T = \{t\}$. Similarly, we can reduce Y to $\{y\}$. Also, let $X = D_2 \cap \neg \Diamond T$ and $W = \Diamond X \cap \neg \Diamond T$ and finally $A = D_1 \downarrow (\Diamond T \cap \Diamond W)$. Then $x \in X$ and for arbitrary s we have $s \in X$ iff s is of depth 2 and does not see t (but does see y). Again it is permissible to collapse X into $\{x\}$ and finally also to collapse W into $\{w\}$. Now since $a \triangleleft t, w$ we must have $\emptyset \neq A$. We might then assume that $a \in A$. Then $a \triangleleft s$ for some s means by definition of A either $s \triangleleft a$ or $s \notin \Diamond T$ or $s \notin \Diamond Y$. But $s \notin \Diamond Y$ is nothing but $s \in T$ i.e. $s = t$. But $s \notin \Diamond T$ implies $s \triangleleft y$ since either $s \triangleleft t$ or $s \triangleleft y$. Then if s is of depth 1, $s = y$. If s is of depth 2 then $s = x$. If not, then at least $s \triangleleft x$ from which $s \in W$ and $s = w$. Thus the subframe generated by a in the so reduced frame \mathbf{G} is isomorphic to $\mathbf{ti}(3)$.

Alternatively, assume that both t and y are of depth > 1 . Then by refinedness there are sets T, Y such that $t \in T, t \notin Y$ as well as $y \in Y, y \notin T$ and moreover $T \subseteq \neg \Diamond Y, Y \subseteq \neg \Diamond T$. Put $Z = \neg \Diamond T \cap \neg \Diamond Y$. Then $Z = \square Z$ and thus we can assume that $Z = \{z\}$ for some point. Then y and t can be assumed to be of depth 2 and arguments similar to the ones given above can be adduced to show that \mathbf{G} can be mapped onto a generalized frame containing $\mathbf{ti}(3) \Rightarrow \bullet$ as a generated subframe. ■

E Preservation of fmp and constructive reduction

It should be stressed that weak or strong recognizability in some classes of models establishes much more than just preservation of fmp. It can be seen as a semantic tool to derive a general property which I will call *constructive reduction for \vdash* . The idea is the following. Given a logic Λ and an axiom P we know that $(\dagger) \vdash_{\Lambda(P)} Q \Leftrightarrow (\exists Q^\sharp \subseteq_{fin} \Lambda(P)) Q^\sharp \vdash_\Lambda Q$, or equivalently, $\vdash_{\Lambda(P)} Q \Leftrightarrow (\exists Q^\sharp \in \Lambda(P)) \vdash_\Lambda Q^\sharp \rightarrow Q$. However, we know of this equivalence only via classical logic because it is only after having given a proof for Q in $\Lambda(P)$ we can name this formula (or finite set) Q^\sharp . Thus this equivalence is not constructively valid because we have no means to establish Q^\sharp beforehand. And so, an effective reduction of provability in $\Lambda(P)$ to provability in Λ via (\dagger) is impossible unless we have a computable function $(-)^{\sharp} : Q \mapsto Q^\sharp$. Thus we can in some sense say that the property of P that we desire is that (\dagger) is *constructively true*. Whenever it is we say that P admits **constructive reduction for \vdash** with respect to Λ . It is immediate that constructive reduction for \vdash is equivalent to preservation of decidability.

Weak recognizability is one way to establish for a splitting logic Θ/f that it allows for constructive reduction from Λ/f to Λ for every $\Lambda \supseteq \Theta$. Unfortunately, it only works on two conditions, namely that Θ is weakly transitive and that Λ is complete for the class of frames \mathfrak{X} in which f is weakly recognizable. Let us state this explicitly.

Proposition 24 *Suppose that f is weakly recognizable in a class \mathfrak{X} of (generalized) frames which is closed under taking generated subframes and contractions. Then a constructive reduction from Λ/f to f is possible if Λ is \mathfrak{X} -complete and weakly transitive.*

Proof. Define $(-)^{\sharp}$ as in the proof of Theorem 6. Then $\vdash_{\Lambda/f} P \Leftrightarrow \models_{Md(\Lambda/f) \cap \mathfrak{X}} P^{\sharp} \rightarrow P \Leftrightarrow \models_{Md(\Lambda) \cap \mathfrak{X}} P^{\sharp} \rightarrow P \Leftrightarrow \vdash_{\Lambda} P^{\sharp} \rightarrow P$. ■

In brackets we have deliberately added the qualification ‘generalized’ because nothing changes if we replace Kripke-frames by generalized frames; and in order to be truly general one has to include generalized frames at this point. It is clear that $Fr(\Lambda)$ is then taken to be the class of generalized frames of Λ . The first and the last of the equivalences is conditional on completeness whereas the middle equivalence holds only for weakly transitive logics. In order to get the best possible reduction result for f one has to find the largest class in which it is weakly recognizable. To name just one example, it is possible to show that cycle-free frames are weakly recognizable in the class of differentiated generalized frames, whence a constructive reduction via (\dagger) is possible if only weak transitivity holds. A last point concerns the closure under generated subframes and contractions. Of course, by the way things are proved we expect such a condition because we could not conclude \mathfrak{X} -completeness of Λ/f . But there are also specific examples to show this, namely the axiom .2 which preserves fmp beyond **Grz** but not completeness with respect to finite trees.

The assumption of weak transitivity still is a limitation that has to be overcome. Define a new consequence relation \Vdash which extends \vdash by the rule $\phi \Vdash \psi/\phi \Vdash \Box\psi$. It is straightforward to see that $\phi \Vdash \psi \Leftrightarrow \{\Box^k \phi \mid k \in \omega\} \vdash \psi$. Say that Λ has the **global fmp** if

every consistent set of the type $\{\Box^k \phi | k \in \omega\} \cup \{\psi\}$ has a finite model; and say that Λ is **globally decidable** if the problem ' $\phi \Vdash \psi$ ', or equivalently, the problem ' $\{\Box^k \phi | k \in \omega\} \vdash_{\Lambda} \psi$ ' is decidable. Then it is possible to show that weak recognizability in \mathfrak{X} shows that a constructive reduction for \Vdash is possible. For suppose that f is weakly recognizable in \mathfrak{X} . Then $\vdash_{\Lambda/f} Q \Leftrightarrow \{\Box^k Q^\# | k \in \omega\} \models_{Md(\Lambda) \cap \mathfrak{X}} Q \Leftrightarrow \{\Box^k Q^\# | k \in \omega\} \vdash_{\Lambda} Q$; which holds without assuming weak transitivity, $Q^\#$ being some theorem of Λ/f . Now we know that $Q^\#$ depends only on the variables of Q and $var(Q^\#) \subseteq var(Q)$. Thus if we want to reduce the problem $R \Vdash_{\Lambda/f} Q$ the fact that we are faced with infinitely many formulae for which to define some reducing conditions is of no significance. It is easy to see that we have the following reduction: $(\dagger) : R \Vdash_{\Lambda/f} Q \Leftrightarrow \{\Box^k R | k \in \omega\} \vdash_{\Lambda/f} Q \Leftrightarrow \{\Box^\# R | k \in \omega\} \cup \{\Box^k (Q \wedge R)^\# | k \in \omega\} \vdash_{\Lambda} Q \Leftrightarrow R; (R \wedge Q)^\# \Vdash Q$. By consequence, if Λ is globally decidable then Λ/f is globally decidable as well.

Proposition 25 *Suppose that f is weakly recognizable in a class \mathfrak{X} which is closed under generated subframes and contractions. Then f admits a constructive reduction for \Vdash for all Λ which are \mathfrak{X} -complete. ■*

So much about the connection between weak recognizability and constructive reduction. A lot of preservation results now follow immediately. We have mentioned decidability and \mathfrak{X} -completeness. We may add that there is also a preservation for \mathfrak{Y} -completeness for all classes $\mathfrak{Y} \subseteq \mathfrak{X}$ which are closed under generated subframes and contractions. But there are also stronger notions of completeness namely **compactness** and **weak compactness** (see Fine [74a]). These notions are suitably relativised to classes of frames. Say that Λ is \mathfrak{X} -compact if every consistent set has a model based on a Λ -frame from \mathfrak{X} and say that Λ is **weakly \mathfrak{X} -compact** if this holds for all sets based on a finite set of variables. We just have to convince ourselves of the fact that the transition from finite sets to infinite sets is harmless and that the restriction to finite variables is also of no significance. The latter rests on the fact that $(-)^{\#}$ maps formulae with variables from a set Y into formulae with variables from Y . Thus X is Λ/f -consistent iff $X; X^{\#}$ is Λ -consistent and moreover $var(X) = var(X^{\#})$. That this behaviour of $(-)^{\#}$ is essential is shown by some negative example in Kracht and Wolter [91] where weak compactness is lost under constructive reduction.

Proposition 26 *Suppose that f is weakly recognizable in a class \mathfrak{X} closed under generated subframes and contractions. Then f preserves **weak \mathfrak{X} -compactness** and **\mathfrak{X} -compactness**. ■*

The same type of investigation could be carried out for yet another consequence relation \Vdash which extends \Vdash by the rule $\phi \Vdash \psi / \phi \Vdash s\psi$ where s is any substitution. Then $P \Vdash_{\Lambda} Q$ iff $\Lambda(Q) \subseteq \Lambda(P)$. The question of constructive reduction does not arise here since $P \Vdash_{\Lambda/f} Q \Leftrightarrow P; \Sigma_f \Vdash_{\Lambda} Q$. But nevertheless weak recognizability has an effect on the decidability of this consequence which is in general rather strongly undecidable. For if we take $P \Vdash_{\Lambda} Q$ and let either P or Q be a splitting axiom Σ_f with f weakly recognizable, then the problem ' $P \Vdash_{\Lambda} Q$ ' becomes decidable. The argument is rather easy. It is known

(Rautenberg [80]) that $Q \Vdash_{\Lambda} \Sigma_f$ exactly if $Q \notin Lf$ which is decidable since f is finite. And if f is weakly recognizable in \mathfrak{X} then $\Sigma_f \Vdash Q$ is also decidable given that Λ is \mathfrak{X} -complete and decidable. Finally and most importantly, axiomatization problems ' $\Lambda(P) = \Lambda(Q)$ ' are decidable if, say, $\Lambda(P) = \Lambda/f$ is known.

As a final point I want to mention iterated splittings. The fact that we can in some sense push up properties once of course implies that we can push it up any number of times. For theoretical results this is enough. However, since this method also allows to give effective bounds for models for Λ/f in case such bounds are known for Λ there is then the concern as to how fast these bounds develop by iteration. For suppose that $N = \{f_i | i \in n\}$ is a set of weakly recognizable frames and that $(-)^{\sharp_i}$ is the reduction function associated with f_i ; then by iterated reduction we get $\vdash_{\Lambda/f} Q \Leftrightarrow (\dots(Q^{\sharp_0})^{\sharp_1} \dots)^{\sharp_{n-1}} \vdash_{\Lambda} Q$. This could in principle be a rather large set, but since all these functions depend on the variables of the formula only, we have $(Q^{\sharp_i})^{\sharp_j} \leftrightarrow Q^{\sharp_i} \wedge Q^{\sharp_j}$ and so $\vdash_{\Lambda/N} Q \Leftrightarrow Q^{\sharp_0}; Q^{\sharp_1} : \dots; Q^{\sharp_{n-1}} \vdash_{\Lambda} Q$. Consequently, if the original function ℓ bounding the size of models in Λ was exponential in Q we expect a multiplicative behaviour of the iterated splittings in the sense that the bounding function ℓ_N for Λ/N is bounded by the product of the bounding functions ℓ_i for the Λ/f_i for we have $\ell_N(Q) \leq \ell(Q; Q^{\sharp_0}; \dots; Q^{\sharp_{n-1}}) \leq \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \ell(Q^{\sharp_i}; Q) = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \ell_i(Q)$ – assuming that ℓ depends only on the number of subformulae.

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