

ON CONSTRUCTIVE CONNECTIVES AND SYSTEMS

ARNON AVRON AND ORI LAHAV

School of Computer Science, Tel Aviv University, Israel
e-mail address: aa@post.tau.ac.il

School of Computer Science, Tel Aviv University, Israel
e-mail address: orilahav@post.tau.ac.il

ABSTRACT. Canonical inference rules and canonical systems are defined in the framework of *non-strict* single-conclusion sequent systems, in which the succedents of sequents can be empty. Important properties of this framework are investigated, and a general non-deterministic Kripke-style semantics is provided. This general semantics is then used to provide a constructive (and very natural), sufficient and necessary *coherence* criterion for the validity of the strong cut-elimination theorem in such a system. These results suggest new syntactic and semantic characterizations of basic constructive connectives.

1. INTRODUCTION

There are two traditions concerning the definition and characterization of logical connectives. The better known one is the semantic tradition, which is based on the idea that an n -ary connective \diamond is defined by the conditions which make a sentence of the form $\diamond(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n)$ true. The other is the proof-theoretic tradition (originated from [9] — see e.g. [14] for discussions and references). This tradition implicitly divides the connectives into *basic* connectives and compound connectives, where the latter are defined in terms of the basic ones. The meaning of a basic connective, in turn, is determined by a set of derivation rules which are associated with it. Here one usually has in mind a natural deduction or a sequent system, in which every logical rule is an introduction rule (or perhaps an elimination rule, in the case of natural deduction) of some unique connective. However, it is well-known that not every set of rules can be taken as a definition of a basic connective. A minimal requirement is that whenever some sentence involving exactly one basic connective is provable, then it has a proof which involves no other connectives. In “normal” sequent systems, in which every rule except cut has the subformula property, this condition is guaranteed by a cut-elimination theorem. Therefore only sequent systems for which such a theorem obtains are considered as useful for defining connectives.

In [3] the semantic and the proof-theoretic traditions were shown to be equivalent for a large family of what may be called semi-classical connectives (which includes all the

1998 ACM Subject Classification: F.4.1, I.2.3.

Key words and phrases: sequent calculus, cut-elimination, nonclassical logics, non-deterministic semantics, Kripke semantics.

classical connectives, as well as many others). In these papers multiple-conclusion canonical (= ‘ideal’) propositional rules and systems were defined in precise terms. A simple coherence criterion for the non-triviality of such a system was given, and it was shown that a canonical system is coherent if and only if it admits cut-elimination. Semi-classical connectives were characterized using canonical rules in coherent canonical systems. In addition, each of these connectives was given a semantic characterization. This characterization uses two-valued *non-deterministic* truth-tables – a natural generalization of the classical truth-tables. Moreover, it was shown there how to translate a semantic definition of a connective to a corresponding proof-theoretic one, and vice-versa.¹

In this paper we attempt to provide similar characterizations for the class of *basic constructive connectives*.

What exactly is a constructive connective? Several different answers to this question have been given in the literature, each adopting either of the traditions described above (but not both!). Thus in [12] McCullough gave a purely semantic characterization of constructive connectives, using a generalization of the Kripke-style semantics for intuitionistic logic. On the other hand Bowen suggested in [7] a quite natural proof-theoretic criterion for (basic) constructivity: an n -ary connective \diamond , defined by a set of sequent rules, is constructive if whenever a sequent of the form $\Rightarrow \diamond(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n)$ is provable, then it has a proof ending by an application of one of \diamond ’s right-introduction rules.

In what follows we generalize and unify the syntactic and the semantic approaches by adapting the ideas and methods used in [3]. The crucial observation on which our theory is based is that every connective of a “normal” *single-conclusion* sequent system that admits cut-elimination is necessarily constructive according to Bowen’s criterion (because without using cuts, the only way to derive $\Rightarrow \diamond(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n)$ in such a system is to prove first the premises of one of its right-introduction rules). This indicates that only single-conclusion sequent rules are useful for defining constructive connectives. In addition, for defining *basic* connectives, only *canonical* derivation rules (in a sense similar to that used in [3]) should be used. Therefore, our proof-theoretic characterization of *basic* constructive connectives is done using cut-free single-conclusion canonical systems. These systems are the natural constructive counterparts of the multiple-conclusion canonical systems of [3]. On the other hand, McCullough’s work suggests that an appropriate counterpart of the semantics of non-deterministic truth-tables should be given by a non-deterministic generalization of Kripke-style semantics.

General single-conclusion canonical rules and systems were first introduced and investigated in [4]. A general non-deterministic Kripke-style semantics for such systems was also developed there, and a constructive necessary and sufficient *coherence* criterion for their non-triviality was provided. Moreover: it was shown that a system of this kind admits a strong form of cut-elimination iff it is coherent. However, [4] dealt only with *strict* single-conclusion systems, in which the succedents of sequents contain *exactly* one formula. Unfortunately, in such a framework it is impossible to have canonical rules even for a crucial connective like intuitionistic negation. To solve this, we move here to Gentzen’s original (non-strict) single-conclusion framework, in which the succedents of sequents contain *at most* one formula. There is a price to pay, though, for this extension of the framework. As

¹It might be interesting to note that every connective in this framework can be viewed as basic.

we show below, in this more general framework we lose the equivalence between the simple coherence criterion of [3, 4] and non-triviality, as well as the equivalence proved there between simple cut-elimination and strong cut-elimination. Hence the theory needs some major changes.

In the rest of this paper we first redefine the notions of a canonical inference rule and a canonical system in the framework of non-strict single-conclusion sequent systems. Then we turn to the semantic point of view, and present a corresponding general non-deterministic Kripke-style semantics. We show that every canonical system induces a class of non-deterministic Kripke-style frames, for which it is strongly sound and complete. This general semantics is then used to show that a canonical system \mathbf{G} is coherent iff it admits a strong form of non-triviality, and this happens iff the strong cut-elimination theorem is valid for \mathbf{G} .

Taken together, the results of this paper suggest that a basic constructive connective is a connective that can be defined using a set of canonical rules in a coherent (non-strict) single-conclusion sequent system. We show that this class is broader than that suggested in [12], and includes connectives that cannot be expressed by the four basic intuitionistic connectives. Examples include the “converse non-implication” and “not-both” connectives from [7], as well as the weak implication of primal intuitionistic logic from [10]. These connectives were left out by McCullough’s deterministic semantic characterization because their semantics is strictly non-deterministic.

2. PRELIMINARIES

In what follows \mathcal{L} is a propositional language, \mathcal{F} is its set of wffs, p, q denote atomic formulas, ψ, φ, θ denote arbitrary formulas (of \mathcal{L}), \mathcal{T} and \mathcal{U} denote subsets of \mathcal{F} , $\Gamma, \Delta, \Sigma, \Pi$ denote *finite* subsets of \mathcal{F} , and E, F denote subsets of \mathcal{F} with at most one element. We assume that the atomic formulas of \mathcal{L} are p_1, p_2, \dots (in particular: p_1, \dots, p_n are the first n atomic formulas of \mathcal{L}).

Notation. For convenience we sometimes discard parentheses for sets, and write e.g. just ψ instead of $\{\psi\}$. We also employ other standard abbreviations, like Γ, Δ instead of $\Gamma \cup \Delta$.

Definition 2.1. A *Tarskian consequence relation* (*tcr* for short) for \mathcal{L} is a binary relation \vdash between sets of formulas of \mathcal{L} and formulas of \mathcal{L} that satisfies the following conditions:

- Strong Reflexivity:* if $\varphi \in \mathcal{T}$ then $\mathcal{T} \vdash \varphi$.
- Monotonicity:* if $\mathcal{T} \vdash \varphi$ and $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{T}'$ then $\mathcal{T}' \vdash \varphi$.
- Transitivity (cut):* if $\mathcal{T} \vdash \psi$ and $\mathcal{T}, \psi \vdash \varphi$ then $\mathcal{T} \vdash \varphi$.

In the non-strict framework, it is natural to extend Definition 2.1 as follows:

Definition 2.2. An *Extended Tarskian consequence relation* (*etcr* for short) for \mathcal{L} is a binary relation \vdash between sets of formulas of \mathcal{L} and singletons or empty sets of formulas of \mathcal{L} that satisfies the following conditions:

- Strong Reflexivity:* if $\varphi \in \mathcal{T}$ then $\mathcal{T} \vdash \varphi$.
- Monotonicity:* if $\mathcal{T} \vdash E$, $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{T}'$, and $E \subseteq E'$, then $\mathcal{T}' \vdash E'$.
- Transitivity (cut):* if $\mathcal{T} \vdash \psi$ and $\mathcal{T}, \psi \vdash E$ then $\mathcal{T} \vdash E$.

Intuitively, “ $\mathcal{T} \vdash$ ” means that \mathcal{T} is inconsistent (i.e. $\mathcal{T} \vdash \varphi$ for every formula φ).

Definition 2.3. An \mathcal{L} -substitution is a function $\sigma : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$, such that for every n -ary connective \diamond of \mathcal{L} , we have: $\sigma(\diamond(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n)) = \diamond(\sigma(\psi_1), \dots, \sigma(\psi_n))$. Obviously, a substitution is determined by the values it assigns to atomic formulas. A substitution is extended to sets of formulas in the obvious way: $\sigma(\mathcal{T}) = \{\sigma(\varphi) \mid \varphi \in \mathcal{T}\}$ (in particular, $\sigma(\emptyset) = \emptyset$).

Definition 2.4. An etcr \vdash for \mathcal{L} is *structural* if for every \mathcal{L} -substitution σ and every \mathcal{T} and E , if $\mathcal{T} \vdash E$ then $\sigma(\mathcal{T}) \vdash \sigma(E)$. \vdash is *finitary* iff the following condition holds for every \mathcal{T} and E : if $\mathcal{T} \vdash E$ then there exists a finite $\Gamma \subseteq \mathcal{T}$ such that $\Gamma \vdash E$. \vdash is *consistent* (or *non-trivial*) if $p_1 \not\vdash p_2$.

It is easy to see that there are exactly *four* inconsistent structural etcrs in any given language: $\mathcal{T} \vdash E$ for every \mathcal{T} and E ; $\mathcal{T} \vdash E$ for every E and nonempty \mathcal{T} ; $\mathcal{T} \vdash E$ for every \mathcal{T} and nonempty E ; and $\mathcal{T} \vdash E$ for every nonempty \mathcal{T} and nonempty E . These etcrs are obviously trivial, so we exclude them from our definition of an *extended logic*:

Definition 2.5. A propositional *extended logic* is a pair $\langle \mathcal{L}, \vdash \rangle$, where \mathcal{L} is a propositional language, and \vdash is an etcr for \mathcal{L} which is structural, finitary, and consistent.

Sequents, which are the main tool for introducing extended logics, are defined as follows:

Definition 2.6. A *non-strict single-conclusion sequent* is an expression of the form $(\Gamma \Rightarrow E)$ where Γ and E are finite sets of formulas, and E is either a singleton or empty. A *non-strict single-conclusion Horn clause* is a non-strict single-conclusion sequent which consists of atomic formulas only.

Convention. From now on, by “*sequent (clause)*” we shall mean “non-strict single-conclusion sequent (Horn clause)”.

Definition 2.7. A sequent of the form $(\Gamma \Rightarrow \{\varphi\})$ is called *definite*. A sequent of the form $(\Gamma \Rightarrow \emptyset)$ is called *negative*.

Notation. We mainly use s to denote a sequent and \mathcal{S} to denote a set of sequents. We usually omit the outermost parentheses of sequents to improve readability. For convenience, we shall denote a sequent of the form $\Gamma \Rightarrow \emptyset$ by $\Gamma \Rightarrow$, and a sequent of the form $\Gamma \Rightarrow \{\varphi\}$ by $\Gamma \Rightarrow \varphi$.

3. CANONICAL SYSTEMS

The following definitions formulate in exact terms the structure of sequent rules (and systems) that can be used to define basic constructive connectives. We first define right-introduction rules and their applications, and then deal with left-introduction rules.

Definition 3.1.

- (1) A *single-conclusion canonical right-introduction rule* for a connective \diamond of arity n is an expression of the form:

$$\{\Pi_i \Rightarrow E_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq m} / \Rightarrow \diamond(p_1, \dots, p_n)$$

where $m \geq 0$, and $\Pi_i \cup E_i \subseteq \{p_1, \dots, p_n\}$ for every $1 \leq i \leq m$. The clauses $\Pi_i \Rightarrow E_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq m$) are the *premises* of the rule, while $\Rightarrow \diamond(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ is its *conclusion*.

- (2) An *application* of the rule $\{\Pi_i \Rightarrow E_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq m} / \Rightarrow \diamond(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ is any inference step of the form:

$$\frac{\{\Gamma, \sigma(\Pi_i) \Rightarrow \sigma(E_i)\}_{1 \leq i \leq m}}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \sigma(\diamond(p_1, \dots, p_n))}$$

where Γ is a finite set of formulas and σ is an \mathcal{L} -substitution.

A canonical right-introduction rule may have negative premises (negative sequents serving as premises). Obviously, in applications of such a rule, a right context formula cannot be added to its negative premises. Left-introduction rules are somewhat more complicated, since in their applications it is not impossible to add a right context formula to the negative premises and to the conclusion. However, in the general case there might also be negative premises which do *not* allow such an addition of a right context. Accordingly, in what follows we split the set of premises of a canonical left-introduction rule into two sets: *hard* premises which do not allow right context, and *soft* premises, which do allow it.

Definition 3.2.

- (1) A *single-conclusion canonical left-introduction rule* for a connective \diamond of arity n is an expression of the form:

$$\langle \{\Pi_i \Rightarrow E_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq m}, \{\Sigma_j \Rightarrow\}_{1 \leq j \leq k} \rangle / \diamond(p_1, \dots, p_n) \Rightarrow$$

where $m, k \geq 0$, $\Pi_i \cup E_i \subseteq \{p_1, \dots, p_n\}$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$, and $\Sigma_j \subseteq \{p_1, \dots, p_n\}$ for $1 \leq j \leq k$. The clauses $\Pi_i \Rightarrow E_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq m$) are called the *hard premises* of the rule, $\Sigma_j \Rightarrow$ ($1 \leq j \leq k$) are its *soft premises*, and $\diamond(p_1, \dots, p_n) \Rightarrow$ is its *conclusion*.

- (2) An *application* of the rule

$\langle \{\Pi_i \Rightarrow E_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq m}, \{\Sigma_i \Rightarrow\}_{1 \leq i \leq k} \rangle / \diamond(p_1, \dots, p_n) \Rightarrow$ is any inference step of the form:

$$\frac{\{\Gamma, \sigma(\Pi_i) \Rightarrow \sigma(E_i)\}_{1 \leq i \leq m} \quad \{\Gamma, \sigma(\Sigma_i) \Rightarrow E\}_{1 \leq i \leq k}}{\Gamma, \sigma(\diamond(p_1, \dots, p_n)) \Rightarrow E}$$

where $\Gamma \Rightarrow E$ is an arbitrary sequent, and σ is an \mathcal{L} -substitution.

Remark 3.3. Note that definite premises of a canonical left-introduction rules are all hard premises, as they do not allow the addition of a right context.

Convention. From now on, by “*canonical right-introduction (left-introduction) rule*” we shall mean “*single-conclusion canonical right-introduction (left-introduction) rule*”.

Examples 3.4. We give some examples for canonical rules.

Implication: The two usual rules for implication are:

$$\langle \{\Rightarrow p_1\}, \{p_2 \Rightarrow\} \rangle / p_1 \supset p_2 \Rightarrow \quad \text{and} \quad \langle \{p_1 \Rightarrow p_2\} \rangle / \Rightarrow p_1 \supset p_2$$

Applications of these rules have the form:

$$\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \psi \quad \Gamma, \varphi \Rightarrow E}{\Gamma, \psi \supset \varphi \Rightarrow E} \quad \frac{\Gamma, \psi \Rightarrow \varphi}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \psi \supset \varphi}$$

Absurdity: In intuitionistic logic there is no right-introduction rule for the absurdity constant \perp , and there is exactly one left-introduction rule for it:

$$\langle \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle / \perp \Rightarrow$$

Applications of this rule provide new *axioms*:

$$\Gamma, \perp \Rightarrow E$$

Negation: Unlike in [4], in this new framework it is possible to handle negation as a basic connective, using the following standard rules:

$$\langle \{\Rightarrow p_1\}, \emptyset \rangle / \neg p_1 \Rightarrow \quad \text{and} \quad \langle \{p_1 \Rightarrow\} \rangle / \Rightarrow \neg p_1$$

Applications of these rules have the form:

$$\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \psi}{\Gamma, \neg \psi \Rightarrow E} \quad \frac{\Gamma, \psi \Rightarrow}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \neg \psi}$$

Semi-implication: In [10] \rightsquigarrow was introduced using the following two rules:

$$\langle \{\Rightarrow p_1\}, \{p_2 \Rightarrow\} \rangle / p_1 \rightsquigarrow p_2 \Rightarrow \quad \text{and} \quad \{\Rightarrow p_2\} / \Rightarrow p_1 \rightsquigarrow p_2$$

Applications of these rules have the form:

$$\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \psi \quad \Gamma, \varphi \Rightarrow E}{\Gamma, \psi \rightsquigarrow \varphi \Rightarrow E} \quad \frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \varphi}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \psi \rightsquigarrow \varphi}$$

Affirmation: Let the connective \triangleright be defined using the following rules:

$$\langle \emptyset, \{p_1 \Rightarrow\} \rangle / \triangleright p_1 \Rightarrow \quad \text{and} \quad \{\Rightarrow p_1\} / \Rightarrow \triangleright p_1$$

Applications of these rules have the form:

$$\frac{\Gamma, \varphi \Rightarrow E}{\Gamma, \triangleright \varphi \Rightarrow E} \quad \frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \varphi}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \triangleright \varphi}$$

Weak Affirmation: Let the connective \blacktriangleright be defined using the following rules:

$$\langle \{p_1 \Rightarrow\}, \emptyset \rangle / \blacktriangleright p_1 \Rightarrow \quad \text{and} \quad \{\Rightarrow p_1\} / \Rightarrow \blacktriangleright p_1$$

Applications of these rules have the form:

$$\frac{\Gamma, \varphi \Rightarrow}{\Gamma, \blacktriangleright \varphi \Rightarrow E} \quad \frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \varphi}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \blacktriangleright \varphi}$$

Note that the left-introduction rule for \blacktriangleright includes one hard negative premise, to which no right context can be added. As a result, $\blacktriangleright \varphi \Rightarrow \varphi$ is not provable.

Bowen's connectives: In [7], Bowen introduced an extension of the basic intuitionistic calculus with two new intuitionistic connectives². He defined these connectives by the following canonical rules:

$$\langle \{p_2 \Rightarrow p_1\}, \emptyset \rangle / p_1 \not\Leftarrow p_2 \Rightarrow \quad \text{and} \quad \{(p_1 \Rightarrow), (\Rightarrow p_2)\} / \Rightarrow p_1 \not\Leftarrow p_2$$

$$\langle \{(\Rightarrow p_1), (\Rightarrow p_2)\}, \emptyset \rangle / p_1 \mid p_2 \Rightarrow \quad \text{and} \quad \{p_1 \Rightarrow\} / \Rightarrow p_1 \mid p_2 \quad \{p_2 \Rightarrow\} / \Rightarrow p_1 \mid p_2$$

Applications of these rules have the form:

$$\frac{\Gamma, \psi \Rightarrow \varphi}{\Gamma, \varphi \not\Leftarrow \psi \Rightarrow E} \quad \frac{\Gamma, \varphi \Rightarrow \quad \Gamma \Rightarrow \psi}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \varphi \not\Leftarrow \psi}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \varphi \quad \Gamma \Rightarrow \psi}{\Gamma, \varphi \mid \psi \Rightarrow E} \quad \frac{\Gamma, \varphi \Rightarrow \quad \Gamma, \psi \Rightarrow}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \varphi \mid \psi} \quad \frac{\Gamma, \psi \Rightarrow}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \varphi \mid \psi}$$

Definition 3.5. A non-strict single-conclusion sequent system is called *canonical* if it satisfies the following conditions:

- (1) Its axioms are the sequents of the form $\varphi \Rightarrow \varphi$.
- (2) Weakening and cut are among its rules. Applications of these rules have the form:

$$\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow E}{\Gamma, \Delta \Rightarrow E} \quad \frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \psi} \quad \frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \varphi \quad \Delta, \varphi \Rightarrow E}{\Gamma, \Delta \Rightarrow E}$$

- (3) Each of its other rules is either a canonical right-introduction rule or a canonical left-introduction rule.

Convention. From now on, by *canonical system* we shall mean “non-strict single-conclusion canonical system”.

²He also presented “neither-nor” connective, which we do not describe here, since this connective can be expressed by the four basic intuitionistic connectives.

Definition 3.6. Let \mathbf{G} be a canonical system, and let $\mathcal{S} \cup \{s\}$ be a set of sequents. $\mathcal{S} \vdash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq} s$ iff there exists a derivation in \mathbf{G} of s from \mathcal{S} . The sequents of \mathcal{S} are called the *assumptions* (or *non-logical axioms*) of such a derivation.

Definition 3.7. The etcr $\vdash_{\mathbf{G}}$ which is induced by a canonical system \mathbf{G} is defined by: $\mathcal{T} \vdash_{\mathbf{G}} E$ iff there exists a finite $\Gamma \subseteq \mathcal{T}$ such that $\vdash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq} \Gamma \Rightarrow E$.

Proposition 3.8. $\vdash_{\mathbf{G}}$ is a structural and finitary etcr for every canonical system \mathbf{G} . \square

Proposition 3.9. $\mathcal{T} \vdash_{\mathbf{G}} E$ iff $\{\Rightarrow \psi \mid \psi \in \mathcal{T}\} \vdash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq} \Rightarrow E$. \square

We leave the easy proofs of the last two propositions to the reader.

4. CONSISTENCY AND COHERENCE

Consistency (or non-triviality) is a crucial property of a deductive system. The goal of this section is to find a constructive criterion for it in the framework of canonical systems.

Definition 4.1. A canonical system \mathbf{G} is called *consistent* iff $\not\vdash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq} p_1 \Rightarrow p_2$.

Proposition 4.2. A canonical system \mathbf{G} is consistent iff $\vdash_{\mathbf{G}}$ is consistent. \square

In multiple-conclusion canonical systems ([3]), as well as in strict single-conclusion canonical systems ([4]), consistency is equivalent to *coherence*. Next we adapt the definition of this criterion to the present case:

Definition 4.3. A set \mathcal{R} of canonical rules for an n -ary connective \diamond is called *coherent* iff $S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3$ is classically inconsistent whenever \mathcal{R} contains both $\langle S_1, S_2 \rangle / \diamond(p_1, \dots, p_n) \Rightarrow$ and $S_3 / \Rightarrow \diamond(p_1, \dots, p_n)$.

Remark 4.4. It is known that a set of clauses is classically inconsistent iff the empty clause can be derived from it using only cuts.

Example 4.5. Every connective introduced in Example 3.4, has a coherent set of rules. For example, for the two rules for implication we have $S_1 = \{\Rightarrow p_1\}$, $S_2 = \{p_2 \Rightarrow\}$, $S_3 = \{p_1 \Rightarrow p_2\}$, and $S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3$ is the classically inconsistent set $\{(\Rightarrow p_1), (p_2 \Rightarrow), (p_1 \Rightarrow p_2)\}$ (from which the empty sequent can be derived using two cuts). For the two rules for semi-implication we have $S_1 = \{\Rightarrow p_1\}$, $S_2 = \{p_2 \Rightarrow\}$, $S_3 = \{\Rightarrow p_2\}$, and $S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3$ is the classically inconsistent set $\{(\Rightarrow p_1), (p_2 \Rightarrow), (\Rightarrow p_2)\}$ (from which the empty sequent can be derived using one cut).

Definition 4.6. A canonical system \mathbf{G} is called *coherent* iff for each connective \diamond , the set of rules in \mathbf{G} for \diamond is coherent.

Unfortunately, the next example shows that in the present case coherence is *not* necessary for consistency.

Example 4.7. Let \mathbf{G} be a canonical system for a language which includes a single unary connective \circ , having the following rules:

$$\langle \emptyset, \{p_1 \Rightarrow\} \rangle / \circ p_1 \Rightarrow \quad \text{and} \quad \{p_1 \Rightarrow\} / \Rightarrow \circ p_1$$

Applications of these rules have the form:

$$\frac{\Gamma, \varphi \Rightarrow E}{\Gamma, \circ \varphi \Rightarrow E} \quad \frac{\Gamma, \varphi \Rightarrow}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \circ \varphi}$$

Obviously, \mathbf{G} is not coherent. However, it can easily be proved (using induction) that the only sequents provable in \mathbf{G} from no assumptions are the sequents of the form $\Gamma \Rightarrow \psi$, where $\circ^n \psi \in \Gamma$ for some $n \geq 0$ (here $\circ^0 \psi = \psi$ and $\circ^{n+1} \psi = \circ \circ^n \psi$). In particular, $p_1 \Rightarrow p_2$ is not provable in \mathbf{G} from no assumptions, and so \mathbf{G} is consistent.

To overcome this difficulty, we define a stronger notion of consistency, and show that in the context of non-strict canonical systems, the coherence criterion is equivalent to this stronger notion.

Definition 4.8. A canonical system \mathbf{G} is called *strongly consistent* iff $(\Rightarrow p_1), (p_2 \Rightarrow) \not\vdash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq} \Rightarrow$.

Proposition 4.9. *Every strongly consistent canonical system is also consistent.*

Proof. Let \mathbf{G} be an inconsistent canonical system. Then $\vdash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq} p_1 \Rightarrow p_2$. Using the assumptions $(\Rightarrow p_1), (p_2 \Rightarrow)$ and two cuts we get $(\Rightarrow p_1), (p_2 \Rightarrow) \vdash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq} \Rightarrow$. \square

The following derivation shows that the system from Example 4.7 is not strongly consistent, and so strong consistency is indeed strictly stronger than consistency.

$$\frac{p_1 \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\frac{p_1 \Rightarrow p_1}{\circ p_1 \Rightarrow p_1} \circ \Rightarrow \quad \frac{p_1 \Rightarrow}{\Rightarrow \circ p_1} \Rightarrow \circ}{\Rightarrow p_1} \text{ cut}}{\Rightarrow} \text{ cut}$$

We note that strong consistency is a very natural demand from a system: in strongly inconsistent systems it suffices to have one provable sequent of the form $\psi \Rightarrow$, and one provable sequent of the form $\Rightarrow \varphi$, to make every sequent provable.

Theorem 4.10. *Every strongly consistent canonical system is coherent.*

Proof. Let \mathbf{G} be an incoherent canonical system. This means that \mathbf{G} includes two rules $\langle S_1, S_2 \rangle / \diamond(p_1, \dots, p_n) \Rightarrow$ and $S_3 / \Rightarrow \diamond(p_1, \dots, p_n)$, such that the set of clauses $S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3$ is classically satisfiable. Let v be an assignment in $\{t, f\}$ that satisfies all the clauses in $S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3$. Define a substitution σ by:

$$\sigma(p) = \begin{cases} p_1 & v(p) = t \\ p_2 & v(p) = f \end{cases}$$

Since v satisfies all the clauses in $S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3$, for every $\Pi \Rightarrow E \in S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3$ we have $p_2 \in \sigma(\Pi)$ or $p_1 \in \sigma(E)$. Hence, every element of $\sigma(S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3)$ can be derived from $(\Rightarrow p_1), (p_2 \Rightarrow)$ by weakening. Now by applying the rules $\langle S_1, S_2 \rangle / \diamond(p_1, \dots, p_n) \Rightarrow$ and $S_3 / \Rightarrow \diamond(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ to these sequents we get proofs from $(\Rightarrow p_1), (p_2 \Rightarrow)$ of the sequents $\Rightarrow \sigma(\diamond(p_1, \dots, p_n))$ and $\sigma(\diamond(p_1, \dots, p_n)) \Rightarrow$. That $(\Rightarrow p_1), (p_2 \Rightarrow) \vdash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq} \Rightarrow$ then follows using a cut. \square

The last theorem implies that coherence is a necessary demand from any acceptable canonical system \mathbf{G} . In the sequel (Corollary 6.10) we show that coherence is also sufficient to ensure strong consistency.

Remark 4.11. Our coherence criterion can be proved to be equivalent (for fully-structural sequent systems) to the *reductivity* criterion defined in [8]. However, in the framework of [8] a connective essentially has infinitely many introduction rules, while our framework makes it possible to convert these infinite sets of rules into finite ones.

5. SEMANTICS FOR CANONICAL SYSTEMS

In this section we generalize Kripke semantics for intuitionistic logic to arbitrary coherent canonical systems. For this we use *non-deterministic* Kripke frames and semiframes.

Definition 5.1. Let $\langle W, \leq \rangle$ be a nonempty partially ordered set. Let \mathcal{U} be a set of formulas. A function $v : W \times \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \{t, f\}$ is called *persistent* iff for every $a \in W$ and $\varphi \in \mathcal{U}$, $v(a, \varphi) = t$ implies that $v(b, \varphi) = t$ for every $b \in W$ such that $a \leq b$.

Definition 5.2. Let \mathcal{U} be a set of formulas closed under subformulas. A \mathcal{U} -semiframe is a triple $\mathcal{W} = \langle W, \leq, v \rangle$ such that:

- (1) $\langle W, \leq \rangle$ is a nonempty partially ordered set.
- (2) v is a persistent function from $W \times \mathcal{U}$ to $\{t, f\}$.

When $\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{F}$ a \mathcal{U} -semiframe is also called an \mathcal{L} -frame.

Remark 5.3. To understand the need to consider semiframes, we note that to be useful and effective, a denotational semantics of a propositional logic should be *analytic*. This means that in order to determine whether a sequent s follows from a set \mathcal{S} of sequents, it should be sufficient to consider *partial* valuations, defined only on the set of subformulas of the formulas in $\mathcal{S} \cup \{s\}$. In the present case, such partial valuations are provided by semiframes.

Definition 5.4. Let $\mathcal{W} = \langle W, \leq, v \rangle$ be a \mathcal{U} -semiframe.

- (1) A sequent $\Gamma \Rightarrow E$ is *locally true* in $a \in W$ iff $\Gamma \cup E \subseteq \mathcal{U}$, and either $v(a, \psi) = f$ for some $\psi \in \Gamma$, or $E = \{\varphi\}$ and $v(a, \varphi) = t$.
- (2) A sequent is *true* (or *absolutely true*) in $a \in W$ iff it is locally true in every $b \geq a$.
- (3) \mathcal{W} is a *model* of a sequent s iff s is true in every $a \in W$ (equivalently, if s is locally true in every $a \in W$). It is a model of a set \mathcal{S} of sequents if it is a model of every $s \in \mathcal{S}$.
- (4) \mathcal{W} is a *model* of a formula φ iff $v(a, \varphi) = t$ for every $a \in W$. It is a model of a theory \mathcal{T} if it is a model of every $\varphi \in \mathcal{T}$.

Remark 5.5. From the point of view of local truth, a sequent is understood according to its classical interpretation as a disjunction (either one of the formulas in its left side is “false” or its right side is “true”). On the other hand, the notion of absolute truth is based on viewing a sequent as expressing a real (constructive) entailment between its two sides. Note that because of the persistence condition, for sequents of the form $\Rightarrow \varphi$ there is no difference between local truth in a or absolute truth in a . Obviously, \mathcal{W} is a model of such a sequent iff it is a model of φ .

Persistence is the only general condition which is satisfied by the semantics of every coherent canonical system. In addition, to every specific canonical system corresponds a set of constraints which are directly related to its set of canonical rules. The idea is that a canonical rule for a connective \diamond imposes restrictions on the truth-values that can be assigned to \diamond -formulas. Next we describe these restrictions.

Definition 5.6. Let $\mathcal{W} = \langle W, \leq, v \rangle$ be a \mathcal{U} -semiframe.

- (1) An \mathcal{L} -substitution σ (*locally*) *satisfies* a sequent $\Gamma \Rightarrow E$ in $a \in W$ iff $\sigma(\Gamma) \Rightarrow \sigma(E)$ is (locally) true in a^3 .

³When $E = \emptyset$, recall that $\sigma(\emptyset) = \emptyset$.

- (2) An \mathcal{L} -substitution *fulfils* a canonical right-introduction rule in $a \in W$ (with respect to W) iff it satisfies in a every premise of the rule.
- (3) An \mathcal{L} -substitution *fulfils* a canonical left-introduction rule in $a \in W$ (with respect to W) iff it satisfies in a every hard premise of the rule, and locally satisfies in a every soft premise of the rule.
- (4) Let r be a canonical rule for an n -ary connective \diamond . W *respects* r iff for every $a \in W$ and every substitution σ : if σ fulfils r in a and $\sigma(\diamond(p_1, \dots, p_n)) \in \mathcal{U}$ then σ locally satisfies r 's conclusion in a .

Note that absolute truth is used for premises of right introduction rules, as well as for hard premises of left introduction rules. Local truth is used only for soft premises of left introduction rule. This is the main difference between this semantics and the one described in [4] for the strict framework. In [4], the difference between absolute and local truth corresponds to the syntactic distinction between definite and negative sequents (absolute truth is used for definite premises, and local truth is used for negative premises). In the present case, since negative sequents may also serve as premises of right introduction rules and as hard premises of left introduction rules, this syntactic distinction is irrelevant for the semantics definition.

Remark 5.7. Because of the persistence condition, a definite sequent of the form $\Rightarrow \psi$ is satisfied in a by σ iff $v(a, \sigma(\psi)) = t$.

Examples 5.8. We describe the semantic effects of some rules from Example 3.4.

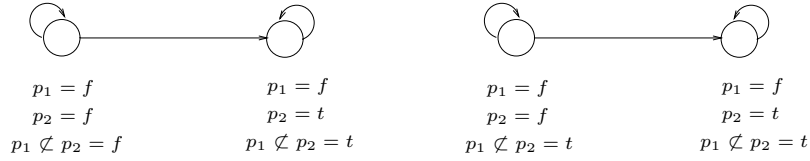
Negation: An \mathcal{L} -frame $\mathcal{W} = \langle W, \leq, v \rangle$ respects the rule $(\neg \Rightarrow)$ if $v(a, \neg\psi) = f$ whenever $v(a, \psi) = t$. Because of the persistence condition, if $v(b, \neg\psi) = f$ for some $b \geq a$ then $v(a, \neg\psi) = f$. And so, \mathcal{W} respects $(\neg \Rightarrow)$ if $v(a, \neg\psi) = f$ whenever $v(b, \psi) = t$ for some $b \geq a$. It respects $(\Rightarrow \neg)$ if $v(a, \neg\psi) = t$ whenever $v(b, \psi) = f$ for every $b \geq a$. Hence the two rules together impose exactly the well-known Kripke semantics for intuitionistic negation.

Implication: An \mathcal{L} -frame $\mathcal{W} = \langle W, \leq, v \rangle$ respects the rule $(\supset \Rightarrow)$ iff for every $a \in W$, $v(a, \varphi \supset \psi) = f$ whenever $v(b, \varphi) = t$ for every $b \geq a$ and $v(a, \psi) = f$ (the latter – because $\psi \Rightarrow$ is an instance of a soft premise). Because of the persistence condition, this is equivalent to $v(a, \varphi \supset \psi) = f$ whenever $v(a, \varphi) = t$ and $v(a, \psi) = f$. Again by the persistence condition, $v(a, \varphi \supset \psi) = f$ iff $v(b, \varphi \supset \psi) = f$ for some $b \geq a$. Hence, we get: $v(a, \varphi \supset \psi) = f$ whenever there exists $b \geq a$ such that $v(b, \varphi) = t$ and $v(b, \psi) = f$. \mathcal{W} respects $(\Rightarrow \supset)$ iff for every $a \in W$, $v(a, \varphi \supset \psi) = t$ whenever for every $b \geq a$, either $v(b, \varphi) = f$ or $v(b, \psi) = t$. Hence the two rules together impose exactly the well-known Kripke semantics for intuitionistic implication ([11]). It is easy to verify that the same applies to conjunction and disjunction, using the usual rules for these connectives.

Semi-Implication: An \mathcal{L} -frame $\mathcal{W} = \langle W, \leq, v \rangle$ respects the rule $(\rightsquigarrow \Rightarrow)$ under the same conditions it respects $(\supset \Rightarrow)$. \mathcal{W} respects $(\Rightarrow \rightsquigarrow)$ iff for every $a \in W$, $v(a, \varphi \rightsquigarrow \psi) = t$ whenever $v(a, \psi) = t$ (recall that this is equivalent to $v(b, \psi) = t$ for every $b \geq a$). Note that in this case the two rules for \rightsquigarrow do not always determine the value assigned to $\varphi \rightsquigarrow \psi$: if $v(a, \psi) = f$, and there is no $b \geq a$ such that $v(b, \varphi) = t$ and $v(b, \psi) = f$, then $v(a, \varphi \rightsquigarrow \psi)$ is free to be either t or f . So the semantics of this connective is *non-deterministic*.

Converse Non-Implication: An \mathcal{L} -frame $\mathcal{W} = \langle W, \leq, v \rangle$ respects the rule $(\not\supset \Rightarrow)$ if $v(a, \varphi \not\supset \psi) = f$ whenever for every $b \geq a$ either $v(b, \varphi) = t$ or $v(b, \psi) = f$. Because

of the persistence condition, this is equivalent to $v(a, \varphi \not\leq \psi) = f$ if either there exists some $b \geq a$ such that $v(b, \varphi) = t$, or if $v(b, \psi) = f$ for every $b \geq a$. It respects $(\Rightarrow \not\leq)$ if $v(a, \varphi \not\leq \psi) = t$ whenever $v(b, \varphi) = f$ and $v(b, \psi) = t$ for every $b \geq a$. Because of the persistence condition, this is equivalent to $v(a, \varphi \not\leq \psi) = t$ whenever $v(a, \psi) = t$ and $v(b, \varphi) = f$ for every $b \geq a$. This implies that $v(a, \varphi \not\leq \psi)$ is free when $v(b, \varphi) = f$ for every $b \geq a$, $v(a, \psi) = f$, and there exists $b \geq a$ such that $v(b, \psi) = t$. For example, consider the following two $\{p_1, p_2, p_1 \not\leq p_2\}$ -semiframes:



While there is no difference between these two semi-frames with respect to atomic formulas, the truth-values assigned to $p_1 \not\leq p_2$ in one of their two worlds are different. Now both semiframes respect the two rules of $\not\leq$. Hence the semantics of this connective is non-deterministic.⁴

Not Both: An \mathcal{L} -frame $\mathcal{W} = \langle W, \leq, v \rangle$ respects the rule $(|\Rightarrow)$ if $v(a, \varphi | \psi) = f$ whenever $v(b, \varphi) = t$ and $v(b, \psi) = t$ for every $b \geq a$. Because of the persistence condition, this is equivalent to $v(a, \varphi | \psi) = f$ whenever $v(b, \psi) = v(b, \varphi) = t$ for some $b \geq a$. It respects $(\Rightarrow |)_1$ if $v(a, \varphi | \psi) = t$ whenever $v(b, \varphi) = f$ for every $b \geq a$. It respects $(\Rightarrow |)_2$ if $v(a, \varphi | \psi) = t$ whenever $v(b, \psi) = f$ for every $b \geq a$. This implies that $v(a, \varphi | \psi)$ is free when there exist $b_1, b_2 \geq a$ such that $v(b_1, \varphi) = v(b_2, \psi) = t$, but there does not exist $b \geq a$ such that $v(b, \varphi) = v(b, \psi) = t$ (this is possible because the order relation does not have to be linear). Again, the induced semantics is non-deterministic.

Affirmation: An \mathcal{L} -frame $\mathcal{W} = \langle W, \leq, v \rangle$ respects the rule $(\triangleright \Rightarrow)$ if $v(a, \triangleright \psi) = f$ whenever $v(a, \psi) = f$. It respects $(\Rightarrow \triangleright)$ if $v(a, \triangleright \psi) = t$ whenever $v(a, \psi) = t$. This means that for every $a \in W$, $v(a, \triangleright \psi)$ simply equals $v(a, \psi)$.

Weak Affirmation: An \mathcal{L} -frame $\mathcal{W} = \langle W, \leq, v \rangle$ respects the rule $(\blacktriangleright \Rightarrow)$ if $v(a, \blacktriangleright \psi) = f$ whenever $v(b, \psi) = f$ for every $b \geq a$. It respects $(\Rightarrow \blacktriangleright)$ if $v(a, \blacktriangleright \psi) = t$ whenever $v(b, \psi) = t$ for every $b \geq a$. Because of the persistence condition, this is equivalent to $v(a, \blacktriangleright \psi) = t$ whenever $v(a, \psi) = t$. This implies that $v(a, \blacktriangleright \psi)$ is free when $v(a, \psi) = f$ and $v(b, \psi) = t$ for some $b \geq a$. Again, we obtain non-deterministic semantics.

Definition 5.9. Let \mathbf{G} be a canonical system. A \mathcal{U} -semiframe is \mathbf{G} -legal iff it respects all the canonical rules of \mathbf{G} .

We can now give the definition of the semantic relations induced by a canonical system:

Definition 5.10. Let \mathbf{G} be a coherent canonical system, and let $\mathcal{S} \cup \{s\}$ be a set of sequents. $\mathcal{S} \models_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq} s$ iff every \mathbf{G} -legal \mathcal{L} -frame which is a model of \mathcal{S} is also a model of s .

Definition 5.11. Let \mathbf{G} be a coherent canonical system. The semantic etcr $\models_{\mathbf{G}}$ between formulas which is induced by \mathbf{G} is defined by: $\mathcal{T} \models_{\mathbf{G}} E$ iff every \mathbf{G} -legal \mathcal{L} -frame which is a model of \mathcal{T} is also a model of E .

⁴Note that no semantic characterizations for “converse non-implication” and “not both” were presented in [7], where these connectives were first introduced.

Again we have:

Proposition 5.12. $\mathcal{T} \vDash_{\mathbf{G}} E$ iff $\{\Rightarrow \psi \mid \psi \in \mathcal{T}\} \vDash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq} \Rightarrow E$. □

6. SOUNDNESS, COMPLETENESS, CUT-ELIMINATION

In this section we show that the syntactic and semantic consequence relations between sequents which are induced by a given coherent canonical system are identical. In addition, we present a semantic proof of cut-elimination for arbitrary coherent canonical systems. There are a lot of similarities between the proofs of this section and the corresponding proofs in [4]. However, the proofs in [4] correspond to different definitions, and so, for the sake of completeness, we include here the full proofs.

Theorem 6.1. *Every coherent canonical system \mathbf{G} is strongly sound with respect to the semantics of \mathbf{G} -legal frames. In other words: If $\mathcal{S} \vdash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq} s$ then $\mathcal{S} \vDash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq} s$.*

Proof. Assume that $\mathcal{S} \vdash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq} s$, and $\mathcal{W} = \langle W, \leq, v \rangle$ is a \mathbf{G} -legal model of \mathcal{S} . We show that s is locally true in every $a \in W$. Since the axioms of \mathbf{G} and the assumptions of \mathcal{S} trivially have this property, and the cut and weakening rules obviously preserve it, it suffices to show that the property of being locally true in every $a \in W$ is also preserved by applications of the logical rules of \mathbf{G} .

- Suppose $\Gamma \Rightarrow \sigma(\diamond(p_1, \dots, p_n))$ is derived from $\{\Gamma, \sigma(\Pi_i) \Rightarrow \sigma(E_i)\}_{1 \leq i \leq m}$ using the rule $r = \{\Pi_i \Rightarrow E_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq m} / \Rightarrow \diamond(p_1, \dots, p_n)$. Assume that all the premises of this application have the required property. We show that so does its conclusion. Let $a \in W$. If $v(a, \psi) = f$ for some $\psi \in \Gamma$, then obviously $\Gamma \Rightarrow \sigma(\diamond(p_1, \dots, p_n))$ is locally true in a . Assume otherwise. Then the persistence condition implies that $v(b, \psi) = t$ for every $\psi \in \Gamma$ and $b \geq a$. Thus our assumption concerning the sequents $\{\Gamma, \sigma(\Pi_i) \Rightarrow \sigma(E_i)\}_{1 \leq i \leq m}$ entails that for every $b \geq a$ and $1 \leq i \leq m$, either $v(b, \psi) = f$ for some $\psi \in \sigma(\Pi_i)$, or $E_i = \{q_i\}$ (i.e. E_i is not empty) and $v(b, \sigma(q_i)) = t$. It follows that for $1 \leq i \leq m$, $\Pi_i \Rightarrow E_i$ is satisfied in a by σ . Thus, σ fulfils r in a . Since \mathcal{W} respects r , it follows that $v(a, \sigma(\diamond(p_1, \dots, p_n))) = t$.
- Now we deal with left-introduction rules. Suppose $\Gamma, \sigma(\diamond(p_1, \dots, p_n)) \Rightarrow E$ is derived from $\{\Gamma, \sigma(\Pi_i) \Rightarrow \sigma(E_i)\}_{1 \leq i \leq m}$ and $\{\Gamma, \sigma(\Sigma_i) \Rightarrow E\}_{1 \leq i \leq k}$, using the left-introduction rule $r = \langle \{\Pi_i \Rightarrow E_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq m}, \{\Sigma_i \Rightarrow E\}_{1 \leq i \leq k} \rangle / \diamond(p_1, \dots, p_n) \Rightarrow$. Assume that all the premises of this application have the required property. We show that so does its conclusion. Let $a \in W$. If $v(a, \psi) = f$ for some $\psi \in \Gamma$ or $E = \{\theta\}$ and $v(a, \theta) = t$, then we are done. Assume otherwise. Then E is either empty or $E = \{\theta\}$ and $v(a, \theta) = f$, and (by the persistence condition) $v(b, \psi) = t$ for every $\psi \in \Gamma$ and $b \geq a$. Thus our assumption concerning the sequents $\{\Gamma, \sigma(\Pi_i) \Rightarrow \sigma(E_i)\}_{1 \leq i \leq m}$ entails that for every $b \geq a$ and $1 \leq i \leq m$, either $v(b, \psi) = f$ for some $\psi \in \sigma(\Pi_i)$, or $E_i = \{q_i\}$ and $v(b, \sigma(q_i)) = t$. This immediately implies that the hard premises of r are satisfied in a by σ . Since E is either empty or $E = \{\theta\}$ and $v(a, \theta) = f$, our assumption concerning $\{\Gamma, \sigma(\Sigma_i) \Rightarrow E\}_{1 \leq i \leq k}$ entails that for every $1 \leq i \leq k$, $v(a, \psi) = f$ for some $\psi \in \sigma(\Sigma_i)$. Hence the soft premises of r are locally satisfied in a by σ . Thus, σ fulfils r in a . Since \mathcal{W} respects r , it follows that $v(a, \sigma(\diamond(p_1, \dots, p_n))) = f$. □

For the converse, we define \mathcal{S} -proofs and prove the following key result.

Definition 6.2. Let \mathcal{S} be sets of sequents. A proof P in a canonical system is called an \mathcal{S} -proof iff the cut formula of every cut in P occurs in \mathcal{S} .

Theorem 6.3. Let \mathbf{G} be a coherent canonical system in \mathcal{L} , and let $\mathcal{S} \cup \{s\}$ be a set of sequents in \mathcal{L} . Then either there is an \mathcal{S} -proof of s from \mathcal{S} in \mathbf{G} , or there is a \mathbf{G} -legal \mathcal{L} -frame which is model of \mathcal{S} , but not a model of s .

Proof. Assume that $s = \Gamma_0 \Rightarrow E_0$ does not have an \mathcal{S} -proof from \mathcal{S} in \mathbf{G} . We construct a \mathbf{G} -legal \mathcal{L} -frame \mathcal{W} which is a model of \mathcal{S} but not of s . Let \mathcal{U} be the set of subformulas of $\mathcal{S} \cup \{s\}$. Given a subset E of \mathcal{U} which is either a singleton or empty, call a theory $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ E -maximal if there is no finite $\Gamma \subseteq \mathcal{T}$ such that $\Gamma \Rightarrow E$ has an \mathcal{S} -proof from \mathcal{S} , but every proper extension $\mathcal{T}' \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ of \mathcal{T} contains such a finite subset Γ . Obviously, if $\Gamma \cup E \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ and $\Gamma \Rightarrow E$ has no \mathcal{S} -proof from \mathcal{S} , then Γ can be extended to a theory $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ which is E -maximal. In particular: Γ_0 can be extended to a E_0 -maximal theory \mathcal{T}_0 .

Now let $\mathcal{W} = \langle W, \subseteq, v \rangle$, where:

- W is the set of all extensions of \mathcal{T}_0 in \mathcal{U} which are E -maximal for some $E \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ (recall that E is either singleton or empty).
- v is defined inductively as follows. For atomic formulas:

$$v(\mathcal{T}, p) = \begin{cases} t & p \in \mathcal{T} \\ f & p \notin \mathcal{T} \end{cases}$$

Suppose $v(\mathcal{T}, \psi_i)$ has been defined for every $\mathcal{T} \in W$ and $1 \leq i \leq n$.

We let $v(\mathcal{T}, \diamond(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n)) = t$ iff at least one of the following holds with respect to the semiframe constructed so far:

- (1) There exists a right-introduction rule for \diamond which is fulfilled in \mathcal{T} by a substitution σ such that $\sigma(p_i) = \psi_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$).
- (2) $\diamond(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n) \in \mathcal{T}$, and there do not exist $\mathcal{T}' \in W$ and a left-introduction rule r for \diamond , such that $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{T}'$, and r is fulfilled in \mathcal{T}' by a substitution σ such that $\sigma(p_i) = \psi_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$).

First we prove that \mathcal{W} is an \mathcal{L} -frame:

- W is not empty because $\mathcal{T}_0 \in W$.
- We prove by structural induction that v is persistent:

For atomic formulas v is trivially persistent since the order is \subseteq .

Assume that v is persistent for ψ_1, \dots, ψ_n . We prove its persistence for $\diamond(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n)$. So assume that $v(\mathcal{T}, \diamond(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n)) = t$ and $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{T}^*$. By v 's definition there are two possibilities:

- (1) There exists a right-introduction rule for \diamond which is fulfilled in \mathcal{T} by a substitution σ such that $\sigma(p_i) = \psi_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$). This is also trivially true in \mathcal{T}^* , and so $v(\mathcal{T}^*, \diamond(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n)) = t$.
- (2) $\diamond(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n) \in \mathcal{T}$, and there do not exist $\mathcal{T}' \in W$ and a left-introduction rule r for \diamond , such that $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{T}'$, and r is fulfilled in \mathcal{T}' by a substitution σ such that $\sigma(p_i) = \psi_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$). Then $\diamond(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n) \in \mathcal{T}^*$ (since $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{T}^*$), and there cannot exist $\mathcal{T}' \in W$ and a left-introduction rule r for \diamond , such that $\mathcal{T}^* \subseteq \mathcal{T}'$, and r is fulfilled in \mathcal{T}' by such a substitution σ (otherwise the same would hold for \mathcal{T}). Hence $v(\mathcal{T}^*, \diamond(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n)) = t$ in this case too.

Next we prove that \mathcal{W} is \mathbf{G} -legal:

- (1) The right-introduction rules are directly respected by the first condition in v 's definition.
- (2) Let r be a left-introduction rule for \diamond , and let $\mathcal{T} \in W$. Suppose that r is fulfilled in \mathcal{T} by a substitution σ , such that $\sigma(p_i) = \psi_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$). Then neither of the conditions under which $v(\mathcal{T}, \diamond(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n)) = t$ can hold:
 - (a) The second condition explicitly excludes the option that r is fulfilled by σ (in any $\mathcal{T}' \in W$ such that $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{T}'$, including \mathcal{T} itself).
 - (b) The first condition cannot be met because \mathbf{G} 's coherence does not allow the sets of premises (of a right-introduction rule and a left-introduction rule for the same connective) to be locally satisfied together. Hence the two rules cannot be both fulfilled by the same substitution in the same element of W . To see this, assume by way of contradiction that S_1 and S_2 are the sets of premises of a left-introduction rule for \diamond , S_3 is the set of premises of a right-introduction rule for \diamond , and there exists $\mathcal{T} \in W$ in which the three sets of premises are locally satisfied by a substitution σ such that $\sigma(p_i) = \psi_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$). Let u be an assignment in $\{t, f\}$ in which $u(p_i) = v(\mathcal{T}, \psi_i)$. Since σ locally satisfies in \mathcal{T} the three sets of premises, u classically satisfies S_1 , S_2 and S_3 . This contradicts the coherence of \mathbf{G} .

It follows that $v(\mathcal{T}, \diamond(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n)) = f$, as required.

It remains to prove that \mathcal{W} is a model of \mathcal{S} but not of s . For this we first prove that the following hold for every $\mathcal{T} \in W$ and every formula $\psi \in \mathcal{U}$:

- (a): If $\psi \in \mathcal{T}$ then $v(\mathcal{T}, \psi) = t$.
- (b): If \mathcal{T} is $\{\psi\}$ -maximal then $v(\mathcal{T}, \psi) = f$.

We prove (a) and (b) together by a simultaneous induction on the complexity of ψ . For atomic formulas they easily follow from v 's definition, and the fact that $p \Rightarrow p$ is an axiom. For the induction step, assume that (a) and (b) hold for $\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n \in \mathcal{U}$. We prove them for $\diamond(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n) \in \mathcal{U}$.

- Assume that $\diamond(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n) \in \mathcal{T}$, but $v(\mathcal{T}, \diamond(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n)) = f$. By v 's definition, since $\diamond(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n) \in \mathcal{T}$ there should exist $\mathcal{T}' \in W$, $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{T}'$, and a left-introduction rule, $r = \langle \{\Pi_i \Rightarrow E_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq m}, \{\Sigma_i \Rightarrow\}_{1 \leq i \leq k} / \diamond(p_1, \dots, p_n) \Rightarrow \rangle$, which is fulfilled in \mathcal{T}' by a substitution σ such that $\sigma(p_i) = \psi_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$). Since σ locally satisfies in \mathcal{T}' every sequent in $\{\Sigma_i \Rightarrow\}_{1 \leq i \leq k}$, then for every $1 \leq i \leq k$ there exists $\psi_{j_i} \in \sigma(\Sigma_i)$ such that $v(\mathcal{T}', \psi_{j_i}) = f$. By the induction hypothesis this implies that for every $1 \leq i \leq k$, there exists $\psi_{j_i} \in \sigma(\Sigma_i)$ such that $\psi_{j_i} \notin \mathcal{T}'$. Let E be the set for which \mathcal{T}' is maximal. Then for every $1 \leq i \leq k$ there is a finite $\Delta_i \subseteq \mathcal{T}'$ such that $\Delta_i, \psi_{j_i} \Rightarrow E$ has an \mathcal{S} -proof from \mathcal{S} , and so $\Delta_i, \sigma(\Sigma_i) \Rightarrow E$ has such a proof. This in turn implies that there must exist $1 \leq i_0 \leq m$ such that $\Gamma, \sigma(\Pi_{i_0}) \Rightarrow \sigma(E_{i_0})$ has no \mathcal{S} -proof from \mathcal{S} for any finite $\Gamma \subseteq \mathcal{T}'$. Indeed, if such a proof exists for every $1 \leq i \leq m$, we would use the k proofs of $\Delta_i, \sigma(\Sigma_i) \Rightarrow E$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$, the m proofs for $\Gamma_i, \sigma(\Pi_i) \Rightarrow \sigma(E_i)$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$, some trivial weakenings, and the left-introduction rule r to get an \mathcal{S} -proof from \mathcal{S} of the sequent $\cup_{i=1}^k \Delta_i, \cup_{i=1}^m \Gamma_i, \diamond(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n) \Rightarrow E$. Since $\diamond(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n) \in \mathcal{T}$, this would contradict \mathcal{T}' 's E -maximality. Using this i_0 , extend $\mathcal{T}' \cup \sigma(\Pi_{i_0})$ to a $\sigma(E_{i_0})$ -maximal theory \mathcal{T}'' . By the induction hypothesis, $v(\mathcal{T}'', \psi) = t$ for every $\psi \in \sigma(\Pi_{i_0})$, and if $E_{i_0} = \{q\}$ (i.e. E_{i_0} is not empty) then $v(\mathcal{T}'', \sigma(q)) = f$. Since $\mathcal{T}' \subseteq \mathcal{T}''$, this contradicts the fact that σ satisfies $\Pi_{i_0} \Rightarrow E_{i_0}$ in \mathcal{T}' .

- Assume that \mathcal{T} is $\{\diamond(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n)\}$ -maximal, but $v(\mathcal{T}, \diamond(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n)) = t$. Obviously, $\diamond(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n) \notin \mathcal{T}$ (because $\diamond(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n) \Rightarrow \diamond(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n)$ is an axiom). Hence there exists a right-introduction rule, $r = \{\prod_{i=1}^m E_i \Rightarrow \diamond(p_1, \dots, p_n)\}$, which is fulfilled in \mathcal{T} by a substitution σ such that $\sigma(p_i) = \psi_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$). As in the previous case, there must exist $1 \leq i_0 \leq m$ such that $\Gamma, \sigma(\prod_{i_0}) \Rightarrow \sigma(E_{i_0})$ has no \mathcal{S} -proof from \mathcal{S} for any finite $\Gamma \subseteq \mathcal{T}$ (if such a proof exists for every $1 \leq i \leq m$ with finite $\Gamma_i \subseteq \mathcal{T}$ than we could have an \mathcal{S} -proof from \mathcal{S} of $\cup_{i=1}^m \Gamma_i \Rightarrow \diamond(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n)$ using the m proofs of $\Gamma_i, \sigma(\prod_{i_0}) \Rightarrow \sigma(E_{i_0})$, some weakenings and r). Using this i_0 , extend $\mathcal{T} \cup \sigma(\prod_{i_0})$ to a $\sigma(E_{i_0})$ -maximal theory \mathcal{T}' . By the induction hypothesis $v(\mathcal{T}', \psi) = t$ for every $\psi \in \sigma(\prod_{i_0})$, and if $E_{i_0} = \{q\}$ (i.e. E_{i_0} is not empty) then $v(\mathcal{T}', \sigma(q)) = f$. Since $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{T}'$, this contradicts the fact that σ satisfies $\prod_{i_0} \Rightarrow E_{i_0}$ in \mathcal{T} .

Next we note that **(b)** can be strengthened as follows:

- (c):** If $\psi \in \mathcal{U}$, $\mathcal{T} \in W$ and there is no finite $\Gamma \subseteq \mathcal{T}$ such that $\Gamma \Rightarrow \psi$ has an \mathcal{S} -proof from \mathcal{S} , then $v(\mathcal{T}, \psi) = f$.

Indeed, under these conditions \mathcal{T} can be extended to a $\{\psi\}$ -maximal theory \mathcal{T}' . Now $\mathcal{T}' \in W$, $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{T}'$, and by **(b)**, $v(\mathcal{T}', \psi) = f$. Hence also $v(\mathcal{T}, \psi) = f$.

Now **(a)** and **(b)** together imply that $v(\mathcal{T}_0, \psi) = t$ for every $\psi \in \Gamma_0 \subseteq \mathcal{T}_0$, and if $E_0 = \{\theta\}$ (i.e. E_0 is not empty) then $v(\mathcal{T}_0, \theta) = f$. Hence \mathcal{W} is not a model of s . We end the proof by showing that \mathcal{W} is a model of \mathcal{S} . So let $\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n \Rightarrow E \in \mathcal{S}$ and let $\mathcal{T} \in W$, where \mathcal{T} is F -maximal. Assume by way of contradiction that $\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n \Rightarrow E$ is not locally true in \mathcal{T} . Therefore, $v(\mathcal{T}, \psi_i) = t$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$. By **(c)**, for every $1 \leq i \leq n$ there is a finite $\Gamma_i \subseteq \mathcal{T}$ such that $\Gamma_i \Rightarrow \psi_i$ has an \mathcal{S} -proof from \mathcal{S} . Now, there are two cases:

- (1) Assume $E = \{\theta\}$. Since $\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n \Rightarrow \theta$ is not locally true in \mathcal{T} , $v(\mathcal{T}, \theta) = f$. This implies (by **(a)**) that $\theta \notin \mathcal{T}$. Since \mathcal{T} is F -maximal, it follows that there is a finite $\Delta \subseteq \mathcal{T}$ such that $\Delta, \theta \Rightarrow F$ has an \mathcal{S} -proof from \mathcal{S} . Now from $\Gamma_i \Rightarrow \psi_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$), $\Delta, \theta \Rightarrow F$, and $\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n \Rightarrow \theta$ one can infer $\Gamma_1, \dots, \Gamma_n, \Delta \Rightarrow F$ by $n+1$ \mathcal{S} -cuts (on ψ_1, \dots, ψ_n and θ). Hence, $\Gamma_1, \dots, \Gamma_n, \Delta \Rightarrow F$ has an \mathcal{S} -proof from \mathcal{S} .
- (2) Assume E is empty. $\Gamma_1, \dots, \Gamma_n \Rightarrow$ follows from the sequents $\Gamma_i \Rightarrow \psi_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$) and $\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n \Rightarrow$ by n \mathcal{S} -cuts (on ψ_1, \dots, ψ_n). Using weakening (if F is not empty), it follows that $\Gamma_1, \dots, \Gamma_n \Rightarrow F$ has an \mathcal{S} -proof from \mathcal{S} .

In both cases we showed an \mathcal{S} -proof from \mathcal{S} of a sequent of the form $\Gamma \Rightarrow F$, where $\Gamma \subseteq \mathcal{T}$. This contradicts the F -maximality of \mathcal{T} . \square

Remark 6.4. This proof suggests that weakening on the right side of sequents can be limited to apply only to negative sequents of the set of assumptions of the derivation. Recall that by proposition 3.9, $\mathcal{T} \vdash_{\mathbf{G}} E$ iff $\{\Rightarrow \psi \mid \psi \in \mathcal{T}\} \vdash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq} E$. Thus if one is only interested in consequence relations between formulas, there are no negative sequents in the set of assumptions, and so the right weakening rule is superfluous.

Theorem 6.5 (Soundness and Completeness). *Every coherent canonical system \mathbf{G} is strongly sound and complete with respect to the semantics of \mathbf{G} -legal frames. In other words:*

- (1) $\mathcal{S} \vdash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq} s$ iff $\mathcal{S} \vDash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq} s$.
- (2) $\mathcal{T} \vdash_{\mathbf{G}} E$ iff $\mathcal{T} \vDash_{\mathbf{G}} E$.

Proof. (1) is immediate from Theorem 6.3 and Theorem 6.1. (2) follows from (1) using the reductions given in Proposition 3.9 and Proposition 5.12. \square

Corollary 6.6 (Compactness). *Let \mathbf{G} be a coherent canonical system. If $\mathcal{S} \vDash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq} s$ then there exists a finite $\mathcal{S}' \subseteq \mathcal{S}$ such that $\mathcal{S}' \vDash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq} s$.* \square

We use Theorem 6.3 to prove a general cut-elimination theorem.

Definition 6.7. Let s be a sequent, \mathcal{S} be a set of sequents, and \mathbf{G} be a canonical system.

- (1) \mathbf{G} admits cut-elimination iff whenever $\vdash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq} s$, there exists a proof of s without cuts (i.e. there exists a \emptyset -proof).
- (2) ([2]) \mathbf{G} admits strong cut-elimination iff whenever $\mathcal{S} \vdash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq} s$, there exists an \mathcal{S} -proof of s from \mathcal{S} .

Notice that cut-elimination is a special case of strong cut-elimination with an empty \mathcal{S} . Also notice that by cut-elimination we mean here just the existence of proofs without (certain forms of) cuts, rather than an algorithm to transform a given proof to a cut-free one (for the assumption-free case the term *cut-admissibility* is sometimes used).

Theorem 6.8 (General Strong Cut-Elimination Theorem). *Every coherent canonical system \mathbf{G} admits strong cut-elimination.*

Proof. Assume $\mathcal{S} \vdash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq} s$. By Theorem 6.5, $\mathcal{S} \vDash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq} s$, and so there does not exist a \mathbf{G} -legal \mathcal{L} -frame which is model of \mathcal{S} , but not a model of s . By Theorem 6.3, there is an \mathcal{S} -proof of s from \mathcal{S} . \square

Remark 6.9. In [2], a strengthening of the cut-elimination theorem was suggested for Gentzen's original systems for classical logic. The notion of a *hyper-resolution* rule (or *hyper-cut* rule) was defined, and it was proven that this special kind of cuts is the only one needed in derivations of a sequent from a non-empty set of sequents. Following the proof of Theorem 6.3, we can show the same in the present case. Let *hyper-cut*₁ and *hyper-cut*₂ be the rules which allow the following two derivations:

$$\frac{\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n \Rightarrow \theta \quad \Gamma_1 \Rightarrow \psi_1 \quad \dots \quad \Gamma_n \Rightarrow \psi_n \quad \Delta, \theta \Rightarrow F}{\Gamma_1, \dots, \Gamma_n, \Delta \Rightarrow F}$$

$$\frac{\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n \Rightarrow \quad \Gamma_1 \Rightarrow \psi_1 \quad \dots \quad \Gamma_n \Rightarrow \psi_n}{\Gamma_1, \dots, \Gamma_n \Rightarrow}$$

Call $\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n \Rightarrow E$, where $E = \{\theta\}$ in the first derivation and empty in the second, the *nucleus* of the rule. The last theorem can be strengthened as follows: if $\mathcal{S} \vdash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq} s$, then there exists a proof of s from \mathcal{S} , which uses only axioms, canonical rules, weakenings and hyper-cuts with elements of \mathcal{S} as nuclei.

Corollary 6.10. *The conditions below are equivalent for a canonical system \mathbf{G} :*

- (1) \mathbf{G} is strongly consistent.
- (2) \mathbf{G} is coherent.
- (3) \mathbf{G} admits strong cut-elimination.

Proof. (1) implies (2) by Theorem 4.10. (2) implies (3) by Theorem 6.8. Finally, in a canonical system the only sequents which are provable from $\{(\Rightarrow p_1), (p_2 \Rightarrow)\}$ using only cuts on p_1 or p_2 are: axioms, sequents of the form $\Gamma \Rightarrow p_1$, sequents of the form $\Gamma, p_2 \Rightarrow E$, and sequents that contain a non-atomic formula. Thus there is no way to derive \Rightarrow from $\{(\Rightarrow p_1), (p_2 \Rightarrow)\}$, using only cuts on p_1 or p_2 . Hence (3) implies (1). \square

Corollary 6.11. *If \mathbf{G} is a coherent canonical system in \mathcal{L} then $\langle \mathcal{L}, \vDash_{\mathbf{G}} \rangle$ (or equivalently $\langle \mathcal{L}, \vdash_{\mathbf{G}} \rangle$) is an extended logic.* \square

6.1. Strict Canonical Systems. In [4] *strict* single-conclusion canonical systems were investigated. These systems are canonical systems, in which derivations can only contain definite sequents. Now we show that the results of [4] about these systems can be derived from results of the present paper. For this purpose, we concentrate on a smaller set of canonical systems, for which we are able to strengthen Corollary 6.10.

Definition 6.12. A canonical system is called *definite* if its right-introduction rules have only definite clauses as premises, and its left-introduction rules have only definite clauses as hard premises.

Example 6.13. Every canonical system in which the set of logical rules is a subset of the set of rules for $\supset, \perp, \sim, \triangleright$ (of Example 3.4) is definite.

Corollary 6.14. *The conditions below are equivalent for a definite canonical system \mathbf{G} :*

- (1) \mathbf{G} is strongly consistent.
- (2) \mathbf{G} is coherent.
- (3) \mathbf{G} admits strong cut-elimination.
- (4) \mathbf{G} admits cut-elimination.
- (5) \mathbf{G} is consistent.

Proof. (1),(2),(3) are equivalent by Corollary 6.10 for every canonical system. (3) trivially implies (4). (4) implies (5), since in a canonical system there is no way to derive $p_1 \Rightarrow p_2$ without using cuts. Finally, a proof similar to that of Theorem 1 in [4], (or Theorem 4.10 of this paper) shows that (5) implies (2). \square

Remark 6.15. Strong cut-elimination and cut-elimination are not equivalent in the general case. To see this, consider the system \mathbf{G} given in Example 4.7. As explained there, a sequent $\Gamma \Rightarrow E$ can be proved in \mathbf{G} from no assumptions iff it is of the form $\Gamma \Rightarrow \psi$, where $\sigma^n \psi \in \Gamma$ for some $n \geq 0$. It is easy to see that every sequent of this form can be proved without using cuts, and so \mathbf{G} admits cut-elimination. However, \mathbf{G} does not admit strong cut-elimination. For example, one must apply cut on $\circ p$ to derive the empty sequent from the sequent $p_1 \Rightarrow \cdot$.

To derive results about *strict* canonical systems, we prove the following lemma.

Lemma 6.16. *Let \mathbf{G} be a definite canonical system, and let $\mathcal{S} \cup \{s\}$ be a set of definite sequents. If there exists a proof P of s from \mathcal{S} in \mathbf{G} , then there also exists a proof P' of s from \mathcal{S} in which every sequent is a definite sequent, and every cut formula in P' also serves as a cut-formula in P .*

Proof. It is easy to see that starting from definite assumptions, the only way one can produce a negative sequent in a definite canonical system is by an application of a left-introduction rule of the form:

$$\frac{\{\Gamma, \sigma(\Pi_i) \Rightarrow \sigma(E_i)\}_{1 \leq i \leq m} \quad \{\Gamma, \sigma(\Sigma_i) \Rightarrow\}_{1 \leq i \leq k}}{\Gamma, \sigma(\diamond(p_1, \dots, p_n)) \Rightarrow}$$

Since \mathbf{G} is definite, the sequent inferred in steps of this kind cannot be used in the rest of the proof, unless right weakening is applied on a descendant of this sequent. Applying the same weakening before steps of this kind will turn the sequent into a definite one, keeping the rest of the proof valid. Finally, this modification does not affect the set of cut-formulas used in the proof. \square

Now define a new *strict* provability relation $\vdash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq_1}$ for definite canonical systems. $\vdash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq_1}$ is defined as in Definition 3.6, except that it allows only *definite* sequents in proofs. By Lemma 6.16 it immediately follows that a definite system admits cut-elimination with respect to $\vdash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq_1}$, iff it admits cut-elimination with respect to $\vdash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq}$. The same applies to strong cut-elimination and consistency. Therefore for definite canonical systems, Corollary 6.14 ensures that coherence, cut-elimination, strong cut-elimination, and consistency⁵ are equivalent also with respect to $\vdash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq_1}$.

7. ANALYCITY AND DECIDABILITY

In this section we show that the semantics of \mathbf{G} -legal frames is analytic in the intuitive sense described in Remark 5.3.

Theorem 7.1 (Analycity). *Let $\mathcal{U}_1, \mathcal{U}_2$ be sets of formulas closed under subformulas, such that $\mathcal{U}_1 \subset \mathcal{U}_2$. Let \mathbf{G} be a coherent canonical system for \mathcal{L} . The semantics of \mathbf{G} -legal frames is analytic in the following sense: If $\mathcal{W}_1 = \langle W, \leq, v_1 \rangle$ is a \mathbf{G} -legal \mathcal{U}_1 -semiframe, then v_1 can be extended to a function v_2 so that $\mathcal{W}_2 = \langle W, \leq, v_2 \rangle$ is a \mathbf{G} -legal \mathcal{U}_2 -semiframe.*

Proof. Similar to the proof of Theorem 6 from [4]. □

Remark 7.2. In particular, the last theorem shows that every \mathbf{G} -legal \mathcal{U} -semiframe, can be extended to a \mathbf{G} -legal \mathcal{L} -frame.

The following two theorems are consequences of Theorem 7.1 and the soundness and completeness theorems.

Theorem 7.3 (Conservativity). *Let \mathbf{G}_1 be a coherent canonical system in a language \mathcal{L}_1 , and let \mathbf{G}_2 be a coherent canonical system in a language \mathcal{L}_2 . Assume that \mathcal{L}_2 is an extension of \mathcal{L}_1 by some set of connectives, and that \mathbf{G}_2 is obtained from \mathbf{G}_1 by adding to the latter canonical rules for connectives in $\mathcal{L}_2 - \mathcal{L}_1$. Then \mathbf{G}_2 is a conservative extension of \mathbf{G}_1 (i.e.: if all sequents in $\mathcal{S} \cup s$ are in \mathcal{L}_1 then $\mathcal{S} \vdash_{\mathbf{G}_1}^{seq} s$ iff $\mathcal{S} \vdash_{\mathbf{G}_2}^{seq} s$).*

Proof. Suppose that $\mathcal{S} \not\vdash_{\mathbf{G}_1}^{seq} s$. Then there is \mathbf{G}_1 -legal model \mathcal{W} of \mathcal{S} which is not a model of s . Since the set of formulas of \mathcal{L}_1 is a subset of the set of formulas of \mathcal{L}_2 which is closed under subformulas, Theorem 7.1 implies that \mathcal{W} can be extended to a \mathbf{G}_2 -legal model of \mathcal{S} which is not a model of s . Hence $\mathcal{S} \not\vdash_{\mathbf{G}_2}^{seq} s$. □

Theorem 7.4 (Decidability). *Let \mathbf{G} be a coherent canonical system. Then \mathbf{G} is strongly decidable: Given a finite set \mathcal{S} of sequents, and a sequent s , it is decidable whether $\mathcal{S} \vdash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq} s$ or not.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{U} be the set of subformulas in $\mathcal{S} \cup \{s\}$. From Theorem 7.1 and the proof of Theorem 6.3 it easily follows that in order to decide whether $\mathcal{S} \vdash_{\mathbf{G}}^{seq} s$ it suffices to check all triples of the form $\langle W, \subseteq, v' \rangle$ where $W \subseteq 2^{\mathcal{U}}$ and $v' : W \times \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \{t, f\}$, and see if any of them is a \mathbf{G} -legal \mathcal{U} -semiframe which is a model of \mathcal{S} but not a model of s . □

⁵Note that strong consistency is trivial in this case, since the empty sequent is not allowed to appear in derivations.

Remark 7.5. The last two theorems can also be proved directly from the cut-elimination theorem.

Strong conservativity and strong decidability of $\vdash_{\mathbf{G}}$ and $\models_{\mathbf{G}}$ are easy corollaries of the previous theorems and the reductions given in Proposition 3.9 and Proposition 5.12.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND FURTHER WORK

Now we present our answer to the question from the introduction: “what is a basic constructive connective?”.

A basic constructive connective is a connective defined by a set of rules in some coherent canonical system.

Theorem 6.8 ensures that the proof-theoretic criterion for constructivity, described in the introduction, is met. Theorem 7.3 ensures that a set of rules for some connective can indeed be seen as a definition of that connective, because it shows that in coherent canonical systems the same set of rules defines the same connective regardless of the rules for the other connectives.

In Section 5, the proof-theoretic characterization of basic constructive connectives was matched by a (non-deterministic) Kripke-style semantics. This semantics is modular, allowing to separate the semantic effect of each derivation rule. However, we did not provide there an independent semantic characterization of (basic) constructive connectives. We leave this issue to a future work. Another future goal is to extend our results to first-order logic, and identify constructive quantifiers as well (for semi-classical quantifiers this was done in [5]).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to two anonymous referees for their helpful suggestions and comments. This research was supported by The Israel Science Foundation (grant no. 280-10).

REFERENCES

- [1] Avron, A.: Simple Consequence Relations. *Information and Computation* 92, 105–139 (1991).
- [2] Avron, A.: Gentzen-Type Systems, Resolution and Tableaux. *Journal of Automated Reasoning* 10, 265–281 (1993).
- [3] Avron, A., Lev, I.: Non-deterministic Multiple-valued Structures. *Journal of Logic and Computation* 15, 24–261 (2005). A partial conference version in Goré, R., Leitsch, A., Nipkow, T., (eds.): *Proceedings of IJCAR 2001*. LNCS (LNAI), vol. 2083, pp. 529–544. Springer, Heidelberg (2001).
- [4] Avron, A., Lahav, O.: Strict Canonical constructive systems. In Blass, A., Dershowitz, N., Reisig, W. (eds.): *Fields of Logic and Computation: Essays Dedicated to Yuri Gurevich on the Occasion of His 70th Birthday*, 75–94, *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, volume 6300, Springer-Verlag, 2010. A conference in M. Giese, A. Waaler (eds.): *Proceedings of TABLEAUX 2009*, 62–76, LNAI 5607, Springer (2009).
- [5] Avron, A., Zamansky, A.: Canonical Gentzen-type calculi with (n,k)-ary quantifiers. *Logical Methods in Computer Science* 4, 1–23 (2008).
- [6] Belnap, N. D.: Tonk, Plonk and Plink. *Analysis* 22, 130–134 (1962).
- [7] Bowen, K. A.: An extension of the intuitionistic propositional calculus. *Indagationes Mathematicae* 33, 287–294 (1971).
- [8] Ciabattini, A., Terui, K.: Towards a Semantic Characterization of Cut-Elimination. *Studia Logica* 82, 95–119 (2006).

- [9] Gentzen, G.: Investigations into Logical Deduction. In: Szabo, M.E. (ed.) *The Collected Works of Gerhard Gentzen*, pp. 68–131. North Holland, Amsterdam (1969).
- [10] Gurevich, Y., Neeman, I.: The Infol Logic: the Propositional Case. To appear in *ACM Transactions on Computation Logic* 12 (2011). An earlier version in *Bulletin of European Association of Theoretical Computer Science*, number 98 (2009) 150–178.
- [11] Kripke, S.: Semantical Analysis of Intuitionistic Logic I. In: Crossly, J., Dummett, M. (eds.) *Formal Systems and Recursive Functions*, pp. 92–129. North-Holland, Amsterdam (1965).
- [12] McCullough, D.P.: Logical connectives for intuitionistic propositional logic. *Journal of Symbolic Logic* 36(1), 15–20 (1971).
- [13] Prior, A.N.: The Runabout Inference Ticket. *Analysis* 21, 38–39 (1960).
- [14] Sundholm, G.: Proof theory and Meaning. In: Gabbay, D.M., Guenther, F. (eds.) *Handbook of Philosophical Logic*, vol. 9, pp. 165–198 (2002).