

Interpretability Logics and Ultrafilter Extensions

Joost J. Joosten

jww

F.F. González, V.N. Arroyo, and C.P. Brogi

Universitat de Barcelona & Centre de Recerca Matemàtica

Lectures on Logic and its Mathematical Aspects

LLAMA Seminar

Institute for Logic, Language and Computation

ILLC,

University of Amsterdam

Overview

- Interpretability Logics and Ultrafilter Extensions

Overview

- Interpretability Logics and Ultrafilter Extensions
- Revisit Ultrafilter Extensions for modal logics

Overview

- Interpretability Logics and Ultrafilter Extensions
- Revisit Ultrafilter Extensions for modal logics
- Introduce Interpretability Logic

Overview

- Interpretability Logics and Ultrafilter Extensions
- Revisit Ultrafilter Extensions for modal logics
- Introduce Interpretability Logic
- Combine the two

Unimodal Modal Logic

- Formulas:

$$\varphi, \psi := p \mid \perp \mid (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \mid \Diamond\varphi$$

Unimodal Modal Logic

- Formulas:

$$\varphi, \psi := p \mid \perp \mid (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \mid \Diamond\varphi$$

- Propositional setting

Unimodal Modal Logic

- Formulas:

$$\varphi, \psi := p \mid \perp \mid (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \mid \diamond\varphi$$

- Propositional setting
- \diamond adds a modal attribute to propositions

Unimodal Modal Logic

- Formulas:

$$\varphi, \psi := p \mid \perp \mid (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \mid \diamond\varphi$$

- Propositional setting
- \diamond adds a modal attribute to propositions
- Like

Unimodal Modal Logic

- Formulas:

$$\varphi, \psi := p \mid \perp \mid (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \mid \diamond\varphi$$

- Propositional setting
- \diamond adds a modal attribute to propositions
- Like
 - Possibility

Unimodal Modal Logic

- Formulas:

$$\varphi, \psi := p \mid \perp \mid (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \mid \diamond\varphi$$

- Propositional setting
- \diamond adds a modal attribute to propositions
- Like
 - Possibility
 - Ignorance

Unimodal Modal Logic

- Formulas:

$$\varphi, \psi := p \mid \perp \mid (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \mid \diamond\varphi$$

- Propositional setting
- \diamond adds a modal attribute to propositions
- Like
 - Possibility
 - Ignorance
 - Formal Consistency

Unimodal Modal Logic

- Formulas:

$$\varphi, \psi := p \mid \perp \mid (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \mid \diamond\varphi$$

- Propositional setting
- \diamond adds a modal attribute to propositions
- Like
 - Possibility
 - Ignorance
 - Formal Consistency
 - Consistent believes

Unimodal Modal Logic

- Formulas:

$$\varphi, \psi := p \mid \perp \mid (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \mid \diamond\varphi$$

- Propositional setting
- \diamond adds a modal attribute to propositions
- Like
 - Possibility
 - Ignorance
 - Formal Consistency
 - Consistent believes
 - Spatial

Unimodal Modal Logic

- Formulas:

$$\varphi, \psi := p \mid \perp \mid (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \mid \diamond\varphi$$

- Propositional setting
- \diamond adds a modal attribute to propositions
- Like
 - Possibility
 - Ignorance
 - Formal Consistency
 - Consistent believes
 - Spatial
 - Temporal

Unimodal Modal Logic

- Formulas:

$$\varphi, \psi := p \mid \perp \mid (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \mid \diamond\varphi$$

- Propositional setting
- \diamond adds a modal attribute to propositions
- Like
 - Possibility
 - Ignorance
 - Formal Consistency
 - Consistent believes
 - Spatial
 - Temporal
 - etc.

Relational Semantics

- Kripke frame: $\langle W, R \rangle$

Relational Semantics

- Kripke frame: $\langle W, R \rangle$
 - with W non-empty and,

Relational Semantics

- Kripke frame: $\langle W, R \rangle$
 - with W non-empty and,
 - R an accessibility relation on W

Relational Semantics

- Kripke frame: $\langle W, R \rangle$
 - with W non-empty and,
 - R an accessibility relation on W
- Kripke model \mathcal{M} : $\langle W, R, V \rangle$

Relational Semantics

- Kripke frame: $\langle W, R \rangle$
 - with W non-empty and,
 - R an accessibility relation on W
- Kripke model \mathcal{M} : $\langle W, R, V \rangle$
 - with $\langle W, R \rangle$ a Kripke Frame

Relational Semantics

- Kripke frame: $\langle W, R \rangle$
 - with W non-empty and,
 - R an accessibility relation on W
- Kripke model \mathcal{M} : $\langle W, R, V \rangle$
 - with $\langle W, R \rangle$ a Kripke Frame
 - V a valuation $V : \text{Prop} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(W)$

Relational Semantics

- Kripke frame: $\langle W, R \rangle$
 - with W non-empty and,
 - R an accessibility relation on W
- Kripke model \mathcal{M} : $\langle W, R, V \rangle$
 - with $\langle W, R \rangle$ a Kripke Frame
 - V a valuation $V : \text{Prop} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(W)$
- For $x \in W$ – we sometimes write $x \in \mathcal{M}$ – forcing is defined as

Relational Semantics

- Kripke frame: $\langle W, R \rangle$
 - with W non-empty and,
 - R an accessibility relation on W
- Kripke model \mathcal{M} : $\langle W, R, V \rangle$
 - with $\langle W, R \rangle$ a Kripke Frame
 - V a valuation $V : \text{Prop} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(W)$
- For $x \in W$ – we sometimes write $x \in \mathcal{M}$ – forcing is defined as
 - $\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \perp$

Relational Semantics

- Kripke frame: $\langle W, R \rangle$
 - with W non-empty and,
 - R an accessibility relation on W
- Kripke model \mathcal{M} : $\langle W, R, V \rangle$
 - with $\langle W, R \rangle$ a Kripke Frame
 - V a valuation $V : \text{Prop} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(W)$
- For $x \in W$ – we sometimes write $x \in \mathcal{M}$ – forcing is defined as
 - $\mathcal{M}, x \not\Vdash \perp$
 - $\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash p \iff x \in V(p)$

Relational Semantics

- Kripke frame: $\langle W, R \rangle$
 - with W non-empty and,
 - R an accessibility relation on W
- Kripke model \mathcal{M} : $\langle W, R, V \rangle$
 - with $\langle W, R \rangle$ a Kripke Frame
 - V a valuation $V : \text{Prop} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(W)$
- For $x \in W$ – we sometimes write $x \in \mathcal{M}$ – forcing is defined as
 - $\mathcal{M}, x \not\Vdash \perp$
 - $\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash p \iff x \in V(p)$
 - $\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \iff \mathcal{M}, x \not\Vdash \varphi \text{ or } \mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \psi$

Relational Semantics

- Kripke frame: $\langle W, R \rangle$
 - with W non-empty and,
 - R an accessibility relation on W
- Kripke model \mathcal{M} : $\langle W, R, V \rangle$
 - with $\langle W, R \rangle$ a Kripke Frame
 - V a valuation $V : \text{Prop} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(W)$
- For $x \in W$ – we sometimes write $x \in \mathcal{M}$ – forcing is defined as
 - $\mathcal{M}, x \not\Vdash \perp$
 - $\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash p \iff x \in V(p)$
 - $\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \iff \mathcal{M}, x \not\Vdash \varphi \text{ or } \mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \psi$
 - $\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \Diamond\varphi \iff \exists y \in W (xRy \wedge \mathcal{M}, y \Vdash \varphi)$

Interdefinability

- Since we work in classical logic we can inter-define other connectives:

Interdefinability

- Since we work in classical logic we can inter-define other connectives:
 - $\neg\varphi := (\varphi \rightarrow \perp)$

Interdefinability

- Since we work in classical logic we can inter-define other connectives:
 - $\neg\varphi := (\varphi \rightarrow \perp)$
 - $(\varphi \vee \psi) := \neg\varphi \rightarrow \psi$

Interdefinability

- Since we work in classical logic we can inter-define other connectives:
 - $\neg\varphi := (\varphi \rightarrow \perp)$
 - $(\varphi \vee \psi) := \neg\varphi \rightarrow \psi$
 - $(\varphi \wedge \psi) := \neg(\varphi \rightarrow \neg\psi)$

Interdefinability

- Since we work in classical logic we can inter-define other connectives:
 - $\neg\varphi := (\varphi \rightarrow \perp)$
 - $(\varphi \vee \psi) := \neg\varphi \rightarrow \psi$
 - $(\varphi \wedge \psi) := \neg(\varphi \rightarrow \neg\psi)$
 - $(\varphi \leftrightarrow \psi) := (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \wedge (\psi \rightarrow \varphi)$

Interdefinability

- Since we work in classical logic we can inter-define other connectives:
 - $\neg\varphi := (\varphi \rightarrow \perp)$
 - $(\varphi \vee \psi) := \neg\varphi \rightarrow \psi$
 - $(\varphi \wedge \psi) := \neg(\varphi \rightarrow \neg\psi)$
 - $(\varphi \leftrightarrow \psi) := (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \wedge (\psi \rightarrow \varphi)$
- We define $\models \varphi$ to hold whenever

Interdefinability

- Since we work in classical logic we can inter-define other connectives:
 - $\neg\varphi := (\varphi \rightarrow \perp)$
 - $(\varphi \vee \psi) := \neg\varphi \rightarrow \psi$
 - $(\varphi \wedge \psi) := \neg(\varphi \rightarrow \neg\psi)$
 - $(\varphi \leftrightarrow \psi) := (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \wedge (\psi \rightarrow \varphi)$
- We define $\vDash \varphi$ to hold whenever
- For all Kripke models \mathcal{M} and all $x \in \mathcal{M}$ we have $\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \varphi$

Interdefinability

- Since we work in classical logic we can inter-define other connectives:
 - $\neg\varphi := (\varphi \rightarrow \perp)$
 - $(\varphi \vee \psi) := \neg\varphi \rightarrow \psi$
 - $(\varphi \wedge \psi) := \neg(\varphi \rightarrow \neg\psi)$
 - $(\varphi \leftrightarrow \psi) := (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \wedge (\psi \rightarrow \varphi)$
- We define $\vDash \varphi$ to hold whenever
- For all Kripke models \mathcal{M} and all $x \in \mathcal{M}$ we have $\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \varphi$
- Running example: $\not\vdash \diamond p \wedge \diamond q \rightarrow \diamond(p \wedge q)$

Interdefinability

- Since we work in classical logic we can inter-define other connectives:
 - $\neg\varphi := (\varphi \rightarrow \perp)$
 - $(\varphi \vee \psi) := \neg\varphi \rightarrow \psi$
 - $(\varphi \wedge \psi) := \neg(\varphi \rightarrow \neg\psi)$
 - $(\varphi \leftrightarrow \psi) := (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \wedge (\psi \rightarrow \varphi)$
- We define $\vDash \varphi$ to hold whenever
- For all Kripke models \mathcal{M} and all $x \in \mathcal{M}$ we have $\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \varphi$
- Running example: $\not\equiv \diamond p \wedge \diamond q \rightarrow \diamond(p \wedge q)$
 - Binding preference from strong to weaker: $\{\neg, \diamond\}, \{\wedge, \vee\}, \rightarrow$

Nice Kripke models

- All Kripke models are nice

Nice Kripke models

- All Kripke models are nice
- But some Kripke models are nicer than others

Nice Kripke models

- All Kripke models are nice
- But some Kripke models are nicer than others
- Especially *modally saturated models*

Nice Kripke models

- All Kripke models are nice
- But some Kripke models are nicer than others
- Especially *modally saturated models*
- A model \mathcal{M} is modally saturated whenever for all sets of formulas Σ

$$\left(\forall \Sigma' \subseteq^{\text{fin}} \Sigma \mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \Diamond \Sigma' \right) \implies \mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \Diamond \Sigma$$

Nice Kripke models

- All Kripke models are nice
- But some Kripke models are nicer than others
- Especially *modally saturated models*
- A model \mathcal{M} is modally saturated whenever for all sets of formulas Σ

$$\left(\forall \Sigma' \subseteq^{\text{fin}} \Sigma \mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \Diamond \Sigma' \right) \implies \mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \Diamond \Sigma$$

- Notation: $M, x \Vdash \Diamond \Gamma$ stands for $\exists y (xRy \wedge M, x \Vdash \Gamma)$;

Nice Kripke models

- All Kripke models are nice
- But some Kripke models are nicer than others
- Especially *modally saturated models*
- A model \mathcal{M} is modally saturated whenever for all sets of formulas Σ

$$\left(\forall \Sigma' \subseteq^{\text{fin}} \Sigma \mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \Diamond \Sigma' \right) \implies \mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \Diamond \Sigma$$

- Notation: $M, x \Vdash \Diamond \Gamma$ stands for $\exists y (xRy \wedge M, x \Vdash \Gamma)$;
- and $M, x \Vdash \Gamma$ stands for $\forall \varphi \in \Gamma M, x \Vdash \varphi$.

Nice Kripke models

- All Kripke models are nice
- But some Kripke models are nicer than others
- Especially *modally saturated models*
- A model \mathcal{M} is modally saturated whenever for all sets of formulas Σ

$$\left(\forall \Sigma' \subseteq^{\text{fin}} \Sigma \mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \Diamond \Sigma' \right) \implies \mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \Diamond \Sigma$$

- Notation: $M, x \Vdash \Diamond \Gamma$ stands for $\exists y (xRy \wedge M, x \Vdash \Gamma)$;
- and $M, x \Vdash \Gamma$ stands for $\forall \varphi \in \Gamma M, x \Vdash \varphi$.
- Without much further motivation:

Nice Kripke models

- All Kripke models are nice
- But some Kripke models are nicer than others
- Especially *modally saturated models*
- A model \mathcal{M} is modally saturated whenever for all sets of formulas Σ

$$\left(\forall \Sigma' \subseteq^{\text{fin}} \Sigma \mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \Diamond \Sigma' \right) \implies \mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \Diamond \Sigma$$

- Notation: $M, x \Vdash \Diamond \Gamma$ stands for $\exists y (xRy \wedge M, x \Vdash \Gamma)$;
- and $M, x \Vdash \Gamma$ stands for $\forall \varphi \in \Gamma M, x \Vdash \varphi$.
- Without much further motivation:
- **Modally saturated models are very important!**

van Benthem modal definability characterisation, Goldblatt-Thomason frame definability characterisation, ...

Nice Kripke models exist

- **Theorem** (Goldblatt–Thomason/ van Benthem?)
Each Kripke model \mathcal{M} is elementary embedded into a modally saturated Kripke model \mathcal{M}'

Nice Kripke models exist

- **Theorem** (Goldblatt–Thomason/ van Benthem?)
Each Kripke model \mathcal{M} is elementary embedded into a modally saturated Kripke model \mathcal{M}'
- Some details:

Nice Kripke models exist

- **Theorem** (Goldblatt–Thomason/ van Benthem?)
Each Kripke model \mathcal{M} is elementary embedded into a modally saturated Kripke model \mathcal{M}'
- Some details:
 - Embedding is an injection f so that $xRy \iff f(x)Rf(y)$;

Nice Kripke models exist

- **Theorem** (Goldblatt–Thomason/ van Benthem?)
Each Kripke model \mathcal{M} is elementary embedded into a modally saturated Kripke model \mathcal{M}'
- Some details:
 - Embedding is an injection f so that $xRy \iff f(x)Rf(y)$;
 - An embedding is elementary whenever

$$\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \varphi \iff \mathcal{M}', f(x) \Vdash \varphi.$$

Nice Kripke models exist

- **Theorem** (Goldblatt–Thomason/ van Benthem?)
Each Kripke model \mathcal{M} is elementary embedded into a modally saturated Kripke model \mathcal{M}'
- Some details:
 - Embedding is an injection f so that $xRy \iff f(x)Rf(y)$;
 - An embedding is elementary whenever

$$\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \varphi \iff \mathcal{M}', f(x) \Vdash \varphi.$$

- Spoiler: this theorem also holds for interpretability logics

Nice Kripke models exist

- **Theorem** (Goldblatt–Thomason/ van Benthem?)
Each Kripke model \mathcal{M} is elementary embedded into a modally saturated Kripke model \mathcal{M}'
- Some details:
 - Embedding is an injection f so that $xRy \iff f(x)Rf(y)$;
 - An embedding is elementary whenever

$$\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \varphi \iff \mathcal{M}', f(x) \Vdash \varphi.$$

- Spoiler: this theorem also holds for interpretability logics
- where things are a bit more subtle

Ultrafilter extensions

- Title of the talk: Interpretability Logics and Ultrafilter Extensions

Ultrafilter extensions

- Title of the talk: Interpretability Logics and Ultrafilter Extensions
- Aim, prove the existence of modally saturated models for interpretability logics

Ultrafilter extensions

- Title of the talk: Interpretability Logics and Ultrafilter Extensions
- Aim, prove the existence of modally saturated models for interpretability logics
- Guess what:

Ultrafilter extensions

- Title of the talk: Interpretability Logics and Ultrafilter Extensions
- Aim, prove the existence of modally saturated models for interpretability logics
- Guess what:
- Ultrafilter extensions

Ultrafilter extensions

- Title of the talk: Interpretability Logics and Ultrafilter Extensions
- Aim, prove the existence of modally saturated models for interpretability logics
- Guess what:
- Ultrafilter extensions
- are a way to obtain modally saturated models

Ultrafilter extensions

- Title of the talk: Interpretability Logics and Ultrafilter Extensions
- Aim, prove the existence of modally saturated models for interpretability logics
- Guess what:
- Ultrafilter extensions
- are a way to obtain modally saturated models
- Let us revisit how they work

Worlds and truth-extensions

- Two main ideas:

Worlds and truth-extensions

- Two main ideas:

Idea 1: Identify worlds with their truth extension

Worlds and truth-extensions

- Two main ideas:

Idea 1: Identify worlds with their truth extension

Idea 2: Define all to be definable.

Worlds and truth-extensions

- Two main ideas:

Idea 1: Identify worlds with their truth extension

Idea 2: Define all to be definable.

- We fix a model $\mathcal{M} = \langle W, R, V \rangle$

Worlds and truth-extensions

- Two main ideas:

Idea 1: Identify worlds with their truth extension

Idea 2: Define all to be definable.

- We fix a model $\mathcal{M} = \langle W, R, V \rangle$
 - We write $x \in \mathcal{M}$ instead of $x \in W$, etc.

Worlds and truth-extensions

- Two main ideas:

Idea 1: Identify worlds with their truth extension

Idea 2: Define all to be definable.

- We fix a model $\mathcal{M} = \langle W, R, V \rangle$
 - We write $x \in \mathcal{M}$ instead of $x \in W$, etc.
- We define $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} := \{x \in \mathcal{M} \mid \mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \varphi\}$

Worlds and truth-extensions

- Two main ideas:

Idea 1: Identify worlds with their truth extension

Idea 2: Define all to be definable.

- We fix a model $\mathcal{M} = \langle W, R, V \rangle$
 - We write $x \in \mathcal{M}$ instead of $x \in W$, etc.
- We define $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} := \{x \in \mathcal{M} \mid \mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \varphi\}$

Worlds and truth-extensions

- Two main ideas:

Idea 1: Identify worlds with their truth extension

Idea 2: Define all to be definable.

- We fix a model $\mathcal{M} = \langle W, R, V \rangle$
 - We write $x \in \mathcal{M}$ instead of $x \in W$, etc.
- We define $[[\varphi]]_{\mathcal{M}} := \{x \in \mathcal{M} \mid \mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \varphi\} \in \mathcal{P}(W)$

Worlds and truth-extensions

- Two main ideas:

Idea 1: Identify worlds with their truth extension

Idea 2: Define all to be definable.

- We fix a model $\mathcal{M} = \langle W, R, V \rangle$
 - We write $x \in \mathcal{M}$ instead of $x \in W$, etc.
- We define $[[\varphi]]_{\mathcal{M}} := \{x \in \mathcal{M} \mid \mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \varphi\} \in \mathcal{P}(W)$;
- By definition we have

$$\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \varphi \iff x \in [[\varphi]]_{\mathcal{M}}$$

Worlds and truth-extensions

- Two main ideas:

Idea 1: Identify worlds with their truth extension

Idea 2: Define all to be definable.

- We fix a model $\mathcal{M} = \langle W, R, V \rangle$
 - We write $x \in \mathcal{M}$ instead of $x \in W$, etc.
- We define $[[\varphi]]_{\mathcal{M}} := \{x \in \mathcal{M} \mid \mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \varphi\} \in \mathcal{P}(W)$;
- By definition we have

$$\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \varphi \iff x \in [[\varphi]]_{\mathcal{M}}$$

- Define $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x) := \{[[\varphi]]_{\mathcal{M}} \mid x \in [[\varphi]]_{\mathcal{M}}\}$

Worlds and truth-extensions

- Two main ideas:

Idea 1: Identify worlds with their truth extension

Idea 2: Define all to be definable.

- We fix a model $\mathcal{M} = \langle W, R, V \rangle$
 - We write $x \in \mathcal{M}$ instead of $x \in W$, etc.
- We define $[[\varphi]]_{\mathcal{M}} := \{x \in \mathcal{M} \mid \mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \varphi\} \in \mathcal{P}(W)$;
- By definition we have

$$\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \varphi \iff x \in [[\varphi]]_{\mathcal{M}}$$

- Define $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x) := \{[[\varphi]]_{\mathcal{M}} \mid x \in [[\varphi]]_{\mathcal{M}}\}$

Worlds and truth-extensions

- Two main ideas:

Idea 1: Identify worlds with their truth extension

Idea 2: Define all to be definable.

- We fix a model $\mathcal{M} = \langle W, R, V \rangle$
 - We write $x \in \mathcal{M}$ instead of $x \in W$, etc.
- We define $[[\varphi]]_{\mathcal{M}} := \{x \in \mathcal{M} \mid \mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \varphi\} \in \mathcal{P}(W)$;
- By definition we have

$$\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \varphi \iff x \in [[\varphi]]_{\mathcal{M}}$$

- Define $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x) := \{[[\varphi]]_{\mathcal{M}} \mid x \in [[\varphi]]_{\mathcal{M}}\} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(W)$

Worlds and truth-extensions

- Two main ideas:

Idea 1: Identify worlds with their truth extension

Idea 2: Define all to be definable.

- We fix a model $\mathcal{M} = \langle W, R, V \rangle$
 - We write $x \in \mathcal{M}$ instead of $x \in W$, etc.
- We define $[\![\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}} := \{x \in \mathcal{M} \mid \mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \varphi\} \in \mathcal{P}(W)$;
- By definition we have

$$\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \varphi \iff x \in [\![\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}}$$

- Define $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x) := \{[\![\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}} \mid x \in [\![\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}}\} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(W)$;
- Idea 1: Identify $x \in \mathcal{M}$ with $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$

On truth extensions

- Idea 1: Identify $x \in \mathcal{M}$ with $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$

On truth extensions

- Idea 1: Identify $x \in \mathcal{M}$ with $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
- Some evident properties of $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$

On truth extensions

- Idea 1: Identify $x \in \mathcal{M}$ with $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
- Some evident properties of $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\emptyset \notin \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$

On truth extensions

- Idea 1: Identify $x \in \mathcal{M}$ with $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
- Some evident properties of $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\emptyset \notin \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $[\varphi]_{\mathcal{M}}, [\psi]_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x) \implies [\varphi]_{\mathcal{M}} \cap [\psi]_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$

On truth extensions

- Idea 1: Identify $x \in \mathcal{M}$ with $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
- Some evident properties of $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\emptyset \notin \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $[\varphi]_{\mathcal{M}}, [\psi]_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x) \implies [\varphi]_{\mathcal{M}} \cap [\psi]_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - For any φ either $[\varphi]_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ or $\overline{[\varphi]_{\mathcal{M}}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$

On truth extensions

- Idea 1: Identify $x \in \mathcal{M}$ with $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
- Some evident properties of $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\emptyset \notin \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $[\varphi]_{\mathcal{M}}, [\psi]_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x) \implies [\varphi]_{\mathcal{M}} \cap [\psi]_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - For any φ either $[\varphi]_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ or $\overline{[\varphi]_{\mathcal{M}}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$

On truth extensions

- Idea 1: Identify $x \in \mathcal{M}$ with $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
- Some evident properties of $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\emptyset \notin \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}, \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x) \implies \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \cap \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - For any φ either $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ or $\overline{\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ where $\overline{A} := W \setminus A$

On truth extensions

- Idea 1: Identify $x \in \mathcal{M}$ with $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
- Some evident properties of $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\emptyset \notin \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}, \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x) \implies \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \cap \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - For any φ either $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ or $\llbracket \overline{\varphi} \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ where $\overline{A} := W \setminus A$
 - If $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ and if $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \subseteq \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}$, then $\llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$

On truth extensions

- Idea 1: Identify $x \in \mathcal{M}$ with $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
- Some evident properties of $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\emptyset \notin \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}, \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x) \implies \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \cap \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - For any φ either $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ or $\overline{\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ where $\overline{A} := W \setminus A$
 - If $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ and if $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \subseteq \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}$, then $\llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
- We call $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}$ the set definable by φ

On truth extensions

- Idea 1: Identify $x \in \mathcal{M}$ with $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
- Some evident properties of $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\emptyset \notin \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}, \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x) \implies \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \cap \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - For any φ either $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ or $\llbracket \overline{\varphi} \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ where $\overline{A} := W \setminus A$
 - If $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ and if $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \subseteq \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}$, then $\llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
- We call $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}$ the set definable by φ
- Some sets are definable but not necessarily all sets are definable

On truth extensions

- Idea 1: Identify $x \in \mathcal{M}$ with $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
- Some evident properties of $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\emptyset \notin \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}, \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x) \implies \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \cap \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - For any φ either $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ or $\llbracket \overline{\varphi} \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ where $\overline{A} := W \setminus A$
 - If $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ and if $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \subseteq \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}$, then $\llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
- We call $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}$ the set definable by φ
- Some sets are definable but not necessarily all sets are definable
- Idea 2: make sets first-class citizens as opposed to formulas

On truth extensions

- Idea 1: Identify $x \in \mathcal{M}$ with $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
- Some evident properties of $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\emptyset \notin \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}, \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x) \implies \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \cap \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - For any φ either $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ or $\llbracket \overline{\varphi} \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ where $\overline{A} := W \setminus A$
 - If $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ and if $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \subseteq \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}$, then $\llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
- We call $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}$ the set definable by φ
- Some sets are definable but not necessarily all sets are definable
- Idea 2: make sets first-class citizens as opposed to formulas
- This is like defining all sets to be definable.

An algebraic turn

- Idea 2: Define all to be definable.
- Some evident properties of $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\emptyset \notin \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $[[\varphi]]_{\mathcal{M}}, [[\psi]]_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x) \implies [[\varphi]]_{\mathcal{M}} \cap [[\psi]]_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - For any φ either $[[\varphi]]_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ or $\overline{[[\varphi]]_{\mathcal{M}}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - If $[[\varphi]]_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ and if $[[\varphi]]_{\mathcal{M}} \subseteq [[\psi]]_{\mathcal{M}}$, then $[[\psi]]_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$

An algebraic turn

- Idea 2: Define all to be definable.
- Some evident properties of $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\emptyset \notin \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}, \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x) \implies \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \cap \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - For any φ either $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ or $\overline{\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - If $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ and if $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \subseteq \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}$, then $\llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
- Idea 2: make sets first-class citizens as opposed to formulas

An algebraic turn

- Idea 2: Define all to be definable.
- Some evident properties of $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\emptyset \notin \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}, \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x) \implies \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \cap \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - For any φ either $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ or $\overline{\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - If $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ and if $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \subseteq \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}$, then $\llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
- Idea 2: make sets first-class citizens as opposed to formulas
- Idea 1: Identify $w \in \mathcal{M}$ with $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(w)$

An algebraic turn

- Idea 2: Define all to be definable.
- Some evident properties of $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\emptyset \notin \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}, \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x) \implies \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \cap \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - For any φ either $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ or $\overline{\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - If $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ and if $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \subseteq \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}$, then $\llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
- Idea 2: make sets first-class citizens as opposed to formulas
- Idea 1: Identify $w \in \mathcal{M}$ with $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(w)$
- We define the worlds w to have the following properties

An algebraic turn

- Idea 2: Define all to be definable.
- Some evident properties of $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\emptyset \notin \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}, \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x) \implies \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \cap \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - For any φ either $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ or $\overline{\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - If $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ and if $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \subseteq \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}$, then $\llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
- Idea 2: make sets first-class citizens as opposed to formulas
- Idea 1: Identify $w \in \mathcal{M}$ with $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(w)$
- We define the worlds w to have the following properties
 - $\emptyset \notin w$

An algebraic turn

- Idea 2: Define all to be definable.
- Some evident properties of $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\emptyset \notin \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}, \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x) \implies \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \cap \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - For any φ either $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ or $\overline{\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - If $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ and if $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \subseteq \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}$, then $\llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
- Idea 2: make sets first-class citizens as opposed to formulas
- Idea 1: Identify $w \in \mathcal{M}$ with $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(w)$
- We define the worlds w to have the following properties
 - $\emptyset \notin w$
 - $A, B \in w \implies A \cap B \in w$

An algebraic turn

- Idea 2: Define all to be definable.
- Some evident properties of $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\emptyset \notin \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}, \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x) \implies \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \cap \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - For any φ either $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ or $\overline{\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - If $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ and if $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \subseteq \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}$, then $\llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
- Idea 2: make sets first-class citizens as opposed to formulas
- Idea 1: Identify $w \in \mathcal{M}$ with $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(w)$
- We define the worlds w to have the following properties
 - $\emptyset \notin w$
 - $A, B \in w \implies A \cap B \in w$
 - For any A either $A \in w$ or $\overline{A} \in w$

An algebraic turn

- Idea 2: Define all to be definable.
- Some evident properties of $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\emptyset \notin \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}, \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x) \implies \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \cap \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - For any φ either $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ or $\overline{\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - If $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ and if $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \subseteq \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}$, then $\llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
- Idea 2: make sets first-class citizens as opposed to formulas
- Idea 1: Identify $w \in \mathcal{M}$ with $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(w)$
- We define the worlds w to have the following properties
 - $\emptyset \notin w$
 - $A, B \in w \implies A \cap B \in w$
 - For any A either $A \in w$ or $\overline{A} \in w$
 - If $A \in w$ and if $A \subseteq B$, then $B \in w$

An algebraic turn

- Idea 2: Define all to be definable.
- Some evident properties of $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\emptyset \notin \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}, \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x) \implies \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \cap \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - For any φ either $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ or $\overline{\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
 - If $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ and if $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \subseteq \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}$, then $\llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(x)$
- Idea 2: make sets first-class citizens as opposed to formulas
- Idea 1: Identify $w \in \mathcal{M}$ with $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{M}}(w)$
- We define the worlds w to have the following properties
 - $\emptyset \notin w$
 - $A, B \in w \implies A \cap B \in w$
 - For any A either $A \in w$ or $\overline{A} \in w$
 - If $A \in w$ and if $A \subseteq B$, then $B \in w$
- Idea 1 + Idea 2 \implies worlds are ultrafilters over W

Relating algebraic worlds

- Worlds are ultrafilters, we write f , g , ...

Relating algebraic worlds

- Worlds are ultrafilters, we write f , g , ...
- Where the sets of the ultrafilter are the idealised 'formulas/sets' being 'true' there

Relating algebraic worlds

- Worlds are ultrafilters, we write f, g, \dots
- Where the sets of the ultrafilter are the idealised 'formulas/sets' being 'true' there
- Easy to see $\llbracket \Diamond \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} = R^{-1}(\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}})$

Relating algebraic worlds

- Worlds are ultrafilters, we write f, g, \dots
- Where the sets of the ultrafilter are the idealised 'formulas/sets' being 'true' there
- Easy to see $[\![\Diamond\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}} = R^{-1}([\![\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}})$
 - $x \in [\![\Diamond\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}} \iff$

Relating algebraic worlds

- Worlds are ultrafilters, we write f, g, \dots
- Where the sets of the ultrafilter are the idealised 'formulas/sets' being 'true' there
- Easy to see $[\![\Diamond\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}} = R^{-1}([\![\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}})$
 - $x \in [\![\Diamond\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}} \iff$

Relating algebraic worlds

- Worlds are ultrafilters, we write f, g, \dots
- Where the sets of the ultrafilter are the idealised 'formulas/sets' being 'true' there
- Easy to see $[\![\Diamond\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}} = R^{-1}([\![\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}})$
 - $x \in [\![\Diamond\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}} \iff \mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \Diamond\varphi \iff$

Relating algebraic worlds

- Worlds are ultrafilters, we write f, g, \dots
- Where the sets of the ultrafilter are the idealised 'formulas/sets' being 'true' there
- Easy to see $[\![\Diamond\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}} = R^{-1}([\![\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}})$
 - $x \in [\![\Diamond\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}} \iff \mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \Diamond\varphi \iff$
 - $\exists y (xRy \wedge \mathcal{M}, y \Vdash \varphi) \iff$

Relating algebraic worlds

- Worlds are ultrafilters, we write f, g, \dots
- Where the sets of the ultrafilter are the idealised 'formulas/sets' being 'true' there
- Easy to see $[\![\Diamond\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}} = R^{-1}([\![\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}})$
 - $x \in [\![\Diamond\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}} \iff \mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \Diamond\varphi \iff$
 - $\exists y (xRy \wedge \mathcal{M}, y \Vdash \varphi) \iff$
 - $\exists y (xRy \wedge y \in [\![\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}}) \iff x \in R^{-1}([\![\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}}).$

Relating algebraic worlds

- Worlds are ultrafilters, we write f, g, \dots
- Where the sets of the ultrafilter are the idealised 'formulas/sets' being 'true' there
- Easy to see $[\![\Diamond\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}} = R^{-1}([\![\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}})$
 - $x \in [\![\Diamond\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}} \iff \mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \Diamond\varphi \iff$
 - $\exists y (xRy \wedge \mathcal{M}, y \Vdash \varphi) \iff$
 - $\exists y (xRy \wedge y \in [\![\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}}) \iff x \in R^{-1}([\![\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}}).$
- $\left(\text{If } y \Vdash A, \text{ then } x \Vdash \Diamond A \right) \iff xRy;$

Relating algebraic worlds

- Worlds are ultrafilters, we write f, g, \dots
- Where the sets of the ultrafilter are the idealised 'formulas/sets' being 'true' there
- Easy to see $[[\Diamond\varphi]]_{\mathcal{M}} = R^{-1}([\varphi]_{\mathcal{M}})$
 - $x \in [[\Diamond\varphi]]_{\mathcal{M}} \iff \mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \Diamond\varphi \iff$
 - $\exists y (xRy \wedge \mathcal{M}, y \Vdash \varphi) \iff$
 - $\exists y (xRy \wedge y \in [[\varphi]]_{\mathcal{M}}) \iff x \in R^{-1}([\varphi]_{\mathcal{M}}).$
- $\left(\text{If } y \Vdash A, \text{ then } x \Vdash \Diamond A \right) \iff xRy;$
- In the canonical model: $\left(\text{If } y \Vdash A, \text{ then } x \Vdash \Diamond A \right) \iff xRy;$

Relating algebraic worlds

- Worlds are ultrafilters, we write f, g, \dots
- Where the sets of the ultrafilter are the idealised 'formulas/sets' being 'true' there
- Easy to see $[\![\Diamond\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}} = R^{-1}([\![\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}})$
 - $x \in [\![\Diamond\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}} \iff \mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \Diamond\varphi \iff$
 - $\exists y (xRy \wedge \mathcal{M}, y \Vdash \varphi) \iff$
 - $\exists y (xRy \wedge y \in [\![\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}}) \iff x \in R^{-1}([\![\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{M}}).$
- $\left(\text{If } y \Vdash A, \text{ then } x \Vdash \Diamond A \right) \iff xRy;$
- In the canonical model: $\left(\text{If } y \Vdash A, \text{ then } x \Vdash \Diamond A \right) \iff xRy;$
- We thus define: $fR^{\text{ue}}g \iff \forall A \in g R^{-1}(A) \iff R^{-1}g \subseteq f$

Summarising: ultrafilter extension of frames

- For $\mathfrak{F} = \langle W, R \rangle$ a frame we define:

Summarising: ultrafilter extension of frames

- For $\mathfrak{F} = \langle W, R \rangle$ a frame we define:
- the ultrafilter extension $ue(\mathfrak{F}) = \langle W^{ue}, R^{ue} \rangle$

Summarising: ultrafilter extension of frames

- For $\mathfrak{F} = \langle W, R \rangle$ a frame we define:
- the ultrafilter extension $ue(\mathfrak{F}) = \langle W^{ue}, R^{ue} \rangle$
 - $W^{ue} := \{f \mid f \text{ is an ultrafilter over } W\}$;

Summarising: ultrafilter extension of frames

- For $\mathfrak{F} = \langle W, R \rangle$ a frame we define:
- the ultrafilter extension $ue(\mathfrak{F}) = \langle W^{ue}, R^{ue} \rangle$
 - $W^{ue} := \{f \mid f \text{ is an ultrafilter over } W\}$;
 - $f R^{ue} g \iff R^{-1}g \subseteq f$.

Summarising: ultrafilter extension of frames

- For $\mathfrak{F} = \langle W, R \rangle$ a frame we define:
- the ultrafilter extension $ue(\mathfrak{F}) = \langle W^{ue}, R^{ue} \rangle$
 - $W^{ue} := \{f \mid f \text{ is an ultrafilter over } W\}$;
 - $f R^{ue} g \iff R^{-1}g \subseteq f$.
- Given $x \in W$ we denote the *principal ultrafilter generated by x* by Π_x

Summarising: ultrafilter extension of frames

- For $\mathfrak{F} = \langle W, R \rangle$ a frame we define:
- the ultrafilter extension $ue(\mathfrak{F}) = \langle W^{ue}, R^{ue} \rangle$
 - $W^{ue} := \{f \mid f \text{ is an ultrafilter over } W\}$;
 - $f R^{ue} g \iff R^{-1}g \subseteq f$.
- Given $x \in W$ we denote the *principal ultrafilter generated by x* by Π_x
- Thus, $\Pi_x := \{A \subseteq W \mid x \in A\}$

Summarising: ultrafilter extension of frames

- For $\mathfrak{F} = \langle W, R \rangle$ a frame we define:
- the ultrafilter extension $ue(\mathfrak{F}) = \langle W^{ue}, R^{ue} \rangle$
 - $W^{ue} := \{f \mid f \text{ is an ultrafilter over } W\}$;
 - $f R^{ue} g \iff R^{-1}g \subseteq f$.
- Given $x \in W$ we denote the *principal ultrafilter generated by x* by Π_x
- Thus, $\Pi_x := \{A \subseteq W \mid x \in A\}$
- $\pi : x \mapsto \Pi_x$ defines an injection $\pi : W \rightarrow W^{ue}$

Summarising: ultrafilter extension of frames

- For $\mathfrak{F} = \langle W, R \rangle$ a frame we define:
- the ultrafilter extension $ue(\mathfrak{F}) = \langle W^{ue}, R^{ue} \rangle$
 - $W^{ue} := \{f \mid f \text{ is an ultrafilter over } W\}$;
 - $f R^{ue} g \iff R^{-1}g \subseteq f$.
- Given $x \in W$ we denote the *principal ultrafilter generated by x* by Π_x
- Thus, $\Pi_x := \{A \subseteq W \mid x \in A\}$
- $\pi : x \mapsto \Pi_x$ defines an injection $\pi : W \rightarrow W^{ue}$
- Not hard to see: $xRy \iff \Pi_x R^{ue} \Pi_y$

Summarising: ultrafilter extension of frames

- For $\mathfrak{F} = \langle W, R \rangle$ a frame we define:
- the ultrafilter extension $ue(\mathfrak{F}) = \langle W^{ue}, R^{ue} \rangle$
 - $W^{ue} := \{f \mid f \text{ is an ultrafilter over } W\}$;
 - $f R^{ue} g \iff R^{-1}g \subseteq f$.
- Given $x \in W$ we denote the *principal ultrafilter generated by x* by Π_x
- Thus, $\Pi_x := \{A \subseteq W \mid x \in A\}$
- $\pi : x \mapsto \Pi_x$ defines an injection $\pi : W \rightarrow W^{ue}$
- Not hard to see: $xRy \iff \Pi_x R^{ue} \Pi_y$
- Our running example...

Ultrafilter extensions of models

- For $\mathfrak{M} = \langle W, R, V \rangle$ a model we define:

Ultrafilter extensions of models

- For $\mathfrak{M} = \langle W, R, V \rangle$ a model we define:
- the ultrafilter extension $ue(\mathfrak{M}) = \langle W^{ue}, R^{ue}, V^{ue} \rangle$

Ultrafilter extensions of models

- For $\mathfrak{M} = \langle W, R, V \rangle$ a model we define:
- the ultrafilter extension $ue(\mathfrak{M}) = \langle W^{ue}, R^{ue}, V^{ue} \rangle$
 - $W^{ue} := \{f \mid f \text{ is an ultrafilter over } W\}$;

Ultrafilter extensions of models

- For $\mathfrak{M} = \langle W, R, V \rangle$ a model we define:
- the ultrafilter extension $ue(\mathfrak{M}) = \langle W^{ue}, R^{ue}, V^{ue} \rangle$
 - $W^{ue} := \{f \mid f \text{ is an ultrafilter over } W\}$;
 - $f R^{ue} g \iff R^{-1}g \subseteq f$.

Ultrafilter extensions of models

- For $\mathfrak{M} = \langle W, R, V \rangle$ a model we define:
- the ultrafilter extension $ue(\mathfrak{M}) = \langle W^{ue}, R^{ue}, V^{ue} \rangle$
 - $W^{ue} := \{f \mid f \text{ is an ultrafilter over } W\}$;
 - $f R^{ue} g \iff R^{-1}g \subseteq f$.
 - $f \in V^{ue}(p) \iff \llbracket p \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in f$

Ultrafilter extensions of models

- For $\mathfrak{M} = \langle W, R, V \rangle$ a model we define:
- the ultrafilter extension $ue(\mathfrak{M}) = \langle W^{ue}, R^{ue}, V^{ue} \rangle$
 - $W^{ue} := \{f \mid f \text{ is an ultrafilter over } W\}$;
 - $f R^{ue} g \iff R^{-1}g \subseteq f$.
 - $f \in V^{ue}(p) \iff \llbracket p \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in f$
 - Latter can be rephrased as $f \Vdash p \iff \llbracket p \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in f$

Ultrafilter extensions of models

- For $\mathfrak{M} = \langle W, R, V \rangle$ a model we define:
- the ultrafilter extension $ue(\mathfrak{M}) = \langle W^{ue}, R^{ue}, V^{ue} \rangle$
 - $W^{ue} := \{f \mid f \text{ is an ultrafilter over } W\}$;
 - $f R^{ue} g \iff R^{-1}g \subseteq f$.
 - $f \in V^{ue}(p) \iff \llbracket p \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in f$
 - Latter can be rephrased as $f \Vdash p \iff \llbracket p \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in f$
- Theorem: $ue(\mathcal{M}), f \Vdash \varphi \iff \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in f$

Ultrafilter extensions of models

- For $\mathfrak{M} = \langle W, R, V \rangle$ a model we define:
- the ultrafilter extension $ue(\mathfrak{M}) = \langle W^{ue}, R^{ue}, V^{ue} \rangle$
 - $W^{ue} := \{f \mid f \text{ is an ultrafilter over } W\}$;
 - $f R^{ue} g \iff R^{-1}g \subseteq f$.
 - $f \in V^{ue}(p) \iff \llbracket p \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in f$
 - Latter can be rephrased as $f \Vdash p \iff \llbracket p \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in f$
- Theorem: $ue(\mathcal{M}), f \Vdash \varphi \iff \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in f$
- Corollary: $\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \varphi \iff ue(\mathcal{M}), \Pi_x \Vdash \varphi$

Ultrafilter extensions of models

- For $\mathfrak{M} = \langle W, R, V \rangle$ a model we define:
- the ultrafilter extension $ue(\mathfrak{M}) = \langle W^{ue}, R^{ue}, V^{ue} \rangle$
 - $W^{ue} := \{f \mid f \text{ is an ultrafilter over } W\}$;
 - $f R^{ue} g \iff R^{-1}g \subseteq f$.
 - $f \in V^{ue}(p) \iff \llbracket p \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in f$
 - Latter can be rephrased as $f \Vdash p \iff \llbracket p \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in f$
- Theorem: $ue(\mathcal{M}), f \Vdash \varphi \iff \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in f$
- Corollary: $\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \varphi \iff ue(\mathcal{M}), \Pi_x \Vdash \varphi$
- Thus, $\pi : x \mapsto \Pi_x$ defines an elementary embedding $\pi : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow ue(\mathcal{M})$

Ultrafilter extensions of models

- For $\mathfrak{M} = \langle W, R, V \rangle$ a model we define:
- the ultrafilter extension $ue(\mathfrak{M}) = \langle W^{ue}, R^{ue}, V^{ue} \rangle$
 - $W^{ue} := \{f \mid f \text{ is an ultrafilter over } W\}$;
 - $f R^{ue} g \iff R^{-1}g \subseteq f$.
 - $f \in V^{ue}(p) \iff \llbracket p \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in f$
 - Latter can be rephrased as $f \Vdash p \iff \llbracket p \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in f$
- Theorem: $ue(\mathcal{M}), f \Vdash \varphi \iff \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in f$
- Corollary: $\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \varphi \iff ue(\mathcal{M}), \Pi_x \Vdash \varphi$
- Thus, $\pi : x \mapsto \Pi_x$ defines an elementary embedding $\pi : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow ue(\mathcal{M})$
- Not hard to see: $ue(\mathcal{M})$ is modally saturated

Bad publicity

- Interpretability logics stands to interpretability

Bad publicity

- Interpretability logics stands to interpretability
- as

Bad publicity

- Interpretability logics stands to interpretability
- as
- Modal logic stands to possibility

Bad publicity

- Interpretability logics stands to interpretability
- as
- Modal logic stands to possibility
- Just as modal logic can be used to speak of a whole range of phenomena: Necessity, Knowledge, Belief, Commitment, Spatial Reasoning, Temporal Reasoning, etc.

Bad publicity

- Interpretability logics stands to interpretability
- as
- Modal logic stands to possibility
- Just as modal logic can be used to speak of a whole range of phenomena: Necessity, Knowledge, Belief, Commitment, Spatial Reasoning, Temporal Reasoning, etc.
- interpretability logic can be used to speak of a whole range of phenomena: formalised interpretability, conservativity, preservativity, tolerance, ...

Bad publicity

- Interpretability logics stands to interpretability
- as
- Modal logic stands to possibility
- Just as modal logic can be used to speak of a whole range of phenomena: Necessity, Knowledge, Belief, Commitment, Spatial Reasoning, Temporal Reasoning, etc.
- interpretability logic can be used to speak of a whole range of phenomena: formalised interpretability, conservativity, preservativity, tolerance, ...
- Who would call herself a specialist on possibility logic...

Syntax Interpretability Logic

- Formulas:

$$\varphi, \psi := p \mid \perp \mid (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \mid \Diamond\varphi \mid (\varphi \triangleright \psi)$$

Syntax Interpretability Logic

- Formulas:

$$\varphi, \psi := p \mid \perp \mid (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \mid \Diamond\varphi \mid (\varphi \triangleright \psi)$$

- Propositional setting

Syntax Interpretability Logic

- Formulas:

$$\varphi, \psi := p \mid \perp \mid (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \mid \Diamond\varphi \mid (\varphi \triangleright \psi)$$

- Propositional setting
- \triangleright adds a binary modal attribute to ordered pairs of propositions

Relational Semantics

- Veltman frame: $\langle W, R, \{S_x \mid x \in W\} \rangle$

Relational Semantics

- Veltman frame: $\langle W, R, \{S_x \mid x \in W\} \rangle$
 - with W non-empty and,

Relational Semantics

- Veltman frame: $\langle W, R, \{S_x \mid x \in W\} \rangle$
 - with W non-empty and,
 - R an accessibility relation on W that is transitive and conversely well-founded

Relational Semantics

- Veltman frame: $\langle W, R, \{S_x \mid x \in W\} \rangle$
 - with W non-empty and,
 - R an accessibility relation on W that is transitive and conversely well-founded
 - not possible to have infinite chains like $x_0 R x_1 R x_2 R \dots$

Relational Semantics

- Veltman frame: $\langle W, R, \{S_x \mid x \in W\} \rangle$
 - with W non-empty and,
 - R an accessibility relation on W that is transitive and conversely well-founded
 - not possible to have infinite chains like $x_0 R x_1 R x_2 R \dots$
 - For each $x \in W$ the S_x is a binary relation on $x \uparrow$

Relational Semantics

- Veltman frame: $\langle W, R, \{S_x \mid x \in W\} \rangle$
 - with W non-empty and,
 - R an accessibility relation on W that is transitive and conversely well-founded
 - not possible to have infinite chains like $x_0 R x_1 R x_2 R \dots$
 - For each $x \in W$ the S_x is a binary relation on $x \uparrow$

Relational Semantics

- Veltman frame: $\langle W, R, \{S_x \mid x \in W\} \rangle$
 - with W non-empty and,
 - R an accessibility relation on W that is transitive and conversely well-founded
 - not possible to have infinite chains like $x_0 R x_1 R x_2 R \dots$
 - For each $x \in W$ the S_x is a binary relation on $x \uparrow$ ($x \uparrow := \{y \in W \mid x R y\}$)

Relational Semantics

- Veltman frame: $\langle W, R, \{S_x \mid x \in W\} \rangle$
 - with W non-empty and,
 - R an accessibility relation on W that is transitive and conversely well-founded
 - not possible to have infinite chains like $x_0 R x_1 R x_2 R \dots$
 - For each $x \in W$ the S_x is a binary relation on $x \uparrow$ ($x \uparrow := \{y \in W \mid x R y\}$)
 - such that S_x is

Relational Semantics

- Veltman frame: $\langle W, R, \{S_x \mid x \in W\} \rangle$
 - with W non-empty and,
 - R an accessibility relation on W that is transitive and conversely well-founded
 - not possible to have infinite chains like $x_0 R x_1 R x_2 R \dots$
 - For each $x \in W$ the S_x is a binary relation on $x \uparrow$ ($x \uparrow := \{y \in W \mid x R y\}$)
 - such that S_x is
 - Reflexive

Relational Semantics

- Veltman frame: $\langle W, R, \{S_x \mid x \in W\} \rangle$
 - with W non-empty and,
 - R an accessibility relation on W that is transitive and conversely well-founded
 - not possible to have infinite chains like $x_0 R x_1 R x_2 R \dots$
 - For each $x \in W$ the S_x is a binary relation on $x \uparrow$ ($x \uparrow := \{y \in W \mid x R y\}$)
 - such that S_x is
 - Reflexive
 - Transitive

Relational Semantics

- Veltman frame: $\langle W, R, \{S_x \mid x \in W\} \rangle$
 - with W non-empty and,
 - R an accessibility relation on W that is transitive and conversely well-founded
 - not possible to have infinite chains like $x_0 R x_1 R x_2 R \dots$
 - For each $x \in W$ the S_x is a binary relation on $x \uparrow$ ($x \uparrow := \{y \in W \mid x R y\}$)
 - such that S_x is
 - Reflexive
 - Transitive
 - $x R y R z \implies y S_x z$.

Relational Semantics

- Veltman frame: $\langle W, R, \{S_x \mid x \in W\} \rangle$
 - with W non-empty and,
 - R an accessibility relation on W that is transitive and conversely well-founded
 - not possible to have infinite chains like $x_0 R x_1 R x_2 R \dots$
 - For each $x \in W$ the S_x is a binary relation on $x \uparrow$ ($x \uparrow := \{y \in W \mid x R y\}$)
 - such that S_x is
 - Reflexive
 - Transitive
 - $x R y R z \implies y S_x z$.
- Veltman model: $\mathcal{M}: \langle W, R, \{S_x \mid x \in W\}, V \rangle$

Relational Semantics

- Veltman frame: $\langle W, R, \{S_x \mid x \in W\} \rangle$
 - with W non-empty and,
 - R an accessibility relation on W that is transitive and conversely well-founded
 - not possible to have infinite chains like $x_0 R x_1 R x_2 R \dots$
 - For each $x \in W$ the S_x is a binary relation on $x \uparrow$ ($x \uparrow := \{y \in W \mid x R y\}$)
 - such that S_x is
 - Reflexive
 - Transitive
 - $x R y R z \implies y S_x z$.
- Veltman model: $\mathcal{M}: \langle W, R, \{S_x \mid x \in W\}, V \rangle$
 - with $\langle W, R, \{S_x \mid x \in W\} \rangle$ a Veltman Frame

Relational Semantics

- Veltman frame: $\langle W, R, \{S_x \mid x \in W\} \rangle$
 - with W non-empty and,
 - R an accessibility relation on W that is transitive and conversely well-founded
 - not possible to have infinite chains like $x_0 R x_1 R x_2 R \dots$
 - For each $x \in W$ the S_x is a binary relation on $x \uparrow$ ($x \uparrow := \{y \in W \mid x R y\}$)
 - such that S_x is
 - Reflexive
 - Transitive
 - $x R y R z \implies y S_x z$.
- Veltman model: $\mathcal{M}: \langle W, R, \{S_x \mid x \in W\}, V \rangle$
 - with $\langle W, R, \{S_x \mid x \in W\} \rangle$ a Veltman Frame
 - V a valuation $V : \text{Prop} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(W)$

Relational Semantics

- Veltman frame: $\langle W, R, \{S_x \mid x \in W\} \rangle$
 - with W non-empty and,
 - R an accessibility relation on W that is transitive and conversely well-founded
 - not possible to have infinite chains like $x_0 R x_1 R x_2 R \dots$
 - For each $x \in W$ the S_x is a binary relation on $x \uparrow$ ($x \uparrow := \{y \in W \mid x R y\}$)
 - such that S_x is
 - Reflexive
 - Transitive
 - $x R y R z \implies y S_x z$.
- Veltman model: $\mathcal{M}: \langle W, R, \{S_x \mid x \in W\}, V \rangle$
 - with $\langle W, R, \{S_x \mid x \in W\} \rangle$ a Veltman Frame
 - V a valuation $V : \text{Prop} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(W)$
- For $x \in W$ forcing is defined as before, now stipulating

Relational Semantics

- Veltman frame: $\langle W, R, \{S_x \mid x \in W\} \rangle$
 - with W non-empty and,
 - R an accessibility relation on W that is transitive and conversely well-founded
 - not possible to have infinite chains like $x_0 R x_1 R x_2 R \dots$
 - For each $x \in W$ the S_x is a binary relation on $x \uparrow$ ($x \uparrow := \{y \in W \mid x R y\}$)
 - such that S_x is
 - Reflexive
 - Transitive
 - $x R y R z \implies y S_x z$.
- Veltman model: $\mathcal{M}: \langle W, R, \{S_x \mid x \in W\}, V \rangle$
 - with $\langle W, R, \{S_x \mid x \in W\} \rangle$ a Veltman Frame
 - V a valuation $V : \text{Prop} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(W)$
- For $x \in W$ forcing is defined as before, now stipulating
 - $\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash (\varphi \triangleright \psi) \iff \forall y \left(x R y \wedge \mathcal{M}, y \Vdash \varphi \implies \exists z \left(y S_x z \wedge \mathcal{M}, z \Vdash \psi \right) \right)$

Interdefinability

- Inter-definability as before;

Interdefinability

- Inter-definability as before;
- We define $\vDash \varphi$ to hold whenever

Interdefinability

- Inter-definability as before;
- We define $\vDash \varphi$ to hold whenever
- For all Veltman models \mathcal{M} and all $x \in \mathcal{M}$ we have $\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \varphi$

Interdefinability

- Inter-definability as before;
- We define $\vDash \varphi$ to hold whenever
- For all Veltman models \mathcal{M} and all $x \in \mathcal{M}$ we have $\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \varphi$
- Running example: $\not\vdash (q \triangleright r) \wedge (p \triangleright s) \rightarrow (p \triangleright r \wedge s)$

Interdefinability

- Inter-definability as before;
- We define $\vDash \varphi$ to hold whenever
- For all Veltman models \mathcal{M} and all $x \in \mathcal{M}$ we have $\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \varphi$
- Running example: $\not\vdash (q \triangleright r) \wedge (p \triangleright s) \rightarrow (p \triangleright r \wedge s)$
 - Binding preference from strong to weaker: $\{\neg, \diamond\}, \{\wedge, \vee\}, \rightarrow, \triangleright$

Interdefinability

- Inter-definability as before;
- We define $\vDash \varphi$ to hold whenever
- For all Veltman models \mathcal{M} and all $x \in \mathcal{M}$ we have $\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \varphi$
- Running example: $\not\vDash (q \triangleright r) \wedge (p \triangleright s) \rightarrow (p \triangleright r \wedge s)$
 - Binding preference from strong to weaker: $\{\neg, \diamond\}, \{\wedge, \vee\}, \rightarrow, \triangleright$
- Redundancy:

$$\vDash \diamond\varphi \leftrightarrow \neg(\varphi \triangleright \perp)$$

Nice Veltman models

- All Veltman models are nice

Nice Veltman models

- All Veltman models are nice
- But some Veltman models are nicer than others

Nice Veltman models

- All Veltman models are nice
- But some Veltman models are nicer than others
- Especially *modally saturated models*

A complication

- We extend the ultrafilter extension method to obtain saturated Veltman models

A complication

- We extend the ultrafilter extension method to obtain saturated Veltman models
- We see an essential complication

A complication

- We extend the ultrafilter extension method to obtain saturated Veltman models
- We see an essential complication
- Let us first define

A complication

- We extend the ultrafilter extension method to obtain saturated Veltman models
- We see an essential complication
- Let us first define
- $\Box\varphi := \neg\Diamond\neg\varphi$

A complication

- We extend the ultrafilter extension method to obtain saturated Veltman models
- We see an essential complication
- Let us first define
- $\Box\varphi := \neg\Diamond\neg\varphi$
- $\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \Box\varphi \iff \forall y (xRy \rightarrow \mathcal{M}, y \Vdash \varphi)$

A complication

- We extend the ultrafilter extension method to obtain saturated Veltman models
- We see an essential complication
- Let us first define
- $\Box\varphi := \neg\Diamond\neg\varphi$
- $\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \Box\varphi \iff \forall y (xRy \rightarrow \mathcal{M}, y \Vdash \varphi)$
- We consider a model showing that

$$\not\models \neg(p \triangleright q) \wedge \neg(p \triangleright r) \rightarrow \neg(p \triangleright (q \vee r))$$

A complication

- We extend the ultrafilter extension method to obtain saturated Veltman models
- We see an essential complication
- Let us first define
- $\Box\varphi := \neg\Diamond\neg\varphi$
- $\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \Box\varphi \iff \forall y (xRy \rightarrow \mathcal{M}, y \Vdash \varphi)$
- We consider a model showing that

$$\not\models \neg(p \triangleright q) \wedge \neg(p \triangleright r) \rightarrow \neg(p \triangleright (q \vee r))$$

- and see that we essentially need copies of worlds/maximal-consistent-sets/ultrafilters

New ingredients

- Just like the unary R^{-1} operator for \diamond , we need to define a binary S^{-1} operator to algebraically deal with the \triangleright modality

New ingredients

- Just like the unary R^{-1} operator for \diamond , we need to define a binary S^{-1} operator to algebraically deal with the \triangleright modality
- We need to mark the role of ultrafilters:

New ingredients

- Just like the unary R^{-1} operator for \diamond , we need to define a binary S^{-1} operator to algebraically deal with the \triangleright modality
- We need to mark the role of ultrafilters:
 - Classical theory, de Jongh-Veltman works with criticality labels (one promise at the time)

New ingredients

- Just like the unary R^{-1} operator for \diamond , we need to define a binary S^{-1} operator to algebraically deal with the \triangleright modality
- We need to mark the role of ultrafilters:
 - Classical theory, de Jongh-Veltman works with criticality labels (one promise at the time)
 - Modern approach: assuring labels (possibly infinitely many promises simultaneously)

Algebraic treatment of \triangleright

- Direct translation:

$$\llbracket (\varphi \triangleright \psi) \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} = \{x \mid \forall y (xRy \wedge \mathcal{M}, y \Vdash \varphi \rightarrow \exists z (yS_x z \wedge \mathcal{M}, z \Vdash \psi))\}$$

Algebraic treatment of \triangleright

- Direct translation:

$$\llbracket (\varphi \triangleright \psi) \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} = \{x \mid \forall y (xRy \wedge \mathcal{M}, y \Vdash \varphi \rightarrow \exists z (yS_x z \wedge \mathcal{M}, z \Vdash \psi))\}$$

- $\llbracket (\varphi \triangleright \psi) \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} = \{x \mid \forall y (xRy \wedge y \in \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow \exists z (yS_x z \wedge z \in \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}))\}$

Algebraic treatment of \triangleright

- Direct translation:

$$\llbracket (\varphi \triangleright \psi) \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} = \{x \mid \forall y (xRy \wedge \mathcal{M}, y \Vdash \varphi \rightarrow \exists z (yS_x z \wedge \mathcal{M}, z \Vdash \psi))\}$$

- $\llbracket (\varphi \triangleright \psi) \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} = \{x \mid \forall y (xRy \wedge y \in \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow \exists z (yS_x z \wedge z \in \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}))\}$

- Thus, we define the abstract algebraic operation in analogy:

Algebraic treatment of \triangleright

- Direct translation:

$$\llbracket (\varphi \triangleright \psi) \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} = \{x \mid \forall y (xRy \wedge \mathcal{M}, y \Vdash \varphi \rightarrow \exists z (yS_x z \wedge \mathcal{M}, z \Vdash \psi))\}$$

- $\llbracket (\varphi \triangleright \psi) \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} = \{x \mid \forall y (xRy \wedge y \in \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow \exists z (yS_x z \wedge z \in \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}))\}$

- Thus, we define the abstract algebraic operation in analogy:

- $S^{-1}(A, B) = \{x \mid \forall y (xRy \wedge y \in A \rightarrow \exists z (yS_x z \wedge z \in B))\}$

Algebraic treatment of \triangleright

- Direct translation:

$$\llbracket (\varphi \triangleright \psi) \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} = \{x \mid \forall y (xRy \wedge \mathcal{M}, y \Vdash \varphi \rightarrow \exists z (yS_x z \wedge \mathcal{M}, z \Vdash \psi))\}$$

- $\llbracket (\varphi \triangleright \psi) \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} = \{x \mid \forall y (xRy \wedge y \in \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow \exists z (yS_x z \wedge z \in \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}}))\}$

- Thus, we define the abstract algebraic operation in analogy:

- $S^{-1}(A, B) = \{x \mid \forall y (xRy \wedge y \in A \rightarrow \exists z (yS_x z \wedge z \in B))\}$

- This should be a main ingredient to define $gS_f^{ue}h$ in the ultrafilter extension

Boy scout's honour

- A model to

$$\not\models \neg(p \triangleright q) \wedge \neg(p \triangleright r) \rightarrow \neg(p \triangleright (q \vee r))$$

Boy scout's honour

- A model to

$$\not\models \neg(p \triangleright q) \wedge \neg(p \triangleright r) \rightarrow \neg(p \triangleright (q \vee r))$$

- Comes with two promises

Boy scout's honour

- A model to

$$\not\models \neg(p \triangleright q) \wedge \neg(p \triangleright r) \rightarrow \neg(p \triangleright (q \vee r))$$

- Comes with two promises
- a “never q ” promise to warrant $\neg(p \triangleright q)$

Boy scout's honour

- A model to

$$\not\models \neg(p \triangleright q) \wedge \neg(p \triangleright r) \rightarrow \neg(p \triangleright (q \vee r))$$

- Comes with two promises
- a “never q ” promise to warrant $\neg(p \triangleright q)$
- a “never r ” promise to warrant $\neg(p \triangleright r)$

Boy scout's honour

- A model to

$$\not\models \neg(p \triangleright q) \wedge \neg(p \triangleright r) \rightarrow \neg(p \triangleright (q \vee r))$$

- Comes with two promises
- a “never q ” promise to warrant $\neg(p \triangleright q)$
- a “never r ” promise to warrant $\neg(p \triangleright r)$
- de Jongh and Veltman introduced the notion of q -criticality

Boy scout's honour

- A model to

$$\not\models \neg(p \triangleright q) \wedge \neg(p \triangleright r) \rightarrow \neg(p \triangleright (q \vee r))$$

- Comes with two promises
- a “never q ” promise to warrant $\neg(p \triangleright q)$
- a “never r ” promise to warrant $\neg(p \triangleright r)$
- de Jongh and Veltman introduced the notion of q -criticality
- $x \prec_q y$ reads as y is a q -critical successor of x

Boy scout's honour

- A model to

$$\not\models \neg(p \triangleright q) \wedge \neg(p \triangleright r) \rightarrow \neg(p \triangleright (q \vee r))$$

- Comes with two promises
- a “never q ” promise to warrant $\neg(p \triangleright q)$
- a “never r ” promise to warrant $\neg(p \triangleright r)$
- de Jongh and Veltman introduced the notion of q -criticality
- $x \prec_q y$ reads as y is a q -critical successor of x
- and is defined as

Boy scout's honour

- A model to

$$\not\models \neg(p \triangleright q) \wedge \neg(p \triangleright r) \rightarrow \neg(p \triangleright (q \vee r))$$

- Comes with two promises
- a “never q ” promise to warrant $\neg(p \triangleright q)$
- a “never r ” promise to warrant $\neg(p \triangleright r)$
- de Jongh and Veltman introduced the notion of q -criticality
- $x \prec_q y$ reads as y is a q -critical successor of x
- and is defined as
- $x \prec_\varphi y$ iff $(x \Vdash \psi \triangleright \varphi \implies y \Vdash \neg\psi \text{ and } y \Vdash \Box\neg\psi)$

From criticality to assuringness

- $x \prec_{\varphi} y$ iff $(x \Vdash \psi \triangleright \varphi \implies y \Vdash \neg\psi \text{ and } y \Vdash \Box\neg\psi)$

From criticality to assuringness

- $x \prec_{\varphi} y$ iff $(x \Vdash \psi \triangleright \varphi \implies y \Vdash \neg\psi \text{ and } y \Vdash \Box\neg\psi)$
- Positive formulation:
 $x \prec_{\{\varphi\}} y$ iff $(x \Vdash \neg\psi \triangleright \neg\varphi \implies y \Vdash \psi \text{ and } y \Vdash \Box\psi)$

From criticality to assuringness

- $x \prec_{\varphi} y$ iff $(x \Vdash \psi \triangleright \varphi \implies y \Vdash \neg\psi \text{ and } y \Vdash \Box\neg\psi)$
- Positive formulation:
 $x \prec_{\{\varphi\}} y$ iff $(x \Vdash \neg\psi \triangleright \neg\varphi \implies y \Vdash \psi \text{ and } y \Vdash \Box\psi)$
- More simultaneous promises:
 $x \prec_S y$ iff $(x \Vdash \neg\psi \triangleright \bigvee_{\varphi_i \in S} \neg\varphi_i \implies y \Vdash \psi \text{ and } y \Vdash \Box\psi)$

From criticality to assuringness

- $x \prec_{\varphi} y$ iff $(x \Vdash \psi \triangleright \varphi \implies y \Vdash \neg\psi \text{ and } y \Vdash \Box\neg\psi)$
- Positive formulation:
 $x \prec_{\{\varphi\}} y$ iff $(x \Vdash \neg\psi \triangleright \neg\varphi \implies y \Vdash \psi \text{ and } y \Vdash \Box\psi)$
- More simultaneous promises:
 $x \prec_S y$ iff $(x \Vdash \neg\psi \triangleright \bigvee_{\varphi_i \in S} \neg\varphi_i \implies y \Vdash \psi \text{ and } y \Vdash \Box\psi)$
- Definition of y is an S -assuring successor of x :
 $x \prec_S y$ iff $(x \Vdash \neg\psi \triangleright \bigvee_{\varphi_i \in S} \neg\varphi_i \implies y \Vdash \psi \text{ and } y \Vdash \Box\psi)$

Assuringness in an algebraic setting

- Definition of y is an S -assuring successor of x :

$$x \prec_S y \text{ iff } \left(x \Vdash \neg\psi \triangleright \bigvee_{\varphi_i \in S} \neg\varphi_i \implies y \Vdash \psi \text{ and } y \Vdash \Box\psi \right)$$

Assuringness in an algebraic setting

- Definition of y is an S -assuring successor of x :

$$x \prec_S y \text{ iff } \left(x \Vdash \neg\psi \triangleright \bigvee_{\varphi_i \in S} \neg\varphi_i \implies y \Vdash \psi \text{ and } y \Vdash \Box\psi \right)$$

- Definition of g is an S -assuring successor of f :

$$f \prec_S g \text{ iff } \left(S^{-1}(\bar{A}, \bigcup_{B_i \in S} \bar{B}_i) \in f \implies A \in g \text{ and } \widehat{R}^{-1}A \in g \right)$$

Assuringness in an algebraic setting

- Definition of y is an S -assuring successor of x :

$$x \prec_S y \text{ iff } \left(x \Vdash \neg\psi \triangleright \bigvee_{\varphi_i \in S} \neg\varphi_i \implies y \Vdash \psi \text{ and } y \Vdash \Box\psi \right)$$

- Definition of g is an S -assuring successor of f :

$$f \prec_S g \text{ iff } \left(S^{-1}(\bar{A}, \bigcup_{B_i \in S} \bar{B}_i) \in f \implies A \in g \text{ and } \widehat{R^{-1}}A \in g \right)$$

- Here $\widehat{R^{-1}}A$ is the algebraic version of the \Box whence $\widehat{R^{-1}}A := \overline{R^{-1}(\bar{A})}$

Assuringness in an algebraic setting

- Definition of y is an S -assuring successor of x :

$$x \prec_S y \text{ iff } \left(x \Vdash \neg\psi \triangleright \bigvee_{\varphi_i \in S} \neg\varphi_i \implies y \Vdash \psi \text{ and } y \Vdash \Box\psi \right)$$

- Definition of g is an S -assuring successor of f :

$$f \prec_S g \text{ iff } \left(S^{-1}(\bar{A}, \bigcup_{B_i \in S} \bar{B}_i) \in f \implies A \in g \text{ and } \widehat{R^{-1}A} \in g \right)$$

- Here $\widehat{R^{-1}A}$ is the algebraic version of the \Box whence $\widehat{R^{-1}A} := \overline{R^{-1}(\bar{A})}$
- Theorem: If $x \prec_S y$ and if $S \models \psi$, then $x \prec_{S \cup \{\psi\}} y$, thus labels can be theories.

Assuringness in an algebraic setting

- Definition of y is an S -assuring successor of x :

$$x \prec_S y \text{ iff } \left(x \Vdash \neg\psi \triangleright \bigvee_{\varphi_i \in S} \neg\varphi_i \implies y \Vdash \psi \text{ and } y \Vdash \Box\psi \right)$$

- Definition of g is an S -assuring successor of f :

$$f \prec_S g \text{ iff } \left(S^{-1}(\bar{A}, \bigcup_{B_i \in S} \bar{B}_i) \in f \implies A \in g \text{ and } \widehat{R^{-1}A} \in g \right)$$

- Here $\widehat{R^{-1}A}$ is the algebraic version of the \Box whence $\widehat{R^{-1}A} := \overline{R^{-1}(\bar{A})}$
- Theorem: If $x \prec_S y$ and if $S \models \psi$, then $x \prec_{S \cup \{\psi\}} y$, thus labels can be theories.
- Algebraic counterpart: in the definition of $f \prec_S g$ we can take S to be a proper filter!

Ultrafilter extensions

For $\mathfrak{F} = \langle W, R, \{S_w \mid w \in W\} \rangle$ a Veltman frame, we define the ultrafilter extension $ue(\mathfrak{F})$:

- ① W^{ue} is recursively defined:
 - ① $(f, \langle \rangle) \in W^{ue}$, for each ultrafilter f over W .
 - ② $(f, \sigma) \in W^{ue} \wedge f \prec_I g \Rightarrow \langle g, \sigma \hat{\ } \langle I \rangle \rangle \in W^{ue}$.

Ultrafilter extensions

For $\mathfrak{F} = \langle W, R, \{S_w \mid w \in W\} \rangle$ a Veltman frame, we define the ultrafilter extension $ue(\mathfrak{F})$:

① W^{ue} is recursively defined:

① $(f, \langle \rangle) \in W^{ue}$, for each ultrafilter f over W .

② $(f, \sigma) \in W^{ue} \wedge f \prec_I g \Rightarrow (g, \sigma \frown \langle I \rangle) \in W^{ue}$.

② R^{ue} is defined as the transitive closure of R_{one}^{ue} where R_{one}^{ue} is defined for

$(f, \sigma), (g, \sigma \frown \langle I \rangle) \in W^{ue}$ in the natural way as: $(f, \sigma) R_{one}^{ue} (g, \sigma \frown \langle I \rangle) \iff f \prec_I g$

Ultrafilter extensions

For $\mathfrak{F} = \langle W, R, \{S_w \mid w \in W\} \rangle$ a Veltman frame, we define the ultrafilter extension $ue(\mathfrak{F})$:

- ① W^{ue} is recursively defined:
 - ① $(f, \langle \rangle) \in W^{ue}$, for each ultrafilter f over W .
 - ② $(f, \sigma) \in W^{ue} \wedge f \prec_I g \Rightarrow (g, \sigma \frown \langle I \rangle) \in W^{ue}$.
- ② R^{ue} is defined as the transitive closure of R_{one}^{ue} where R_{one}^{ue} is defined for $\langle f, \sigma \rangle, \langle g, \sigma \frown \langle I \rangle \rangle \in W^{ue}$ in the natural way as: $\langle f, \sigma \rangle R_{one}^{ue} \langle g, \sigma \frown \langle I \rangle \rangle \iff f \prec_I g$
- ③ $S_{\langle f, \sigma \rangle}^{ue}$ is defined as the smallest relation that is reflexive, transitive, so that it contains $R^{ue}[\langle f, \sigma \rangle]^2 \cap R^{ue}$ and $S_{\langle f, \sigma \rangle, one}^{ue}$ where the latter is defined as follows

Ultrafilter extensions

For $\mathfrak{F} = \langle W, R, \{S_w \mid w \in W\} \rangle$ a Veltman frame, we define the ultrafilter extension $ue(\mathfrak{F})$:

- ① W^{ue} is recursively defined:
 - ① $(f, \langle \rangle) \in W^{ue}$, for each ultrafilter f over W .
 - ② $(f, \sigma) \in W^{ue} \wedge f \prec_I g \Rightarrow (g, \sigma \frown \langle I \rangle) \in W^{ue}$.
- ② R^{ue} is defined as the transitive closure of R_{one}^{ue} where R_{one}^{ue} is defined for $\langle f, \sigma \rangle, \langle g, \sigma \frown \langle I \rangle \rangle \in W^{ue}$ in the natural way as: $\langle f, \sigma \rangle R_{one}^{ue} \langle g, \sigma \frown \langle I \rangle \rangle \iff f \prec_I g$
- ③ $S_{\langle f, \sigma \rangle}^{ue}$ is defined as the smallest relation that is reflexive, transitive, so that it contains $R^{ue}[\langle f, \sigma \rangle]^2 \cap R^{ue}$ and $S_{\langle f, \sigma \rangle, one}^{ue}$ where the latter is defined as follows

$$\langle g, \tau \rangle S_{\langle f, \sigma \rangle, one}^{ue} \langle h, \tau' \rangle \iff \begin{cases} \langle f, \sigma \rangle R^{ue} \langle g, \tau \rangle \\ \langle f, \sigma \rangle R^{ue} \langle h, \tau' \rangle \\ (\tau)_{|\sigma} = (\tau')_{|\sigma} \end{cases}$$

Ultrafilter extensions

For $\mathfrak{F} = \langle W, R, \{S_w \mid w \in W\} \rangle$ a Veltman frame, we define the ultrafilter extension $ue(\mathfrak{F})$:

- ① W^{ue} is recursively defined:
 - ① $(f, \langle \rangle) \in W^{ue}$, for each ultrafilter f over W .
 - ② $(f, \sigma) \in W^{ue} \wedge f \prec_I g \Rightarrow (g, \sigma \frown \langle I \rangle) \in W^{ue}$.
- ② R^{ue} is defined as the transitive closure of R_{one}^{ue} where R_{one}^{ue} is defined for $\langle f, \sigma \rangle, \langle g, \sigma \frown \langle I \rangle \rangle \in W^{ue}$ in the natural way as: $\langle f, \sigma \rangle R_{one}^{ue} \langle g, \sigma \frown \langle I \rangle \rangle \iff f \prec_I g$
- ③ $S_{\langle f, \sigma \rangle}^{ue}$ is defined as the smallest relation that is reflexive, transitive, so that it contains $R^{ue}[\langle f, \sigma \rangle]^2 \cap R^{ue}$ and $S_{\langle f, \sigma \rangle, one}^{ue}$ where the latter is defined as follows

$$\langle g, \tau \rangle S_{\langle f, \sigma \rangle, one}^{ue} \langle h, \tau' \rangle \iff \begin{cases} \langle f, \sigma \rangle R^{ue} \langle g, \tau \rangle \\ \langle f, \sigma \rangle R^{ue} \langle h, \tau' \rangle \\ (\tau)_{|\sigma} = (\tau')_{|\sigma} \end{cases}$$

- Running example

Main theorems: nice Veltman models exist

- Let $\mathcal{M} = \langle \mathfrak{F}, V \rangle$ be a Veltman model

Main theorems: nice Veltman models exist

- Let $\mathcal{M} = \langle \mathfrak{F}, V \rangle$ be a Veltman model
- $ue(\mathcal{M}) = \langle ue(\mathfrak{F}), V^{ue} \rangle$

Main theorems: nice Veltman models exist

- Let $\mathcal{M} = \langle \mathfrak{F}, V \rangle$ be a Veltman model
- $ue(\mathcal{M}) = \langle ue(\mathfrak{F}), V^{ue} \rangle$
- $(f, \sigma) \in V^{ue}(p) \quad :\iff \llbracket p \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in f$

Main theorems: nice Veltman models exist

- Let $\mathcal{M} = \langle \mathfrak{F}, V \rangle$ be a Veltman model
- $ue(\mathcal{M}) = \langle ue(\mathfrak{F}), V^{ue} \rangle$
- $(f, \sigma) \in V^{ue}(p) \iff \llbracket p \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in f$
- **Theorem:** \mathcal{M} is bisimilar to a submodel of $ue(\mathcal{M})$

Main theorems: nice Veltman models exist

- Let $\mathcal{M} = \langle \mathfrak{F}, V \rangle$ be a Veltman model
- $ue(\mathcal{M}) = \langle ue(\mathfrak{F}), V^{ue} \rangle$
- $(f, \sigma) \in V^{ue}(p) \iff \llbracket p \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in f$
- **Theorem:** \mathcal{M} is bisimilar to a submodel of $ue(\mathcal{M})$
- More in particular

Main theorems: nice Veltman models exist

- Let $\mathcal{M} = \langle \mathfrak{F}, V \rangle$ be a Veltman model
- $ue(\mathcal{M}) = \langle ue(\mathfrak{F}), V^{ue} \rangle$
- $(f, \sigma) \in V^{ue}(p) \iff \llbracket p \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in f$
- **Theorem:** \mathcal{M} is bisimilar to a submodel of $ue(\mathcal{M})$
- More in particular
 - $\langle \Pi_x, \sigma \rangle R^{ue} \langle \Pi_y, \tau \rangle \implies xRy$

Main theorems: nice Veltman models exist

- Let $\mathcal{M} = \langle \mathfrak{F}, V \rangle$ be a Veltman model
- $ue(\mathcal{M}) = \langle ue(\mathfrak{F}), V^{ue} \rangle$
- $(f, \sigma) \in V^{ue}(p) \iff \llbracket p \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in f$
- **Theorem:** \mathcal{M} is bisimilar to a submodel of $ue(\mathcal{M})$
- More in particular
 - $\langle \Pi_x, \sigma \rangle R^{ue} \langle \Pi_y, \tau \rangle \implies xRy$
 - $xRy \implies \exists \sigma, \tau \langle \Pi_x, \sigma \rangle R^{ue} \langle \Pi_y, \tau \rangle$

Main theorems: nice Veltman models exist

- Let $\mathcal{M} = \langle \mathfrak{F}, V \rangle$ be a Veltman model
- $ue(\mathcal{M}) = \langle ue(\mathfrak{F}), V^{ue} \rangle$
- $(f, \sigma) \in V^{ue}(p) \iff \llbracket p \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in f$
- **Theorem:** \mathcal{M} is bisimilar to a submodel of $ue(\mathcal{M})$
- More in particular
 - $\langle \Pi_x, \sigma \rangle R^{ue} \langle \Pi_y, \tau \rangle \implies xRy$
 - $xRy \implies \exists \sigma, \tau \langle \Pi_x, \sigma \rangle R^{ue} \langle \Pi_y, \tau \rangle$
 - $\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \varphi \iff \forall \sigma \text{ } ue(\mathcal{M}), \langle \Pi_x, \sigma \rangle \Vdash \varphi$

Main theorems: nice Veltman models exist

- Let $\mathcal{M} = \langle \mathfrak{F}, V \rangle$ be a Veltman model
- $ue(\mathcal{M}) = \langle ue(\mathfrak{F}), V^{ue} \rangle$
- $(f, \sigma) \in V^{ue}(p) \iff \llbracket p \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}} \in f$
- **Theorem:** \mathcal{M} is bisimilar to a submodel of $ue(\mathcal{M})$
- More in particular
 - $\langle \Pi_x, \sigma \rangle R^{ue} \langle \Pi_y, \tau \rangle \implies xRy$
 - $xRy \implies \exists \sigma, \tau \langle \Pi_x, \sigma \rangle R^{ue} \langle \Pi_y, \tau \rangle$
 - $\mathcal{M}, x \Vdash \varphi \iff \forall \sigma \langle \Pi_x, \sigma \rangle \Vdash \varphi$
- **Theorem:** $ue(\mathcal{M})$ is modally saturated

Details can be found at

-  F.F. GONZÁLEZ, J.J. JOOSTEN, V.N. ARROYO, C.P. BROGI, *Ultrafilter Extensions for Veltman Semantics*, **arXiv:2603.16754 [math.LO]**, (2026).

Thank you