

Axiomatization and Decidability of Tense Information Logic

Timo Niek Franssen
Søren Brinck Knudstorp
ILLC, University of Amsterdam

TbiLLC 2025
September 11 2025

Overview

1. Introduction
2. Motivation
3. Results
4. Strong completeness proof
5. Decidability of TIL

Tense Information logic

Language of **MIL**: $\varphi := \top | p | \neg\varphi | \varphi \vee \psi | \langle \text{sup} \rangle \varphi \psi$

Tense Information logic

Language of TIL: $\varphi := \top | p | \neg\varphi | \varphi \vee \psi | \langle \text{sup} \rangle \varphi \psi | \langle \text{inf} \rangle \varphi \psi$

Tense Information logic

Language of TIL: $\varphi := \top | p | \neg\varphi | \varphi \vee \psi | \langle \text{sup} \rangle \varphi \psi | \langle \text{inf} \rangle \varphi \psi$

Models are posets: $\mathfrak{M} = (W, \leq, V)$

Tense Information logic

Language of TIL: $\varphi := \top | p | \neg\varphi | \varphi \vee \psi | \langle \text{sup} \rangle \varphi \psi | \langle \text{inf} \rangle \varphi \psi$

Models are posets: $\mathfrak{M} = (W, \leq, V)$

Definition

$\mathfrak{M}, x \Vdash \langle \text{inf} \rangle \varphi \psi$ iff $\exists y, z : \mathfrak{M}, y \Vdash \varphi, \mathfrak{M}, z \Vdash \psi, x = \text{inf}\{y, z\}$

Tense Information logic

Language of TIL: $\varphi := \top | p | \neg\varphi | \varphi \vee \psi | \langle \text{sup} \rangle \varphi \psi | \langle \text{inf} \rangle \varphi \psi$

Models are posets: $\mathfrak{M} = (W, \leq, V)$

Definition

$\mathfrak{M}, x \Vdash \langle \text{inf} \rangle \varphi \psi$ iff $\exists y, z : \mathfrak{M}, y \Vdash \varphi, \mathfrak{M}, z \Vdash \psi, x = \text{inf}\{y, z\}$

$\mathfrak{M}, x \Vdash \langle \text{sup} \rangle \varphi \psi$ iff $\exists y, z : \mathfrak{M}, y \Vdash \varphi, \mathfrak{M}, z \Vdash \psi, x = \text{sup}\{y, z\}$

Tense Information logic

Language of TIL: $\varphi := \top | p | \neg\varphi | \varphi \vee \psi | \langle \text{sup} \rangle \varphi \psi | \langle \text{inf} \rangle \varphi \psi$

Models are posets: $\mathfrak{M} = (W, \leq, V)$

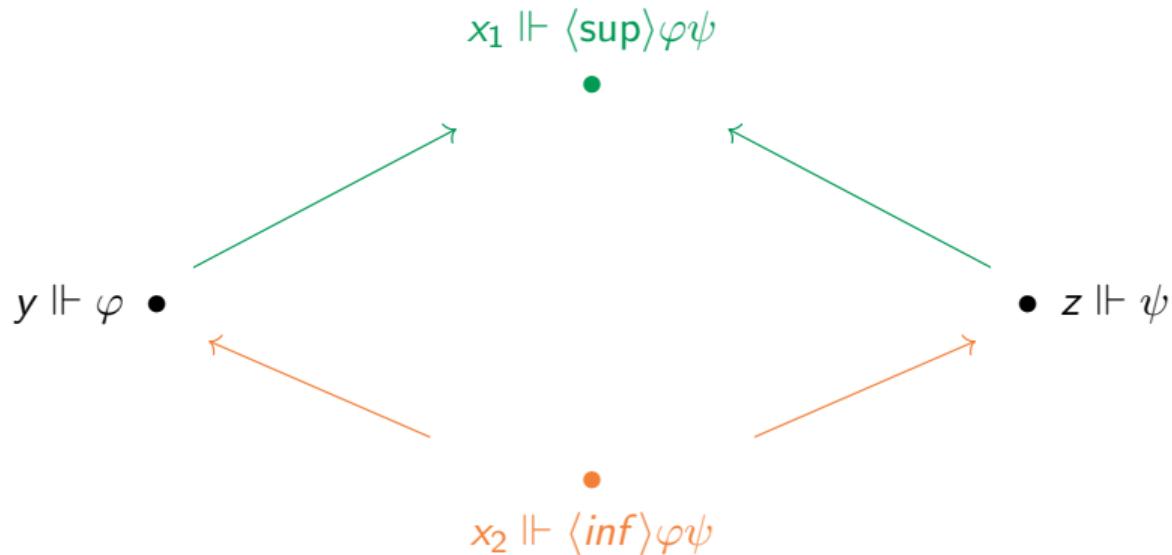
Definition

$\mathfrak{M}, x \Vdash \langle \text{inf} \rangle \varphi \psi$ iff $\exists y, z : \mathfrak{M}, y \Vdash \varphi, \mathfrak{M}, z \Vdash \psi, x = \text{inf}\{y, z\}$

$\mathfrak{M}, x \Vdash \langle \text{sup} \rangle \varphi \psi$ iff $\exists y, z : \mathfrak{M}, y \Vdash \varphi, \mathfrak{M}, z \Vdash \psi, x = \text{sup}\{y, z\}$

Definition

$TIL := \{ \varphi \mid \mathfrak{M} \Vdash \varphi \text{ for every poset model } \}$



Motivation

- Modeling a theory of information:

Motivation

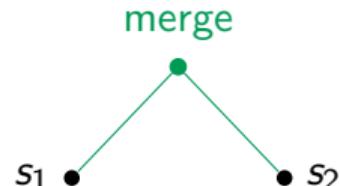
- Modeling a theory of information:
 - Worlds are information states

s_1 •

• s_2

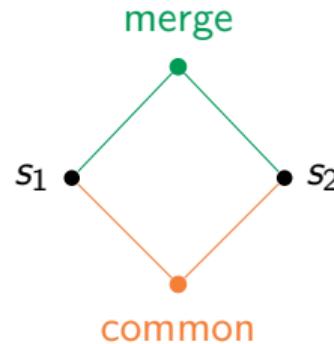
Motivation

- Modeling a theory of information:
 - Worlds are information states
 - Supremum = merge



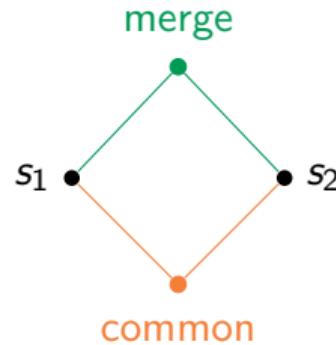
Motivation

- Modeling a theory of information:
 - Worlds are information states
 - Supremum = merge
 - Infimum = information two states have in common



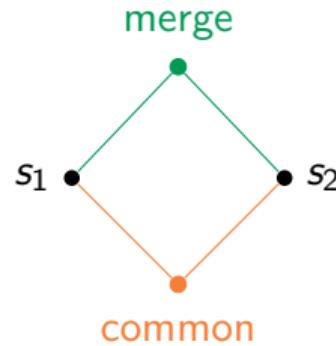
Motivation

- Modeling a theory of information:
 - Worlds are information states
 - Supremum = merge
 - Infimum = information two states have in common



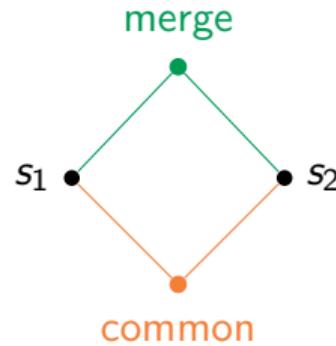
Motivation

- Modeling a theory of information:
 - Worlds are information states
 - Supremum = merge
 - Infimum = information two states have in common
- **MIL** (Knudstorp [1]): completeness & decidability with $\langle \text{sup} \rangle$



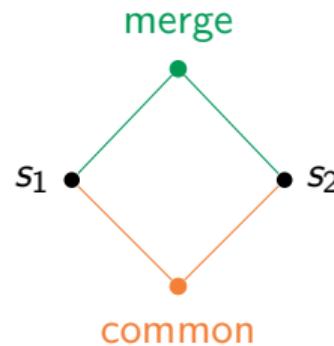
Motivation

- Modeling a theory of information:
 - Worlds are information states
 - Supremum = merge
 - Infimum = information two states have in common
- MIL (Knudstorp [1]): completeness & decidability with $\langle \text{sup} \rangle$
→ what if we also add $\langle \text{inf} \rangle$?



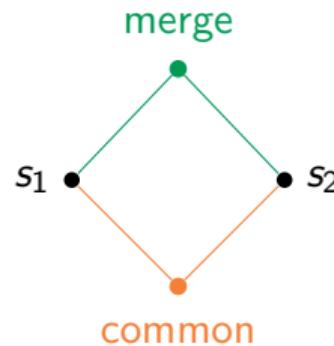
Motivation

- Modeling a theory of information:
 - Worlds are information states
 - Supremum = merge
 - Infimum = information two states have in common
- **MIL** (Knudstorp [1]): completeness & decidability with $\langle \text{sup} \rangle$
→ what if we also add $\langle \text{inf} \rangle$?
- **TIL** on lattices (Wang & Wang [3]) use *nominals*



Motivation

- Modeling a theory of information:
 - Worlds are information states
 - Supremum = merge
 - Infimum = information two states have in common
- **MIL** (Knudstorp [1]): completeness & decidability with $\langle \text{sup} \rangle$
→ what if we also add $\langle \text{inf} \rangle$?
- **TIL** on lattices (Wang & Wang [3]) use *nominals*
→ can we obtain completeness *without* them?



Motivation

- Van Benthem [2]:

Question: “Are there interesting general axioms that link $\langle \text{inf} \rangle \varphi\psi$ to $\langle \text{sup} \rangle \varphi\psi$? ”

Results at a glance

- Axiomatization and strong completeness on poset frames

Results at a glance

- Axiomatization and strong completeness on poset frames
- Completeness on preorder frames

Results at a glance

- Axiomatization and strong completeness on poset frames
- Completeness on preorder frames
- Decidability via completeness

Axiomatization

Remark

$P\varphi :=$	$\langle \text{sup} \rangle \varphi T$	<i>past looking diamond</i>
$H\varphi :=$	$\neg \langle \text{sup} \rangle \neg \varphi T$	<i>past looking box</i>
$F\varphi :=$	$\langle \text{inf} \rangle \varphi T$	<i>future looking diamond</i>
$G\varphi :=$	$\neg \langle \text{inf} \rangle \neg \varphi T$	<i>future looking box</i>

Axiomatization

(Re.) $(p \wedge q \rightarrow \langle sup \rangle pq)$

(4) $(P P p \rightarrow P p)$

(Co.) $(\langle sup \rangle pq \rightarrow \langle sup \rangle qp)$

(Dk1) $(p \wedge \langle sup \rangle qr) \rightarrow \langle sup \rangle pq)$

Axiomatization

(Re.) $(p \wedge q \rightarrow \langle sup \rangle pq) \wedge (p \wedge q \rightarrow \langle inf \rangle pq)$

(4) $(P P p \rightarrow P p) \wedge (F F p \rightarrow F p)$

(Co.) $(\langle sup \rangle pq \rightarrow \langle sup \rangle qp) \wedge (\langle inf \rangle pq \rightarrow \langle inf \rangle qp)$

(Dk1) $(p \wedge \langle sup \rangle qr) \rightarrow \langle sup \rangle pq$

(Dk2) $(p \wedge \langle inf \rangle qr) \rightarrow \langle inf \rangle pq$

Axiomatization

(Re.) $(p \wedge q \rightarrow \langle \text{sup} \rangle pq) \wedge (p \wedge q \rightarrow \langle \text{inf} \rangle pq)$

(4) $(\mathsf{P} \mathsf{P} p \rightarrow \mathsf{P} p) \wedge (\mathsf{FF} p \rightarrow \mathsf{F} p)$

(Co.) $(\langle \text{sup} \rangle pq \rightarrow \langle \text{sup} \rangle qp) \wedge (\langle \text{inf} \rangle pq \rightarrow \langle \text{inf} \rangle qp)$

(Dk1) $(p \wedge \langle \text{sup} \rangle qr) \rightarrow \langle \text{sup} \rangle pq)$

(Dk2) $(p \wedge \langle \text{inf} \rangle qr) \rightarrow \langle \text{inf} \rangle pq)$

(Sy.) $(p \rightarrow \mathsf{GP} p) \wedge (p \rightarrow \mathsf{HF} p)$

Axiomatization

(Re.) $(p \wedge q \rightarrow \langle \text{sup} \rangle pq) \wedge (p \wedge q \rightarrow \langle \text{inf} \rangle pq)$

(4) $(\mathsf{P}\mathsf{P} p \rightarrow \mathsf{P} p) \wedge (\mathsf{FF} p \rightarrow \mathsf{F} p)$

(Co.) $(\langle \text{sup} \rangle pq \rightarrow \langle \text{sup} \rangle qp) \wedge (\langle \text{inf} \rangle pq \rightarrow \langle \text{inf} \rangle qp)$

(Dk1) $(p \wedge \langle \text{sup} \rangle qr) \rightarrow \langle \text{sup} \rangle pq$

(Dk2) $(p \wedge \langle \text{inf} \rangle qr) \rightarrow \langle \text{inf} \rangle pq$

(Sy.) $(p \rightarrow \mathsf{GP} p) \wedge (p \rightarrow \mathsf{HF} p)$

Definition

TIL is the least normal modal logic containing all axioms.

Axiomatization

(Re.) $(p \wedge q \rightarrow \langle \text{sup} \rangle pq) \wedge (p \wedge q \rightarrow \langle \text{inf} \rangle pq)$

(4) $(\mathbf{P} P p \rightarrow P p) \wedge (\mathbf{FF} p \rightarrow F p)$

(Co.) $(\langle \text{sup} \rangle pq \rightarrow \langle \text{sup} \rangle qp) \wedge (\langle \text{inf} \rangle pq \rightarrow \langle \text{inf} \rangle qp)$

(Dk1) $(p \wedge \langle \text{sup} \rangle qr) \rightarrow \langle \text{sup} \rangle pq$

(Dk2) $(p \wedge \langle \text{inf} \rangle qr) \rightarrow \langle \text{inf} \rangle pq$

(Sy.) $(p \rightarrow \mathbf{GP} p) \wedge (p \rightarrow \mathbf{HF} p)$

Definition

TIL is the least normal modal logic containing all axioms.

Theorem (Soundness)

$$\textcolor{red}{TIL} \subseteq \mathbf{TIL}$$

Proof sketch: completeness

- Canonical frame lacks properties:

Proof sketch: completeness

- Canonical frame lacks properties:

$$C_{\text{sup}} \Gamma \Delta \Theta, C_{\text{inf}} \Gamma \Delta \Theta \implies \leq$$

Proof sketch: completeness

- Canonical frame lacks properties:

$$C_{\text{sup}} \Gamma \Delta \Theta, C_{\text{inf}} \Gamma \Delta \Theta \implies \leq$$

We want:

$$C_{\text{sup}} \Gamma \Delta \Theta \iff \Gamma = \sup_{\leq} \{\Delta, \Theta\}$$

Proof sketch: completeness

- Canonical frame lacks properties:

$$C_{\text{sup}} \Gamma \Delta \Theta, C_{\text{inf}} \Gamma \Delta \Theta \implies \leq$$

We want:

$$C_{\text{sup}} \Gamma \Delta \Theta \iff \Gamma = \sup_{\leq} \{\Delta, \Theta\}$$

: (

Proof sketch: completeness

- Canonical frame lacks properties:

$$C_{\text{sup}} \Gamma \Delta \Theta, C_{\text{inf}} \Gamma \Delta \Theta \implies \leq$$

We want:

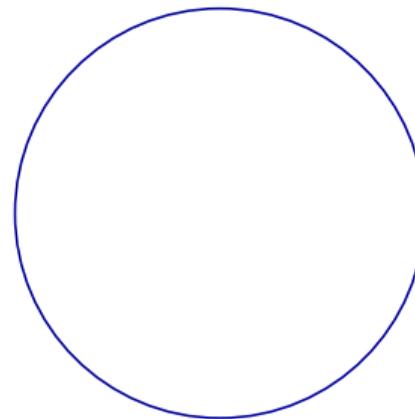
$$C_{\text{sup}} \Gamma \Delta \Theta \iff \Gamma = \sup_{\leq} \{\Delta, \Theta\}$$

: (

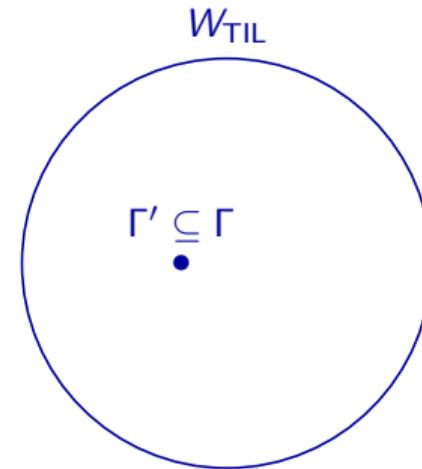
- Step-by-step method

Proof sketch: completeness

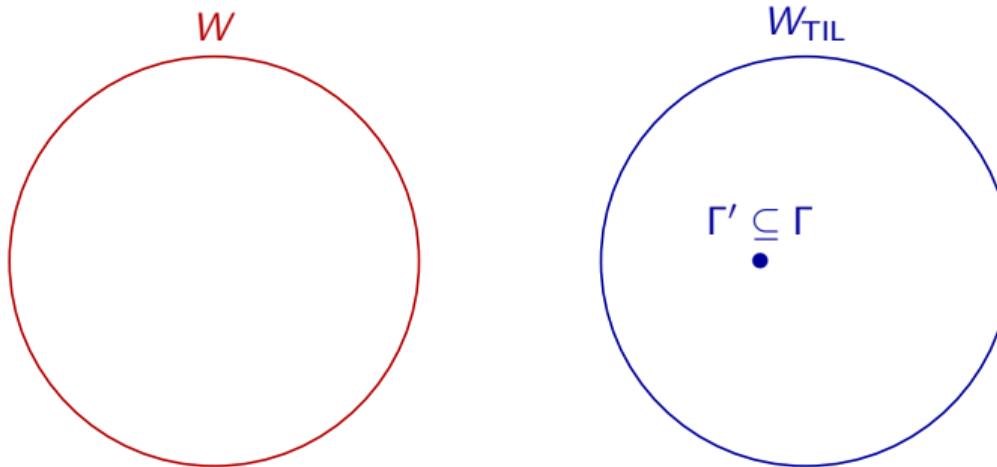
W_{TIL}



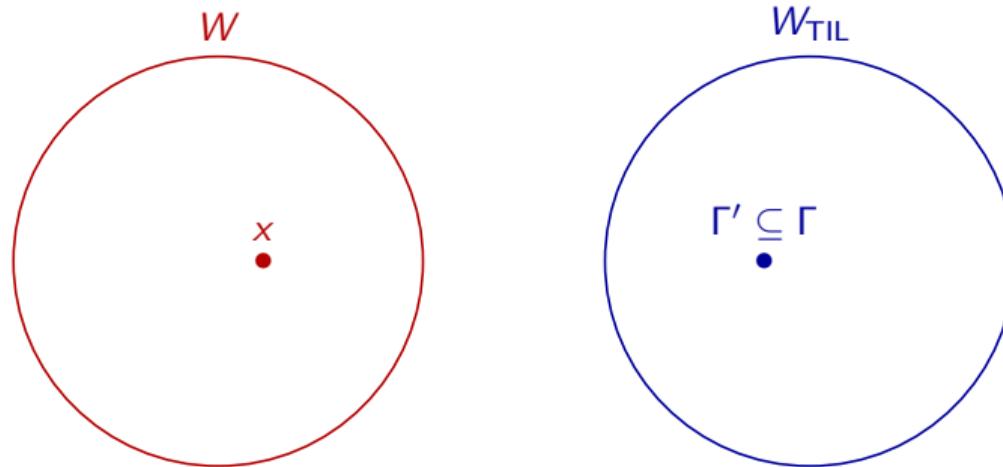
Proof sketch: completeness



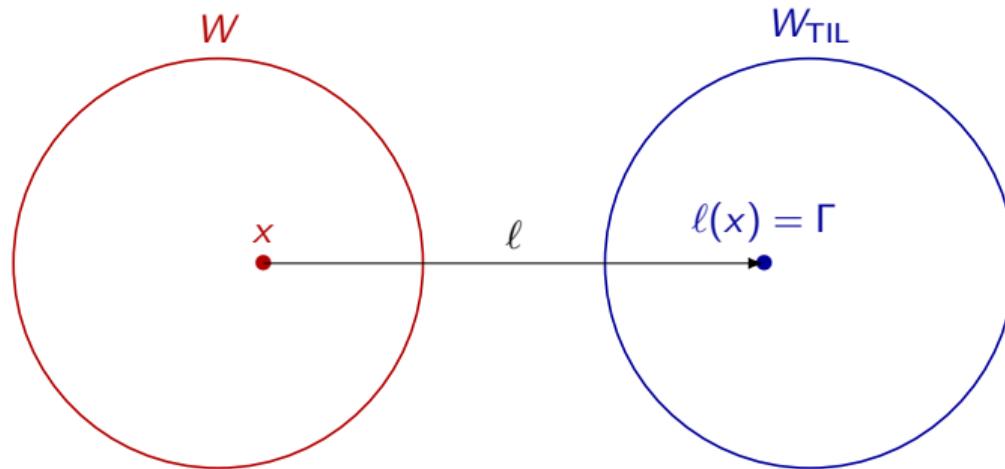
Proof sketch: completeness



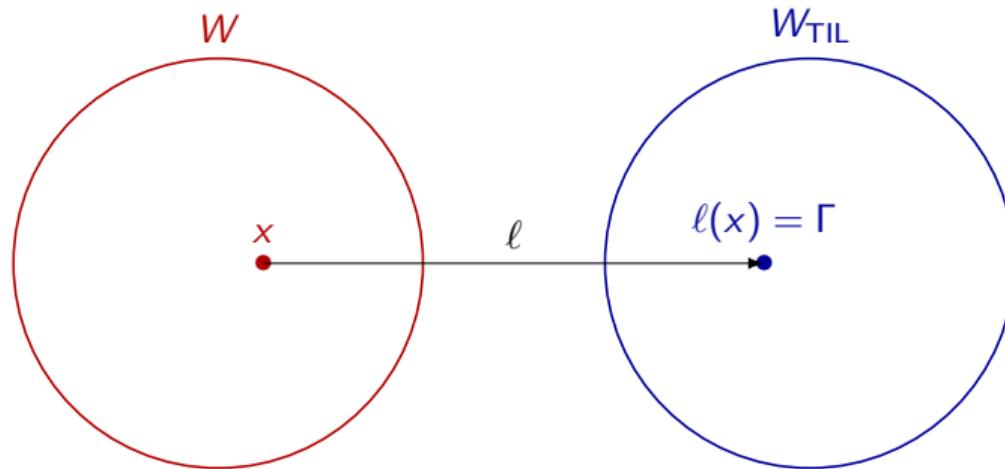
Proof sketch: completeness



Proof sketch: completeness

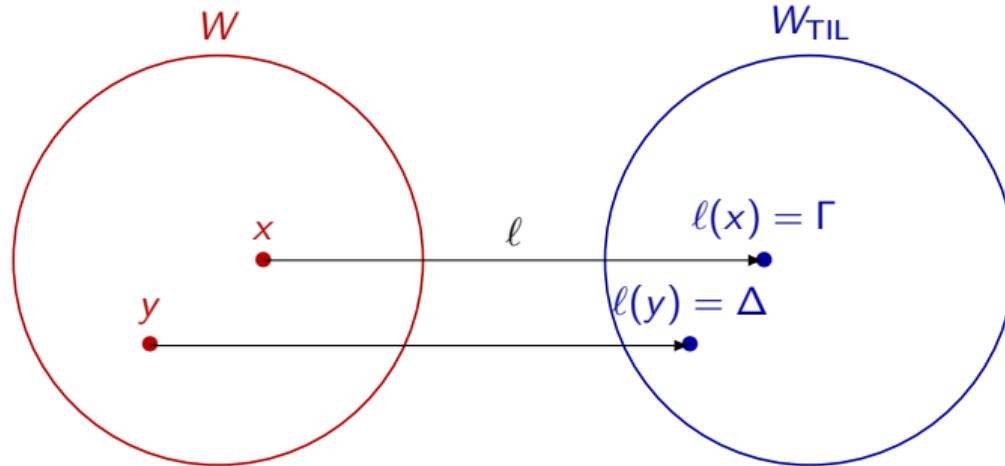


Proof sketch: completeness



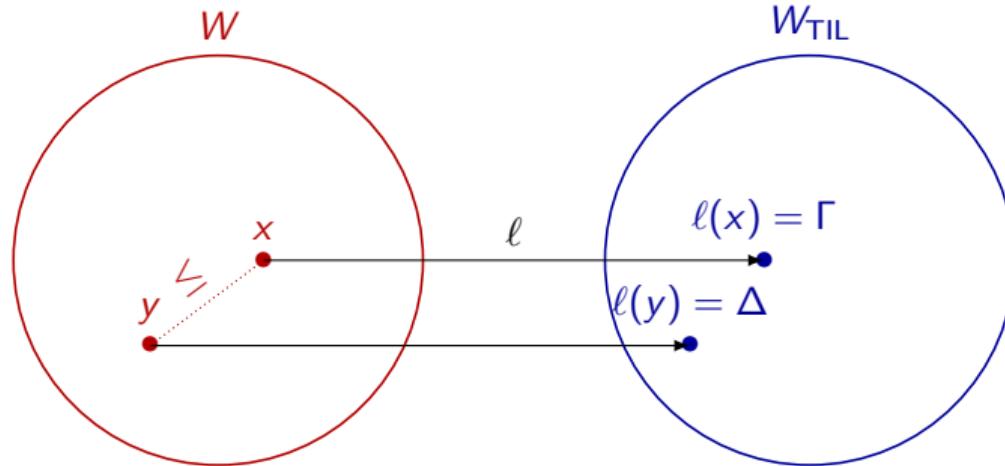
- $\mathfrak{M}, x \Vdash \chi \Leftrightarrow \chi \in I(x)$

Proof sketch: completeness



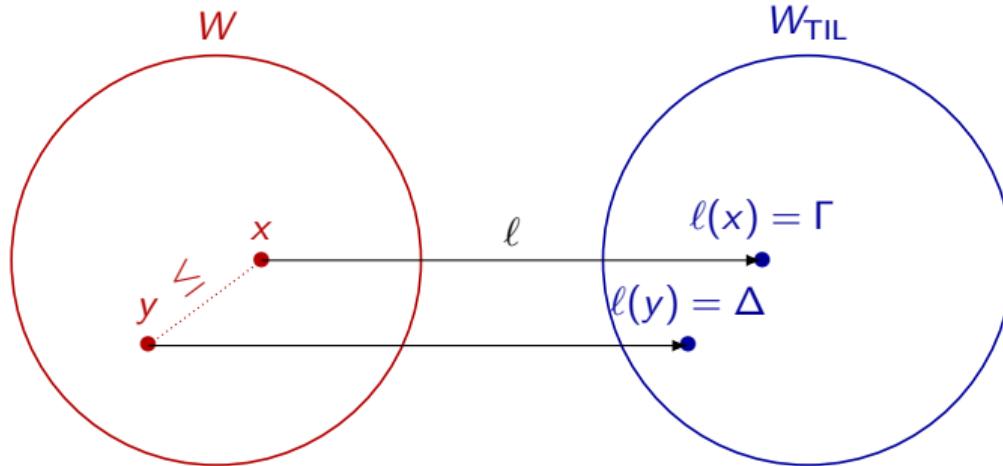
- $\mathfrak{M}, x \Vdash \chi \Leftrightarrow \chi \in I(x)$
- $\ell : W \rightarrow W_{\text{TIL}}$

Proof sketch: completeness



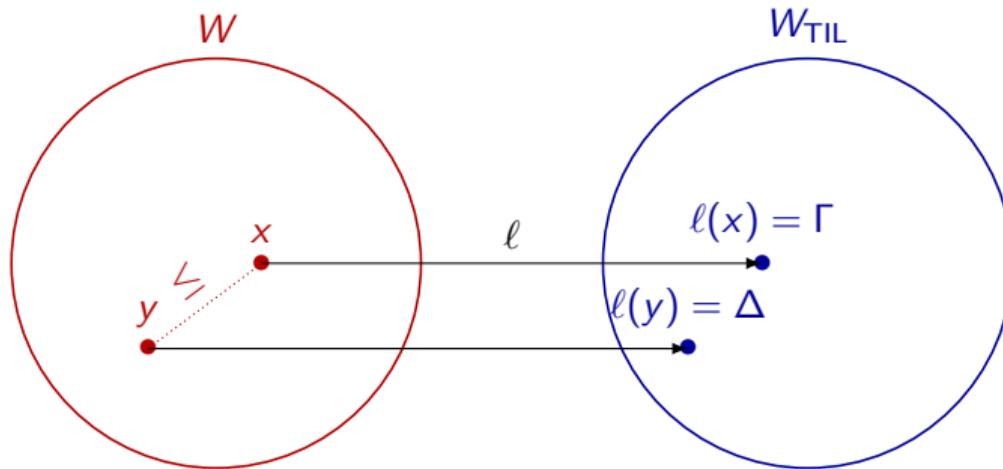
- $\mathfrak{M}, x \Vdash \chi \Leftrightarrow \chi \in I(x)$
- $\ell : W \rightarrow W_{\text{TIL}}$
- \leq behaves as we want: $x = \text{sup}\{y, z\} \iff C_{\text{sup}} I(x) I(y) I(z)$

Proof sketch: completeness



- $\mathfrak{M}, x \Vdash \chi \Leftrightarrow \chi \in I(x)$
- $\ell : W \rightarrow W_{\text{TIL}}$
- \leq behaves as we want: $x = \sup\{y, z\} \iff C_{\sup} I(x) I(y) I(z)$
- $\langle \sup \rangle$ -defect $\langle \inf \rangle$ -defect $\neg \langle \sup \rangle$ -defect $\neg \langle \inf \rangle$ -defect

Proof sketch: completeness



- $\mathfrak{M}, x \Vdash \chi \Leftrightarrow \chi \in I(x)$
- $\ell : W \rightarrow W_{\text{TIL}}$
- \leq behaves as we want: $x = \sup\{y, z\} \iff C_{\sup} I(x) I(y) I(z)$
- $\langle \sup \rangle$ -defect $\langle \inf \rangle$ -defect $\neg \langle \sup \rangle$ -defect $\neg \langle \inf \rangle$ -defect
- $\langle \sup \rangle$ -repair $\langle \inf \rangle$ -repair $\neg \langle \sup \rangle$ -repair $\neg \langle \inf \rangle$ -repair

$\langle \text{sup} \rangle$ - and $\neg \langle \text{inf} \rangle$ -repair

$\langle \text{sup} \rangle \varphi \psi \in I(x)$

$x \bullet$

$\langle \text{sup} \rangle$ - and $\neg \langle \text{inf} \rangle$ -repair

$\langle \text{sup} \rangle \varphi \psi \in I(x)$

$x \bullet$

- $\mathfrak{M}, x \Vdash \chi$ for all $\chi \in I(x)$

$\langle \text{sup} \rangle$ - and $\neg \langle \text{inf} \rangle$ -repair

$\langle \text{sup} \rangle_{x \bullet} \varphi \psi \in I(x)$

- $\mathfrak{M}, x \Vdash \chi$ for all $\chi \in I(x)$
- we want y, z s.t.:

$\langle \text{sup} \rangle$ - and $\neg \langle \text{inf} \rangle$ -repair

$\langle \text{sup} \rangle \varphi \psi \in I(x)$

$x \bullet$

- $\mathfrak{M}, x \Vdash \chi$ for all $\chi \in I(x)$
- we want y, z s.t.:
- $I(y) = \Delta \ni \varphi, I(z) = \Theta \ni \psi$

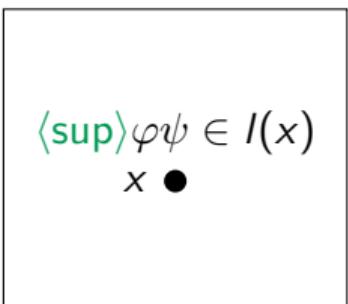
$\langle \text{sup} \rangle$ - and $\neg \langle \text{inf} \rangle$ -repair

$\langle \text{sup} \rangle \varphi \psi \in I(x)$

$x \bullet$

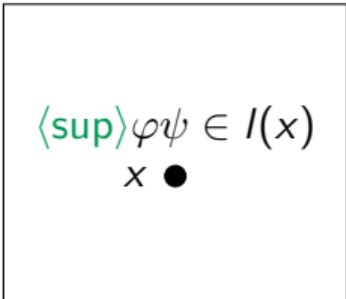
- $\mathfrak{M}, x \Vdash \chi$ for all $\chi \in I(x)$
- we want y, z s.t.:
- $I(y) = \Delta \ni \varphi, I(z) = \Theta \ni \psi$
- $x = \text{sup}\{y, z\}, C_{\text{sup}} \Gamma \Delta \Theta$

$\langle \text{sup} \rangle$ - and $\neg \langle \text{inf} \rangle$ -repair

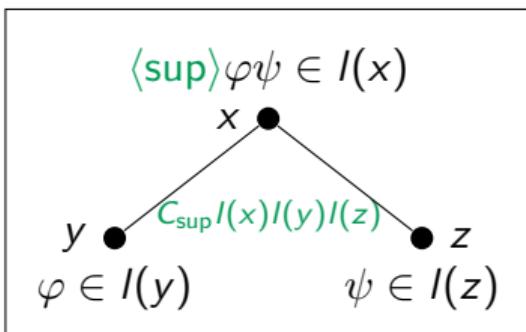


- $\mathfrak{M}, x \Vdash \chi$ for all $\chi \in I(x)$
- we want y, z s.t.:
- $I(y) = \Delta \ni \varphi, I(z) = \Theta \ni \psi$
- $x = \text{sup}\{y, z\}, C_{\text{sup}} \Gamma \Delta \Theta$
- existence lemma

$\langle \text{sup} \rangle$ - and $\neg \langle \text{inf} \rangle$ -repair

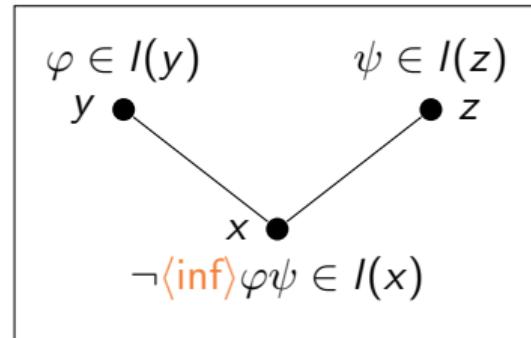
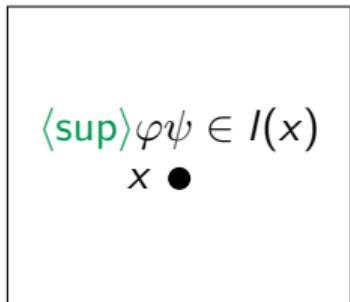


↓ $\langle \text{sup} \rangle$ -repair

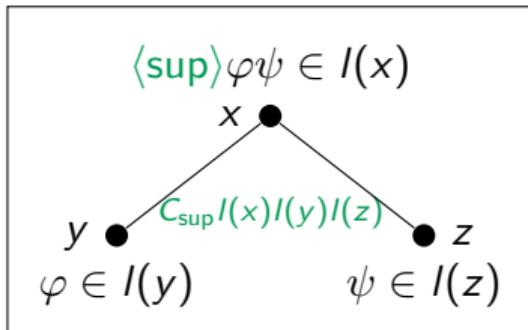


- $\mathfrak{M}, x \Vdash \chi$ for all $\chi \in I(x)$
- we want y, z s.t.:
- $I(y) = \Delta \ni \varphi, I(z) = \Theta \ni \psi$
- $x = \text{sup}\{y, z\}, C_{\text{sup}} \Gamma \Delta \Theta$
- existence lemma

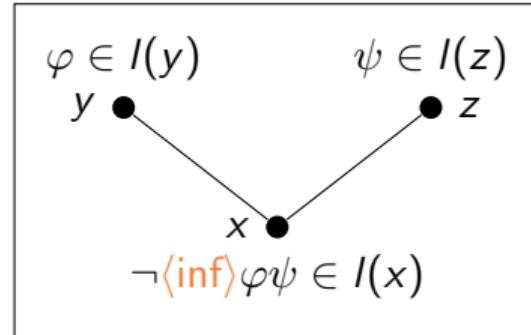
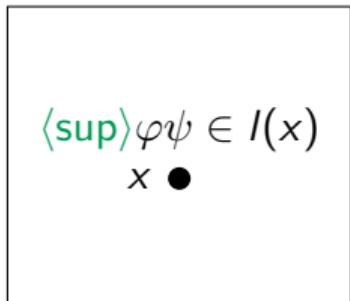
$\langle \text{sup} \rangle$ - and $\neg \langle \text{inf} \rangle$ -repair



⇓ $\langle \text{sup} \rangle$ -repair

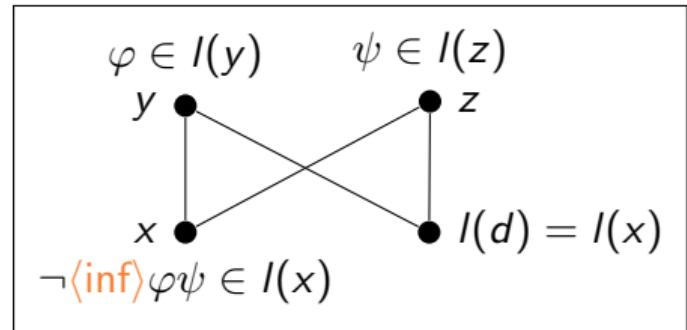
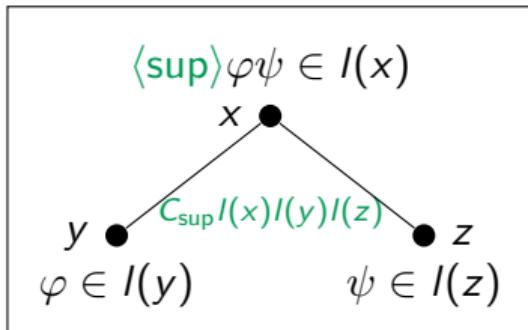


$\langle \text{sup} \rangle$ - and $\neg \langle \text{inf} \rangle$ -repair



\Downarrow $\langle \text{sup} \rangle$ -repair

\Downarrow $\neg \langle \text{inf} \rangle$ -repair



Proof sketch: completeness

- Enumerate all defects - repair step-by-step

Proof sketch: completeness

- Enumerate all defects - repair step-by-step
- Limit model (I_∞, \leq_∞) has no defects

Proof sketch: completeness

- Enumerate all defects - repair step-by-step
- Limit model (I_∞, \leq_∞) has no defects
- Truth lemma for labeled points holds for limit model

Preorders

- $\mathfrak{M} = (W, \leq, V)$

Preorders

- $\mathfrak{M} = (W, \leq, V)$

Definition

$\mathfrak{M}, x \Vdash \langle \text{inf} \rangle \varphi \psi$ iff $\exists y, z : \mathfrak{M}, y \Vdash \varphi, \mathfrak{M}, z \Vdash \psi, x \in \text{inf}\{y, z\}$

$\mathfrak{M}, x \Vdash \langle \text{sup} \rangle \varphi \psi$ iff $\exists y, z : \mathfrak{M}, y \Vdash \varphi, \mathfrak{M}, z \Vdash \psi, x \in \text{sup}\{y, z\}$

Preorders

- $\mathfrak{M} = (W, \leq, V)$

Definition

$\mathfrak{M}, x \Vdash \langle \text{inf} \rangle \varphi \psi$ iff $\exists y, z : \mathfrak{M}, y \Vdash \varphi, \mathfrak{M}, z \Vdash \psi, x \in \text{inf}\{y, z\}$

$\mathfrak{M}, x \Vdash \langle \text{sup} \rangle \varphi \psi$ iff $\exists y, z : \mathfrak{M}, y \Vdash \varphi, \mathfrak{M}, z \Vdash \psi, x \in \text{sup}\{y, z\}$

Definition

$TIL_{\text{pre}} := \{ \varphi \mid \mathfrak{M} \Vdash \varphi \text{ for every preorder model} \}$

Preorders

- $\mathfrak{M} = (W, \leq, V)$

Definition

$\mathfrak{M}, x \Vdash \langle \text{inf} \rangle \varphi \psi$ iff $\exists y, z : \mathfrak{M}, y \Vdash \varphi, \mathfrak{M}, z \Vdash \psi, x \in \text{inf}\{y, z\}$

$\mathfrak{M}, x \Vdash \langle \text{sup} \rangle \varphi \psi$ iff $\exists y, z : \mathfrak{M}, y \Vdash \varphi, \mathfrak{M}, z \Vdash \psi, x \in \text{sup}\{y, z\}$

Definition

$TIL_{\text{pre}} := \{ \varphi \mid \mathfrak{M} \Vdash \varphi \text{ for every preorder model} \}$

Theorem

$TIL_{\text{pre}} = TIL = \text{TIL}$

Preorders

- $\mathfrak{M} = (W, \leq, V)$

Definition

$\mathfrak{M}, x \Vdash \langle \text{inf} \rangle \varphi \psi$ iff $\exists y, z : \mathfrak{M}, y \Vdash \varphi, \mathfrak{M}, z \Vdash \psi, x \in \text{inf}\{y, z\}$

$\mathfrak{M}, x \Vdash \langle \text{sup} \rangle \varphi \psi$ iff $\exists y, z : \mathfrak{M}, y \Vdash \varphi, \mathfrak{M}, z \Vdash \psi, x \in \text{sup}\{y, z\}$

Definition

$TIL_{\text{pre}} := \{ \varphi \mid \mathfrak{M} \Vdash \varphi \text{ for every preorder model} \}$

Theorem

$TIL_{\text{pre}} = TIL = \text{TIL}$

Proof.

$TIL_{\text{pre}} \subseteq TIL$

Preorders

- $\mathfrak{M} = (W, \leq, V)$

Definition

$\mathfrak{M}, x \Vdash \langle \inf \rangle \varphi \psi$ iff $\exists y, z : \mathfrak{M}, y \Vdash \varphi, \mathfrak{M}, z \Vdash \psi, x \in \inf\{y, z\}$

$\mathfrak{M}, x \Vdash \langle \sup \rangle \varphi \psi$ iff $\exists y, z : \mathfrak{M}, y \Vdash \varphi, \mathfrak{M}, z \Vdash \psi, x \in \sup\{y, z\}$

Definition

$TIL_{pre} := \{ \varphi \mid \mathfrak{M} \Vdash \varphi \text{ for every preorder model} \}$

Theorem

$$TIL_{pre} = TIL = TIL$$

Proof.

$$TIL_{pre} \subseteq TIL$$

$$TIL \subseteq TIL_{pre}$$

□

Decidability via completeness

- **TIL** does not have the FMP w.r.t. posets

Decidability via completeness

- **TIL** does not have the FMP w.r.t. posets
- Reinterpret **TIL** by reinterpreting $\langle \text{sup} \rangle$ and $\langle \text{inf} \rangle$
- Sahlqvist \Rightarrow first-order frame correspondents: **FOTIL**

Decidability via completeness

- **TIL** does not have the FMP w.r.t. posets
- Reinterpret **TIL** by reinterpreting $\langle \text{sup} \rangle$ and $\langle \text{inf} \rangle$
- Sahlqvist \Rightarrow first-order frame correspondents: **FOTIL**
- Reinterpret **TIL** on

$$\tilde{C} = \{(W, C_{\text{sup}}, C_{\text{inf}}) \models \text{FOTIL}\}$$

Decidability via completeness

- **TIL** does not have the FMP w.r.t. posets
- Reinterpret **TIL** by reinterpreting $\langle \text{sup} \rangle$ and $\langle \text{inf} \rangle$
- Sahlqvist \Rightarrow first-order frame correspondents: **FOTIL**
- Reinterpret **TIL** on

$$\tilde{C} = \{(W, C_{\text{sup}}, C_{\text{inf}}) \models \text{FOTIL}\}$$

Definition

$$\text{Log}(\tilde{C}) = \{\varphi : \tilde{C} \Vdash \varphi\}$$

Decidability via completeness

- **TIL** does not have the FMP w.r.t. posets
- Reinterpret **TIL** by reinterpreting $\langle \text{sup} \rangle$ and $\langle \text{inf} \rangle$
- Sahlqvist \Rightarrow first-order frame correspondents: **FOTIL**
- Reinterpret **TIL** on

$$\tilde{\mathcal{C}} = \{(W, C_{\text{sup}}, C_{\text{inf}}) \models \mathbf{FOTIL}\}$$

Definition

$$\text{Log}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}) = \{\varphi : \tilde{\mathcal{C}} \Vdash \varphi\}$$

Theorem (Completeness + soundness)

$$\mathbf{TIL} = \text{Log}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})$$

Decidability via completeness

Theorem (FMP)

TIL admits filtration w.r.t. \tilde{C} -frames

TIL = Log(\tilde{C}_F)

Decidability via completeness

Theorem (FMP)

TIL admits filtration w.r.t. \tilde{C} -frames

$$\text{TIL} = \text{Log}(\tilde{C}_F)$$

Theorem (Decidability)

TIL is decidable

Decidability via completeness

Theorem (FMP)

TIL admits filtration w.r.t. \tilde{C} -frames

$$\text{TIL} = \text{Log}(\tilde{C}_F)$$

Theorem (Decidability)

TIL is decidable

Proof.

TIL

Decidability via completeness

Theorem (FMP)

TIL admits filtration w.r.t. \tilde{C} -frames

$$\text{TIL} = \text{Log}(\tilde{C}_F)$$

Theorem (Decidability)

TIL is decidable

Proof.

$$\text{TIL} = \text{TIL}$$

Decidability via completeness

Theorem (FMP)

TIL admits filtration w.r.t. \tilde{C} -frames

$$\text{TIL} = \text{Log}(\tilde{C}_F)$$

Theorem (Decidability)

TIL is decidable

Proof.

$$\text{TIL} = \text{TIL} = \text{Log}(\tilde{C}_F)$$

Decidability via completeness

Theorem (FMP)

TIL admits filtration w.r.t. \tilde{C} -frames

$$\text{TIL} = \text{Log}(\tilde{C}_F)$$

Theorem (Decidability)

TIL is decidable

Proof.

$$\text{TIL} = \text{TIL} = \text{Log}(\tilde{C}_F)$$

TIL finitely axiomatisable + admits filtration w.r.t. \tilde{C}



References

-  Knudstorp, S.: Modal Information Logics: Axiomatizations and Decidability. *Journal of Philosophical Logic* **52**(6), 1723–1766 (2023). 10.1007/s10992-023-09724-5
-  van Benthem, J.: Truth Maker Semantics and Modal Information Logic. Draft manuscript (2017). Available at
<https://eprints.illc.uva.nl/id/eprint/1590/>
-  Wang, X., Wang, Y.: Modal Logics over Lattices. In: *Annals of Pure and Applied Logic*, **176**(4). Elsevier BV (2025). 10.1016/j.apal.2025.103553

Open questions and future work

- TIL of minimal upper bound and maximal lower bound

Open questions and future work

- TIL of minimal upper bound and maximal lower bound
- Adding more modalities

Open questions and future work

- **TIL** of minimal upper bound and maximal lower bound
- Adding more modalities

$\langle sup^* \rangle$ - take suprema over finite sets

Open questions and future work

- **TIL** of minimal upper bound and maximal lower bound
- Adding more modalities

$\langle sup^* \rangle$ - take suprema over finite sets

Enables us to translate weak positive logic (WPL) into **TIL**