

# An algebraic semantics for possibilistic finite-valued Łukasiewicz logic

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In the present work, based on the ideas of [1], we analyse an algebraic semantics for a many-valued modal logical system based on the  $n$ -valued Łukasiewicz logic  $\Lambda(\mathbf{L}_n)$ . We extend  $\Lambda(\mathbf{L}_n)$  (for each fixed natural  $n$ ) to a modal system, by adding a unary operator  $\Box$  to the original many-valued propositional language. Our approach strongly relies on the fact that the system  $\Lambda(\mathbf{L}_n)$  has as an algebraic semantics the subvariety of MV-algebras generated by the  $n$ -elements MV-chain  $\mathbf{L}_n$ , that is the algebra with universe  $\{0, \frac{1}{n-1}, \dots, \frac{n-2}{n-1}, 1\}$ , and main operations  $x \rightarrow y = \min\{1, 1 - x + y\}$ ,  $\neg x = 1 - x$ .

To achieve our aim, we work with a propositional modal language formed by a numerable set of variables  $Var$  and the connectives  $\langle \rightarrow, \neg, \Box, 0 \rangle$ , thus the set  $Form_{\Box}$  of formulas in this language is built as usual. An  $\mathbf{L}_n$ -valued *possibilistic frame*  $\langle W, \pi \rangle$  is given by a non-empty set of worlds  $W$  and a function  $\pi : W \rightarrow \mathbf{L}_n$  (called a normalized possibility distribution over  $W$ ) such that  $\bigvee_{w \in W} \pi(w) = 1$ . An  $\mathbf{L}_n$ -valued *possibilistic model* is a 3-tuple  $M = \langle W, \pi, e \rangle$  where  $\langle W, \pi \rangle$  is an  $\mathbf{L}_n$ -valued possibilistic frame and  $e$  is a map, called *valuation*, assigning to each propositional variable in  $Var$  and each possible world in  $W$  an element of  $\mathbf{L}_n$  (i.e.,  $e : Var \times W \rightarrow \mathbf{L}_n$ ).

If  $M = \langle W, \pi, e \rangle$  is a  $\mathbf{L}_n$ -valued possibilistic model, the map  $e$  can be uniquely extended to a map, assigning to each formula in  $Form_{\Box}$  and each world in  $W$  an element of  $\mathbf{L}_n$  (i.e.,  $e : Form_{\Box} \times W \rightarrow \mathbf{L}_n$ ) satisfying that:

- $e$  is an algebraic homomorphism in its first component, i.e., for the connectives  $\rightarrow, \neg, 0$ ,
- $e(\varphi, w) = \bigwedge \{ \pi(w') \rightarrow e(\varphi, w') : w' \in W \}$

The logical system that we are trying to characterize generalizes the classical possibilistic logic, and it is the many-valued modal system semantically defined by possibilistic models over  $\mathbf{L}_n$ .

Our algebraic approach deals with complex algebras that arise from  $\mathbf{L}_n$ -valued frames. That is: given an  $\mathbf{L}_n$ -valued possibilistic frame  $\langle W, \pi \rangle$  we consider the MV-algebra of functions  $\mathbf{L}_n^W$  and the unary operator  $\Box : \mathbf{L}_n^W \rightarrow \mathbf{L}_n^W$  given by  $\Box x(i) = \bigwedge \{ \pi(j) \rightarrow x(j) : j \in W \}$ . We study the quasivariety of algebras generated by these complex algebras, and this quasivariety, together with the abstract theory of algebraizable logics immediately provide an axiomatization for the possibilistic many-valued system over  $\mathbf{L}_n$ . From the way that the system is defined, it turns out to be complete with respect to the logic semantically defined by the  $\mathbf{L}_n$ -valued possibilistic

frames. So the logical system determined by frames over  $\mathbf{L}_n$  has an algebraic semantics based on MV-algebras.

The present investigation provides a negative answer to a conjecture of P. Hájek posed in his book [2] which intends to generalize the classical setting, where the possibilistic logic coincides with the modal logic  $KD45$ . We prove that the logic semantically defined by  $\mathbf{L}_n$ -valued possibilistic frames can not be axiomatized by simply requiring the fuzzy analogues of the classical axioms K,D,4 and 5.

## References

- [1] Busaniche, M., Cordero, P., Marcos, M. and Rodríguez, R., *An algebraic semantics for possibilistic finite-valued Łukasiewicz logic*. International Journal of Approximate Reasoning, (2023), DOI: 10.1016/j.ijar.2023.108924
- [2] Hájek, P., *Metamathematics of Fuzzy Logic*, Trends in Logic, Kluwer. 1998.