# Mathematical Foundations for Joining Only Knowing and Common Knowledge

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# Common Knowledge and Only-Knowing

**Common knowledge:**  $C_G \varphi$  if each agent in G knows  $\varphi$ , and also knows that every agent in G knows  $\varphi$ , and knows that everyone in G knows  $\varphi$ , and so on. (e.g. muddy children)

# Common Knowledge and Only-Knowing

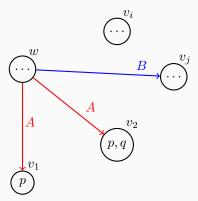
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Only knowing:  $O_A \varphi$  if the agent A knows  $\varphi$  ( $K_A \varphi$ ) and moreover everything they know follows from  $\varphi$ .

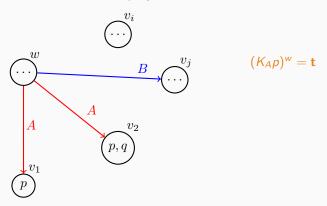
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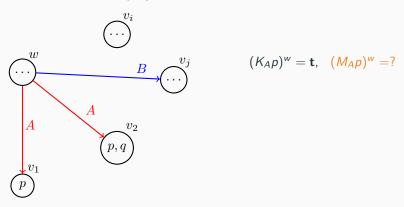
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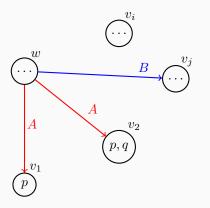


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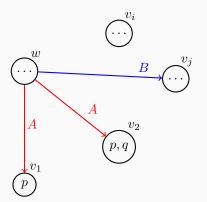
 $\longrightarrow$  Consider a Kripke structure  $\mathcal K$  with set of worlds  $\mathcal W$  and accessibility relations  $R_A$  for every agent A



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What should the set  $\mathcal W$  of worlds be?

## A First Attempt

#### World — incorrect definition

Given a propositional vocabulary  $\Sigma$ , a world w consists of

- an interpretation  $w^{obj}$  over  $\Sigma$ , and
- for each agent  $A \in \mathcal{A}$ , a set of worlds  $A^w$ .

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#### Circular definition!

 $\longrightarrow$  Approximate the knowledge of agents up to a certain depth and define a k+1-world w as consisting, among others, of a set  $A^w$  of k-worlds for each agent A.

• Common knowledge

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A  $\mu$ +1-biworld consists of:

• an objective world (0-biworld).

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$$\underline{\wedge} w_0 \in A^{w_1} \cap \bar{A}^{w_1} \qquad (O_A \rho)^{w_1} = (K_A \rho \wedge M_A \rho)^{w_1} = \mathbf{f}$$

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## Definition (completedness for successor ordinals)

A  $\mu+1$ -biworld w is completed if for all  $A \in \mathcal{A}$ ,  $A^w \cap \bar{A}^w = \emptyset$ .

Three-valued valuation:  $\varphi^{\it w} \in \{t,f,u\}$ 

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### **Definition (World)**

A *world* is a completed  $\omega^2+1$ -biworld.

# **Definition (Entailment)**

 $\Gamma \models \phi \text{ if } \phi^{\textit{w}} = t \text{ for every world } \textit{w} \text{ such that } \psi^{\textit{w}} = t \text{ for all } \psi \in \Gamma.$ 

# **Definition (Entailment)**

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#### Entailment is well-behaved:

- 1. (Prop) For each propositional tautology  $\varphi$ , we have  $\models \varphi$ .
- 2. (MP)  $\varphi, \varphi \Rightarrow \psi \models \psi$ .
- 3. (Mono) If  $\Gamma \models \varphi$ , then  $\Gamma, \psi \models \varphi$ .
- 4. (Cut) If  $\Gamma \models \varphi$  and  $\Gamma', \varphi \models \psi$ , then  $\Gamma, \Gamma' \models \psi$ .

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- 5. (K)  $\models$  ( $K_A(\varphi \Rightarrow \psi) \land K_A\varphi$ )  $\Rightarrow K_A\psi$ .
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- 7. (M) If  $\varphi \not\models \psi$ , then  $M_A \varphi \models \neg K_A \psi$ .

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- 7. (M) If  $\varphi \not\models \psi$ , then  $M_A \varphi \models \neg K_A \psi$ .
- 8. (O)  $O_A \varphi \not\models \bot$ .
- 9. (Fixed point axiom)  $\models C_G \varphi \iff E_G(\varphi \land C_G \varphi)$ .
- 10. (Induction rule) If  $\varphi \models E_G(\varphi \wedge \psi)$ , then  $\varphi \models C_G\psi$ .

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- Truthfulness makes  $O_A(K_Ap \vee K_Aq)$  unsatisfiable, thus violating (0).

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Main insight: Need  $\bar{A}^w$ 

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- Belle and Lakemeyer (2015) introduce a semantics similar to our  $\omega$ -biworlds (but with no  $\bar{A}^w$ ).
  - $O_A \varphi$  unsatisfiable for some  $\varphi$ .
- Van Hertum (2016) introduces a transfinite construction similar to ours (but with no  $\bar{A}^w$ ).
  - Similar problems

Motivation for formally stating desirable properties of  $\models$ .

Main insight: Need  $\bar{A}^w$ 

Problem with one-sided approximations: No criterion for completedness.

Goal: multi-agent epistemic logic with common knowledge and only knowing

• Definition of  $\mu$ -biworld

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- Main new idea: approximate worlds deemed possible and worlds deemed impossible

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- Studied adding truthfulness, positive introspection and negative introspection