► KATSUHIKO SANO, Goldblatt-Thomason theorems for non-classical logics.

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Many non-classical logics have Kripke semantics based on the notion of a graph or a Kripke frame (W, R) where W is a non-empty set and R is a binary relation on W. It is well-known that each of R's reflexivity, transitivity, symmetry and seriality is definable by a modal formula, while there is an undefinable property of R (e.g., irreflexivity) in terms of sets of modal formulas. Given a first-order property of Kripke frames, when is such a property definable by a set of modal formulas? The Goldblatt-Thomason theorem [3] for modal logic answers this question as follows: given a first-order definable class \mathbb{F} of frames, the class \mathbb{F} is definable by a set of modal formulas, if and only if, \mathbb{F} is closed under taking generated subframes, disjoint unions and bounded morphic images and the complement of the class $\mathbb F$ is closed under taking ultrafilter extensions. That is, the modal definability of a first-order definable property of Kripke frames is characterized in terms of "nice" frame constructions. This talk overviews Goldblatt-Thomason-style characterizations for non-classical logics beyond modal logic, some of which are the author's own contributions [6, 7] with collaborators. Such examples of non-classical logics may include: graded modal logic [2], modal logic with the universal modality [4], modal dependence logic [8], intuitionistic logic [5], and intuitionistic inquisitive logic [1].

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