Expressivity of Quantitative Modal Logics
Categorical Foundations via Codensity and Approximation

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Abstract—A modal logic that is strong enough to fully characterize the behavior of a system is called expressive. Recently, with the growing diversity of systems to be reasoned about (probabilistic, cyber-physical, etc.), the focus shifted to quantitative settings which resulted in a number of expressivity results for quantitative logics and behavioral metrics. Each of these quantitative expressivity results uses a tailor-made argument; distilling the essence of these arguments is non-trivial, yet important to support the design of expressive modal logics for new quantitative settings. In this paper, we present the first categorical framework for deriving quantitative expressivity results, based on the new notion of approximating family. A key ingredient is the codensity lifting—a uniform observation-centric construction of various bisimilarity-like notions such as bisimulation metrics. We show that several recent quantitative expressivity results (e.g. by König et al. and by Fijalkow et al.) are accommodated in our framework; a new expressivity result is derived, too, for what we call bisimulation uniformity.

I. INTRODUCTION

a) (Quantitative) Modal Logics and Their Coalgebraic Unification: The role of different kinds of modal logics is pervasive in computer science. Their principal functionality is to specify and reason about behaviors of state-transition systems. With the growing diversity of target systems (probabilistic, cyber-physical, etc.), the use of quantitative modal logics—where truth values and logical connectives can involve real numbers—is increasingly common. For such logics, however, providing the necessary theoretical foundations takes a significant effort and is often done individually for each variant.

It is therefore desirable to establish unifying and abstract foundations once and for all, which readily instantiate to individual modal logics. This is the goal pursued by the study of coalgebraic modal logic [1]–[7], which builds on the general categorical modeling of state-transition systems as coalgebras [8], [9].

b) Expressivity of Modal Logics: When using a concrete modal logic, there are several important properties that we expect its metatheory to address, such as soundness and completeness of its proof system. In this paper, we are interested in the adequacy and expressivity properties of the logic. These properties are about comparison between 1) the expressive power of the logic, and 2) some notion of indistinguishability that is inherent in the target state-transition systems.

A prototypical example of such notions of indistinguishability is bisimilarity [10]. Expressivity with respect to bisimilarity—that modal logic formulas can distinguish non-bisimilar states—is the classic result by Hennessy and Milner [11]. Adequacy, the opposite of expressivity, means that semantics of modal formulas is invariant under bisimilarity, and holds in most modal logics. In contrast, expressivity is a desired property but not always true. Expressivity, when it holds, relies on a delicate balance between the choice of modal operators, the underlying propositional connectives, and the “size” of (branching of) the target state-transition systems.

c) Quantitative Expressivity: The aforementioned interests in quantitative modal logics have sparked research efforts for quantitative expressivity. In quantitative settings, the inherent indistinguishability notion in target systems is quantitative, too, typically formulated in terms of a bisimulation pseudo-metric (“how much apart the two states are”) that refines the quantitative notion of bisimilarity (“if the two states are indistinguishable or not”) [12], [13]. In the expressivity problem, such an indistinguishability notion is compared against the quantitative truth values of logical formulas.

Recent works that study quantitative expressivity include [13]–[18]: they often involve coalgebraic generalization, too, since quantitative modal logics often have immediate variations. Their quantitative expressivity proofs are much more mathematically involved compared to qualitative expressivity proofs. This is because the aforementioned balance between syntax and semantic equivalences is much more delicate. Specifically, target systems are quantitative and thus exhibit continuity of behaviors, while logical syntax is inherently disconnected, in the sense that each logical formula is an inductively defined and thus finitary entity. Expressivity needs to bridge these two seemingly incompatible worlds.

In order to do so, each of the expressivity proofs in [14–18] uses some kind of “approximation.” However, each of these arguments has a specialized, tailor-made flavor: Stone–Weierstrass-like arguments for metric spaces [17], the unique structure theorem for analytic spaces [15], and so on. It does not seem easy to distill the essence that is common to different quantitative expressivity proofs. Indeed, there has not been a
coalgæraic framework that unifies them.

d) Categorical Unification of Quantitative Expressivity via Codensity and Approximation: We present the first categorical framework that uniformly axiomatizes different approximation arguments—it uses a fibrational notion of approximating family—and unifies different quantitative expressivity results.

Our framework hinges on the construction called the codensity lifting [19], [20]; it is a general method for modeling a variety of bisimilarity-like notions (bisimilarity, probabilistic bisimilarity, bisimulation metric, etc.). The codensity lifting uses not only coalgebras (for unifying different state-transition systems) but also fibrations for different observation modes; the latter include Boolean predicates, quantitative/fuzzy predicates, equivalence relations, pseudometrics, topologies, etc. This use of fibrations provides flexibility to accommodate a variety of quantitative bisimilarity-like notions.

The codensity lifting, while defined in abstract categorical terms, has clear observational intuition (see §II-C). It also gives a class of codensity bisimilarity games that characterize a variety of (qualitative and quantitative) bisimilarity notions [20] (see also §II-C).

Our key contribution of a categorical formalization of approximation is enabled by the formalization of the codensity lifting. It has a similar observational intuition, too: see §IV-A where we characterize an approximating family of observations as a “winnable” set of moves in a suitable sense.

On top of our fibrational notion of approximating family, we establish a general expressivity framework, which is the first to unify existing quantitative expressivity results including [15]–[17]. In our unified framework, we have two proof principles for expressivity—Knaster–Tarski (Thm. IV.5) and Kleene (Thm. IV.7)—that mirror two classic characterizations of greatest fixed points. Our general framework is presented in terms of predicate lifting [2], [3]. This is mostly for presentation purposes (showing concrete syntax is easier this way). A more abstract and fully fibrational recap of our framework—where a modal logic is formalized with a dual adjunction [4]–[7]—is found in §VIII.

We demonstrate our general framework with three examples: expressivity for the Kantorovich bisimulation metric (from [17], §VII); that for Markov process bisimilarity (from [15], §IV); and that for the so-called bisimulation uniformity (§VII). Both the Knaster–Tarski and Kleene principles are used for proofs. See Table I. The last is a new expressivity result that is not previously found in the literature.

We note that the role of the notion of approximating family is as a useful axiomatization: it tells us what key lemma to prove in an expressivity proof, but it does not tell how to prove the key lemma. The proof of this key lemma is where the technical hardcore lies in existing expressivity proofs (by a Stone–Weierstrass-like result in [17], by the unique structure theorem in [15], etc.). For the new instance of bisimulation uniformity (§VII), the general axiomatization of approximating family allowed us to discover a result we need in a paper [21] that is seemingly unrelated to modal logic. The same result guided us in the design of modal logic, too, especially in the choice of propositional connectives.

e) Contributions: We summarize our contributions.

- The notion of approximating family, whose instances occur in the key steps of existing quantitative expressivity proofs. It is built on top of the codensity lifting.
- We use it in a unified categorical expressivity framework. It offers two proof principles (Knaster–Tarski and Kleene) that have different applicability (Table I).
- The framework is instantiated to two known expressivity results [15], [17] and one new result (§VII).
- The framework is given an abstract and fully fibrational recap (§VIII) that exposes further fibrational structures.

f) Related Work: Here we list related work considering quantitative expressivity.

Our framework is parameterized both in the kind of coalgebra and in the observation mode. To our knowledge, the only existing work with this generality is [22] which combines coalgebras and fibrations to provide a general setting for proving expressivity. However, that approach does not accommodate approximation arguments, therefore failing to cover any of the aforementioned quantitative expressivity proofs [14]–[18].

Our §VIII can be seen as an extension of [22], our main novelty is the accommodation of approximation arguments and thus quantitative expressivity results, as we already discussed.

The idea of behavioral metrics was first proposed in [12]. In the setting of category theory, the behavioral pseudometric is introduced in [14] in terms of coalgebras in the category PMet of 1-bounded pseudometric spaces, and a corresponding expressivity result is established. Many other formulations of quantitative bisimilarity are based on fibrational coinduction [23]. The work [24] discusses general behavioral metrics (but not modal logics); expressivity w.r.t. these metrics is studied in [17] for general Set-coalgebras. The line of work on codensity bisimilarity—including [19], [20] and the current work—follows this fibrational tradition, too.

A recent work [18] uses a different formulation of bisimilarity-like notions: it does not use fibrations or functor liftings, but uses so-called fuzzy lax extensions of functors. This approach is a descendant of relators [29]; seeking the connection to these works is future work.

II. Preliminaries

We use coalgebras (§II-A) to accommodate different types of systems, and fibrations (§II-B) to accommodate different “ob-
TABLE I: Examples of expressivity situations. The non-shaded rows describe data in expressivity situations, and the shaded ones describe the resulting bisimilarity notions and modal logics, i.e., two constructs compared in the problem of expressivity.

| parameter | (§V) proved by Kleene | (§VI) proved by Knaster–Tarski | (§VII) proved by Knaster–Tarski |
|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| **C**     | category of spaces    | Set                           | Meas                           | Set                           |
| **B**     | behavior functor      |                               | (Σ ≤ Σ)ⁿ                  |                               |
| **p**: E → C | observation mode      |                               | continuous-space Markov processes |                               |
| **Ω**     | truth-value domain    |                               |                               |                               |
| **E**     | observation predicate |                               |                               |                               |
| **(γ, λ)** | observation modality  |                               |                               |                               |

| result      | bisimilarity-like notion | metric | probabilistic bisimulation | Zadeh fuzzy modal logic in [16] |
|-------------|--------------------------|--------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| **Σ**       | propositional connectives|        |                           |                               |
| **f**: Σ → Σ | propositional structure  |        |                           |                               |
| **Γ**       | resulting modal logic    |        |                           |                               |

| **Cat** | **E** | **p** | **Z** | **i** | **Y** | **i** | **Y** |
|---------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| **P**   | **C** | **p** | **pX** | **pY** | **X** | **Y** | **Y** |

savation modes.” Then quantitative bisimilarity-like notions are formulated as coinductive predicates ([§II-C](#)).

A. Coalgebra

Coalgebras are commonly used as a categorical presentation of state-based transition systems [8], [9]. Let **C** be a category and **B**: **C** → **C** be a functor. A **B**-coalgebra is a pair (**X**, **x**) of an object **X** ∈ **C** and a **C**-arrow **x**: **X** → **B** **X**; this coalgebra is often denoted simply by **x**: **X** → **B** **X**. A morphism of **B**-coalgebras from (**X**, **x**) to (**Y**, **y**) is a **C**-arrow **f**: **X** → **Y** such that **y** ◦ **f** = **B** **f** ◦ **x**.

The theory of coalgebras generalizes process theory and automata theory, where our interests are principally in the observational behaviors of transition systems that are insensitive to internal states. Bisimilarity by Park and Milner [10] is a prototype notion that captures such black-box behaviors. One of the early successes of coalgebras is a categorical characterization of bisimilarity that works for different **B**’s, hence for different types of systems. In the theory, coalgebra morphisms are identified as “behavior-preserving maps.”

A final **B**-coalgebra is **ζ**: **Z** → **B** **Z** such that there is a unique morphism from each coalgebra (**X**, **x**) to (**Z**, **ζ**). It plays an important role as a fully abstract domain of **B**-behaviors.

This paper’s use of coalgebras goes beyond what we described so far. We follow [23], [26]–[28] and use them in combination with fibrations ([§II-B](#)). In this case, a coalgebra in a fiber is understood as a predicate (or relation, pseudometric, etc.) with a suitable invariance property ([§II-C](#)). The importance of final coalgebras remains, since those in a fiber—called coinductive predicates in [§II-C](#)—characterize coinductively defined bisimilarity-like notions.

B. Fibration

Fibrations give a categorical way of organizing indexed entities. Roughly corresponding to indexed categories **C**^(op^) → **Cat**, a fibration **p**: **E** → **C** can be thought of as a collection (**E**)_**c**∈**C** of categories **E**_**c** given for each **C** ∈ **C**, together with a suitable “pullback” action of arrows of **C**. In a fibration, these fiber categories **E**_**c** are patch ed up to form a single total category **E**, a formulation that accommodates many structural reasoning principles. See [29] for a comprehensive account.

The definition of fibration is simpler if restricted to posetal fibrations; see e.g., [20]. We need the following general definition for the discussions in [§VIII](#).

**Definition II.1** (fibration). Let **p**: **E** → **C** be a functor.

- An **E**-arrow **f**: **X** → **Y** is said to be **Cartesian** if it has the following universal property: for each **E**-arrow **h**: **Z** → **Y**, if **ph** (in **C**) factors through **pf** (say **ph** = **pf** ◦ **k**, see below middle), then there exists a unique **E**-arrow **g**: **Z** → **X** such that **h** = **f** ◦ **g** and **pg** = **k**.

- The functor **p** is called a fibration if, for each **Y** ∈ **E** and each **C**-arrow **i**: **C** → **p** **Y**, there exists an **E**-arrow **i** **Y**: **i** **Y** → **Y** such that **p** (**i** **Y** ) = **i** and **i** **Y** is **Cartesian**. See above right. The object **i** **Y** ∈ **E** is called the pullback of **Y** along **i** (it is unique up-to isomorphism); the arrow **i** **Y** is called the **Cartesian lifting** of **i** with respect to **Y**.

We say that **X** ∈ **E** is above **C** ∈ **C** if **pX** = **C**; an **E**-arrow above a **C**-arrow is defined similarly. A fibration **p** gives rise to the **fiber category** **E**_**C** for each **C** ∈ **C**: it consists of all the objects above **C** and all the arrows above id_**C**. The category **E** is called the total category of the fibration. Each **C**-arrow **i**: **C** → **C**’ gives rise to a reindexing functor **i** **Y**: **E**_**C** → **E**_**C**'.
A fibration $p : E \to C$ is posetal if each fiber $E_C$ is a poset. It is a $\text{CLat}_{\cap}$-fibration if each fiber is a complete lattice, and each reindexing functor preserves arbitrary meets $\sqcap$.

$\text{CLat}_{\cap}$-fibrations form a special class of topological functors \cite{20}. We prefer the fibrational presentation, following works on coinductive predicates \cite{19}, \cite{22}, \cite{23}, \cite{26}–\cite{28}.

Fibrations in general organize various indexed structures. In this paper, however, our examples share the following intuition.

- The base category $C$ is that of sets (or spaces, structured sets, etc.) and functions between them (that preserve/respect those structures imposed on the objects). We often assume an endofunctor $B : C \to C$, for which coalgebras model state-based systems, as in §II-A.
- A fibration $p : E \to C$ specifies the observation mode, providing an additional reasoning structure for spaces in $C$. Such a structure can be predicates, binary relations, pseudometrics, topologies, etc. (Example II.3). In particular, a bisimilarity-like notion over $X$ is an object $P \in \text{EqRel}(X)$.

For the sake of presentation, we fix the following terminology.

**Definition II.2 ((fibrational) predicate).** In a fibration $p : E \to C$, an object $P \in \text{EqRel}(X)$ is called a (fibrational) predicate over $X$.

Note that a (fibrational) predicate can be in fact a binary relation, a pseudometric, etc., depending on the choice of $p : E \to C$. This abuse of words will be useful in \S II-C.

The coming examples are all $\text{CLat}_{\cap}$-fibrations; arrows in fibers are denoted by $\sqsubseteq$. The intuition of $P \subseteq Q$ is that the predicate $P$ is more fine-grained and discriminating than $Q$.

**Example II.3.** ($\text{Pred} \to \text{Set}$) An object of $\text{Pred}$ is a pair $(X, P)$ of a set $X$ and a predicate $P \subseteq X$. An arrow $f : (X, P) \to (Y, Q)$ in $\text{Pred}$ is a function $f : X \to Y$ such that $f(x) \in Q$ whenever $x \in P$. The obvious forgetful functor $\text{Pred} \to \text{Set}$ is a fibration, with pullbacks given by $f^*(Y, Q) = (X, f^{-1}(Q))$. Each fiber $\text{Pred}_X$ is the powerset $\mathcal{P}X$ with $\sqsubseteq = \sqsubseteq$ as arrows.

$\text{(ERel \to Set, EqRel \to Set, Pre \to Set)}$ $\text{ERel} \to \text{Set}$ is a binary variant of $\text{Pred} \to \text{Set}$: an object $(X, R)$ of $\text{ERel}$ is a set $X$ with an endorelation $R \subseteq X \times X$. Pullbacks are given by inverse images, too. These relations are restricted to equivalence relations and preorders, in $\text{EqRel} \to \text{Set}$ and $\text{Pre} \to \text{Set}$, respectively.

$\text{(PMet}_1 \to \text{Set)}$ $\text{PMet}_1$ consists of sets with 1-bounded pseudometrics and non-expansive maps. A pseudometric $d$ is much like a metric but allows $d(x, y) = 0$ for $x \neq y$, a common setting where bisimulation metrics are formulated. 1-boundedness (that $d(x, y) \leq 1$ for all $x, y$) is assumed for technical convenience—any bound would do, such as $\infty$. The forgetful functor $\text{PMet}_1 \to \text{Set}$ is a fibration, in which pullbacks equip a set with an induced pseudometric: $f^*(Y, e) = (X, \lambda(x, x'), e(f(x), f(x')))$. A consequence is that the fiber $(\text{PMet}_1)_X$ consists of all 1-bounded pseudometrics over $X$ ordered by $\sqsubseteq = \sqsupseteq$—this concurs with the above intuition that $d$ is more discriminating if $d \sqsubseteq d'$.

$\text{(EqRel}_{\text{Meas}} \to \text{Set)}$ $\text{EqRel}_{\text{Meas}}$ is a measurable variant of $\text{EqRel} \to \text{Set}$; $\text{Meas}$ is the category of measurable spaces and measurable maps. An object $(X, R)$ of $\text{EqRel}_{\text{Meas}}$ is given by a measurable set $X$, together with $R \subseteq X \times X$.

**C. Coinductive Predicate in a Fibration**

The combination of coalgebras and fibrations has been actively studied, starting in \cite{23} and more recently e.g. in \cite{20}, \cite{22}, \cite{26}–\cite{28}. Fibrations introduce additional reasoning structures (§II-B) which allow to accommodate bisimilarity-like notions beyond classical bisimilarity (including bisimilarity pseudometrics, see e.g. \cite{20}, \cite{31}). In fact, these bisimilarity-like notions are defined coinductively, i.e., as suitable greatest fixed points, which are then identified with coalgebras in a fiber. Here we shall review this fibrational machinery for coinductive reasoning for coalgebras.

**Definition II.4** (functor lifting). Let $p : E \to C$ be a fibration, and $B : C \to C$ be a functor. A functor $\overline{B} : E \to E$ is a lifting of $B$ along $p$ if $p \circ \overline{B} = B \circ p$. We say that a lifting $\overline{B}$ is fibered if it preserves Cartesian arrows.

A functor lifting determines the type of coinductive predicates through a predicate transformer.

**Definition II.5** (fibrational predicate transformer $x^* \circ \overline{B}$). In the setting of Def. II.4 let $\overline{B}$ be a lifting of $B$, and $x : X \to BX$ be a $B$-coalgebra. We then obtain an endofunctor $x^* \circ \overline{B} : \text{EqRel}(X) \to \text{EqRel}(X)$ by the composite $\mathcal{E}_X \overline{\circ} \mathcal{E}_{BX}$. The functor $x^* \circ \overline{B}$ is called the predicate transformer induced by $\overline{B}$ over the $B$-coalgebra $x$.

It is standard to characterize bisimilarity as a suitable greatest fixed point (gfp). Accordingly, we are interested in the gfp of the predicate transformer $x^* \circ \overline{B}$. The latter amounts to the final $x^* \circ \overline{B}$-coalgebra, in our current setting where the fiber $\mathcal{E}_X$ is not necessarily a poset but a category.

**Definition II.6** (coinductive predicate $\nu(x^* \circ \overline{B}) \subseteq \mathcal{E}_X$, and invariant). In the setting of Def. II.5 the carrier of the final $x^* \circ \overline{B}$-coalgebra (if it exists) is called the $\overline{B}$-coinductive predicate over $x$. It is denoted by $\nu(x^* \circ \overline{B}) \subseteq \mathcal{E}_X$.

An $x^* \circ \overline{B}$-coalgebra is called a $\overline{B}$-invariant over $x$.

The names in the above definition reflect the common reasoning principle for gfp specifications (such as safety), namely that an invariant underapproximates (and thus witnesses) the gfp specification. Each $\overline{B}$-invariant indeed witnesses the $\overline{B}$-coinductive predicate, in the sense that there is a unique morphism from the former to the latter.

**Example II.7 (\text{Pred} \to \text{Set}).** Lifting of a functor $B$ along $\text{Pred} \to \text{Set}$ are well-studied—they correspond to the so-called predicate liftings \cite{2}, \cite{3}. For example, for the powerset functor $B = P$, two liftings $\mathcal{P}_{\sqsubseteq}, \mathcal{P}_{\sqsubseteq}$ are given by

$\mathcal{P}_{\sqsubseteq}(X, P) = (\mathcal{P}X, \sqsubseteq P = \{ U \subseteq X \mid U \subseteq P \})$,

$\mathcal{P}_{\sqsubseteq}(X, P) = (\mathcal{P}X, \sqsubseteq P = \{ U \subseteq X \mid U \cap P \neq \emptyset \})$.

Thus a choice of lifting here amounts to a choice of modality.
Coinductive predicates in this setting represent various safety properties. On a Kripke frame \( x : X \to PX \), the coinductive predicate \( \nu(x^* \circ \mathcal{P}_0) \subseteq X \) designates those states from which there is an infinite path. A similar example appears in [26].

**Example II.8 (ERel \( \to \) Set, EqRel \( \to \) Set, Pre \( \to \) Set).** In these relational examples, a coinductive predicate embodies some bisimilarity-like relation—more specifically, the greatest among those relations which are preserved by one-step transitions. A class of examples is given by coalgebraic bisimilarity; see [23], where they assign a specific choice of lifting \( \mathcal{B} \) to each functor \( B \). Other examples include similarity [32] (see also [22] §4.3), probabilistic bisimilarity [20] and the language equivalence between deterministic automata [20].

**Example II.9 (PMet \( \to \) Set).** A prototypical example is given as follows. Let \( B = D_{\leq 1} \), the subdistribution functor that carries a set \( X \) to \( D_{\leq 1}X = \{ \xi \mid 0 \leq \xi \leq 1 \} \). Its action on arrows is given by push-forward distributions. One lifting \( D_{\leq 1} \) along \( PMet_1 \) → \( Set \) is given by the Kantorovich lifting: \( D_{\leq 1}(X, d) = (D_{\leq 1}X, Kd) \), where \( Kd(\xi, \xi') \) is given by

\[
\sup_{x \in X} \left| \sum_{x \in X} f(x) \cdot \xi(x) - \sum_{x \in X} f(x) \cdot \xi'(x) \right|.
\]

In the above supremum, \( f \) ranges over all nonexpansive functions of the designated type. The coinductive predicate for \( D_{\leq 1} \) coincides with the bisimulation metric from [13].

The above construction of a lifting \( \mathcal{B} \) along \( PMet_1 \to Set \) has been generalized to an arbitrary functor \( B \). This is called the Kantorovich lifting and is introduced in [24]. It uses a map \( B[0, 1] \to [0, 1] \) as a parameter; the latter is much like a choice of a modality. We study this general setting in [21] following [17] but identifying the Kantorovich lifting as a special case of the codensity lifting [Def. III.8].

Here is an abstract account of coinductive predicates.

**Proposition II.10 (from [27] Prop. 4.1 and 4.2).** Each lifting \( \mathcal{B} \) of \( B \) along \( p : E \to C \) induces a functor \( \text{CoAlg}(p) : \text{CoAlg}(\mathcal{B}) \to \text{CoAlg}(B) \); it carries a coalgebra \( U \to \mathcal{B}U \) (in \( E \)) to \( pU \to B(pU) \) (in \( C \)). Moreover, the functor \( \text{CoAlg}(p) \) is a fibration if \( \mathcal{B} \) is fibered. The fiber \( \text{CoAlg}(\mathcal{B})(x) \) over a coalgebra \( x : X \to BX \) coincides with the category \( \text{CoAlg}(x^* \circ \mathcal{B}) \) of \( \mathcal{B} \)-invariants over \( X, x \).

**Lemma II.11 (from [20], [27]).** Let \( \mathcal{B} \) be a lifting of \( B \) along \( p \). If \( p \) is a CLat\( \tau \)-fibration, then \( \nu(x^* \circ \mathcal{B}) \) exists for each \( B \)-coalgebra \( x : X \to BX \)—it is the gfp of the monotone map \( x^* \circ \mathcal{B} \) over the complete lattice \( E_X \). Moreover, if \( \mathcal{B} \) is fibered, then these coinductive predicates are preserved by reindexing along coalgebra morphisms.

**Notation II.12.** Final objects shall be denoted with subscripts \( (1_{\xi}, 1_X, \text{etc.}) \) to clarify in which category it is final, unless it is obvious. We will also write \( \top \) for the maximum element of a poset, that is, the final object when the poset is thought of as a category. This typically happens with the final object \( \top \in E_X \) in a fiber \( E_X \) of a CLat\( \tau \)-fibration.

### III. Expressivity Situation

On top of the above preliminaries, we fix the format of categorical data under which we study expressivity. It is called an expressivity situation. While it may seem overwhelming, we show that the data arises naturally, with clear intuition from the viewpoints of modal logics and observations ([31]-[33]).

**A. Definition**

**Definition III.1.** An expressivity situation \( \mathcal{S} = (p, B, \Omega, \Sigma, \Lambda, (f_\sigma)_{\in \Sigma}, (\tau_\lambda)_{\in \Lambda}) \) is given by the following.

- A CLat\( \tau \)-fibration \( p : E \to C \).
- A functor \( B : C \to C \) (a behavior functor).
- An object \( \Omega \in C \) (a truth-value object) equipped with finite powers \( \Omega^n \in C \) for \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), and another object \( \Xi \) (an observation predicate) above it. It follows that \( \Omega \) also has finite powers [29] Prop. 9.2.1.
- A ranked alphabet \( \Sigma \) of propositional connectives and a family of arrows \( (f_\sigma : \Omega^{\text{rank}(\sigma)} \to \Omega)_{\in \Sigma} \) (a propositional structure).
- Moreover, we require that each \( f_\sigma : \Omega^{\text{rank}(\sigma)} \to \Omega \) has a lifting \( g_\sigma : \Omega^{\text{rank}(\sigma)} \to \Omega \) (in \( E \)) such that \( pg_\sigma = f_\sigma \).
- A set \( \Lambda \) of modality indices and a family of algebras \( (\tau_\lambda : B\Xi \to \Omega)_{\in \Lambda} \) (observation modalities).

Roughly speaking, \( \Sigma \) and \( \Lambda \) are used for modal logic syntax, and \( E, B, \Omega, (f_\sigma)_{\in \Sigma}, (\tau_\lambda)_{\in \Lambda} \) are used for modal logic semantics. The other constructs \( (p, \Omega) \) are there for defining a bisimilarity-like notion.

In what follows, we formulate the expressivity problem on top of Def. III.1 explaining the role of each piece of data in an expressivity situation \( \mathcal{S} \). More specifically, we let \( \mathcal{S} \) induce the following constructs: 1) the modal logic \( L_\mathcal{S} \) (Def. III.2) and III.4); 2) the fibrational logical equivalence \( \mathcal{L}_\mathcal{S}(x) \) induced by \( L_\mathcal{S} \) (Def. III.6); and 3) the bisimilarity-like notion \( \mathcal{B}_\mathcal{S}(x) \) as a codensity bisimilarity (Def. III.9).

Comparison of the last two is the problem of expressivity. As an illustrating example, we use an expressivity situation \( \mathcal{S}_{KMM} \) that arises from the real-valued logic \( M(\Lambda) \) in [17] (see also §V).

**B. Syntax and Semantics of Our Logic \( L_\mathcal{S} \)**

The syntax of modal logic is specified by the propositional connectives in \( \Sigma \) and the modality indices in \( \Lambda \).

**Definition III.2 \( (L_\mathcal{S}) \).** Let \( \mathcal{S} \) be an expressivity situation in Def. III.1. The modal logic \( L_\mathcal{S} \) has the following syntax.

\[
\varphi, \varphi_1, \ldots, \varphi_n := \sigma(\varphi_1, \ldots, \varphi_{\text{rank}(\sigma)}) \quad (\sigma \in \Sigma)
\]

\[
\varphi \land \lambda \varphi \quad (\lambda \in \Lambda)
\]

We also let \( L_\mathcal{S} \) denote the set of all formulas.

**Example III.3.** Let \( \Lambda \) be a set. To model the modal logic \( M(\Lambda) \) in [17], we let \( \Sigma = \{ T^0, \text{min}^2, \text{inv}^1 \} \cup \{(\ominus q)^1 \mid q \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1]\} \). Then the syntax is given by

\[
\varphi, \varphi_1, \ldots, \varphi_n := \top \lor (\varphi) \lor \text{min}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)
\]

\[
\ominus (q) \varphi \quad (q \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1]) \lor \varphi \land \lambda \varphi \quad (\lambda \in \Lambda).
\]
Identifying $\bigodot_\lambda$ with $[\lambda]$ in the original notation, this recovers the syntax of $M(\Lambda)$ in [17].

Given a coalgebra $x: X \to BX$ of the behavior functor $B$, the semantics of each formula is a $C$-arrow from the state space $X$ to the truth-value object $\Omega$, inductively defined as follows.

**Definition III.4.** Let $\mathcal{S}$ be an expressivity situation in [Def. III.1] and let $x: X \to BX$ be a $B$-coalgebra. For each $\varphi \in L_{\mathcal{S}}$, the interpretation $\llbracket\varphi\rrbracket_x: X \to \Omega$ of $\varphi$ with respect to $x$ is defined inductively as follows:

$$\llbracket\varphi\rrbracket_x = f_\varphi \circ (\llbracket\varphi_1\rrbracket_x, \ldots, \llbracket\varphi_{\text{rank}(\sigma)}\rrbracket_x), \quad (\sigma \in \Sigma)$$

 recalled in Ex. III.3, where $f_\varphi$ is an expression in $\mathcal{S}$.

Example III.5. Let $B: \text{Set} \to \text{Set}$ be an endofunctor, and $\Omega$ be the unit interval $[0, 1]$. We specify the propositional structure $(f_\alpha: [0, 1]^{\text{rank}(\alpha)} \to [0, 1])_{\sigma \in \Sigma}$ by:

$$f_\alpha() = 1, \quad f_{\min}(x, y) = \min(x, y), \quad f_{\max}(x) = \max(x, q, 0).$$

Here $\min$ plays the role of conjunction. Let $(\tau_\lambda: B[0, 1] \to [0, 1])$ be a family of observation modalities, and $x: X \to BX$ be a $B$-coalgebra. Then, the semantics $\llbracket\varphi\rrbracket_x$ of each formula $\varphi$ in [Def. III.4] coincides with the definition in [17] §3.2.

The following definition generalizes, in fibrational terms, the conventional definition that two states are logically equivalent if each formula’s truth values coincide.

**Definition III.6** (fibrational logical equivalence $LE_{\mathcal{S}}(x)$). Let $\mathcal{S}$ be an expressivity situation in [Def. III.1] and let $x: X \to BX$ be a $B$-coalgebra. The fibrational logical equivalence $LE_{\mathcal{S}}(x)$ with respect to $x$ is a predicate above $X$ defined by

$$LE_{\mathcal{S}}(x) = \prod_{\varphi \in L_{\mathcal{S}}} [\llbracket\varphi\rrbracket_x: X \to \Omega],$$

where

$$\llbracket\varphi\rrbracket_x: X \to \Omega.$$

Example III.7. To define a logical distance, we let $p$ be the CLat-$\tau$-fibration $\text{PMet}_1 \to \text{Set}$ in Ex. III.3, and $\Omega$ be the usual Euclidean metric $d_\Omega$ on $[0, 1].$

Then, for each $B$-coalgebra $x: X \to BX$, the pseudometric $d^B_x(s, t) = \sup_{\varphi} d_\Omega(\llbracket\varphi\rrbracket_x(s), \llbracket\varphi\rrbracket_x(t))$, where $\varphi$ ranges over the modal formulas. Thus $d^B_x$ coincides with the notion of logical distance in [17] Def. 25.

**C. Codensity Lifting and Codensity Bisimilarity**

We unify different quantitative bisimilarity notions—such as probabilistic bisimilarity and bisimulation metric—using codensity bisimilarity. This is what is compared with the fibrational logical equivalence (Def. III.6). Codensity bisimilarity arises naturally from the notion of codensity lifting [19], [20].

The codensity lifting, although it is formulated in abstract terms (Def. III.8), has clear observational intuition. The codensity lifting $\overline{B}: E \to E$ is defined for the following data, which is part of the data in an expressivity situation (Def. III.1).

- A fibration $p: E \to C$ for the observation mode (§II-B).
- An endofunctor $B: C \to C$; which is lifted (Def. II.4). Our target system is a $B$-coalgebra (§II-A).
- A truth value domain $\Omega \in C$. Here we use “$\Omega$-valued observations," which is arrows $k: X \to \Omega$ in $C$ (cf. the diagram above).
- An observation predicate $\Omega \in E$ above $\Omega$. It is a “template of observations,” whose pullback $k^*(\Omega)$ by an observation $k$ defines an indistinguishability notion on $X$. See above. For $E = \text{EqRel}$, a common example is $\Omega = 2$ and $\Omega = P(E_\Omega) \subseteq 2 \times 2$; we mean we distinguish elements of $X$ if they are mapped to different elements by an observation $k: X \to 2$.
- A family of observation modalities $(\tau_\lambda: B\Omega \to \Omega)_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$. An observation modality $\tau_\lambda$ specifies how observations interact with the behavior type $B$. Technically, it lifts

$$- \text{an observation } k: X \to \Omega \text{ of } X \to \Omega \text{ to an observation } BX \xrightarrow{\tau_k} B\Omega \xrightarrow{\tau} \Omega \text{ of } BX.$$ Given the above data with the observational intuition, the codensity lifting is defined as the “indistinguishability with respect to lifted $\Omega$-valued observations,” as below.

**Definition III.8** (codensity lifting). Let $\mathcal{S}$ be an expressivity situation in [Def. III.1]. The codensity lifting of $B$ with respect to $\Omega$ and $(\tau_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ is the functor $\overline{B}: E \to E$, defined by

$$\overline{B}(x) = \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda, h \in \Omega^E(P, \mathcal{O})} (\tau_\lambda \circ B(ph))^* \Omega$$

Some explanations are in order. An arrow $h: P \to \Omega$ is a legitimate $\Omega$-valued observation—

- an observation $k: X \to \Omega$ such that

- to an observation $BX \xrightarrow{\tau_k} B\Omega \xrightarrow{\tau} \Omega$ of $BX$.

Cf. the text above. The predicate $(\tau_\lambda \circ B(ph))^* \Omega$ in (1) is over $BX$ and induced from “lifting $h$ along $\tau_\lambda$,” as shown in the above diagram. In (1) in the end, $\overline{B}(x)$ arises as the coarsest indistinguishability induced by such $h$’s.

**Definition III.9** (codensity bisimilarity $\text{Bisim}_{\overline{B}}(x)$). Let $\mathcal{S}$ be an expressivity situation in [Def. III.1] and let $x: X \to BX$ be a $B$-coalgebra. The codensity bisimilarity $\text{Bisim}_{\overline{B}}(x)$ of $x$ is the $\overline{B}$-coinductive predicate (Def. II.6), i.e., the greatest fixed point of the map $x^* \circ \overline{B}: E \to E$:

$$\text{Bisim}_{\overline{B}}(x) = \nu(x^* \circ \overline{B}) \in \Omega.$$  

We refer to the text above for details. Thus the codensity bisimilarity coincides with the behavioral distance defined in [17] Def. 22.

Much like the codensity lifting explained in terms of “observations,” codensity bisimilarity can be regarded as an outcome
of “repeated observations.” We recall here the following game-theoretic characterization [20], which is not used in the rest of the paper yet is useful for providing intuitions.

Fact III.11 (from [20, Cor. VI.4]). In the setting of Def. III.9 we define a two-player infinite game called the (untrimmed) codensity bisimilarity game as shown in Table II. Its two players are called Spoiler and Duplicator; once a player gets stuck, the player loses; any infinite play is won by Duplicator.

Then, for each $P \in \mathcal{E}_X$, $P$ is below the codensity bisimilarity ($P \subseteq \text{Bisim}_{\Omega}^{\tau}(x)$) if and only if the position $P \in \mathcal{E}_X$ is winning for Duplicator.

In the codensity bisimilarity game, Spoiler repeatedly carries out observations $k: X \to \Omega$, trying to show that the previous move $P \in \mathcal{E}_X$ by Duplicator was in fact not below the codensity bisimilarity. Duplicator responds with a counter-argument that Spoiler’s $k: X \to \Omega$ is illegitimate, not respecting the indistinguishability predicates $P$ (on $X$) and $\Omega$ (on $\Omega$).

D. Adequacy and Expressivity

We are ready to formulate adequacy and expressivity. Recall that $P \subseteq Q$ in a fiber means that $P$ is more discriminating.

Definition III.12. Let $\mathcal{S}$ be an expressivity situation (Def. III.1) and $x: X \to BX$ be a $B$-coalgebra.

- $\mathcal{S}$ is expressive for $x$ if $\text{Bisim}_{\Omega}^{\tau}(x) \supseteq \text{LE}_{\mathcal{S}}(x)$ holds.
- $\mathcal{S}$ is adequate for $x$ if $\text{Bisim}_{\Omega}^{\tau}(x) \subseteq \text{LE}_{\mathcal{S}}(x)$ holds.

$\mathcal{S}$ is expressive (or adequate) if it is expressive (or adequate, respectively) for any $B$-coalgebra $x$.

The following result justifies our axiomatization in Def. III.1 adequacy, a property that is a prerequisite in most usage scenarios of modal logics, follows easily from the axiomatization itself.

Proposition III.13. Any expressivity situation $\mathcal{S}$ in Def. III.1 is adequate.

Example III.14. Recall Ex. III.10. Expressivity of the expressivity situation $\mathcal{S}_{\text{KMM}}$ means that, for each $x: X \to BX$ and each pair $(s, t) \in X^2$ of states, the inequality $d_s (s, t) \leq d^\tau_x^L(s, t)$ holds between the behavioral and logical distances (“$d^\tau_x^L$ is more discriminating”). Adequacy means that, for each $x$ and $(s, t)$, $d_s (s, t) \geq d^\tau_x^L(s, t)$ holds.

IV. APPROXIMATION IN QUANTITATIVE EXPRESSIVITY

In this section, based on the axiomatization in §III we present a fibrational notion of approximating family of observations. The notion axiomatizes and unifies the “approximation” properties that are key steps in many recent quantitative expressivity proofs, such as in [15]–[17], [33].

We then proceed to present two proof principles for expressivity—Knaster–Tarski and Kleene—that mirror two classic characterizations of greatest fixed points. These proof principles make a large part of an expressivity proof routine. The remaining technical challenges are 1) choosing a suitable propositional signature and 2) identifying suitable approximating families; our general framework singles out these technical challenges and thus eases the efforts for addressing them.

We recall the two characterizations of gfps.

Theorem IV.1. Let $(L, \sqsubseteq)$ be a complete lattice, and $f: L \to L$ be a monotone function.

1) (Knaster–Tarski) The set $\{l \in L \mid l \sqsubseteq f(l)\}$ of post-fixed points is a complete lattice. Its maximum $z$ satisfies $z = f(z)$, hence $z$ is the greatest fixed point $\nu f$.

2) (Kleene) Consider the following $\omega^\mathcal{S}$-chain in $L$.

$$\top \sqsubseteq f(\top) \sqsubseteq f^2(\top) \sqsubseteq \cdots$$

If $f$ preserves the meet $\bigwedge_{i \in \omega^\mathcal{S}} f^i(\top)$, then $\bigwedge_{i \in \omega^\mathcal{S}} f^i(\top)$ is the greatest fixed point $\nu f$.

A. Approximating Family of Observations

Our categorical notion of approximating family of observations designates a “good” subset $S \subseteq C(X, \Omega)$ of $\Omega$-valued observations in a suitable sense. We will be asking if the set $\{[\varphi]: X \to \Omega \mid \varphi \in \mathcal{L}\}$ of “logical observations” is approximating or not, where $\mathcal{L}$ is some set of modal formulas.

Definition IV.2 (approximating family). Let $\mathcal{S}$ be an expressivity situation in Def. III.1 and $X$ be an object of $\mathcal{C}$. A subset $S \subseteq C(X, \Omega)$ is an approximating family of observations, or simply approximating, if, for every morphism $h: (\prod_{k \in S} k^* \Omega) \to \Omega$ of $\mathcal{E}$ and every $\lambda \in \Lambda$, the following inequality holds:

$$\prod_{k' \in S, X \in \Lambda} (\tau_X \circ Bk')^* \Omega \subseteq (\tau_\lambda \circ B(ph))^* \Omega$$

(4)

Note that $k: X \to \Omega$ is a $C$-arrow while $h$ is an $\mathcal{E}$-arrow.

Some explanation is in order. Intuitively, in the definition above, the set $S$ is a set of “logical” observations. Each $h$ as in (3) is a “non-logical” legitimate observation. For such $h$, the r.h.s. of (4) is the information obtained from the observation $h$. (Note the way $h$ is used: it is not $h^* \Omega$, but $(\tau_\lambda \circ B(ph))^* \Omega$.) This corresponds to (1). On the other hand, the l.h.s. of (4) is the information from “logical” observations. Thus, an intuitive meaning of the definition above is that no “non-logical” observation gives any additional information. In many cases, the “logical” observations in $S$ approximate each “non-logical” ones $h$. See Rem. IV.3 for details.

Another intuition is given in terms of the codensity bisimilarity game (Fact III.11). Roughly, $S$ being an approximating family says that Spoiler may restrict its moves to $S \subseteq C(X, \Omega)$.

Remark IV.3. In many examples, $S$ being an approximating family is proved in the following two steps: 1) showing that $ph$ can be approximated by observations in $S$; and 2) this approximation is preserved along the lifting $k \mapsto \tau_\lambda \circ Bk$ of

| position | player | possible moves |
|----------|--------|----------------|
| $P \in \mathcal{E}_X$ | Spoiler | $k: X \to \Omega$ in $\mathcal{S}$ such that $\exists \lambda \in \Lambda: P \notin \mathcal{S}_k^L (Bk)^* \Omega$ |
| $k \in C(X, \Omega)$ | Duplicator | $P \in \mathcal{E}_X$ s.t. $P \not\in k^* \Omega$ |

TABLE II: (Untrimmed) codensity bisimilarity game
observations over \(X\) to those over \(BX\). The former step is usually the harder one, and proved via arguments specific to the current situation (pseudometric spaces, measurable spaces, etc.).

**Example IV.4.** Recall Ex. III.14. Let \(X\) be a set and \(S \subseteq \text{Set}(X, [0, 1])\). In this case, \(\prod_{k \in S} k \cdot \Omega \in (\text{PMet}_{1})_{X}\) is the pseudometric \(d_{S}\) given by \(d_{S}(x, y) = \sup_{k \in S} d_{k}(k(x), k(y))\). Therefore, in order to show \(S\) being an approximating family, we have to recover the pseudometric induced by \(h: (X, d_{S}) \rightarrow ([0, 1], d_{e})\) from observations in \(S\), for each \(h\).

In Prop. V.6 later, it will turn out that \(S\) is approximating if the following hold (under Asm. V.3):

- \(S\) is closed under the four operations \(\top, \min, -\), and \(\otimes q\) for every \(q \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1]\).
- \((X, d_{S})\) is totally bounded.

In this case, any \(h: (X, d_{S}) \rightarrow ([0, 1], d_{e})\) can be uniformly approximated by a countable sequence of arrows in \(S\). Moreover, this approximation is preserved by the lifting \(k \rightarrow \tau_{k} \circ Bk\) (this is what we require in Asm. V.3). These two facts establish that \(S\) is approximating (cf. Rem. IV.3). See Prop. V.6 for details.

**B. The Knaster–Tarski Proof Principle for Expressivity**

From the Knaster–Tarski theorem, we can derive the following simple expressivity proof principle. Its proof is by showing that the logical equivalence \(L_{\mathcal{J}}(x)\) is a suitable invariant and thus underapproximates the codensity bi-similarity (Thm. IV.1).

**Theorem IV.5** (the Knaster–Tarski proof principle). Let \(\mathcal{J}\) be an expressivity situation in Def. III.1 and \(x: X \rightarrow BX\) be a \(B\)-coalgebra. If \(\{[\varphi]_{X} \mid \varphi \in L_{\mathcal{J}}\} \subseteq C(X, \Omega)\) is approximating, then \(\mathcal{J}\) is expressive for \(x\).

The theorem’s applicability hinges on whether we can show that the set \(\{[\varphi]_{X} \mid \varphi \in L_{\mathcal{J}}\} \subseteq C(X, \Omega)\) is approximating family (where \(\varphi\) ranges over all formulas). We use the theorem for the examples in §VIII & VIII.

**C. The Kleene Proof Principle for Expressivity**

To make use of Kleene theorem, we have to consider

\[
\top \supseteq (x^{*} \circ B^{\Omega_{\tau}})(\top) \supseteq (x^{*} \circ B^{\Omega_{\tau}})^{2}(\top) \supseteq \cdots \tag{5}
\]

where the functor \(x^{*} \circ B^{\Omega_{\tau}}\) is from Def. III.9. We also have to assume that this sequence stabilizes after \(\omega\) steps, i.e., \(\bigcap_{i \leq \omega} (x^{*} \circ B^{\Omega_{\tau}})^{i}(\top)\) is a fixed point of \(x^{*} \circ B^{\Omega_{\tau}}\).

We stratify \(L_{\mathcal{J}}\) corresponding to the sequence (5).

**Definition IV.6** (depth). Let \(\mathcal{J}\) be an expressivity situation in Def. III.1. For each \(\varphi \in L_{\mathcal{J}}\), the depth of \(\varphi\) is a natural number defined inductively as follows:

\[
\text{depth}(\sigma(\varphi_{1}, \ldots, \varphi_{\text{rank}(\sigma)})) = \max(\text{depth}(\varphi_{1}), \ldots, \text{depth}(\varphi_{\text{rank}(\sigma)})) \quad (\sigma \in \Sigma)
\]

\[
\text{depth}(\forall_{\lambda} \varphi) = \text{depth}(\varphi) + 1 \quad (\lambda \in \Lambda)
\]

For \(\sigma \in \Sigma\) with \(\text{rank}(\sigma) = 0\), \(\text{depth}(\sigma())\) is defined to be 0.

We formulate the following proof principle. Unlike Knaster–Tarski (Thm. IV.1), it uses an explicit induction on the depth \(i\). Its proof is therefore more involved but not much more.

**Theorem IV.7** (the Kleene proof principle). Let \(\mathcal{J}\) be an expressivity situation as in Def. III.1 and \(x: X \rightarrow BX\) be a \(B\)-coalgebra. Assume that the chain (5) in \(\mathcal{E}_{X}\) stabilizes after \(\omega\) steps. If the set \(\{[\varphi]_{X} \mid \varphi \in L_{\mathcal{J}}, \text{depth}(\varphi) \leq i\} \subseteq C(X, \Omega)\) is approximating for each \(i\), then \(\mathcal{J}\) is expressive for \(x\).

In Thm. IV.7 we require that \(\{[\varphi]_{X} \mid \varphi \in L_{\mathcal{J}}, \text{depth}(\varphi) \leq i\}\) is approximating for each depth \(i\); this is often easier than the case where \(\varphi\) ranges over all formulas (as in Thm. IV.5). We use the theorem for the example in §V.

**Example IV.8**. Sufficient conditions for being an approximating family were given in Ex. IV.4. Combined with Thm. IV.7, it yields expressivity (Cor. V.9), one of the main results of [17].

**Remark IV.9**. In Thm. IV.7 we assumed the stabilization of the chain (5) at length \(\omega\). This assumption turns out to be benign, essentially because our modal formulas all have a finite depth (III-B). Specifically, we can show the following: if the logic \(L_{\mathcal{J}}\) is expressive for \(x: X \rightarrow BX\), then the chain (5) stabilizes after \(\omega\) steps. See Appendix A.

**V. EXPRESSIVITY FOR THE KANTOROVICH BISIMULATION METRICS**

This section shows how one of the main results in [17], expressivity of a real-valued logic \(w.r.t.\) bisimulation metric, is proved by our Kleene proof principle (Thm. IV.7). See also Ex. III.3, III.5 and II.7.

**Definition V.1**. Define an expressivity situation \(\mathcal{J}_{\text{KMM}}\) by:

- Its fibration is \(\text{PMet}_{1} \rightarrow \text{Set}\) (Ex. II.3).
- Its truth-value object is \([0, 1]\) and its observation predicate is \(d_{e}\), the usual Euclidean metric on \([0, 1]\).
- The ranked alphabet of its propositional connectives is \(\Sigma = \{\top, \min, \neg\} \cup \{\otimes q\}^{\tau} \mid q \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1]\) Its propositional structure \((f_{\sigma}: [0, 1]^{\text{rank}(\sigma)} \rightarrow [0, 1])_{\sigma \in \Sigma}\) is specified by:

\[
f_{\top}(x) = 1 \quad f_{\min}(x, y) = \min(x, y) \quad f_{\neg}(x) = 1 - x \quad f_{\otimes q}(x) = \max(x - q, 0)
\]

- The behavior functor \(B: \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}\), the set of its modality indices \(\Lambda\), and its observation modalities \((\tau_{\alpha}: B[0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1])_{\alpha \in \Lambda}\) are arbitrary.

The modal logic \(L_{\mathcal{J}_{\text{KMM}}}\) is the same as the logic \(M(\Lambda)\) in [17] Table 1. What they call an evaluation map \(\gamma \in \Gamma\) corresponds to an observation modality \(\tau_{\lambda}(\lambda \in \Lambda)\) in our framework. Thus, the fibrational logical equivalence \(L_{\mathcal{J}_{\text{KMM}}} (\alpha)\) (Def. III.6) coincides with the logical distance \(d_{\alpha}^{L}\) [17] Def. 25] for a coalgebra \(\alpha: X \rightarrow BX\).

Moreover, the codensity lifting \(B^{\Omega_{\tau}}\) specializes to the Küntorovitch lifting by [23]:

\[
B^{\Omega_{\tau}}(X, d) = (BX, d_{B}) \quad \text{where} \quad d_{B}(t_{1}, t_{2}) = \sup_{\lambda, h} \tau_{\lambda}((Bh)(t_{1})), \tau_{\lambda}((Bh)(t_{2}))
\]
In the above sup, $\lambda,h$ ranges over $\Lambda$ and $\text{PMet}_1((X,d),(0,1],d_e)$, respectively. Thus, the codensity bisimilarity $\text{Bisim}_{d_e,\tau}^\alpha$ (Def. III.9) recovers the definition of the behavioral distance $d_\alpha$ (Def. 22) for a coalgebra $\alpha: X \to BX$.

From Prop. III.13 we obtain:

**Corollary V.2.** For $\alpha: X \to BX$, $d_\alpha \geq d_\alpha^0$ holds.

As mentioned in [17], it is harder to prove expressivity. We use the Kleene proof principle (Thm. IV.7) here. For this argument to work, we have to further assumptions.

**Assumption V.3.** For $\mathcal{K}_{\text{KMM}}$, assume the following:

1) $\Lambda$ is finite.

2) If a sequence $k_i$ of functions of type $X \to [0,1]$ uniformly converges into $l$, then $\tau_\lambda \circ Bk_i: BX \to [0,1]$ uniformly converges into $\tau_\lambda \circ Bl$ for each $\lambda \in \Lambda$.

In particular, condition 2 above is satisfied if each $\tau_\lambda$ induces a non-expansive predicate lifting ([17] Def. 17).

The notion of totally boundedness below is pivotal in [17].

**Definition V.4** (from [17] Def. 28)). $(X,d) \in \text{PMet}_1$ is totally bounded if, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there is a finite set $F \subseteq X$ satisfying the following: for each $x \in X$, there is $y \in F$ such that $d(x,y) < \varepsilon$.

A critical step in their proof used a Stone–Weierstrass-like property of totally bounded spaces.

**Proposition V.5**. Let $(X,d)$ be a totally bounded pseudometric space. A subset $S \subseteq \text{PMet}_1((X,d),(0,1],d_e)$ is dense in the topology of uniform convergence if the following are satisfied:

1) $S$ is closed under the four operations $\top, \min, \neg$ and $\otimes$ for each $q \in Q \cap [0,1]$;

2) For every $h \in \text{PMet}_1((X,d),(0,1],d_e)$, and every $x,y \in X$, we have

$$d_e(h(x),h(y)) \leq \sup_{g \in S} d_e(g(x),g(y)).$$

In our framework, this can be stated in the following form:

**Proposition V.6**. Assume the setting of [Def. V.7]. Let $X \in \text{Set}$. Under [Asm. V.3] a subset $S \subseteq \text{Set}(X,[0,1])$ is approximating if the following hold:

- $S$ is closed under the four operations $\top, \min, \neg$ and $\otimes$ for each $q \in Q \cap [0,1]$.

- $(X,d_S)$ is totally bounded, where $d_S(x,y) = \sup_{k \in S} d_e(k(x),k(y))$.

From now we use some facts on totally bounded space. Using the variation of Arzelà–Ascoli theorem [16] Lemma 5.6] for totally bounded spaces, we can show the following:

**Fact V.7.** Under [Asm. V.3] if $(X,d) \in \text{PMet}_1$ is totally bounded, then $\mathcal{B}
\alpha([\alpha])$ is also totally bounded.

Here the finiteness of the number of modalities is crucial. When $\Lambda$ is infinite, the Kantorovich lifting does not preserve total boundedness. See Appendix B.

- If $(X,d) \subseteq (X,d')$, $(X,d')$ is also totally bounded.

These enable us to use (Thm. IV.7)

**Proposition V.8**. Let $x: X \to BX$ be a coalgebra. Under [Asm. V.3] for each $i \in \{\varphi \mid \varphi \in L_{\text{KMM}}, \text{depth}(\varphi) \leq i\}$ is approximating.

**Corollary V.9** (from [17] Thm. 32). Let $\alpha: X \to BX$ be a coalgebra. Assume that the sequence $\top \supseteq (x^*\mathcal{B}[\alpha])\top \supseteq (x^*\mathcal{B}[\alpha])\top \supseteq \cdots$ stabilizes after $\omega$ steps (as in Thm. IV.7). Then, under [Asm. V.3] $d_\alpha \leq d_\alpha^0$ holds. In particular, $d_\alpha$ is characterized as the greatest pseudometric that makes all $[\varphi]_\alpha$ nonexpansive.

VI. EXPRESSIVITY FOR MARKOV PROCESS BISIMILARITY

This section shows how one of the main results in [15], expressivity of probabilistic modal logic w.r.t. bisimilarity of labelled Markov process, is proved by our Knaster–Tarski proof principle (Thm. IV.5).

Throughout this section, fix a set $A$ of labels.

**Definition VI.1.** Define an expressivity situation $\mathcal{K}_{\text{CFKP}}$ by:

- Its fibration is $\text{EqRel}_{\text{Meas}} \to \text{Meas}$ (Ex. II.3).

- Its behavior functor $B: \text{Meas} \to \text{Meas} = (\mathcal{G}_{\leq 1}X)^A$, where $\mathcal{G}_{\leq 1}$ is the variation of Giry functor, which sends each measurable space to its space of sub-distributions.

- Its truth-value object is $2 = \{0,1\}$ with all subsets measurable and its observation predicate is the equality relation $\text{Eq}_{\text{Eq}_2}$ on $2$.

- The ranked alphabet of its propositional connectives is $\Sigma = \{\top, \land, \wedge\}$. Its propositional structure $(f_\top, f_\land)$ is specified as the usual boolean operations.

- The set of its modality indices is $A \times (\mathcal{Q} \cap [0,1])$. For each $(a,r) \in A \times (\mathcal{Q} \cap [0,1])$, the observation modality $\tau_{a,r}: (\mathcal{G}_{\leq 1}X)^A \to 2$ is defined by

$$\tau_{a,r}(\mu_\alpha) = \text{thr}_{r}(\mu_\alpha(\{1\})),$$

where $\text{thr}_{r}(s) = 1$ if and only if $s > r$.

Note that a labelled Markov process (LMP) with label set $A$ [15] Definition 5.1] is the same as $B$-coalgebra. The modal logic $L_{\mathcal{K}_{\text{CFKP}}}$ (Def. III.2) has the following syntax:

$$\varphi_1, \varphi_2 ::= \top \mid \land(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) \mid \bigwedge_{a,r} \varphi_1((a,r) \in A \times (\mathcal{Q} \cap [0,1])).$$

So if we identify $\bigwedge_{a,r}$ with $(a)_r$ in the original notation, this recovers the syntax of $\text{PMet}_\alpha$ defined in [15] Def. 2.3]. Under this identification, the semantics (Def. III.4) is also essentially the same as the original logic: $\left[\varphi\right]_\alpha(x) = 1 \iff s \not= \varphi$ holds for any LMP $x: X \to (\mathcal{G}_{\leq 1}X)^A$, any point $s \in X$, and any formula $\varphi$. The fibrational logical equivalence (Def. III.6) can be concretely represented as

$$L_{\mathcal{K}_{\text{CFKP}}}(x) = \{(s,t) \mid \forall \varphi \in L_{\mathcal{K}_{\text{CFKP}}}, s \not= \varphi \iff t \not= \varphi\}.$$
Proposition VI.2. The codensity lifting \( (G_{\leq 1})^A \) satisfies the following: for each \((\mu_a)_{a \in A}, (\nu_a)_{a \in A} \in (G_{\leq 1} X)^A\), they are equivalent in \( (G_{\leq 1})^A \), if and only if for each \( a \in A \) and each \( R \)-closed measurable set \( S \subseteq X \), \( \mu_a(S) = \nu_a(S) \) holds.

Thus the codensity similarity \( \text{Bisim}_{G_{\leq 1}}(x) \) coincides with the probabilistic similarity used in [15].

From Prop. III.13 we readily obtain the following:

Corollary VI.3. Let \( x : X \to (G_{\leq 1} X)^A \) be an LMP. If \( s, t \in X \) are probabilistically similar, for any \( \varphi \in L_{\text{CFKP}} \), \( s \models \varphi \iff t \models \varphi \) holds.

To show expressivity, we first have to review some mathematical key facts. In the rest of this section, we write \( \sigma(\varepsilon) \) for the \( \sigma \)-algebra generated by a family of sets \( \varepsilon \).

Definition VI.4. A Polish space is a separable topological space which is metrizable by a complete metric. For any continuous map \( f : X \to Y \) between Polish spaces \( X \) and \( Y \), the image of \( f \) is called an analytic topological space. For an analytic topological space \( (X, \sigma(O_X)) \), the measurable space \( (X, \sigma(O_X)) \) is called an analytic measurable space.

Let us review the two key facts they used in [15]. The first one is the following “elegant Borel space analogue of the Stone–Weierstrass theorem” [34].

Fact VI.5 (Unique Structure Theorem [34, Thm. 3.3.5]). Let \( X \in \text{Meas} \) be an analytic measurable space and \( \varepsilon \) be an (at most) countable family of measurable subsets of \( X \) such that \( X \in \varepsilon \). Define an equivalence relation \( \equiv_{\varepsilon} \) by

\[ x \equiv_{\varepsilon} y \iff \forall S \in \varepsilon, (x \in S \iff y \in S). \]

If \( S \subseteq X \) is measurable and \( \equiv_{\varepsilon} \)-closed, then \( S \in \sigma(\varepsilon) \).

In the fact above, we use the operations of \( \sigma \)-algebras to construct \( S \). The second key fact is about “decomposing” those operations into two parts.

Definition VI.6. Let \( X \) be a set. A family of subsets of \( X \) is called a \( \pi \)-system if it is closed under finite intersections. A family of subsets of \( X \) is a \( \lambda \)-system if it is closed under complement and countable disjoint unions.

Intuitively, \( \pi \)-systems correspond to the propositional connectives of \( \text{CFKP} \) and \( \lambda \)-systems correspond to “approximation.” These two operations are enough to recover all \( \sigma \)-algebra operations:

Fact VI.7 (\( \pi-\lambda \) Theorem [35]). If \( \Pi \) is a \( \pi \)-system, \( \Lambda \) is a \( \lambda \)-system, and \( \Pi \subseteq \Lambda \), then \( \sigma(\Pi) \subseteq \Lambda \).

Using Fact VI.5 and VI.7 we obtain a sufficient condition for being an approximating family. The proof follows the two steps outlined in Rem. IV.3 1) we can approximate a given \( h : X \to 2 \) by \( \sigma \)-algebra operations (Fact VI.5), which can be reduced to \( \lambda \)-system operations (Fact VI.7); and 2) \( \lambda \)-system operations are in some sense “preserved” by the modalities (since measures are \( \sigma \)-additive).

Proposition VI.8 Assume the setting of Def. VII.1. Let \( X \in \text{Meas} \). A subset \( S \subseteq \text{Meas}(X, 2) \) is approximating if the following hold:

- \( X \) is an analytic measurable space.
- \( S \) is at most countable.
- For \( k, l \in S, \top \) and \( k \land l \) are also included in \( S \).

From this proposition and Thm. IV.5 we obtain the following expressivity result:

Corollary VI.9. Let \( x : X \to (G_{\leq 1} X)^A \) be an LMP and \( s, t \in X \) its states. Assume that the label set \( A \) is at most countable and that \( X \) is an analytic measurable space.

Then \( \text{CFKP} \) is expressive for \( x \) (Def. III.12): that is, If \( s \models \varphi \iff t \models \varphi \) holds for every \( \varphi \in L_{\text{CFKP}} \), then \( s \) and \( t \) are probabilistically similar.

VII. EXPRESSIVITY FOR THE BISIMULATION UNIFORMITY

In this section, we introduce bisimulation uniformity as a coinductive predicate in a fibration and a logic for it. By using our main results and a known mathematical result analogous to the Stone–Weierstrass theorem, the logic is readily proved to be adequate and expressive w.r.t. bisimulation uniformity.

This example shows how our abstract framework can help to explore new bisimilarity-like notions.

A. Uniform Structure as Fibrational Predicate

Topological space can be regarded as an abstraction of (pseudo-)metric spaces w.r.t. continuous maps. In much the same way, uniform space [36] is an abstraction of (pseudo-)metric spaces w.r.t. uniformly continuous maps.

Definition VII.1 (from [36, Def. 1]). A uniform structure, or uniformity, on a set \( X \) is a nonempty family \( \mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X \times X) \) of subsets of \( X \times X \) satisfying the following:

- If \( V \in \mathcal{U} \) and \( V \subseteq V' \subseteq X \times X \), then \( V' \in \mathcal{U} \).
- If \( V, W \in \mathcal{U} \), then \( V \cap W \in \mathcal{U} \).
- If \( V \in \mathcal{U} \), then \( \{(x, y) \mid x \in X\} \subseteq V \).
- If \( V \in \mathcal{U} \), then \( \{(y, x) \mid (x, y) \in V\} \in \mathcal{U} \).
- If \( V \in \mathcal{U} \), then there exists \( W \in \mathcal{U} \) such that \( \{(x, z) \mid \exists y (y, x) \in W \land (y, z) \in V\} \subseteq V \).

Here each element \( V \in \mathcal{U} \) is called an entourage. A pair \((X, \mathcal{U})\) of a set and a uniformity on it is called a uniform space.

A function \( f : X \to Y \) is a uniformly continuous map from \((X, \mathcal{U}_X)\) to \((Y, \mathcal{U}_Y)\) if, for each entourage \( V \in \mathcal{U}_Y \), \( \{(x, x') \mid (f(x), f(x')) \in V\} \subseteq X \times X \) is an entourage of \((X, \mathcal{U}_X)\). The category of uniform spaces and uniformly continuous maps is denoted \text{Unif}.

Each entourage represents some degree of “closeness.” The following example is an archetypal one:

Example VII.2. Let \((X, d)\) be a pseudometric space. Define a family \( \mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X \times X) \) as the set of all relations of the form \( \{(x, x') \mid d(x, x') < \varepsilon\} \) for \( \varepsilon > 0 \) and their supersets. Then \((X, \mathcal{U})\) is a uniform space.
Some of the concepts considered for metric spaces, like completion, total boundedness, and characterization of compactness, can be lifted to uniform spaces. For us, the most important fact is that they form a CLat英才fibration:

**Proposition VII.3** (from [36] Propositions 4 and 5). **The forgetful functor** Unif → Set **is a CLat英才fibration.**

Thus we can use uniform structures as a sort of indistinguishability structure. A uniform structure on a finite set is essentially the same as an equivalence relation. For infinite sets, however, it can be a helpful way to analyze coalgebras that is more quantitative than an equivalence relation and is more important fact is that they form a CLat英才fibration.

**B. Expressivity Situation for Bisimulation Uniformity**

**Definition VII.4.** Define an expressivity situation ΣBU by:

- Its fibration is Unif → Set (Prop. VII.3).
- Its truth-value object is ℝ and its observation predicate is Φ, the uniformity defined using the usual Euclidean metric as in [Ex. VII.2].
- The ranked alphabet of its propositional connectives is Σ = {1+, min2} ∪ {(r+)1, (r+)1 | r ∈ ℝ}. Its propositional structure (fσ: ℝrank(σ) → ℝ)σ∈Σ is specified by:

\[ f_1() = 1 \quad f_{\text{min}}(x,y) = \min(x,y) \]
\[ f_{r+}(x) = r + x \quad f_{rx}(x) = rx \]

- The behavior functor B: Set → Set, the set of its modality indices Λ, and its observation modalities (τλ: Bℝ ↦ ℝ)λ∈Λ are arbitrary.

For a B-coalgebra x: X → BX, the codensity lifting \( \text{clat}^\text{Unif} \) yields the codensity bisimilarity Bisim\( ^\text{Unif} \) (x) ∈ Unif, which is a uniformity on the set X. We call it the **bisimulation uniformity** of X.

On the other hand, the logic LΣBU induces the fibrational logical equivalence LE,ΣBU(x) (Def. III.6) for each x: X → BX. We call this the **logical uniformity** of x.

By Prop. III.13 we obtain the following:

**Proposition VII.5.** Assume the setting of [Def. VII.4]. Let x: X → BX be a B-coalgebra. Any entourage of the logical uniformity is also an entourage of the bisimulation uniformity.

In particular, for any \( \varphi \in L_{\Sigma_{BU}} \), \( \lbrack \varphi \rbrack_X: X → ℝ \) is uniformly continuous w.r.t. the bisimulation uniformity.

To prove expressivity, we have to make further assumptions.

**Assumption VII.6.** For ΣBU, assume the following:

1) **If** k: X → ℝ **is bounded, then** τλ ◦ Bk: BX → ℝ **is also bounded for each** λ ∈ Λ.
2) **If** a sequence \( k_i \) **of functions of type** X → ℝ **uniformly converges into** h, **then** τλ ◦ Bk: BX → ℝ **uniformly converges into** τλ ◦ Bh **for each** λ ∈ Λ.

The key in the expressivity proof is the following known Stone–Weierstrass-like result:

**Fact VII.7** (from [21] Thm. 1). Let X be a set and Γ ⊆ ℝ a set of real numbers unbounded both from above and below. Assume a family \( \Phi \) of bounded real-valued function satisfies the following:

1) Every constant is in \( \Phi \).
2) For f ∈ \( \Phi \) and r ∈ Γ, rf ∈ \( \Phi \) holds.
3) For f ∈ \( \Phi \) and r ∈ ℝ, r + f ∈ \( \Phi \) holds.
4) For f, g ∈ \( \Phi \), min(f, g), max(f, g) ∈ \( \Phi \) holds.

Let \( \Phi_q \) be the coarsest uniformity on X that makes every function in \( \Phi \) uniformly continuous. Then any real-valued function uniformly continuous w.r.t. \( \Phi_q \) is the limit of a uniformly convergent sequence of elements of \( \Phi \).

By using this, we can show that a suitable set is approximating. In its proof, we follow the two steps discussed in [Rem. IV.3].

**Proposition VII.8** Assume the setting of [Def. VII.4]. Let X ∈ Set. Under Assm. VII.6, a subset \( S \subseteq \text{Set}(X, \mathbb{R}) \) is approximating if the following hold:

1) **Every function in** S **is bounded.
2) 1 ∈ S.
3) S is closed under the three operations min, (r+), and (r×) for every r ∈ ℝ.**

From this, we can obtain expressivity:

**Corollary VII.9** Assume the setting of [Def. VII.4]. Let x: X → BX be a B-coalgebra. Under Assm. VII.6, the bisimulation uniformity coincides with the logical uniformity, i.e., the former is characterized as the coarsest uniformity making every \( \lbrack \varphi \rbrack_X: X → \mathbb{R} \) uniformly continuous.

**VIII. An Abstract Look at Expressivity and Approximation**

Lastly, we take an abstract approach to the concept of expressivity and approximation by combining two studies on coalgebraic modal logic: fibrational formulation of adequacy and expressivity [22], and Klin’s reformulation of duality-based modal logic using comma categories [37]. The combination leads us to a new look at adequacy and expressivity as a comparison problem of final coalgebras through a functor. An approximating family is then a key construct to solve this comparison problem.

**A. Fibrational Theory of Adequacy and Expressivity**

In [22], the third and fourth authors integrated duality-based modal logic [6] and fibrational theory of bisimulation [23], and formulated adequacy and expressivity of modal logic. Their formulation is built upon the following categorical situation [22] Assm. 14, Def. 15, which we tentatively call a modal logic with coinductive predicates \( \mathcal{X} \):

\[
\begin{align*}
\begin{array}{c}
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \node (B) at (0,0) {$B$};
  \node (C) at (2,0) {$C$};
  \node (Q) at (4,0) {$Q$};
  \node (Dop) at (4,-2) {$D^\text{op}$};
  \node (L^op) at (6,-2) {$L^\text{op}$};
  \node (Bh) at (6,-1) {$B^\text{h}$};
  \node (X) at (0,-1) {$X$};
  \node (LPhi) at (6,0) {$L\Phi$};
  \node (LQ) at (6,-1) {$LQ$};
  \node (Phi) at (6,1) {$\Phi$};
  \node (LPhi) at (6,0) {$L\Phi$};
  \node (LQ) at (6,-1) {$LQ$};
  \node (Phi) at (6,1) {$\Phi$};
  \draw[->] (B) to node [above] {$\delta$} (Q);
  \draw[->] (Q) to node [above] {$\alpha$} (LPhi);
  \draw[->] (C) to node [above] {$\beta$} (B);
  \draw[->] (C) to node [above] {$\rho$} (Dop);
  \draw[->] (Dop) to node [above] {$\rho$} (L^op);
  \draw[->] (LPhi) to node [above] {$\rho$} (LQ);
  \draw[->] (LQ) to node [above] {$\rho$} (Q);
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{array}
\end{align*}
\]

(6)
The tuple $\mathcal{L} \equiv (B, P \rightarrow Q, L, \delta, \alpha)$ is called a duality-based modal logic, while the tuple $(p, B, \mathbb{T})$ determines a setting for fibrational bisimulation ($\Pi^P$). Now let $x : X \rightarrow BX$ be a coalgebra. Following [22] Def. 15, $\mathcal{X}$ is said to be

- adequate for $x$ if $\nu(x^* \circ \mathbb{B}) \sqsubseteq \text{th}_{x^*}(Q\Phi)$, and
- expressive for $x$ if $\nu(x^* \circ \mathbb{B}) \sqsupseteq \text{th}_{x^*}(Q\Phi)$.

Here, $\text{th}_x : X \rightarrow Q\Phi$ is the theory morphism induced by $x$. It corresponds to the interpretation function $\llbracket \_ \rrbracket_x$ in [Def. III.4] see [6] for detail.

One might wonder how the above definition of adequacy and expressivity is related to ours in [Def. III.12]. The following construction establishes a formal connection:

**Theorem VIII.1.** For any expressivity situation $\mathcal{J} = (p, B, \Omega, \ldots, \tau)$ whose base category $\mathbb{C}$ has small powers and equalizers, there is a modal logic with coinductive predicates $\text{MLCP}(\mathcal{J})$ such that for any coalgebra $x : X \rightarrow BX$, $\nu(x^* \circ \mathbb{B}) = \text{Bism}_{\mathbb{L}}^x(x)$ and $\text{th}_{x^*}(Q\Phi) = \text{LE}_{\mathbb{X}}(x)$ holds.

**B. Fibration from Duality-Based Modal Logic**

In [37], Klin studied duality-based modal logic using a comma category (see [38, Sect. II.6] for the definition). We quickly review his study, reusing the duality-based modal logic $\mathcal{L}$ in (6). We consider the comma category $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{X}$ given by $\text{Id}_{\mathbb{X}} \downarrow \mathbb{X}$ with the evident first projection functor $\pi_1 : \text{Id}_{\mathbb{X}} \downarrow Q \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. He showed the following results that are relevant to us:

- [37, Sect. 4] The natural transformation $\delta$ determines a lifting $\Delta$ of $B$ along $\pi_1$, whose object part is given by $\Delta(X, Y, f) = (BX, LY, \delta_Y \circ Bf)$.
- [37, Corollary 4.4] The initial $L$-algebra $\mathsf{a}$ induces a right adjoint right inverse $R$ of $\text{CoAlg}(\pi_1) : \text{CoAlg}(\Delta) \rightarrow \text{CoAlg}(B)$ (see Prop. II.10). Its object part sends a coalgebra $x : X \rightarrow BX$ to $Rx = (X, \mathsf{a}, \text{th}_x)$.

We re-interpret these results in terms of the fibrational theory of bisimulation. First, one can easily verify that $\pi_1 : \text{Id}_{\Pi^P} \downarrow Q \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a fibrilation and $\Delta$ is a fibril lifting. Second, for any coalgebra $x : X \rightarrow BX$, $Rx$ is a final object in the fiber category $\text{CoAlg}(\pi_1)_X$, which corresponds to a $\Delta$-coinductive predicate $\nu(x^* \circ \Delta)$ over $x$ by Prop. II.10. To summarize, a duality-based modal logic induces a setting for fibrational bisimulation admitting coinductive predicates.

**C. Another Abstract Look at Adequacy and Expressivity**

We combine fibrational theory of adequacy and expressivity, and a fibrational presentation of the duality-based modal logic based on Klin’s study. The key factor connecting these two studies is the fibred functor $H : \pi_1 \rightarrow p$ given by $H(X, Y, f) = f^*(QY)$.

$$
\begin{tikzcd}
\pi \ar{rr}{H} & & \text{Id}_{\Pi^P} \downarrow Q \ar{l} \ar{dl}
\end{tikzcd}
$$

Using $H$, the definitions of adequacy and expressivity are equivalently rewritten as follows. Let $x : X \rightarrow BX$ be a coalgebra. Then the modal logic with coinductive predicates $\mathcal{X}$ is

- adequate for $x$ if $\nu(x^* \circ \mathbb{B}) \sqsubseteq H(\nu(x^* \circ \Delta))$, and
- expressive for $x$ if $\nu(x^* \circ \mathbb{B}) \sqsupseteq H(\nu(x^* \circ \Delta))$.

That is, establishing adequacy and expressivity can be viewed as a familiar problem of comparing final coalgebras in two (fibre) categories connected by a functor.

**D. Another Abstract Look at Kleene Proof Principle**

From the above reformulation of expressivity (and adequacy), we easily notice the following sound proof method. Below we impose the following conditions (*) on

**Theorem VIII.2.** Suppose that in the modal logic with coinductive predicates $\mathcal{X}$ (*) $\mathcal{D}$ has an initial object, $L$-initial sequence stabilizes, and $Q$ is a right adjoint. Let $x : X \rightarrow BX$ be a coalgebra such that $x^* \circ \mathbb{B}$-final sequence stabilizes after $\omega$-steps. Then each of (8) and (9) implies that $\mathcal{X}$ is expressive for $x$.

$$
\begin{align*}
\forall i \in \omega & . \ H(\nu(x^* \circ \Delta)^i(\top)) \sqsubseteq (x^* \circ \mathbb{B})^i(\top) \quad (8) \\
\forall i \in \omega & . \ H(\nu(x^* \circ \Delta)^i(\top)) \sqsupseteq \mathbb{T} \circ H(\nu(x^* \circ \Delta)^i(\top)) \quad (9)
\end{align*}
$$

In other words, (8) says that the $H$-image of the $x^* \circ \Delta$-final sequence is bound by the $x^* \circ \mathbb{B}$-final sequence. The above theorem is working behind the proof of Kleene proof principle for expressivity (Thm. IV.7); in the situation (7) arising from MLCP($\mathcal{J}$). Thm. IV.7 first shows (8) using the assumption of approximating family of observations, then concludes the expressivity by invoking Thm. VIII.2. On the other hand, (9) is an analogy of approximating family of observations appeared in Thm. IV.7 in the abstract set-up (7).

**IX. Conclusions and Future Work**

We introduced a categorical framework to study expressivity of quantitative modal logics, based on the novel notion of approximating family. This enabled us to cover not only existing examples (§V and §VI) but also a new one (§VII). We conclude with some future research directions.

a) Making Use of Size Restrictions on Functors: Many existing expressivity results make use of size restriction condition on the behavior functor $B$. For example, [11] required image-finiteness, [12] used $\kappa$-accessibility, and [18] was based on a quantitative notion, finitary separability. Importing these size restrictions is future work. A starting point can be [27], which successfully connected the finitariness of the behavior functor and the length of the final chain in a fiber.

b) Study of Bisimulation Uniformity: We defined bisimulation uniformity in §VII but there are many topics left to study. One primary subject is the connection to bisimilarity and bisimulation metric. It is also important to see if it is robust under parameter changes of the target system.
c) Seeking Stone–Weierstrass-like Theorems: To use our framework to show expressivity, one has to obtain a sufficient condition for being an approximating family. In many cases, this is reduced to finding an appropriate “Stone–Weierstrass-like” theorem. Concretely find ones and apply them to modal logics (other than those we have mentioned) is future work. Another research direction is to a seek connection to 39, where “Stone–Weierstrass-like” theorems are formulated in another way.

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A. Further on Rem. IV.9

Assume that \( L \) is expressive for \( x : X \to BX \). First, in much the same way as [Prop. III.13] we can show “stepwise adequacy”:
\[
(x^* \circ \overline{D^L \tau})^n(\top) \subseteq \bigcap_{\varphi \in L_L, \text{depth}(\varphi) \leq n} [\varphi]_n \Omega
\]
holds for \( n \in \omega \). Taking the meets of both sides for \( n \in \omega \) shows
\[
\bigcap_{n \in \omega} (x^* \circ \overline{D^L \tau})^n(\top) \subseteq \bigcap_{\varphi \in L_L} [\varphi]_\omega \Omega = \text{LE}_\tau(x) \subseteq \text{Bisim}_\tau(x).
\]

B. More on Total Boundedness

For the arguments in \( \text{Y} \), finiteness of \( \Lambda \) is crucial, which was not very obvious in \( [17] \). Here we consider a handy counterexample against Fact V.7 where \( \Lambda \) is infinite. It turns out that the counterexample also affects our approximation argument.

Define \( d_2 : 2 \times 2 \to [0, 1] \) by
\[
d_2(x, y) = \begin{cases} 
0 & \text{if } x = y \\
1 & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}.
\]

Note that \((2, d_2)\) is totally bounded.

Consider an instance of the situation of [Def. V.1] where
- the behavior functor \( B \) is defined by \( BX = X^\omega \),
- the set of modality indices \( \Lambda \) is \( \{0, 1, 2, \ldots \} \), and
- the observation modality \( \tau_i : [0, 1]^\omega \to [0, 1] \) for a modality index \( i \in \omega \) is defined as the projection \( \tau_i((x_j)_{j \in \omega}) = x_i \).

Then the codensity lifting \( (-)^{\omega \tau} \) does not preserve total boundedness. In fact, the pseudometric space \( (-)^{\omega \tau}(2, d_2) \) is not totally bounded. First we show a lemma. Let \( (2^\omega, d_{2^\omega}) = (-)^{\omega \tau}(2, d_2) \).

Lemma A.1. The distance function \( d_{2^\omega} \) satisfies
\[
d_{2^\omega}(x, y) = \begin{cases} 
0 & \text{if } x = y \\
1 & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}.
\]

Proof. It suffices to show that, for \( x \neq y \), \( d_{2^\omega}(x, y) = 1 \). Let \( x = (x_i)_{i \in \omega} \) and \( y = (y_i)_{i \in \omega} \). Take \( i \in \omega \) so that \( x_i \neq y_i \). Define \( f : 2 \to [0, 1] \) by \( f(0) = 0 \) and \( f(1) = 1 \). Then \( f \) is a nonexpansive map from \((2, d_2)\) to \([0, 1], d_e\).

Using these data, we can see
\[
d_{2^\omega}(x, y) = \sup_{g : (2, d_2) \to ([0, 1], d_e), f \in \omega} d_e(\tau_i((g^\omega)(x)), \tau_i((g^\omega)(y))
\geq d_e(\tau_i((f^\omega)(x)), \tau_i((f^\omega)(y)))
= d_e(f(x_i), f(y_i))
= 1.
\]

Proposition A.2. The pseudometric space \((2^\omega, d_{2^\omega})\) is not totally bounded.

Proof. For any given \( 0 < \varepsilon < 1 \), each disc of radius \( \varepsilon \) covers only one point. This implies that finitely many such discs cannot cover the space \((2^\omega, d_{2^\omega})\), which means it is not totally bounded. \( \square \)

This space \((2^\omega, d_{2^\omega})\) also shows that we cannot simply remove total boundedness in [Prop. V.5] Let \( \mathcal{F} = \text{PMet}_1((2^\omega, d_{2^\omega}), ([0, 1], d_e)) \). Define \( \mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{F} \) as the set of all functions that depend only on finitely many components. Then this \( \mathcal{G} \) satisfies the two conditions in [Prop. V.5] However, this is not dense in \( \mathcal{F} \):

Proposition A.3. Under the topology of uniform convergence, \( \mathcal{G} \) is not dense in \( \mathcal{F} \).

Proof. Define \( h : (2^\omega, d_{2^\omega}) \to ([0, 1], d_e) \) by:
\[
h((x_i)_{i \in \omega}) = \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{if there is infinitely many } i \text{'s s.t. } x_i = 1 \\
0 & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]
By the lemma this is indeed nonexpansive.

Fix any \( g \in \mathcal{G} \). By the definition of \( \mathcal{G} \), we can take \( n \in \omega \) such that \( g \) only depends on the first \( n \) components. Let \( x = (0, 0, \ldots) \in 2^\omega \). Define \( y \in 2^\omega \) so that the first \( n \) components of \( y \) are 0 and all the others are 1. Then \( h(x) = 0 \), \( h(y) = 1 \) and \( g(x) = g(y) \) holds. This implies that \( d_v(h(x), g(x)) \geq 1/2 \) or \( d_v(h(y), g(y)) \geq 1/2 \) holds. In particular, the uniform distance between \( h \) and \( g \) is at least 1/2. Since \( g \) is arbitrary, \( \mathcal{G} \) is not dense in \( \mathcal{F} \).

\[ \square \]

**Omitted Proofs for Section III**

**Proposition III.13** Any expressivity situation \( \mathcal{S} \) in [Def. III.1] is adequate.

**Proof.** Fix a \( B \)-coalgebra \( x : X \to BX \). It suffices to show that, for any \( \varphi \in L_\mathcal{S} \), \( \nu(x^* \circ \mathcal{B}^{\Omega}) \subseteq [\varphi]^*\Omega \) holds. We show this by structural induction on \( \varphi \).

Assume \( \varphi = \sigma(\varphi_1, \ldots, \varphi_{\text{rank}(\sigma)}) \) where \( \sigma \in \Sigma \). By IH, for each \( i = 1, \ldots, \text{rank}(\sigma) \), \( \nu(x^* \circ \mathcal{B}^{\Omega}) \subseteq [\varphi_i]^*\Omega \) holds, and thus there exists an arrow \( h_i : \nu(x^* \circ \mathcal{B}^{\Omega}) \to \Omega \) in \( \mathcal{E} \) that satisfies \( ph_i = [\varphi_i]_X \). Take an arrow \( g_\sigma : \Omega^{\text{rank}(\sigma)} \to \Omega \) satisfying \( p g_\sigma = f_\sigma \) (its existence is required in [Def. III.1]). Consider the arrow \( g_\sigma \circ (h_1, \ldots, h_{\text{rank}(\sigma)}) : \nu(x^* \circ \mathcal{B}^{\Omega}) \to \Omega \). Since \( p \) sends this arrow to \( f_\sigma \circ ([\varphi_1]_X, \ldots, [\varphi_{\text{rank}(\sigma)}]) = [\varphi]_X \), \( \nu(x^* \circ \mathcal{B}^{\Omega}) \subseteq [\varphi]^*\Omega \) holds. Applying \( \mathcal{B}^{\Omega} \) to both sides yields

\[
\mathcal{B}^{\Omega} \nu(x^* \circ \mathcal{B}^{\Omega}) \subseteq \mathcal{B}^{\Omega} [\varphi]^*\Omega
\]

Then by applying \( x^* \) to both sides we obtain the claim:

\[
\nu(x^* \circ \mathcal{B}^{\Omega}) = x^* \mathcal{B}^{\Omega} \nu(x^* \circ \mathcal{B}^{\Omega}) \subseteq x^*(B[\varphi]_X)^*\Omega = [\varphi]^*\Omega.
\]

This concludes the induction.

\[ \square \]

**Omitted Proofs for Section IV**

**Theorem IV.5** (the Knaster–Tarski proof principle). Let \( \mathcal{S} \) be an expressivity situation in [Def. III.1] and \( x : X \to BX \) be a \( B \)-coalgebra. If \( \{[\varphi]_X \mid \varphi \in L_\mathcal{S} \} \subseteq C(X, \Omega) \) is approximating, then \( \mathcal{S} \) is expressive for \( x \).

**Proof.** We show \( \nu(x^* \circ \mathcal{B}^{\Omega}) \supseteq \Pi_{\varphi \in L_\mathcal{S}} [\varphi]^*\Omega \). By the Knaster–Tarski theorem (Thm. IV.1), it suffices to show

\[
x^* \mathcal{B}^{\Omega} \Pi_{\varphi \in L_\mathcal{S}} [\varphi]^*\Omega = \Pi_{\varphi \in L_\mathcal{S}} [\varphi]^*\Omega.
\]

Since the l.h.s. is equal to

\[
\Pi_{\lambda, h : \Pi_{\varphi \in L_\mathcal{S}} [\varphi]^*\Omega \to \Omega} x^*(B(ph))^*\Omega^\lambda
\]

it suffices to show

\[
x^*(B(ph))^*\Omega^\lambda \supseteq \Pi_{\varphi \in L_\mathcal{S}} [\varphi]^*\Omega
\]

for each \( \lambda \in \Lambda \) and \( h : \Pi_{\varphi \in L_\mathcal{S}} [\varphi]^*\Omega \to \Omega \).

The set \( \{[\varphi]_X \mid \varphi \in L_\mathcal{S} \} \subseteq C(X, \Omega) \) being approximating implies the following lower bound of the l.h.s.:

\[
x^*(B(ph))^*\Omega^\lambda \supseteq \Pi_{\varphi \in L_\mathcal{S}, \lambda \in \Lambda} x^*(\tau^\lambda \circ B[\varphi]_X)^*\Omega
\]

\[
= \Pi_{\varphi \in L_\mathcal{S}, \lambda \in \Lambda} \Pi_{\varphi' \in L_\mathcal{S}, \lambda' \in \Lambda} \Pi_{\varphi'' \in L_\mathcal{S}} [\bigwedge \lambda \varphi'']^*\Omega
\]

This concludes the proof.

\[ \square \]
Theorem [IV.7] (the Kleene proof principle). Let \( \mathcal{S} \) be an expressivity situation as in Def. III.1 and \( x : X \to BX \) be a B-coalgebra. Assume that the chain \([5]\) in \( B_X \) stabilizes after \( \omega \) steps. If the set \( \{ \| \varphi \|_x \mid \varphi \in L_\mathcal{S}, \text{depth}(\varphi) \leq i \} \subseteq C(X, \Omega) \) is approximating for each \( i \), then \( \mathcal{S} \) is expressive for \( x \).

Proof. By Kleene theorem (Thm. IV.1), it suffices to show that, for each \( i \), the topology of uniform convergence if the following are satisfied:

\[
(x^* \circ \mathcal{B}^{\Omega, \tau})^i(T) \supseteq \bigcap_{\varphi \in L_\mathcal{S}, \text{depth}(\varphi) \leq i} \| \varphi \|_\Omega
\]

by induction on \( i \).

For \( i = 0 \), (10) is trivial.

Assume that (10) holds for \( i = j \) and we show it also holds for \( i = j + 1 \). Start with (10) for \( i = j \). Applying \( x^* \circ \mathcal{B}^{\Omega, \tau} \) to both sides of it we obtain

\[
(x^* \circ \mathcal{B}^{\Omega, \tau})^{j+1}(T) \supseteq \bigcap_{\varphi \in L_\mathcal{S}, \text{depth}(\varphi) \leq j} x^*(B(\varphi)_x)^* \tau^*_\Omega.
\]

Here, expanding the definition of the r.h.s. we get

\[
(x^* \circ \mathcal{B}^{\Omega, \tau}) \bigcap_{\varphi \in L_\mathcal{S}, \text{depth}(\varphi) \leq j} \| \varphi \|_\Omega = L_\Lambda, h : \bigcap_{\varphi \in L_\mathcal{S}, \text{depth}(\varphi) \leq j} [\| \varphi \|_\Omega] \to \Omega \]

Now let \( \lambda \in \Lambda \) and \( h : \bigcap_{\varphi \in L_\mathcal{S}, \text{depth}(\varphi) \leq j} [\| \varphi \|_\Omega] \to \Omega \). That \( \{ \| \varphi \|_x \mid \varphi \in L_\mathcal{S}, \text{depth}(\varphi) \leq j \} \subseteq C(X, \Omega) \) is an approximating family yields

\[
x^*(B(\varphi)_x)^* \tau^*_\Omega \supseteq \bigcap_{\varphi' \in L_\mathcal{S}, \text{depth}(\varphi') \leq j} [\| \varphi' \|_\Omega] \Omega
\]

Thus we have

\[
(x^* \circ \mathcal{B}^{\Omega, \tau})^{j+1}(T) \supseteq \bigcap_{\varphi \in L_\mathcal{S}, \text{depth}(\varphi) \leq j} \| \varphi \|_\Omega = L_\Lambda, h : \bigcap_{\varphi \in L_\mathcal{S}, \text{depth}(\varphi) \leq j} [\| \varphi \|_\Omega] \to \Omega
\]

This concludes the induction. \( \square \)

Omitted Proofs for Section V

Proposition [V5]. Let \((X, d)\) be a totally bounded pseudometric space. A subset \( S \subseteq \text{PMet}_1((X, d), ([0, 1], d_L)) \) is dense in the topology of uniform convergence if the following are satisfied:

1) \( S \) is closed under the four operations \( \top, \min, \neg \) and \( \odot q \) for every \( q \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1] \);
2) for every \( h \in \text{PMet}_1((X, d), ([0, 1], d_L)) \), and every \( x, y \in X \), we have

\[
d_e(h(x), h(y)) \leq \sup_{g \in S} d_e(g(x), g(y)).
\]

Proof. By [16] Lemma 5.8, it suffices to show that, for each \( h \in \text{PMet}_1((X, d), ([0, 1], d_L)) \), each \( \delta > 0 \), and each pair of points \( x, y \in X \), there is \( g \in S \) such that \( d_e(h(x), g(x)) \leq \delta \) and \( d_e(h(y), g(y)) \leq \delta \) hold.

Without loss of generality, we can assume \( h(x) \geq h(y) \). Let \( \gamma = h(x) - h(y) \). Since \( \gamma \geq 0 \), \( \gamma = d_e(h(x), h(y)) \). By the second assumption, there is \( f \) such that \( \gamma - \delta \leq d_e(f(x), f(y)) \). Since \( S \) is closed under \( \neg \), we can assume that \( f(x) = f(y) \) without loss of generality. This implies \( \gamma - \delta \leq f(x) - f(y) \).

Now, we do a case analysis.

Firstly, assume \( f(y) \geq h(y) \). Take \( r, s \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1] \) satisfying \( f(y) - h(y) - \delta \leq r \leq f(y) - h(y) \) and \( h(x) \leq s \leq h(x) + \delta \). Then \( g = \min(f \odot r, s) \) is what we want.

Secondly, assume \( f(y) < h(y) \). Take \( r, s \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1] \) satisfying \( h(y) - f(y) - \delta \leq r \leq h(y) - f(y) \) and \( h(x) \leq s \leq h(x) + \delta \). Then \( g = \min(\neg((-f) \odot r), s) \) is what we want. \( \square \)
Proposition VI.6 Let $X \subseteq \text{Set}$. Under Asm. V.3 a subset $S \subseteq \text{Set}(X, [0, 1])$ is approximating if the following hold:

- $S$ is closed under the four operations $\top, \ominus, \neg$ and $\ominus q$ for every $q \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1]$.
- $(X, d_S)$ is totally bounded, where $d_S(x, y) = \sup_{k \in S} d_k(k(x), k(y))$.

Proof. Fix $h: (X, d_S) \rightarrow ([0, 1], d_e), \lambda \in \Lambda$, and $(z, w) \in (BX)^2$. It suffices to show the following:

\[
\sup_{k \in S, \lambda \in \Lambda} d_e((\tau_\lambda((Bk)(z)), \tau_\lambda((Bk)(w)))) = \sup_{k \in S, \lambda \in \Lambda} d_e((\tau_\lambda((Bk)(z)), \tau_\lambda((Bk)(w)))) + 2\varepsilon.
\]

Using Proposition VI.5 and the fact that $(S, d)$ is a totally bounded set.

Proposition VI.8 Let $x: X \rightarrow BX$ be a coalgebra. Under Asm. V.3 for each $i$, \{$\varphi | \varphi \in L_{/KMM}, \text{depth}(\varphi) \leq i$\} is approximating.

Proof. By induction, for each $i$, $(B^{\leq i}\cdot\top) \in \text{(PMet)}_X$ is totally bounded. By the stepwise adequacy, \text{Rem. IV.9} & Appendix A and Fact VI.7, for each $i$, \{$\varphi \in L_{/KMM} \cdot \tau(i) \leq \text{depth}(\varphi)$\} is also totally bounded. From this and Proposition VI.6, we can show that the desired set is approximating.

Corollary VI.9 From [17, Thm. 32]. Let $\alpha: X \rightarrow BX$ be a coalgebra. Assume that the sequence $\top \supseteq (x \cdot B^{\leq i}(\top)) \supseteq (x \cdot B^{\leq i}(\top)) \supseteq \cdots$ stabilizes after $\omega$ steps (as in Thm. IV.7). Then, under Asm. V.3 $d_\alpha \leq d_e$ holds. In particular, $d_\alpha$ is characterized as the greatest pseudometric that makes all $[\varphi]_\alpha$ nonexpansive.

Proof. The premises are satisfied by Proposition VI.8.

Omitted Proofs for Section VII

Proposition VII.8 Assume the setting of Def. VII.1 Let $X \subseteq \text{Meas}$. A subset $S \subseteq \text{Meas}(X, 2)$ is approximating if the following hold:

- $X$ is an analytic measurable space.
- $S$ is at most countable.
- For $k, l \in S$, $\top$ and $k \wedge l$ are also included in $S$.

Proof. Fix any $h: \bigcap_{k \in S} k^*\text{Eq}_2 \rightarrow \text{Eq}_2$, any $a \in A$, and any $r \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1]$. By definition, it suffices to show

\[
\bigcap_{k \in S, a' \in A', r' \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1]} (\tau_{a', r'} \circ Bk)^*\text{Eq}_2 \subseteq (\tau_{a, r} \circ B(\text{ph}))^*\text{Eq}_2.
\]

First, we concretize these formulas. Let $R = \bigcap_{k \in S, a' \in A', r' \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1]} (\tau_{a', r'} \circ Bk)^*\text{Eq}_2$. Using the definition of the arrow part of the functor $B = (G_{\leq 1})^A$, the relation $R$ on $(G_{\leq 1}X)^A$ can be rephrased as

\[
(\mu_a)_{a \in A}, (\nu_a)_{a \in A} \in R
\]

iff \forall k, a', r', (\mu_a(k^{-1} \{1\})) > r' \iff \nu_a(k^{-1} \{1\}) > r' \iff \forall k, a', r', (\mu_a(k^{-1} \{1\})) = \nu_a(k^{-1} \{1\})

where $k \in S$, $a' \in A$, and $r' \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1]$. In the same way, we can concretely describe $R' = (\tau_{a, r} \circ B(\text{ph}))^*\text{Eq}_2$ as

\[
(\mu_a)_{a \in A}, (\nu_a)_{a \in A} \in R'
\]

iff \forall k, a, r = (\mu_a((\text{ph}^{-1}(\{1\}))) > r \iff \nu_a((\text{ph}^{-1}(\{1\}))) > r).

Thus, it suffices to show that the set $Y' = \{(\mu_a)_{a \in A} | \nu_a((\text{ph}^{-1}(\{1\}))) > r\} \subseteq (G_{\leq 1}X)^A$ is $R$-closed. Let $X' = \{(\mu_a)_{a \in A} | \mu_a(X') > r\}$. The set $X'$ corresponds to $h$, and we will “approximate” this by sets corresponding to the elements of $S$. Let $\mathcal{E} = \{k^{-1} \{1\} | k \in S \}$ and define an equivalence relation $\equiv_\mathcal{E}$ by

\[
x \equiv_\mathcal{E} y \iff \forall E \in \mathcal{E}, (x \in E \iff y \in E).
\]

Since $\equiv_\mathcal{E}$ coincides with the meet $\bigcap_{k \in S} k^*\text{Eq}_2 \subseteq (\text{EqRelMeas})_X$. $X'$ is $\equiv_\mathcal{E}$-closed. Since $X$ is analytic and $S$ is at most countable, we can apply Fact VII.5 and show $X' \subseteq \sigma(\mathcal{E})$. 

Now we show that $Y'$ is $R$-closed. In this step, intuitively, we use the fact that the modalities “preserve” the “approximation” by the operation of $\Lambda$-system. Assume $((\mu_a)_{a \in A}, (\nu_a)_{a \in A}) \in R$ and $(\mu_a)_{a \in A} \in Y'$. Define a family $\Lambda$ of measurable subsets of $X$ by

$$E \in \Lambda \iff \forall a \in A, \mu_a(E) = \nu_a(E).$$

Since $S$ is closed under $\top$ and $\wedge$, $E$ is a $\pi$-system. On the other hand, by the definition of measure, $\Lambda$ is a $\lambda$-system. Since $((\mu_a)_{a \in A}, (\nu_a)_{a \in A}) \in R$, $\delta \subseteq \Lambda$. Fact VII.7 implies $\sigma(\delta') \subseteq \Lambda$. In particular, $X' \in \Lambda$. This and $(\mu_a)_{a \in A} \in Y'$ imply $(\nu_a)_{a \in A} \in Y'$. 

**Corollary VII.9.** Let $x : X \to (G_{\leq 1}X)^\Lambda$ be an LMP and $s, t \in X$ its states. Assume that the label set $A$ is at most countable and that $X$ is an analytic measurable space.

Then $\mathcal{L}_{CFKP}$ is expressive for $x$ (Def. III.12): that is, if $s \vdash \varphi \iff t \vdash \varphi$ holds for every $\varphi \in L_{\mathcal{L}_{CFKP}}$, then $s$ and $t$ are probabilistically bisimilar.

**Proof.** Since $A$ is at most countable, $\{[\varphi] : \varphi \in \mathcal{L}_{CFKP}\} \subseteq \text{Meas}(X, 2)$ is also at most countable. Moreover, since the logic has $\top$ and $\wedge$, $\{[\varphi] : \varphi \in \mathcal{L}_{CFKP}\} \subseteq \text{Meas}(X, 2)$ is closed under these operations. Thus we can use Prop. VII.8 and Thm. IV.5. 

**OMITTED PROOFS FOR SECTION VII**

**Proposition VII.8.** Assume the setting of Def. VII.4. Let $X \in \text{Set}$. Under Asm. VII.6 a subset $S \subseteq \text{Set}(X, \mathbb{R})$ is approximating if the following hold:

- Every function in $S$ is bounded.
- $1 \in S$.
- $S$ is closed under the three operations $\min$, $(r+)$, and $(r\times)$ for every $r \in \mathbb{R}$.

**Proof.** Define a uniformity $\mathcal{U}_S$ as the coarsest uniformity that every $k \in S$ is a uniformly continuous map $(X, \mathcal{U}_S) \to (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{U}_C)$. Fix $h : (X, \mathcal{U}_S) \to (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{U}_C)$ and $\lambda \in \Lambda$. We show that, in the fiber $\text{Unif}_X$,

$$\bigcap_{k \in S, \lambda' \subseteq \lambda} \lambda' \circ B_k)^* \mathcal{U}_C \subseteq (\lambda \circ B(\mu h))^* \mathcal{U}_C$$

holds. Since $\{ \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid d_e(x, y) < \varepsilon \} \mid \varepsilon > 0 \}$ is a fundamental system of entourages of $\mathcal{U}_C$, the family $\{ \{ (x, y) \in X^2 \mid d_e((\tau_k \circ B(\mu h))(x), (\tau_k \circ B(\mu h))(y)) < \varepsilon \} \mid \varepsilon > 0 \}$ is a fundamental system of entourages of $(\tau_k \circ B(\mu h))^* \mathcal{U}_C$. So it suffices to show that each relation in the family is an entourage of $\bigcap_{k \in S, \lambda' \subseteq \lambda} \lambda' \circ B_k)^* \mathcal{U}_C$.

We show the following stronger claim:

**Claim.** For any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $k \in S$ such that $\{ (x, y) \in X^2 \mid d_e((\tau_k \circ B_k)(x), (\tau_k \circ B_k)(y)) < \varepsilon/3 \}$ is a subset of $\{ (x, y) \in X^2 \mid d_e((\tau_k \circ B(\mu h))(x), (\tau_k \circ B(\mu h))(y)) < \varepsilon \}$.

Use Fact VII.7 for $\Gamma = \mathbb{R}$ and $\Phi = S$. The condition (411) is satisfied because every constant is a multiple of 1, and the condition (441) is satisfied because $\max(x, y) = -\min(-x, -y)$. This ensures the existence of a sequence $(k_n : X \to \mathbb{R})_{n=1,2,\ldots}$ that uniformly converges to $\mu h$ as $n \to \infty$.

Fix $\varepsilon > 0$. By the assumption (441), the sequence $(\tau_k \circ B_k)_{n=1,2,\ldots}$ also uniformly converges to $\tau_k \circ B(\mu h)$ as $n \to \infty$. Thus, we can fix $n$ so that, for each $x \in X$, $d_e((\tau_k((B(\mu h))(x)), (\tau_k((B_k(n))(x)) < \varepsilon/3$ holds. From the triangle inequality, we can take $k = px_n$ for the claim above to hold.

**Corollary VII.9.** Assume the setting of Def. VII.4. Let $x : X \to BX$ be a $B$-coalgebra. Under Asm. VII.6 the bisimulation uniformity coincides with the logical uniformity, i.e., the former is characterized as the coarsest uniformity making every $[[\varphi]]_x : X \to \mathbb{R}$ uniformly continuous.

**Proof.** Use Thm. IV.5. Indeed, by the assumption (411), $[[\varphi]]_x$ is bounded for every $\varphi \in L_{\mathcal{L}_{BU}}$.

**OMITTED PROOFS FOR SECTION VIII**

**Theorem VIII.1.** For any expressivity situation $\mathcal{J} = (p, B, \Omega, \Omega, \cdots, \tau)$ whose base category $C$ has small powers and equalizers, there is a modal logic with coinductive predicates $\text{MLCP}(\mathcal{J})$ such that for any coalgebra $x : X \to BX$, $\nu(x^* \odot B) = \text{BiSim}_x(x) \odot (\Theta \Phi) = \text{LE}_x(x)$ holds.

**Proof.** Let $\mathcal{J} = (p, B, \Omega, \Omega, \Sigma, \Lambda, (f_\sigma)_{\sigma \in \Sigma}, (\tau_k)_{\lambda \in \Lambda})$ be an expressivity situation. We write $S_G : \text{Set} \to \text{Set}$ for the signature functor of $\Sigma$ defined by $S_G X = \prod_{\sigma \in \Sigma} X_{\text{rank} \sigma}$. An element of $S_G X$ is represented as the form $\sigma(v_1, \cdots, v_{\text{rank} \sigma})$ where $\sigma \in \Sigma$ and $v_1, \cdots, v_{\text{rank} \sigma} \in X$. 


We aim to construct the following modal logic with coinductive predicates $MLCP(\mathcal{S})$.

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
P & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}} & \mathcal{P} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\mathbb{C} & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{P}} & \mathcal{Q}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{l}
B \xrightarrow{\mathcal{P}} \mathcal{Q} \\
\mathbb{C} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{P}} \mathcal{Q}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\left(\begin{array}{ll}
\mathbb{C} & \mathbb{Q} \\
\mathbb{C} & \mathbb{Q}
\end{array}\right)_{\mathcal{P}}^{\mathcal{L}}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{l}
\text{s.t.} \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
\text{lifting of } B \\
p : \mathcal{CLat} \text{\dash fibreation}
\end{array} \right.
\end{array}
\]

\[
\left(\begin{array}{ll}
\mathbb{C} & \mathbb{Q} \\
\mathbb{C} & \mathbb{Q}
\end{array}\right)_{\mathcal{P}}^{\mathcal{L}}
\]

The remaining data $P, Q, \overline{Q}, \alpha, \delta$ are defined below. In fact, $Q, \overline{Q}$ are constructed by the following common method.

**Lemma A.4.** Let $\mathbb{C}$ be a category with small powers and equalizers, and $(\Omega, f)$ be a $\Sigma$-algebra in $\mathbb{C}$. Define a functor $P : \mathbb{C} \to (\text{Set}^{\mathbb{S}})^{\mathbb{op}}$ by

\[
P X = (\mathbb{C}(X, \Omega), f^P)
\]

where $f^P(\pi(g_1, \cdots, g_{\text{rank}(\sigma)})) = f_\sigma \circ (g_1, \cdots, g_{\text{rank}(\sigma)})$

Then $P$ has a right adjoint $Q$.

**Proof.** Let $(X, x) \in \text{Set}^{\mathbb{S}}$. We define an object $Q(X, x)$ to be the following equalizer in $\mathbb{C}$:

\[
Q(X, x) \xrightarrow{\epsilon_{X,x}} X \cap \Omega \xrightarrow{\alpha_{X,x}} \Sigma X \cap \Omega
\]

\[
a_{X,x} = (f_\sigma \circ \langle \pi(v_1), \cdots, \pi(v_{\text{rank}(\sigma)}) \rangle)_{\sigma(v_1, \cdots, v_{\text{rank}(\sigma)})} \in \text{Set}^{\mathbb{S}}
\]

\[
b_{X,x} = \pi(\sigma(v_1, \cdots, v_{\text{rank}(\sigma)}))_{\sigma(v_1, \cdots, v_{\text{rank}(\sigma)})} \in \text{Set}^{\mathbb{S}}
\]

The reason why we annotate the category $\mathbb{C}$ on morphisms $a, b, e$ is that we later consider $a, b, e$ in different categories. When $\mathbb{C}$ is evident, we omit writing it.

We define a morphism $\epsilon_{X,x} : (X, x) \to PQ(X, x)$ in $\text{Set}^{\mathbb{S}}$ by $\epsilon_{X,x}(v) = \pi_v \circ \epsilon_{X,x}$. It is indeed a morphism in $\text{Set}^{\mathbb{S}}$ as:

\[
f^P \circ S_{\Sigma} \epsilon_{X,x}(\sigma(v_1, \cdots, v_{\text{rank}(\sigma)})) = f^P(\sigma(\epsilon_{X,x}(v_1), \cdots, \epsilon_{X,x}(v_{\text{rank}(\sigma)})))
\]

\[
= f_\sigma \circ (\pi(v_1), \cdots, \pi(v_{\text{rank}(\sigma)})) \circ \epsilon_{X,x}
\]

We show that $\epsilon_{X,x}$ is a universal arrow from $(X, x) \in \text{Set}^{\mathbb{S}}$ to $P$. Let $h : (X, x) \to PY$ be a morphism in $\text{Set}^{\mathbb{S}}$. That is, $h : X \to \mathbb{C}(Y, \Omega)$ is a function such that $f^P \circ S_{\Sigma} h = h \circ \sigma$. Then $(h(v))_{v \in X} : Y \to X \cap \Omega$ equalizes $a_{X,x}$ and $b_{X,x}$:

\[
a_{X,x} \circ (h(v))_{v \in X} = (f_\sigma \circ \langle h(v_1), \cdots, h(v_{\text{rank}(\sigma)}) \rangle)_{\sigma(v_1, \cdots, v_{\text{rank}(\sigma)})} \in \text{Set}^{\mathbb{S}}
\]

\[
b_{X,x} \circ (h(v))_{v \in X} = \pi(\sigma(v_1, \cdots, v_{\text{rank}(\sigma)}))_{\sigma(v_1, \cdots, v_{\text{rank}(\sigma)})} \in \text{Set}^{\mathbb{S}}
\]

\[
\epsilon_{X,x} \circ \tilde{h} = (h(v))_{v \in X}
\]

This satisfies $P \tilde{h} \circ \epsilon_{X,x} = h$ in $\text{Set}^{\mathbb{S}}$ because for any $v \in X$, we have

\[
\epsilon_{X,x}(v) = \pi_v \circ \epsilon_{X,x} \circ \tilde{h} = \pi_v \circ (h(v))_{v \in X} = h(v).
\]

We show that such $\tilde{h}$ is unique. Let $h' : Y \to Q(X, x)$ be a morphism in $\mathbb{E}$ such that $P h' \circ \epsilon_{X,x} = h$. This means that $\pi_v \circ \epsilon_{X,x} \circ h' = h(v)$ holds for any $v \in X$, hence $(h(v))_{v \in X} = e_{X,x} \circ h'$. From the universal property of the equalizer, $h' = \tilde{h}$.

\[\square\]

Since $\mathbb{C}$ has small powers and equalizers, we define $P \vdash Q$ in $(\mathcal{S})$ to be the one arising from $\mathcal{S}$’s $\Sigma$-algebra $(\Omega, f)$ in $\mathbb{C}$ by Lemma A.4.
Since \( p : E \to C \) is a CLat\( _{\tau} \)-fibration, \( E \) also has small powers and equalizers that are strictly preserved by \( p \). Moreover, \( \mathcal{J} \) specifies another \( \Sigma \)-algebra \((\Omega, g)\) in \( E \) above \((\Omega, f)\); see the fourth condition in Def. III.1. Therefore we define \( Q \) in [12] to be the right adjoint arising from \((\Omega, g)\) by Lemma [A.4]. Since \( p \) preserves small powers and equalizers, \( p \circ Q = Q \) holds.

We define \( L \) in [12] to be the composite \( F^{S\Sigma} \circ (\Lambda \times \_ ) \circ U^{S\Sigma} \), where \( F^{S\Sigma} \to U^{S\Sigma} : \text{Set}^{S\Sigma} \to \text{Set} \) is the adjunction constructing free \( S_{\Sigma} \)-algebras. Let us identify \( L \)-algebras:

**Lemma A.5.** By \( \Sigma + \Lambda \) we mean the ranked alphabet obtained by (disjointly) adding \( \Lambda \)-many rank-1 symbols to \( \Sigma \). We have an isomorphism of categories:

\[
(\text{Set}^{S\Sigma})^L \cong \text{Set}^{S\Sigma + \Lambda}.
\]

**Proof.** From the following bijection:

\[
\text{Set}^{S\Sigma}(L(X, x), (X, x)) \cong \text{Set}(\Lambda \times X, X) \cong \text{Set}(X, X)^\Lambda,
\]

an \( L \)-algebra \( l : L(X, x) \to (X, x) \) bijectively corresponds to a \( \Lambda \)-indexed family of endofunctions on \( X \). Thus the tuple \((X, x, l)\) bijectively corresponds to an \( S_{\Sigma + \Lambda} \)-algebra on \( X \).

We define an initial algebra \( \alpha : L\Phi \to \Phi \) to be the one corresponding to an initial \( S_{\Sigma + \Lambda} \)-algebra constructed as the set \( L\mathcal{J} \) of formulas of \( \mathcal{J} \) in [Def. III.2]. Thus the carrier set of \( \Phi \in \text{Set}^{S\Sigma} \) is \( L\mathcal{J} \).

Under the right adjoint \( Q \) and an endofunctor \( L \) defined above, we obtain the following bijective correspondence:

\[
\text{Set}^{S\Sigma}(L(X, x), (X, x)) \cong \text{Set}(\Lambda \times X, X) \cong \text{Set}(X, X)^\Lambda,
\]

by the Yoneda lemma.

We therefore define \( \delta \) to be the one corresponding to \( \mathcal{J} \)'s modality \((\tau_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \subseteq \text{C}(B\Omega, \Omega)^\Lambda \).

Let \( x : X \to BX \) be a coalgebra. It is obvious that \( \nu(x^* \bowtie B) = \text{Bisim}^{\text{Df}}(x) \). We thus show that \( \text{th}_x^* (Q\Phi) = \text{LE}_{\mathcal{J}}(x) = \prod_{\phi \in L\mathcal{J}} [\phi; \Omega] \). First, we construct the theory morphism \( \text{th}_x : X \to Q\Phi \). From the inductive definition of the interpretation function \([\_]_X \), it is a \( S_{\Sigma} \)-algebra homomorphism of type \( \Phi \to PX \). Then we define \( \text{th}_x \) to be the adjoint mate \([\_]_X : X \to Q\Phi \). We note that \( e_\Phi \circ \text{th}_x = ([\|\|]_X)_{\phi \in L\mathcal{J}} \) by [13].

Next, we explicitly compute \( \text{th}_x^* (Q\Phi) \). In \( E \), the equalizer of \( a_\Phi^E, b_\Phi^E : L\mathcal{J} \uplus \Omega \to S\Sigma L\mathcal{J} \uplus \Omega \) is given by a Cartesian lifting of the equalizing morphism of \( p a_\Phi^E, p b_\Phi^E \) with \( L\mathcal{J} \uplus \Omega \). Since \( p \) strictly preserves powers, we have \( p a_\Phi^E = a_\Phi^C, p b_\Phi^E = a_\Phi^C \), hence their equalizing morphism is \( e_\Phi^C \). The right half of the following diagram describes this equalizing process.

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{E} & \overset{p}{\longrightarrow} & \text{C} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\text{th}_x^* (Q\Phi) & \overset{\text{th}_x}{\longrightarrow} & \Phi \\
\text{X} & \overset{\text{th}_x}{\longrightarrow} & \Phi \\
\end{array}
\]

On the left half, we also add the Cartesian lifting of \( \text{th}_x \) with \( Q\Phi \), yielding the object \( \text{th}_x^* (Q\Phi) \).

We finally remark that in the CLat\( _{\tau} \)-fibration \( p : E \to C \), we have \( L\mathcal{J} \uplus \Omega = \prod_{\phi \in L\mathcal{J}} [\|\|]_\Omega \). By combining these facts, we conclude

\[
\text{th}_x^* (Q\Phi) = \text{th}_x^* (e_\Phi^C(L\mathcal{J} \uplus \Omega)) = \text{th}_x^* (e_\Phi^C \left( \bigcap_{\phi \in L\mathcal{J}} [\|\|]_\Omega \right)) = \bigcap_{\phi \in L\mathcal{J}} (\pi_\phi \circ e_\Phi^C \circ \text{th}_x)^* \Omega = \bigcap_{\phi \in L\mathcal{J}} [\|\|]_\Omega.
\]

\( \square \)
Suppose that in the modal logic with coinductive predicates $\mathcal{K}$, $\mathbb{D}$ has an initial object, $L$-initial sequence stabilizes, and $Q$ is a right adjoint. Let $x : X \to BX$ be a coalgebra such that $x^* \circ B$-final sequence stabilizes after $\omega$-steps. Then each of (8) and (9) implies that $\mathcal{K}$ is expressive for $x$.

$$\forall i \in \omega. \ H((x^* \circ \Delta)^i(\top)) \subseteq (x^* \circ B)^i(\top)$$  (8)

$$\forall i \in \omega. \ H \circ \Delta (x^* \circ \Delta)^i(\top) \subseteq B \circ H\circ (x^* \circ \Delta)^i(\top)$$  (9)

Proof. The fibre category $(C \downarrow Q)_X$ of the fibration $\pi_1 : C \downarrow Q \to C$ is isomorphic to the comma category $X \downarrow Q$. We therefore work with $X \downarrow Q$ instead. Then the endofunctor $x^* \circ \Delta$ over $(C \downarrow Q)_X$ is redefined on $X \downarrow Q$ by

$$x^* \circ \Delta(Y, f) = (LY, \delta \circ Bf \circ x).$$

We also consider the evident forgetful functor $p : X \downarrow Q \to \mathbb{D}^{op}$. This functor reflects isomorphisms, and $x^* \circ \Delta$ is a lifting of $L^{op}$ along $p$.

First consider the final $x^* \circ \Delta$-sequence in $X \downarrow Q$:

$$\top \longleftarrow x^* \circ \Delta \top \longleftarrow x^* \circ \Delta (x^* \circ \Delta \top) \longleftarrow \cdots$$

where $\top = (0, ! : X \to Q0)$ is a terminal object. Notice that $Q : \mathbb{D}^{op} \to C$ is a right adjoint, hence $Q0$ is a terminal object (here $0$ is the assumed initial object in $\mathbb{D}$). The unique morphism from $(Y, f)$ to $(0, !)$ is $! : Y \to 0$ in $\mathbb{D}^{op}$ (i.e. $! : 0 \to Y$ in $\mathbb{D}$).

The functor $p$ sends this final $x^* \circ \Delta$-sequence to the following diagram, which is again the final $L^{op}$-sequence in $\mathbb{D}^{op}$ (i.e. $L$-initial sequence in $\mathbb{D}$):

$$0 \longleftarrow L^1 \longleftarrow L^2 \longleftarrow \cdots$$

From the assumption, this $L^{op}$-sequence converges, say at an ordinal $\lambda$. Since $p$ reflects isomorphisms, the final $x^* \circ \Delta$-sequence also converges at $\lambda$; without loss of gerality we assume $\omega \leq \lambda$. We write $e_\nu(x^* \circ \Delta)$ for this converging object. We take the evident morphism $m : \nu(x^* \circ \Delta) \to \lim_{i \in \omega}(x^* \circ \Delta)^i(\top)$.

From the assumption, $H((x^* \circ \Delta)^i(\top)) \subseteq (x^* \circ B)^i(\top)$ holds for any $i \in \omega$, and the $\omega^{op}$-limit of the right hand side yields $\nu(x^* \circ B)$. On the other hand, from $Q$ being a right adjoint, $H$ also becomes a right adjoint too (we postpone the proof of this claim). Therefore $H(\lim_{i \in \omega}(x^* \circ \Delta)^i(\top)) = \lim_{i \in \omega} H((x^* \circ \Delta)^i(\top))$. Therefore

$$H(\nu(x^* \circ \Delta)) \subseteq H(\lim_{i \in \omega}(x^* \circ \Delta)^i(\top)) \subseteq \nu(x^* \circ B).$$

Next, we show that (9) implies (8) by induction. The base case is trivial. For the case $i + 1 \in \omega$,

$$H (x^* \circ \Delta)^{i+1}(\top) = H (x^* \circ \Delta \circ (x^* \circ \Delta)^i(\top)) = x^* \circ H \circ \Delta \circ (x^* \circ \Delta)^i(\top) \subseteq (x^* \circ B)^{i+1}(\top),$$

unfolding

$$H \text{ being fibred} \quad \text{IH}$$

We finally show that $Q$ being a right adjoint implies that $H$ is so too. We write $\eta_X : X \to QFX$ for the unit of the adjunction $T \downarrow Q : C \to E$. Let $X \in E$. Then we obtain an object $KX \triangleq (pX, \overline{T}X, \eta_{pX}) \in C \downarrow Q$, and we obtain a vertical morphism $X \leq HKX = (\eta_{pX})^*(QFX)$, which we name $\overline{\eta}_X$.

Now let $(Y, I, f) \in C \downarrow Q$ be an object and $h : X \to H(Y, I, f) = f^*\overline{Q}I$ be a morphism in $E$. Then we obtain the composite

$$\overline{f}(\overline{Q}I) \circ h : X \to \overline{Q}I,$$

were $\overline{f}(\overline{Q}I)$ is the Cartesian lifting of $f$ with $\overline{Q}I$. We then take the adjoint mate of this composite, and write it by $m : \overline{TX} \to I$. It is immediate that the pair $(ph, m)$ forms a morphism from $KX$ to $(Y, I, f)$ in $C \downarrow Q$. Moreover, $H(ph, m) : HKX \to H(Y, I, f)$ is the unique morphism above $ph$ such that $h = H(ph, m) \circ \overline{\eta}_X$. 


Suppose that there is another \((a, b) : KX \to (Y, f, I)\) such that \(h = H(a, b) \circ \eta_X\). Since \(H(a, b)\) is above \(a\) and \(\eta_X\) is vertical, we have \(ph = a\). Next,

\[
\mathcal{f}(QI) \circ h = \mathcal{f}(QI) \circ H(a, b) \circ \eta_X = Qb \circ \eta_X(QPX) \circ \eta_X = Qb \circ \eta_X.
\]

Therefore \(b \neq m\).