

GLP Lecture 1: Calibration of Proof-theoretical Strength

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- ▶ In meta-mathematical language:

$$\mathcal{F} \vdash \text{Con}(\mathcal{R})$$

- ▶ where \mathcal{F} is some undisputed part of mathematics consisting of finitary methods only, and \mathcal{R} denotes '*real*' mathematics

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- ▶ However, partial realizations of Hilbert's programme have been obtained
- ▶ Most notably, Gentzen's consistency proof for Peano Arithmetic (1936)

- ▶ Peano Arithmetic (PA) is the formal arithmetical theory in the language $\{0, S, +, \cdot, 2^x\}$ axiomatized by the regular axioms for the constant and function symbols together with full induction:

$$\varphi(0, \vec{y}) \wedge \forall x [\varphi(x, \vec{y}) \rightarrow \varphi(Sx, \vec{y})] \rightarrow \forall x \varphi(x, \vec{y}).$$

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- ▶ Here $\text{PR-TI}(\epsilon_0)$ is transfinite induction up to ϵ_0 for primitive recursive (p.r.) predicates

$$\forall \alpha \in S [\forall \beta \prec \alpha A(\beta) \rightarrow A(\alpha)] \rightarrow \forall \alpha A(\alpha)$$

where S is some set on which \prec defines a (p.r.) well-order of order type ϵ_0 and A is a p.r. predicate

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- ▶ It is tempting to conceive of $\text{PR-TI}(\epsilon_0)$ as the non-finitistic part encompassed by PA.
- ▶ And in analogy to this, one can define a norm that measures proof strengths for theories T as follows:

$$|T|_{\text{con}} := \min\{\alpha \mid \text{PRA} + \text{PR-TI}(\alpha) \vdash \text{Con}(T)\}$$

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- ▶ Ad (b.): There are *pathological* orderings known (Kreisel) such that ω would be $|T|_{\text{Con}}$ for any T

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- ▶ Note that, as T is consistent, $\text{OT}(\mathbb{N}, <_T) = \omega$.

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- ▶ There are some technical details here as well-foundedness is a Π_1^1 predicate and as such not definable in first-order theories.

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- ▶ Let S be a set of true Σ_1^1 sentences, then, under some fairly reasonable conditions

$$|T|_{\text{sup}} = |T + S|_{\text{sup}}$$

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- ▶ We can define the proof theoretic measure

$$|T|_{\text{it}} := \min\{\alpha \mid \mathcal{F}_\alpha \vdash \text{Con}(T)\}$$

where \mathcal{F} is a suitably chosen finitistic fragment of arithmetic

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- ▶ However, provability logics yield two main advantages
 - ▶ All the calculations involved in determining $|T|_{it}$ can be done within these logics
 - ▶ The logics suggest a very natural ordinal notation which is completely unambiguous up to the Feferman-Shütte ordinal Γ_0

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- ▶ We need some notation and terminology to make this precise.

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- ▶ We will write $\Box_T \varphi$ for $\exists p \text{Proof}_T(p, \ulcorner \varphi \urcorner)$

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- ▶ Bounded formulas define the elementary predicates

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- ▶ Thus, weak theories like EA also prove all true Σ_1 formulas
- ▶ This fact is formalizable in EA whence for $\sigma \in \Sigma_1$

$$\text{EA} \vdash \sigma \rightarrow \Box_{\text{EA}} \sigma$$

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- ▶ The complexity of True_{Π_n} is itself Π_n

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 $[n]_T \varphi$: φ is provable in the theory whose axioms are those of T together with all true Π_n sentences.

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- ▶ $\langle n \rangle_T\top$ will stand for T is n -consistent

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- ▶ It is an easy theorem that $\text{RFN}_{\Sigma_n}(T)$ is equivalent to Kleene's rule for Σ_n formulas:

$$\frac{\forall \vec{x} \Box_T \varphi(\vec{x})}{\forall \vec{x} \varphi(\vec{x})} \quad \text{with } \varphi \in \Sigma_n.$$

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- ▶ All of the steps can be done within EA!

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- ▶ that is, the sup-exp function must be provably total

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- Here EA^+ is the theory EA together with the axiom stating that super-exponentiation is a total function

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- ▶ This can be conceived as the proof theoretic ordinal of PA