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Annals of Pure and Applied Logic ••• (••••) •••-•••

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## Annals of Pure and Applied Logic

www.elsevier.com/locate/apal

### Slow reflection

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#### ARTICLE INFO

Article history: Received 29 January 2016 Received in revised form 12 June 2017 Accepted 14 June 2017 Available online xxxx

MSC: 03F25 03F30 03C62 03D20

Keywords: Peano arithmetic Slow reflection Slow consistency Iterated consistency Consistency strength Fast growing hierarchy ABSTRACT

We describe a "slow" version of the hierarchy of uniform reflection principles over Peano Arithmetic (**PA**). These principles are unprovable in Peano Arithmetic (even when extended by usual reflection principles of lower complexity) and introduce a new provably total function. At the same time the consistency of **PA** plus slow reflection is provable in **PA** + Con(**PA**). We deduce a conjecture of S.-D. Friedman, Rathjen and Weiermann: Transfinite iterations of slow consistency generate a hierarchy of precisely  $\varepsilon_0$  stages between **PA** and **PA** + Con(**PA**) (where Con(**PA**) refers to the usual consistency statement).

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The starting point for our work is the notion of slow consistency for (finite extensions of) Peano Arithmetic that has been introduced by Sy-David Friedman, Michael Rathjen and Andreas Weiermann in [10]. Up to an "index shift" (see below) it is defined as

$$\operatorname{Con}^{\diamond}(\mathbf{PA} + \varphi) :\equiv \forall_x (F_{\varepsilon_0}(x) \downarrow \to \operatorname{Con}(\mathbf{I}\Sigma_{x+1} + \varphi)).$$
(1)

This formula involves the function  $F_{\varepsilon_0}$  at stage  $\varepsilon_0$  of the fast-growing hierarchy, due to Wainer and Schwichtenberg [22,24]. We work with the version used by Sommer [23]: Adopting his assignment of fundamental sequences  $\lambda = \sup_{x \in \omega} \{\lambda\}(x)$  to limit ordinals  $\lambda \leq \varepsilon_0$  (in particular  $\{\varepsilon_0\}(x) = \omega_{x+1}$  is a tower of x + 1 exponentials with base  $\omega$ ) we define  $F_{\alpha}$  by recursion on  $\alpha \leq \varepsilon_0$ , setting

$$F_0(x) := x + 1,$$

 $\label{eq:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apal.2017.06.003 \\ 0168-0072/© 2017 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.$ 

 $\label{eq:please} Please \ cite \ this \ article \ in \ press \ as: \ A. \ Freund, \ Slow \ reflection, \ Ann. \ Pure \ Appl. \ Logic \ (2017), \ http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apal.2017.06.003$ 





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A. Freund / Annals of Pure and Applied Logic ••• (••••) •••-•••

$$F_{\alpha+1}(x) := F_{\alpha}^{x+1}(x),$$
  
 $F_{\lambda}(x) := F_{\{\lambda\}(x)}(x)$  for  $\lambda$  a limit ordinal.

To conceive of  $\operatorname{Con}^{\diamond}(\mathbf{PA} + \varphi)$  as an arithmetic formula (of complexity  $\Pi_1$ ), recall that ordinals below  $\varepsilon_0$ can be represented via their Cantor normal forms. We adopt the efficient encoding of [23]. Building on this one can arithmetize the fast-growing hierarchy: Sommer in [23, Section 5.2] constructs a  $\Delta_0$ -formula  $F_{\alpha}(x) = y$  which defines the graphs of the functions  $F_{\alpha}$  for  $\alpha \leq \varepsilon_0$  (cf. [9, Equation 4] for the case  $\alpha = \varepsilon_0$ ). Basic relations between these functions become provable in  $\mathbf{I\Sigma}_1$ . As usual  $F_{\alpha}(x) \downarrow$  abbreviates  $\exists_y F_{\alpha}(x) = y$ . In addition, the formula  $\operatorname{Con}^{\diamond}(\mathbf{PA} + \varphi)$  depends on a formula  $\operatorname{Proof}_{\mathbf{I\Sigma}_x}(p,\varphi)$  which is  $\Delta_1$  in  $\mathbf{I\Sigma}_1$  and arithmetizes the ternary relation "p is a proof of  $\varphi$  in the theory  $\mathbf{I\Sigma}_x$ ". Here  $\mathbf{I\Sigma}_x$  denotes the fragment of Peano Arithmetic in which induction is only available for  $\Sigma_x$ -formulas.

It is a classical result, due to Kreisel, Wainer and Schwichtenberg [15,22,24], that Peano Arithmetic does not prove  $\forall_x F_{\varepsilon_0}(x) \downarrow$ . This opens up the possibility that Con<sup> $\diamond$ </sup> is strictly weaker than the usual consistency statement. Friedman, Rathjen and Weiermann in [10] prove that this possibility materializes: Indeed, by [10, Section 4] finite iterations of slow consistency generate a strict hierarchy of  $\omega$  theories that are stronger than Peano Arithmetic but bounded by the usual consistency statement Con(**PA**). It is conjectured in [10, Remark 4.4] that the same holds for a transfinite extension of the hierarchy up to any ordinal below  $\varepsilon_0$ . In the present paper we prove that this is the case: For an appropriate  $\Pi_1$ -formula Con<sup> $\diamond</sup><sub>\alpha</sub>($ **PA**) in the variable $<math>\alpha$  we have</sup>

$$\mathbf{PA} \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq \mathbf{PA} + \operatorname{Con}_{\alpha}^{\diamond}(\mathbf{PA}) \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq \mathbf{PA} + \operatorname{Con}_{\varepsilon_0}^{\diamond}(\mathbf{PA}) \equiv \mathbf{PA} + \operatorname{Con}(\mathbf{PA}).$$

As in [10, Theorem 3.1] this is also a strict hierarchy with respect to the interpretability ordering.

To prove the result about iterated slow consistency we introduce a notion of slow reflection which is interesting in its own right. As observed by Michael Rathjen in [20] slow consistency can be derived from a corresponding notion of slow provability, and indeed slow proof: A slow **PA**-proof of a formula  $\varphi$  is a pair  $\langle q, F_{\varepsilon_0}(n) \rangle$  such that q is a usual proof of  $\varphi$  in the fragment  $\mathbf{I}\Sigma_{n+1}$ . Writing  $\pi_i$  for the projections of the Cantor pairing function this amounts to the formula

$$\operatorname{Proof}_{\mathbf{PA}}^{\diamond}(p,\varphi) :\equiv \exists_x (\operatorname{Proof}_{\mathbf{I\Sigma}_{r+1}}(\pi_1(p),\varphi) \wedge F_{\varepsilon_0}(x) = \pi_2(p))$$

which is  $\Delta_1$  in I $\Sigma_1$  (cf. [9, Definition 2.1]). Slow provability is then defined as

$$\Pr^{\diamond}_{\mathbf{PA}}(\varphi) :\equiv \exists_p \operatorname{Proof}^{\diamond}_{\mathbf{PA}}(p,\varphi).$$

Michael Rathjen shows in [20] that slow provability realizes Gödel–Löb provability logic (see also Lemma 3.10 below). It is easy to see that we have

$$\mathbf{I}\Sigma_1 \vdash \forall_{\psi} (\operatorname{Pr}_{\mathbf{PA}}^{\diamond}(\psi) \leftrightarrow \exists_x \left( F_{\varepsilon_0}(x) \downarrow \land \operatorname{Pr}_{\mathbf{I}\Sigma_{x+1}}(\psi) \right) \right)$$
(2)

and then

$$\mathbf{I}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_1 \vdash \operatorname{Con}^{\diamond}(\mathbf{P}\mathbf{A} + \varphi) \leftrightarrow \neg \operatorname{Pr}^{\diamond}_{\mathbf{P}\mathbf{A}}(\neg \varphi).$$

Given a notion of provability one can consider the corresponding reflection principles. We will mainly be concerned with uniform reflection. Using Feferman's dot notation, slow (uniform) reflection for the formula  $\varphi \equiv \varphi(x_1, \ldots, x_k)$  is defined as

$$\operatorname{RFN}_{\mathbf{PA}}^{\diamond}(\varphi) :\equiv \forall_{x_1,\dots,x_k} (\operatorname{Pr}_{\mathbf{PA}}^{\diamond}(\varphi(\dot{x}_1,\dots,\dot{x}_k)) \to \varphi(x_1,\dots,x_k)).$$

Please cite this article in press as: A. Freund, Slow reflection, Ann. Pure Appl. Logic (2017), http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apal.2017.06.003

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