

A model for the extended predicative Mahlo Universe

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Explicit Mathematics

Extended Predicative Mahlo

Model for Extended Predicative Mahlo Universe

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Explicit Mathematics

- Explicit mathematics based on term language where terms can denote elements of sets and sets.
- No restriction on application, $\text{succ}(\text{nat})$ is a term.
- $a \dot{\in} b$ for a is an element of the set denoted by b .
- $\mathfrak{R}(a)$ for a is a name, i.e. denotes a set.

Inductive Generation

- $i(u, v)$ denotes the accessible part of the relation v on domain u .
- $Closed^i(a, b, S) := \forall x \dot{\in} a. (\forall y \dot{\in} a. (y, x) \dot{\in} b \rightarrow y \in S) \rightarrow x \in S$
- $\mathfrak{R}(a) \wedge \mathfrak{R}(b) \rightarrow \exists X. \mathfrak{R}(i(a, b), X) \wedge Closed^i(a, b, X)$
- $\mathfrak{R}(a) \wedge \mathfrak{R}(b) \wedge Closed^i(a, b, \phi) \rightarrow \forall x \dot{\in} i(a, b). \phi(x)$

Universes

- $Clos^{\text{univ}}(W, x)$ expresses that x is formed using the above universe operations (excluding i) from elements in W .
- $Univ(W) := (\forall x \in W. \mathfrak{R}(x)) \wedge \forall x. Clos^{\text{univ}}(W, x) \rightarrow x \in W$.
- $Univ(t) := \exists X. \mathfrak{R}(t, X) \wedge Univ(X)$.

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Axiomatic Mahlo Universe

- To deal with size problem, when working in type theory and explicit mathematics one needs large universes.
- Allows as well to obtain proof theoretic stronger theories.
- Axiomatic Mahlo universe is a universe M such as for every $a \in M$ and $f \in M \rightarrow M$ there exists a subuniverse $u(a, f)$ of M which is closed under a and f and an element of M .

Illustration of the Mahlo Universe

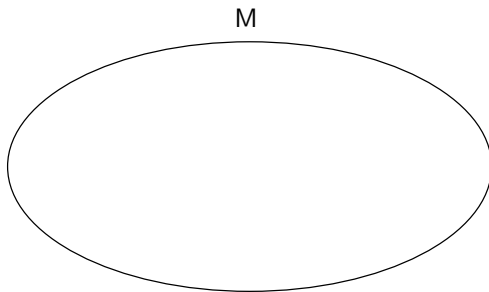


Illustration of the Mahlo Universe

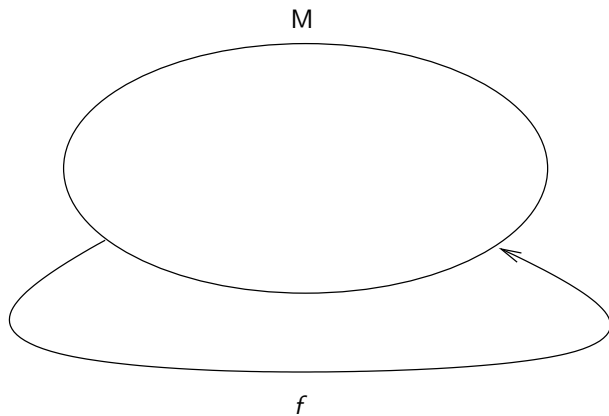


Illustration of the Mahlo Universe

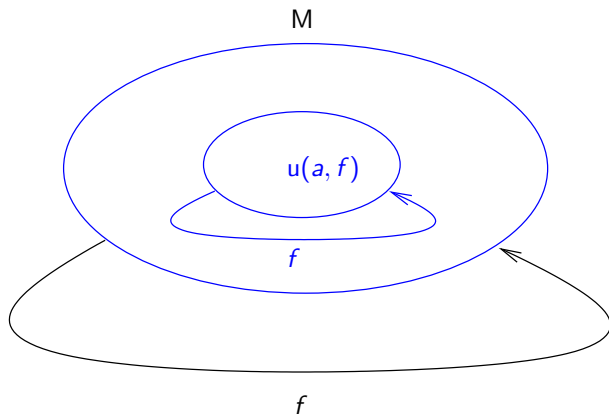
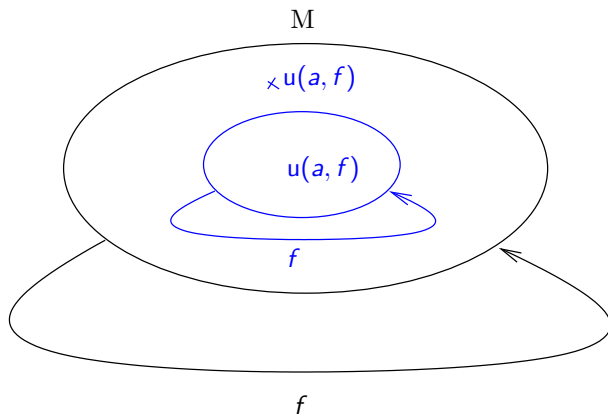


Illustration of the Mahlo Universe



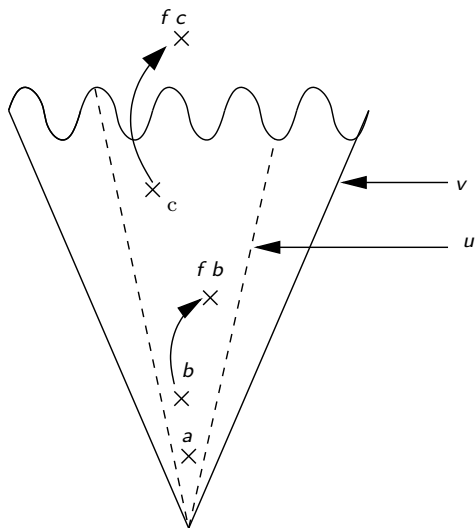
From Axiomatic to Extended Predicative Mahlo

- Problem: introduction rule for $u(a, f)$ depends on total functions $f : M \rightarrow M$, which is impredicative
- Totality on M is not really needed, only that f is total on u .
- Extended predicative Mahlo universe formalises this.

Pre-Universe

- Formula expressing that v is a relative preuniverse:

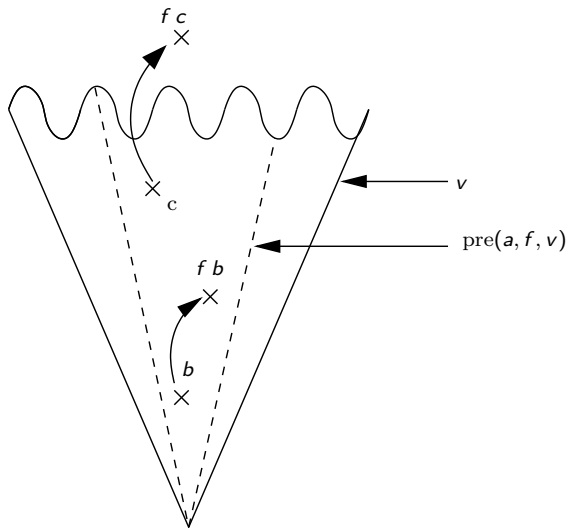
$$\begin{aligned} \text{RPU}(a, f, v, u) := & (\forall x. \text{Clos}^{\text{univ}}(u, x) \wedge x \dot{\in} v \rightarrow x \dot{\in} u) \wedge \\ & (a \dot{\in} v \rightarrow a \dot{\in} u) \wedge \\ & (\forall x \dot{\in} u. f x \dot{\in} v \rightarrow f x \dot{\in} u) \end{aligned}$$



Least pre-universes

$$\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{R}}(v) \rightarrow \text{RPU}(a, f, v, \text{pre}(a, f, v)).$$

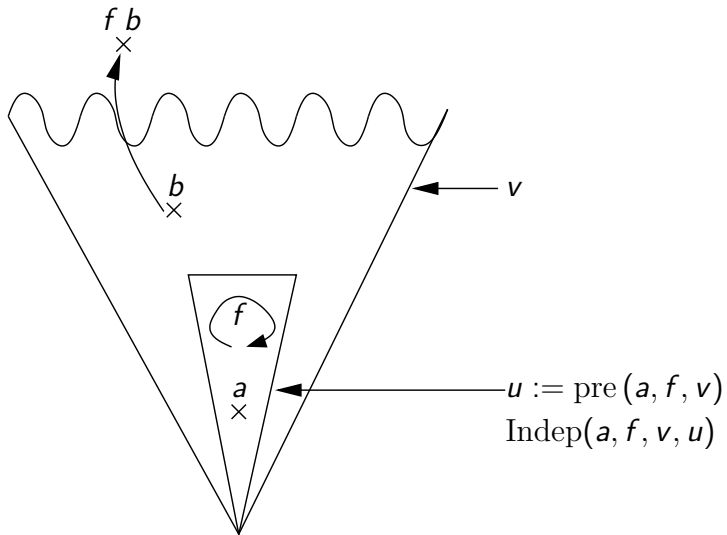
$$\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{R}}(v) \wedge \text{RPU}(a, f, v, \phi) \rightarrow \forall x \in \text{pre}(a, f, v). \phi(x)$$

$\text{pre}(a, f, v)$


Independence of $\text{pre}(a, f, v)$

$$\text{Indep}(a, f, v, u) := (\forall x. \text{Clos}^{\text{univ}}(u, x) \rightarrow x \in v) \wedge \\ a \in v \wedge \\ (\forall x \in u. f x \in v)$$

Indep(a, f, v, u)



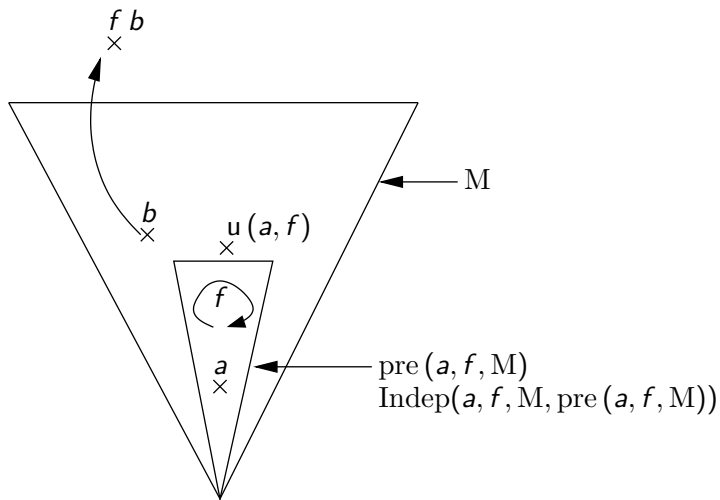
Axioms for M

$$\text{Univ}(M) \wedge i \in (\forall a, b \in M \rightarrow i(a, b) \in M)$$

$$\text{Indep}(a, f, M, \text{pre}(a, f, M)) \rightarrow u(a, f) \in M \wedge u(a, f) \dot{=} \text{pre}(a, f, M)$$

Induction expressing M is least set with these closure properties can be added as well.

Introduction Rule for M



Explicit Mathematics

Extended Predicative Mahlo

Model for Extended Predicative Mahlo Universe

Model given by a Relation

- Define codes for terms such as

$$\widehat{\text{int}}(a, b) := \langle 3, a, b \rangle$$

- Let predicates $P \subseteq \mathbb{N}^3$ encode relations $\mathfrak{R}_P, \in_P, \notin_P$ by

$$\mathfrak{R}_P(a) := P(a, 0, 0),$$

$$b \in_P a := P(a, b, 1),$$

$$b \notin_P a := \mathfrak{R}_P(a) \wedge \neg(b \in_P a)$$

Operator for Universe Constructions

$$\mathfrak{R}_P^{\text{int}}(a, u, v) := a = \widehat{\text{int}}(u, v) \wedge \mathfrak{R}_P(u) \wedge \mathfrak{R}_P(v)$$

$$\mathfrak{R}_P^{\text{int}}(a) := \exists u, v. \mathfrak{R}_P^{\text{int}}(a, u, v)$$

$$b \in_P^{\text{int}} a := \exists u, v. \mathfrak{R}_P^{\text{int}}(a, u, v) \wedge (b \in_P u \wedge b \in_P v)$$

similarly for other universe constructions

Operator for Universe Constructions

$$\mathfrak{R}_P^{\text{univ}}(x) \quad := \quad x = \text{nat} \vee x = \text{id} \vee \mathfrak{R}_P^{\text{int}}(x) \vee \dots$$

$$a \in_P^{\text{univ}} b \quad := \quad a \in_P^{\text{nat}} b \vee a \in_P^{\text{id}} b \vee a \in_P^{\text{int}} b \vee \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_P^{\text{univ}}(a, b) \quad := \quad & b = \text{nat} \vee b = \text{id} \\ & \vee (\exists u, v. b = \widehat{\text{int}}(u, v) \wedge u \in_P a \wedge v \in_P a) \\ & \vee \dots \end{aligned}$$

Modelling Inductive Generation

$$\mathfrak{R}_P^{\text{pre-}i}(a, u, v) := a = \hat{i}(u, v) \wedge \mathfrak{R}_P(u) \wedge \mathfrak{R}_P(v)$$

$$\Gamma_P^{i, \text{pot}}(a, b) := \exists u, v. b = \hat{i}(u, v) \wedge u \in_P a \wedge v \in_P a$$

$$b \in_P^i a := \exists u, v. a = \hat{i}(u, v) \wedge b \in_P u \\ \wedge \forall x \in_P u. \langle x, b \rangle \in_P v \rightarrow x \in_P a$$

$$\text{Closed}_P^i(u, v) := \forall x \in_P^i \hat{i}(u, v). x \in_P \hat{i}(u, v)$$

$$\mathfrak{R}_P^i(a, u, v) := \mathfrak{R}_P^{\text{pre-}i}(a, u, v) \wedge \text{Closed}_P^i(u, v)$$

$$\mathfrak{R}_P^i(a) := \exists u, v. \mathfrak{R}_P^i(a, u, v)$$

$$\Gamma_P^i(a, b) := \exists u, v. b = \hat{i}(u, v) \wedge \Gamma_P^{i, \text{pot}}(a, b) \wedge \text{Closed}_P^i(u, v)$$

Modelling Pre universes

$$b \in_P^{\text{pre,pot}} a' \quad := \quad \exists a, f, v. a' = \widehat{\text{pre}}(a, f, v) \\ \wedge (b = a \\ \vee (\exists x \in_P a'. b \simeq \{f\}(x)) \\ \vee \Gamma_P^{\text{univ}}(\widehat{\text{pre}}(a, f, v), b))$$

$$b \in_P^{\text{pre}} a' \quad := \quad b \in_P^{\text{pre,pot}} a' \wedge b \in_P v$$

$$\text{Closed}_P^{\text{pre}}(a, f, v) \quad := \quad \forall b \in_P^{\text{pre}} \widehat{\text{pre}}(a, f, v). b \in_P \widehat{\text{pre}}(a, f, v)$$

$$\text{Indep}^{\text{pre}}(a', v) \quad := \quad \exists a, f. a' = \widehat{\text{pre}}(a, f, v) \\ \wedge \forall b \in_P^{\text{pre,pot}} a'. b \in_P v$$

$$\mathfrak{R}_P^{\text{pre}}(a', a, f, v) \quad := \quad a' = \widehat{\text{pre}}(a, f, v) \\ \wedge \text{Closed}_P^{\text{pre}}(a, f, v) \\ \wedge (\mathfrak{R}_P(v) \vee \text{Indep}^{\text{pre}}(a', v))$$

Modelling Pre universes

$$\mathfrak{R}_P^{\text{pre}}(a') := \exists a, f, v. \mathfrak{R}_P^{\text{pre}}(a', a, f, v)$$

Modelling $u(a, f)$

$$\mathcal{R}_P^{u, \text{pot}}(a', a, f) := a' = \widehat{u}(a, f) \wedge \text{Indep}^{\text{pre}}(\widehat{\text{pre}}(a, f, M), M)$$

$$\mathcal{R}_P^{u, \text{pot}}(a') := \exists a, f. \mathcal{R}_P^{u, \text{pot}}(a', a, f)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}_P^u(a', a, f) &:= \mathcal{R}_P^{u, \text{pot}}(a', a, f) \\ &\quad \wedge \text{Closed}^{\text{pre}}(\widehat{\text{pre}}(a, f, M), M) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_P^u(a') := \exists a, f. \mathcal{R}_P^u(a', a, f)$$

$$b \in_P^u a' := \exists a, f. \mathcal{R}_P^u(a', a, f) \wedge b \in_P \widehat{\text{pre}}(a, f, M)$$

Modelling $u(a, f)$

$$b \in_P^{M, \text{pot}} a \quad := \quad a = M \\ \wedge (\Gamma_P^{\text{univ}}(M, b) \vee \Gamma_P^{i, \text{pot}}(M, b) \vee \mathfrak{R}_P^{u, \text{pot}}(b))$$

$$b \in_P^M a \quad := \quad a = M \\ \wedge (\Gamma_P^{\text{univ}}(M, b) \vee \Gamma_P^i(M, b) \vee \mathfrak{R}_P^u(b))$$

$$\text{Closed}_P^M \quad := \quad \forall b \in_P^{M, \text{pot}} M. b \in_P M$$

$$\mathfrak{R}_P^M(a) \quad := \quad a = M \wedge \text{Closed}_P^M$$

$\mathcal{A}(P)$

$$\mathcal{A}^{\text{univ}}(P) := \text{Pred}(\mathfrak{R}_P^{\text{univ}}, \in_P^{\text{univ}})$$

$$\mathcal{A}^i(P) := \text{Pred}(\mathfrak{R}_P^i, \in_P^i)$$

...

$$\mathcal{A}(P) := \mathcal{A}^{\text{univ}}(P) \cup \mathcal{A}^i(P) \cup \mathcal{A}^{\text{pre}}(P) \cup \mathcal{A}^u(P) \cup \mathcal{A}^M(P)$$

$$\mathcal{A}^0(P) := \emptyset$$

$$\mathcal{A}^{\alpha+1}(P) := \mathcal{A}(\mathcal{A}^\alpha(P))$$

$$\mathcal{A}^\lambda(P) := \bigcup_{\alpha < \lambda} \mathcal{A}^\alpha(P)$$

$$P \preceq Q$$

$$P \preceq Q \quad :\Leftrightarrow \quad P \subseteq Q \\ \wedge \forall a, b. \mathfrak{R}_P(b) \rightarrow (a \in_P b \leftrightarrow a \in_Q b)$$

Properties of \mathcal{A}

$$\emptyset \preceq \mathcal{A}(\emptyset)$$

$$P \preceq \mathcal{A}(P) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(P) \preceq \mathcal{A}^2(P)$$

\preceq is transitive

$$(\forall \beta < \gamma. \forall \alpha < \beta. P^\alpha \preceq P^\beta) \rightarrow \forall \beta < \gamma. P^\alpha \preceq \bigcup_{\alpha < \gamma} P^\alpha$$

$$\forall \alpha < \beta. \mathcal{A}^\alpha \preceq \mathcal{A}^\beta$$

Model of extended predicative Mahlo

- Let κ_M be a recursively Mahlo ordinal.
- Let κ_M^+ be a recursively inaccessible ordinal above κ_M .

$$\mathfrak{R}_{\mathcal{A}^{\kappa_M+1}}(M)$$

$\mathcal{A}^{\kappa_M^+}$ is a model of the extended predicative Mahlo universe