

# Impacts of Reflection Principle

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We focus on the last aspect (and the 2nd, b/c related).

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- III. Our Formulation of Reflection
- IV. Impacts of Reflection
- V. Relative Predicativity
- VI. Further Task and Conclusion

# I. General Second Order System $BT^2$

# Requirement on our Base Theory $\mathbf{BT}^2$

As convention, upper/lower cases for 2nd/1st order.

1. The only non- $\Pi_1^1$ -axiom is  $\Delta_0^1$ -CA:

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3. Finite seq.s for 1st order are coded in a  $\Delta_0^1$  way:

“ $\in X^n$ ”, “ $\text{co} : X^n \times X \rightarrow X^{n+1}$ ”, “ $\text{ev} : \dots$ ” are  $\Delta_0^1$ -def..

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4. There is a class  $\Delta_0^0$  of elementary formulae such that

- $\Delta_0^0$  contains all quantifier-free formulae;
- pairs  $\langle -, - \rangle$  are codable in a  $\Delta_0^0$  way;
- $\Delta_0^0$  is closed under  $(\exists y)(z = \langle x, y \rangle \wedge \dots)$  etc.;
- there is a universal  $\Sigma_1^0$ -formula ( $\Sigma_n^0$  def'd acc.ly).

# Instances of $\mathbf{BT}^2$

In second order number/set theory,

- $\mathbf{BT}^2$  is  $\mathbf{ACA}_0$  (for number);  
(for set)  $\mathbf{NBG}$  (w/o GC) or  $\mathbf{NBGW}$  (w/ pred. for GW);
- $\Delta_0^0$  consists of all bounded formulae;
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In  $n+3$ -th order number/set theory (in cumulative setting)

- Following “highest/lower=2nd/1st”,  
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for normal form theorem and universal formula;
- $\Delta_0^0$  is taken as  $\Delta_0^{n+1}$ ;
- pair:  $\langle x^{k+1}, y^{k+1} \rangle = \{ \langle u^k, v^k \rangle \mid u^k \in x^{k+1} \& v^k \in y^{k+1} \}$ .

# Formalization of Well-foundedness

Our choice of formalization is:

- $WF(W) \equiv (\forall X) TI[\in X](W)$ , where
- $TI[\varphi](W) \equiv (\forall x)((W)_x \subset \{y \mid \varphi(y)\}) \rightarrow (\forall x)\varphi(x)$ ;
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Thus  $GW(W)$  “ $W$  is a global well order” is formulated as

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With (suitable form of) choice,  $WF(R)$  is equiv. to

- non-existence of  $R$ -decreasing sequence of length  $\omega$ .

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But this does not allow recursion!

- $\neg WF(R) \wedge (\forall \vec{X})(\exists H) \text{Hier}[\varphi(-, \vec{X})](H, R) \rightarrow \perp!$

## II. General Results in General BT<sup>2</sup>

# General Results in $\mathbf{BT}^2$

By the same proof as in  $\mathbf{SONT}$ , we have:

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$\Gamma\text{-Red}$   $\forall x(\varphi(x) \vee \psi(x)) \rightarrow \exists X \forall x(\neg\psi(x) \rightarrow x \in X \rightarrow \varphi(x));$

$\Gamma\text{-TR}$   $\text{WF}(R) \rightarrow (\exists H)\text{Hier}[\varphi](H, R);$

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Moreover, we can also show

- $\mathbf{BT}^2 + \Pi_1^0\text{-LFP} \vdash \Delta_0^1\text{-FP} \leftrightarrow \Delta_0^1\text{-LFP}.$

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- $\mathbf{BT}^2 + \Pi_1^0\text{-LFP} \vdash \Delta_0^1\text{-LFP}$ .

Actually, in all the instances we listed except  $\mathbf{ACA}_0$ ,

- $\mathbf{BT}^2W \vdash \mathbf{WO}(\varepsilon_W), \mathbf{WO}(\Gamma_W)$  and more;
- $\mathbf{BT}^2 + \Pi_1^1\text{-Red} \vdash \mathbf{Con}_{\mathbf{BT}^2}(\Delta_0^1\text{-FP})$ ;  
    $\mathbf{BT}^2 + \Delta_0^1\text{-FP} \vdash \mathbf{Con}_{\mathbf{BT}^2}(\Delta_0^1\text{-TR})$ ;
- $\mathbf{BT}^2 \vdash \Delta_0^1\text{-FP} \leftrightarrow \Delta_0^1\text{-LFP}$ ;
- $\mathbf{BT}^2 \vdash \Pi_1^0\text{-LFP}$ .

# III. Our Formulation of Reflection

# Additional Assumption for Reflection Principle

We need additional assumption on  $\mathbf{BT}^2$ :

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- $x$ -th digit of the binary expression of  $y$  is 1 in SONT;
- $x \in y$  in SOST;
- $(\exists u^k)(x^{k+1} = (y^{k+1})_u) \vee x \in y$  in the higher order  
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For transitive  $a$  (i.e.,  $z \in y \in a \rightarrow z \in a$ ),

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Note:  $\varphi^a(X)$  is equiv. to  $\varphi^a(X \cap a)$  (if “ $X \cap a$ ” exists).

# Reflection Principle

Now, our reflection principle is formulated as:

$\Delta_0^1$ -**Ref**  $(\forall x)(\exists a)[a: \text{trans.} \wedge x \in a \wedge (\forall z \in a)(\varphi(z) \leftrightarrow \varphi^a(z))$   
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The last clause is redundant for all the instances:

- **ACA**<sub>0</sub> proves  $\Delta_0^1$ -**bCA**:  $(\exists x)(\forall u < y)(u \in x \leftrightarrow \varphi(u))$ ;
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- The subsystem  $\Delta_0^{n+2}$ -**CA**<sub>0</sub> of full  $n+3$ -th order NT/ST contains the comprehension for  $\Delta_0^{n+2}$ -formula (i.e., w/o  $n+3$ -th order qf.s) yielding  $(\leq n+2)$ -th order objects.

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Then the last clause implies:

- $(QX)\varphi^a(X)$  is equiv. to  $(Qx)\varphi^a(\{u \mid u \in x\})$ ; and so
- $(\Pi_\infty^1\text{-CA})^a$  holds!

# Reflection in Instances

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- even  $\Sigma_1^0$ -reflection does not hold, e.g.,  $(\exists y)(y > x)$ :  
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This is why SONT is exceptional among SO systems.

# IV. Impacts of Reflection

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For any  $\mathbf{BT}^2$  with  $\mathbf{BT}^2 \vdash \Delta_0^1\text{-Ref}$ ,

- $\mathbf{BT}^2 + \Pi_1^1\text{-Red} \vdash \text{Con}_{\mathbf{BT}^2}(\Delta_0^1\text{-FP})$ ;  
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- $\mathbf{BT}^2 \vdash \Delta_0^1\text{-FP} \Leftrightarrow \Delta_0^1\text{-LFP}$ ;       $\mathbf{BT}^2 \vdash \Pi_1^0\text{-LFP}$ .

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Clearly  $\Gamma(F) \subset F$  and  $\Gamma^2(F) \subset \Gamma(F)$ . By Claim,  $F \subset \Gamma(F)$ .  $\square$

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The proof actually shows:

- “ $F$  is the least fix.pt. of  $\Gamma$ ” is equiv. to a  $\Delta_0^1$ -formula:  
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Ordinal analysis for SONT seems to depend on the specific characters of  $\omega$ .

# Sketch of $\mathbf{BT}^2 + \Pi_1^0\text{-LFP} \vdash \Delta_0^1\text{-FP} \leftrightarrow \Delta_0^1\text{-LFP}$

Recall the definition of stage comparison  $\prec_\Gamma$ :

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Let  $\Gamma'(R) = \{\langle y, x \rangle \mid y \notin \Gamma((R)_x)\}$ . Then

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- $\prec_\Gamma$  restricted to  $\{x \mid \|x\|_\Gamma < \infty\}$  is a fix.pt. of  $\Gamma'$ ;
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**Proof:** The acc. part of a fix.pt. of  $(\Gamma')^2$  is  $\prec_\Gamma$  (rest.)!

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# V. Relative Predicativity

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The difference:  $\text{WF}$  is  $\Pi_1^1$  (in  $\text{SONT}$ ) or  $\Delta_0^1$  (in the others).

# Multifold Autonomous Pregression

Let's try to construct a FOPS model  $M$  (consisting of  $\{x \mid x = x\}$  and  $\{(M)_x \mid x = x\}$ ) of  $\Delta_0^1$ -TR:

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In general,  $m + 1$ -fold AP is stronger than  $m$ -fold AP.

# Conclusion on Predicativity

By modifying the famous proof of  $\Delta_0^1\text{-FP} \rightarrow \Delta_0^1\text{-TR}$ ,

- $\Delta_0^1\text{-FP}$  (or  $\widehat{ID}_1$ ) implies  $m$ -fold AP,  $\omega$ -fold AP,  $\alpha$ -AP, ...  
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This shows the exceptional status of  $\omega$  among infinities (and is among consequences of reflection principle!)

# VI. Futher Task and Conclusion

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We can, to some extent, avoid such “controversies” by:

equiconsistency (or proof-theoretic equivalence)  
b/w the systems with and without these axioms.

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Thank you for your attention!