Mathematical Logic (XIII)

Yijia Chen

1. Gödel's Incompleteness Theorems

Let $\mathbb{P}$ be a program over $\mathcal{A}$. Assume that $\mathbb{P}$ consists of instructions $\alpha_0, \ldots, \alpha_k$. Let n be the maximum index i such that R_i is used by $\mathbb{P}$. Then a configuration of $\mathbb{P}$ is an $(n+2)$-tuple

$$(L, m_0, \ldots, m_n),$$

where $L \leqslant k$ and $m_0, \ldots, m_n \in \mathbb{N}$, meaning that α_L is the instruction to be executed next and every register R_i contains m_i, i.e., the word $\underbrace{|\,|\cdots|}_{m_i \text{ times}}$.

We have shown:

Lemma 1.1. *From the above program $\mathbb{P}$ we can compute an S_{ar}-formula*

$$\chi_{\mathbb{P}}(x_0, \ldots, x_n, z, y_0, \ldots, y_n)$$

such that for all $\ell_0, \ldots, \ell_n, L, m_0, \ldots, m_n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\mathfrak{N} \models \chi_{\mathbb{P}}[\ell_0, \ldots, \ell_n, L, m_0, \ldots, m_n]$$

if and only if $\mathbb{P}$, beginning with the configuration $(0, \ell_0, \ldots, \ell_n)$, after finitely many steps, reaches the configuration $(L, m_0, \ldots, m_n)$. ⊣

Using Lemma 1.1 it is now routine to prove:

Theorem 1.2. *Let $r \geqslant 1$.*

(i) *Let $\mathscr{R} \subseteq \mathbb{N}^r$ be an R-decidable relation. Then there is an $L^{S_{\mathrm{ar}}}$-formula $\varphi(v_0, \ldots, v_{r-1}) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $\ell_0, \ldots, \ell_{r-1} \in \mathbb{N}$*

$$(\ell_0, \ldots, \ell_{r-1}) \in \mathscr{R} \iff \mathfrak{N} \models \varphi(\bar{\ell}_0, \ldots, \bar{\ell}_{r-1}).$$ $\mathfrak{N} \models \varphi \iff \mathrm{Th}(\mathfrak{N}) \vdash \varphi$

(ii) *Let $f : \mathbb{N}^r \to \mathbb{N}$ be an R-computable function. Then there is an $L^{S_{\mathrm{ar}}}$-formula $\varphi(v_0, \ldots, v_{r-1}, v_r)$ such that for all $\ell_0, \ldots, \ell_{r-1}, \ell_r \in \mathbb{N}$*

$$f(\ell_0, \ldots, \ell_{r-1}) = \ell_r \iff \mathfrak{N} \models \varphi(\bar{\ell}_0, \ldots, \bar{\ell}_{r-1}, \bar{\ell}_r).$$

Therefore,

$\exists!$

$$\mathfrak{N} \models \exists^{=1} v_r\ \varphi(\bar{\ell}_0, \ldots, \bar{\ell}_{r-1}, v_r),$$

where $\exists^{=1} x\ \theta(x)$ denotes the formula

$$\exists x \Big(\theta(x) \land \forall y \big(\theta(y) \to y \equiv x \big) \Big).$$ ⊣

Let $\Phi \subseteq L_0^{S_{\mathrm{ar}}}$.

Definition 1.3. Let $r \geqslant 1$.

(i) A relation $\mathscr{R} \subseteq \mathbb{N}^r$ is *representable in* Φ if there is an $L^{S_{ar}}$-formula $\varphi(v_0, \ldots, v_{r-1})$ such that for all $n_0, \ldots, n_{r-1} \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{aligned}
(n_0, \ldots, n_{r-1}) \in \mathscr{R} \quad &\Longrightarrow \quad \Phi \vdash \varphi(\bar{n}_0, \ldots, \bar{n}_{r-1}), \\
(n_0, \ldots, n_{r-1}) \notin \mathscr{R} \quad &\Longrightarrow \quad \Phi \vdash \neg\varphi(\bar{n}_0, \ldots, \bar{n}_{r-1}).
\end{aligned}$$

if cons(Φ) "$\Rightarrow$" can be replaced by "$\Leftrightarrow$"

(ii) A function $F : \mathbb{N}^r \to \mathbb{N}$ is *representable in* Φ if there is an $L^{S_{ar}}$-formula $\varphi(v_0, \ldots, v_{r-1}, v_r)$ such that for all $n_0, \ldots, n_{r-1}, n_r \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{aligned}
f(n_0, \ldots, n_{r-1}) = n_r \quad &\Longrightarrow \quad \Phi \vdash \varphi(\bar{n}_0, \ldots, \bar{n}_{r-1}, \bar{n}_r), \\
f(n_0, \ldots, n_{r-1}) \neq n_r \quad &\Longrightarrow \quad \Phi \vdash \neg\varphi(\bar{n}_0, \ldots, \bar{n}_{r-1}, \bar{n}_r).
\end{aligned}$$

Moreover,

$$\Phi \vdash \exists^{=1} v_r \; \varphi(\bar{n}_0, \ldots, \bar{n}_{r-1}, v_r). \qquad \dashv$$

Lemma 1.4. *(i) If Φ is inconsistent, then every relation over $\mathbb{N}$ and every function over $\mathbb{N}$ is representable in Φ.*

(ii) Let $\Phi \subseteq \Phi' \subseteq L_0^{S_{ar}}$. Then every relation representable in Φ is also representable in Φ'. Similarly, every function representable in Φ is representable in Φ' as well.

(iii) Let Φ be consistent. If Φ is R-decidable, then every relation representable in Φ is R-decidable, and every function representable in Φ is R-computable. $\dashv$

→ $\Phi \nvdash \varphi(\cdots)$

→枚举证明

Definition 1.5. Φ *allows representations* if all R-decidable relations and all R-computable functions over $\mathbb{N}$ are representable in Φ. $\dashv$

By Theorem 1.2:

Theorem 1.6. $\mathrm{Th}(\mathfrak{N})$ *allows representations.* $\dashv$

With some extra efforts we can prove:

Theorem 1.7. Φ_{PA} *allows representations.* $\dashv$

Recall that we have exhibited the so-called Gödel numbering of register programs. For later purposes, we do the same for $L^{S_{ar}}$-formulas. Let

$$\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \ldots, \tag{1}$$

be an *effective* enumeration of all $L^{S_{ar}}$-formulas without repetition. That is, there is a program that prints out the sequence (1). Then for every $\varphi \in L^{S_{ar}}$ we let

$$[\varphi] := n \quad \text{where } \varphi = \varphi_n.$$

Observe that both

$$n \mapsto \varphi_n \text{ and } \varphi \mapsto [\varphi]$$

are R-computable.

Theorem 1.8 (Fixed Point Theorem). *Assume that Φ allows representations. Then for every $\psi \in L_1^{S_{ar}}$, there is an S_{ar}-sentence φ such that*

$$\Phi \vdash (\varphi \leftrightarrow \psi(\overline{[\varphi]})). \tag{2}$$

"$\varphi = \psi(\varphi)$"

Proof: We define a function $F : \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ as follows. For every $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$F(n, m) := \begin{cases} \ulcorner \varphi_n(\bar{m}) \urcorner & \text{if } \mathrm{free}(\varphi_n) = \{v_0\}, \\ & \quad \text{i.e., } \varphi_n \in L_1^{S_{ar}} \setminus L_0^{S_{ar}}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

It is easy to see that F is R-computable, and for every $\varphi \in L_1^{S_{ar}} \setminus L_0^{S_{ar}}$ we have

$$F(\ulcorner \varphi \urcorner, m) = \ulcorner \varphi(\bar{m}) \urcorner. \tag{3}$$

Since Φ allows representations, there is an S_{ar}-formula $\varphi_F(x, y, z)$ such that for all $n, m, \ell \in \mathbb{N}$

$$F(n, m) = \ell \implies \Phi \vdash \varphi_F(\bar{n}, \bar{m}, \bar{\ell}), \tag{4}$$

$$F(n, m) \neq \ell \implies \Phi \vdash \neg \varphi_F(\bar{n}, \bar{m}, \bar{\ell}). \tag{5}$$

Moreover,

$$\Phi \vdash \exists^{=1} z \, \varphi_F(\bar{n}, \bar{m}, z). \tag{6}$$

将v0代入v0自己

Let

$$\chi(v_0) := \forall x \big(\varphi_F(v_0, v_0, x) \to \psi(x)\big).$$

In particular, $\mathrm{free}(\chi) = \{v_0\}$. Finally we define the desired

$$\varphi := \chi(\bar{n}) \quad \text{with } n = \ulcorner \chi \urcorner.$$

We show that (2) holds. First, by (3)

$$F(n, n) = F(\ulcorner \chi \urcorner, n) = \ulcorner \chi(\bar{n}) \urcorner = \ulcorner \varphi \urcorner.$$

Then (4) implies

$$\Phi \vdash \varphi_F\big(\bar{n}, \bar{n}, \overline{\ulcorner \varphi \urcorner}\big) \tag{7}$$

Recall

$$\varphi = \chi(\bar{n}) = \forall x \big(\varphi_F(\bar{n}, \bar{n}, x) \to \psi(x)\big).$$

(代入 $x = \overline{\ulcorner \varphi \urcorner}$)

Combined with (7) we obtain

$$\Phi \cup \{\varphi\} \vdash \psi\big(\overline{\ulcorner \varphi \urcorner}\big).$$

Equivalently

$$\Phi \vdash \big(\varphi \to \psi\big(\overline{\ulcorner \varphi \urcorner}\big)\big).$$

For the other direction in (2), observe that (6) and (7) guarantee that

$$\Phi \vdash \forall z \big(\varphi(\bar{n}, \bar{n}, z) \to z \equiv \overline{\ulcorner \varphi \urcorner}\big).$$

$\exists^{=1}$

Thus

$$\Phi \cup \Big\{\psi\big(\overline{\ulcorner \varphi \urcorner}\big)\Big\} \vdash \forall x \big(\varphi_F(\bar{n}, \bar{n}, x) \to \psi(x)\big),$$

$x = \overline{\ulcorner \varphi \urcorner}$: $\psi(\overline{\ulcorner \varphi \urcorner})$ ✓

i.e., $\Phi \cup \Big\{\psi\big(\overline{\ulcorner \varphi \urcorner}\big)\Big\} \vdash \varphi$. It follows that

$x \neq \overline{\ulcorner \varphi \urcorner}$: $\varphi_F(\bar{n}, \bar{n}, x)$ ✗ . $\varphi_F \to \psi$ ✓

$$\Phi \vdash \big(\psi\big(\overline{\ulcorner \varphi \urcorner}\big) \to \varphi.\big)$$

□

Definition 1.9. Let $\Phi \subseteq L^{S_{ar}}$. Then

$$\Phi^{\vdash} := \big\{\varphi \in L^{S_{ar}} \mid \Phi \vdash \varphi\big\}. \quad = \Phi^{\vdash}$$

We say that $\Phi^{\vdash}$ is *representable in* Φ if

$$\big\{\ulcorner \varphi \urcorner \in \mathbb{N} \mid \varphi \in \Phi^{\vdash}\big\} = \big\{\ulcorner \varphi \urcorner \mid \varphi \in L^{S_{ar}} \text{ and } \Phi \vdash \varphi\big\}.$$

is representable in Φ. ⊣

Lemma 1.10. *Let $\Phi \subseteq L^{S_{ar}}$ be consistent and allow representations. Then $\Phi^{\vdash}$ is* not *representable in Φ.*

Proof: Assume that $\Phi^{\vdash}$ is representable in Φ. In particular, there is a $\chi(v_0) \in L_1^{S_{ar}}$ such that for all $\varphi \in L_0^{S_{ar}}$

$$\varphi \in \Phi^{\vdash} \Leftrightarrow \Phi \vdash \varphi \implies \Phi \vdash \chi(\overline{[\varphi]}),$$
$$\varphi \notin \Phi^{\vdash} \Leftrightarrow \Phi \nvdash \varphi \implies \Phi \vdash \neg\chi(\overline{[\varphi]}).$$

$\neg\chi(v_0)$ i.e. "v_0 is not proveable in Φ"

Since Φ is consistent, we conclude

$$\Phi \nvdash \varphi \iff \Phi \vdash \neg\chi(\overline{[\varphi]}). \tag{8}$$

We apply the Fixed Point Theorem 1.8 to $\neg\chi$ to obtain a sentence φ such that

$$\Phi \vdash \varphi \leftrightarrow \neg\chi(\overline{[\varphi]}). \tag{9}$$

$\varphi \longleftrightarrow [\varphi]$

$IP \longleftrightarrow W_{IP}$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi \vdash \varphi &\iff \Phi \vdash \neg\chi(\overline{[\varphi]}) && \text{(by (9))} \\ &\iff \Phi \nvdash \varphi, && \text{(by (8))} \end{aligned}$$

which is a contradiction. □

Theorem 1.11 (Tarski's Undefinability of the Arithmetic Truth).

(i) Let $\Phi \subseteq L^{S_{ar}}$ be consistent and allow representations. Then $\Phi^{\models}$ is not representable in Φ.

(ii) $\mathrm{Th}(\mathfrak{N})$ *is not representable in* $\mathrm{Th}(\mathfrak{N})$.

Proof: By the Completeness Theorem

$$\Phi^{\models} = \Phi^{\vdash}.$$

So (i) is a direct consequence of Lemma 1.10.

(ii) is a special case of (i). □

Theorem 1.12 (Gödel's First Incompleteness Theorem). *Let $\Phi \subseteq L^{S_{ar}}$ be consistent and allow representations. Moreover, Φ is R-decidable. Then there is an $L^{S_{ar}}$-sentence φ such that neither $\Phi \vdash \varphi$ nor $\Phi \vdash \neg\varphi$.*

Proof: Assume for every $L^{S_{ar}}$-sentence φ either $\Phi \vdash \varphi$ or $\Phi \vdash \neg\varphi$. Thus Φ is negation complete. By the R-decidability of Φ, we can then conclude that $\Phi^{\vdash}$ is R-decidable too.

Since Φ allows representations, $\Phi^{\vdash}$ is representable in Φ. Together with the consistency of Φ, we obtain a contradiction to Lemma 1.10. □

↑ decidable ⇒ representable

In the following we fix an R-decidable $\Phi \subseteq L_0^{S_{ar}}$ which allows representations.

We choose an effective enumeration of all derivations in the sequent calculus associated with S_{ar} and define a relation $\mathscr{H} \subseteq \mathbb{N}^2$ by

$$(n, m) \in \mathscr{H} \iff \text{the } m\text{-th derivation in the above enumeration ends with a sequent } \psi_0, \dots, \psi_{k-1}, \varphi \text{ with } \psi_0, \dots, \psi_{k-1} \in \Phi \text{ and } n = [\varphi],$$

Clearly, $\mathscr{H}$ is R-decidable by the R-decidability of Φ. Moreover, for every $\varphi \in L^{S_{ar}}$

$$\Phi \vdash \varphi \iff \text{there is an } m \in \mathbb{N} \text{ with } ([\varphi], m) \in \mathscr{H}.$$

Since Φ allows representation, there is a $\varphi_{\mathscr{H}}(v_0, v_1) \in L_2^{S_{\mathrm{ar}}}$ such that for every $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$(n, m) \in \mathscr{H} \implies \Phi \vdash \varphi_{\mathscr{H}}(\bar{n}, \bar{m}), \tag{10}$$
$$(n, m) \notin \mathscr{H} \implies \Phi \vdash \neg\varphi_{\mathscr{H}}(\bar{n}, \bar{m}). \tag{11}$$

We set

$$\mathrm{DER}_{\Phi}(x) := \exists y\, \varphi_{\mathscr{H}}(x, y),$$

which intuitively says that x is provable in Φ.

Applying Lemma 1.8 to $\psi(x) := \neg\mathrm{DER}_{\varphi}(x)$, we obtain an $L_0^{S_{\mathrm{ar}}}$-sentence φ such that

$$\Phi \vdash \varphi \leftrightarrow \neg\mathrm{DER}_{\varphi}(\overline{[\varphi]}). \tag{12}$$

Theorem 1.15 (Gödel's Second Incompleteness Theorem)**.** *Assume Φ is consistent and* R*-decidable with $\Phi_{\mathrm{PA}} \subseteq \Phi$. Then*

$$\Phi \nvdash \mathrm{CONS}_{\Phi}.$$

Proof: Assume $\Phi \vdash \mathrm{CONS}_{\Phi}$. Then Lemma 1.14 implies

$$\Phi \vdash \neg\mathrm{DER}_{\Phi}([\varphi]).$$

By (12) we have

$$\Phi \vdash \varphi,$$

which contradicts Lemma 1.13. □