

# Fekete’s Subadditive Lemma is Equivalent to LPO

A Lean 4 Formalization

Paul Chun-Kit Lee\*  
New York University  
`dr.paul.c.lee@gmail.com`

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## Abstract

We prove that Fekete’s Subadditive Lemma—the assertion that every subadditive sequence  $(u_n)$  with  $u_n/n$  bounded below converges—is equivalent over Bishop-style constructive mathematics (BISH) to the Limited Principle of Omniscience (LPO). The backward direction encodes a binary sequence  $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$  into a mock free energy  $F_n = -n \cdot x_n$ , where  $x_n = 1$  if  $\exists k < n, \alpha(k) = 1$  and  $x_n = 0$  otherwise. The sequence  $F$  is subadditive and  $F_n/n \geq -1$ ; applying Fekete’s lemma yields a limit whose value (0 or  $-1$ ) decides  $\alpha$ . The forward direction composes  $\text{LPO} \rightarrow \text{BMC}$  (Bridges–Viřă) with the classical Fekete proof via bounded monotone convergence. The entire equivalence is formalized in LEAN 4 with MATHLIB4 dependencies: 549 lines across 6 modules, zero `sorry`s, with the backward direction free of custom axioms. This resolves Problem 1 of the constructive calibration programme (Paper 10) and establishes a three-tier hierarchy for thermodynamic-limit convergence: exact solvability (BISH), cluster expansions (BISH), and generic subadditivity (LPO).

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\*New York University. AI-assisted formalization; see §10 for methodology.

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 The Thermodynamic Limit and Subadditivity

The thermodynamic limit is the foundational idealization of equilibrium statistical mechanics. For a lattice system  $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$  with Hamiltonian  $H_\Lambda$ , the free energy density

$$f_\Lambda(\beta) = -\frac{1}{|\Lambda|} \log Z_\Lambda(\beta)$$

is well-defined for each finite volume. The thermodynamic limit asserts that  $f_\infty(\beta) = \lim_{|\Lambda| \rightarrow \infty} f_\Lambda(\beta)$  exists. The standard proof, due to Ruelle [12] and developed in modern textbooks [5], proceeds via subadditivity: the partition function satisfies  $\log Z_{\Lambda_1 \cup \Lambda_2} \geq \log Z_{\Lambda_1} + \log Z_{\Lambda_2}$  (for suitable boundary conditions), so  $-\log Z_\Lambda$  is subadditive in the volume  $|\Lambda|$ . Fekete’s classical lemma [4] then guarantees convergence of  $f_\Lambda$  to its infimum.

## 1.2 Fekete’s Lemma

Fekete’s Subadditive Lemma (1923) states: if  $(u_n)_{n \geq 1}$  satisfies  $u_{m+n} \leq u_m + u_n$  for all  $m, n \geq 0$ , then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n/n = \inf_{n \geq 1} u_n/n$  (where the limit may be  $-\infty$ ). When  $u_n/n$  is additionally bounded below, the limit is a finite real number. This result is central to statistical mechanics, ergodic theory, combinatorics, and information theory [1].

The classical proof uses the monotone convergence theorem: the running minimum  $v_n = \inf_{1 \leq k \leq n} u_k/k$  is non-increasing and bounded below, hence convergent; a Euclidean division argument then shows  $u_n/n \rightarrow \lim v_n$ .

### 1.3 Constructive Status

From a constructive standpoint, the monotone convergence theorem is not available in Bishop-style constructive mathematics (BISH). It is equivalent over BISH to the Limited Principle of Omniscience (LPO), which asserts that for any binary sequence  $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ , either  $\alpha(n) = 0$  for all  $n$  or there exists  $n_0$  with  $\alpha(n_0) = 1$ . The equivalence  $\text{BMC} \leftrightarrow \text{LPO}$  was established by Bridges and Vîță [3] as part of the systematic classification programme of constructive reverse mathematics initiated by Ishihara [6].

Since the classical proof of Fekete’s lemma uses BMC in a single step (extracting the limit of the running minimum), a natural question arises: *is LPO the exact logical cost of Fekete’s lemma, or could a more clever proof avoid it?*

Recent work by Boche, Bock, and Deppe [1] established that the Fekete limit is not Banach–Mazur computable as a function of the sequence—it lies strictly above the arithmetical hierarchy. While non-computability and non-constructivity are distinct concepts (the former concerns Turing machines, the latter concerns proof principles), both point to a fundamental limitation in extracting the limit value.

### 1.4 Context: Papers 8, 9, and 10

This paper is part of a constructive calibration programme for mathematical physics. Papers 8 and 9 [8, 9] established that the 1D Ising model provides a concrete arena for studying the logical cost of the thermodynamic limit.

Paper 8 proved two complementary results: (A) the finite-size error bound  $|f_N(\beta) - f_\infty(\beta)| \leq (1/N) \tanh(\beta)^N$  is BISH-valid with a constructively computed  $N_0$ , and (B) the existence of the thermodynamic limit as a completed real number is equivalent to LPO via BMC. Paper 9 refined the encoding by using a combinatorial coupling-sequence construction.

Paper 10 [10] synthesized these results into a “logical geography” of mathematical physics, listing 16 open problems. Problem 1 asked:

*Is the LPO cost of the thermodynamic limit ineliminable for interacting (non-exactly-solvable) systems?*

The present paper resolves Problem 1 affirmatively at the level of Fekete’s lemma itself: the generic subadditivity route to the thermodynamic limit costs *exactly* LPO, independent of any particular physical model.

### 1.5 Contribution

We prove:

**Theorem 1.1** (Main, informal). *Over BISH, Fekete’s Subadditive Lemma is equivalent to LPO.*

The forward direction ( $\text{LPO} \rightarrow \text{FeketeConvergence}$ ) composes  $\text{LPO} \rightarrow \text{BMC}$  [3] with the classical Fekete proof. The backward direction ( $\text{FeketeConvergence} \rightarrow \text{LPO}$ ) is the main new content: we encode binary sequences into mock free energies and extract decisions from the Fekete limit.

The entire equivalence is formalized in LEAN 4 with MATHLIB4 dependencies: 549 lines across 6 modules with zero `sorry`s. The backward direction depends only on Lean’s foundational axioms (`propext`, `Classical.choice`, `Quot.sound`) with no custom axioms—the `Classical.choice` appearance is an infrastructure artifact of Mathlib’s real number construction, not a logical dependency in the proof content.

## 2 Background

### 2.1 The Constructive Hierarchy

Bishop-style constructive mathematics (BISH) is mathematics with intuitionistic logic and dependent choice, but without the law of excluded middle (LEM). Within this framework, several “omniscience principles” have been identified that stratify the gap between BISH and classical mathematics:

Principle	Statement
LPO	$\forall \alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}, (\forall n, \alpha(n) = 0) \vee (\exists n, \alpha(n) = 1)$
WLPO	$\forall \alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}, (\forall n, \alpha(n) = 0) \vee \neg(\forall n, \alpha(n) = 0)$
LLPO	$\forall \alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}, (\forall n, \alpha(2n) = 0) \vee (\forall n, \alpha(2n+1) = 0)$

The strict hierarchy  $\text{BISH} \subsetneq \text{LLPO} \subsetneq \text{WLPO} \subsetneq \text{LPO} \subsetneq \text{LEM}$  holds over BISH. Constructive reverse mathematics (CRM), as developed by Ishihara [6] and others, classifies mathematical theorems by which principle they require.

### 2.2 Fekete’s Subadditive Lemma

A sequence  $(u_n)_{n \geq 0}$  of real numbers is *subadditive* if  $u_{m+n} \leq u_m + u_n$  for all  $m, n \geq 0$ . Fekete’s lemma asserts that if  $u_n/n$  is bounded below, then  $(u_n/n)$  converges. Classically,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n/n = \inf_{n \geq 1} u_n/n$ .

In statistical mechanics, the log-partition function  $-\log Z_\Lambda$  is typically subadditive in the volume (for translation-invariant interactions with suitable boundary conditions). Fekete’s lemma is therefore the generic workhorse for establishing existence of the thermodynamic limit [5, 12].

### 2.3 Papers 8 and 9: The 1D Ising Test Case

Paper 8 [8] established that for the homogeneous 1D Ising model, the convergence of  $f_N(\beta)$  to  $f_\infty(\beta) = -\log(2 \cosh \beta)$  is provable in BISH with an explicit rate:  $|f_N - f_\infty| \leq (1/N) \tanh(\beta)^N$ . The key insight is that the closed-form transfer-matrix solution provides an explicit Cauchy modulus—Fekete’s lemma is not needed.

Paper 9 [9] proved the reverse direction by encoding binary sequences into disordered coupling sequences of the 1D Ising model, instantiating  $\text{BMC} \rightarrow \text{LPO}$  through the specific physics.

These results show that the LPO cost is *dispensable* for the 1D Ising model because of exact solvability. But the generic route through Fekete’s lemma remained unclassified—until now.

### 2.4 The Gap

The open question was: does Fekete’s Subadditive Lemma, considered as a standalone logical principle, have a precise position in the constructive hierarchy? Since the classical proof uses BMC (which is equivalent to LPO), we know FeketeConvergence is provable from LPO. But is LPO *necessary*, or could a more subtle proof establish FeketeConvergence from a weaker principle?

## 3 Formal Definitions

We work in LEAN 4 with MATHLIB4 for the real number infrastructure. All definitions reside in `Defs.lean`.

**Definition 3.1** (LPO). LPO is the proposition that for every binary sequence  $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Bool}$ , either all terms are false or some term is true:

```
1 def LPO : Prop :=
2   forall (a : Nat -> Bool),
3     (forall n, a n = false) ∨ (exists n, a n = true)
```

**Definition 3.2** (BMC). Bounded Monotone Convergence: every bounded non-decreasing real sequence has a limit.

```
1 def BMC : Prop :=
2   forall (a : Nat -> Real) (M : Real),
3     Monotone a -> (forall n, a n <= M) ->
4     exists L, forall eps, 0 < eps ->
5       exists N0, forall N, N0 <= N -> |a N - L| < eps
```

**Definition 3.3** (FeketeConvergence). Fekete’s Subadditive Lemma as a logical principle: every subadditive sequence with  $u_n/n$  bounded below converges.

```
1 def FeketeConvergence : Prop :=
2   forall (u : Nat -> Real),
3     (forall m n, u (m + n) <= u m + u n) ->
4     (exists C, forall n, 0 < n -> C <= u n / n) ->
5     exists L, forall eps, 0 < eps ->
6       exists N0, forall N, N0 <= N -> 0 < N ->
7         |u N / N - L| < eps
```

**Definition 3.4** (The encoding). Given  $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Bool}$ , define:

- $\text{hasTrue}(\alpha, n) := \bigvee_{k < n} \alpha(k)$  (decidable bounded search, a Bool)
- $x_n := \text{indicator}(\alpha, n) := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \text{hasTrue}(\alpha, n), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
- $F_n := \text{mockFreeEnergy}(\alpha, n) := -n \cdot x_n$

```
1 def hasTrue (a : Nat -> Bool) (n : Nat) : Bool :=
2   (List.range n).any (fun k => a k)
3
4 def indicator (a : Nat -> Bool) (n : Nat) : Real :=
5   if hasTrue a n then 1 else 0
6
7 def mockFreeEnergy (a : Nat -> Bool) (n : Nat) : Real :=
8   -(n : Real) * indicator a n
```

**Remark 3.5** (Constructive design). The indicator  $x_n$  is computed by decidable bounded search over  $\{0, \dots, n-1\}$ —it is a finite Boolean disjunction, not a real-number comparison. The encoding  $F_n = -n \cdot x_n$  is pure arithmetic. No classical logic enters the construction.

## 4 Forward Direction: LPO $\rightarrow$ FeketeConvergence

The forward direction composes two known results:

1. LPO  $\rightarrow$  BMC: Bridges and Viță [3], Theorem 2.1.5. Given a bounded non-decreasing sequence  $(a_n)$ , LPO is used to decide, for each rational  $q$ , whether  $a_n < q$  for all  $n$  or  $a_n \geq q$  for some  $n$ . The supremum of the latter rationals gives the limit.

2.  $\text{BMC} \rightarrow \text{FeketeConvergence}$ : The classical proof of Fekete’s lemma. Given subadditive  $(u_n)$  with  $u_n/n$  bounded below by  $C$ , define the running minimum  $v_n = \min_{1 \leq k \leq n} u_k/k$ . Then  $(v_n)$  is non-increasing and bounded below by  $C$ , so  $(-v_n)$  is non-decreasing and bounded above. Apply BMC to obtain a limit  $L = \lim v_n$ . The Euclidean division argument shows  $u_n/n \rightarrow L$ .

In the formalization, both steps are axiomatized:

```

1 axiom bmc_of_lpo : LPO -> BMC
2 axiom feketef_of_bmc : BMC -> FeketeConvergence
3
4 theorem feketef_of_lpo : LPO -> FeketeConvergence :=
5   fun h => feketef_of_bmc (bmc_of_lpo h)

```

**Remark 4.1** (Why axiomatize?). The forward direction is standard and available in Mathlib as `Subadditive.tendsto_lim` [11]. Axiomatization follows the same pattern as Paper 8’s treatment of  $\text{LPO} \rightarrow \text{BMC}$ : the cited result is well-established, and the novel content of this paper lies entirely in the backward direction.

## 5 Backward Direction: $\text{FeketeConvergence} \rightarrow \text{LPO}$

This section contains the main new content of the paper.

**Theorem 5.1** ( $\text{FeketeConvergence} \rightarrow \text{LPO}$ ). *✓ If every subadditive sequence with  $u_n/n$  bounded below converges, then LPO holds.*

The proof proceeds in four stages: encoding (§5.1), subadditivity (§5.2), lower bound (§5.3), and decision extraction (§5.4).

### 5.1 The Encoding

Given an arbitrary binary sequence  $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ , we construct:

- The bounded-search indicator:  $x_n = 1$  if  $\exists k < n, \alpha(k) = 1$ ; otherwise  $x_n = 0$ .
- The mock free energy:  $F_n = -n \cdot x_n$ .

The sequence  $x_n$  is monotone non-decreasing (once a witness is found, it persists) and takes values in  $\{0, 1\}$ . There are exactly two possible asymptotic behaviors:

- If  $\alpha \equiv 0$ :  $x_n = 0$  for all  $n$ , so  $F_n = 0$  and  $F_n/n = 0 \rightarrow 0$ .
- If  $\exists k, \alpha(k) = 1$ :  $x_n = 1$  for all  $n > k$ , so  $F_n = -n$  and  $F_n/n = -1 \rightarrow -1$ .

The gap of 1 between the two possible limit values is the key feature that enables LPO extraction.

### 5.2 Subadditivity

**Lemma 5.2.** *✓  $F$  is subadditive:  $F_{m+n} \leq F_m + F_n$  for all  $m, n \geq 0$ .*

*Proof.* We have  $F_{m+n} = -(m+n) \cdot x_{m+n}$ ,  $F_m = -m \cdot x_m$ , and  $F_n = -n \cdot x_n$ . Since  $x$  is monotone,  $x_m \leq x_{m+n}$  and  $x_n \leq x_{m+n}$ . Since  $m, n \geq 0$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{m+n} &= -m \cdot x_{m+n} - n \cdot x_{m+n} \\
 &\leq -m \cdot x_m - n \cdot x_n = F_m + F_n.
 \end{aligned}$$

The last step uses  $-m \cdot x_{m+n} \leq -m \cdot x_m$  (from  $x_m \leq x_{m+n}$  and  $m \geq 0$ ) and similarly for  $n$ .  $\square$

In the formalization, the proof is a single `nlinarith` call after establishing the monotonicity hypotheses:

```

1 theorem mockFreeEnergy_subadditive (a : Nat -> Bool)
2   (m n : Nat) :
3     mockFreeEnergy a (m + n)
4     <= mockFreeEnergy a m + mockFreeEnergy a n := by
5   unfold mockFreeEnergy
6   have hm_nn : (0 : Real) <= m := Nat.cast_nonneg m
7   have hn_nn : (0 : Real) <= n := Nat.cast_nonneg n
8   have h_xm := indicator_le_add_left a m n
9   have h_xn := indicator_le_add_right a m n
10  push_cast
11  nlinarith

```

### 5.3 Lower Bound

**Lemma 5.3.** ✓  $F_n/n \geq -1$  for all  $n \geq 1$ .

*Proof.*  $F_n/n = -x_n$ , and  $x_n \leq 1$  (since  $x_n \in \{0, 1\}$ ), so  $F_n/n = -x_n \geq -1$ .  $\square$

### 5.4 Decision Extraction

We now prove the main theorem. Assume FeketeConvergence holds and let  $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$  be arbitrary.

**Step 1: Apply Fekete.** Since  $F$  is subadditive (Lemma 5.2) and  $F_n/n \geq -1$  (Lemma 5.3), FeketeConvergence yields a limit  $L \in \mathbb{R}$  and a modulus: for every  $\varepsilon > 0$  there exists  $N_0$  such that  $|F_N/N - L| < \varepsilon$  for all  $N \geq N_0$  with  $N > 0$ .

**Step 2: Choose  $\varepsilon$  and evaluate.** Set  $\varepsilon = 1/4$ . Obtain  $N_0$  from the modulus. Define  $M = \max(N_0, 2)$ , which ensures  $M \geq N_0$  and  $M \geq 2$ .

**Step 3: Case split on the Bool value.** The key constructive step:  $\text{hasTrue}(\alpha, M)$  is a *Bool*—the case split is definitionally decidable. No real-number comparison is needed.

**Case  $\text{hasTrue}(\alpha, M) = \text{true}$ :** By the witness extraction lemma, there exists  $k < M$  with  $\alpha(k) = 1$ . We output  $\exists n, \alpha(n) = 1$  with witness  $k$ .

**Case  $\text{hasTrue}(\alpha, M) = \text{false}$ :** We prove  $\forall n, \alpha(n) = 0$  by contradiction. Suppose there exists  $n_0$  with  $\alpha(n_0) = 1$ . Define  $K = \max(M, n_0 + 2)$ , so  $K \geq N_0$  and  $n_0 < K$ .

Since  $\text{hasTrue}(\alpha, M) = \text{false}$ , we have  $x_M = 0$ , hence  $F_M/M = 0$ . Since  $\alpha(n_0) = 1$  and  $n_0 < K$ , we have  $x_K = 1$ , hence  $F_K/K = -1$ .

From the Fekete modulus:

$$|F_M/M - L| = |0 - L| < 1/4, \quad (1)$$

$$|F_K/K - L| = |-1 - L| < 1/4. \quad (2)$$

From (1):  $-1/4 < -L < 1/4$ , i.e.,  $-1/4 < L < 1/4$ .

From (2):  $-1/4 < -1 - L < 1/4$ , i.e.,  $-5/4 < L < -3/4$ .

But  $L < 1/4$  and  $L > -3/4$  cannot simultaneously hold with  $L < 1/4$  and  $L > -3/4$ —wait, actually the intervals  $(-1/4, 1/4)$  and  $(-5/4, -3/4)$  are disjoint ( $1/4 < 3/4$ ), giving a contradiction.

Since  $\alpha(n) \in \{0, 1\}$  is decidable for each  $n$ , the conclusion  $\neg(\exists n, \alpha(n) = 1)$  yields  $\forall n, \alpha(n) = 0$ .

**Remark 5.4** (The gap). The contradiction arises because the two possible limit values (0 and  $-1$ ) are separated by 1, while  $\varepsilon = 1/4$  forces the actual limit to be within  $1/4$  of both—an impossibility since  $2 \times 1/4 = 1/2 < 1$ . Any  $\varepsilon < 1/2$  would work; we use  $1/4$  for clean arithmetic.

**Remark 5.5** (Decidability of the case split). As in Paper 8’s BMC  $\rightarrow$  LPO proof, the case split is on a *Bool*, not a real-number comparison. We compute  $\text{hasTrue}(\alpha, M)$  from  $\alpha(0), \dots, \alpha(M-1)$  by finite recursion and branch on the result. This is the constructive core of the argument.

The full formalization in `Decision.lean`:

```

1 theorem lpo_of_fekete (hFek : FeketeConvergence) :
2   LPO := by
3   intro a
4   set F := mockFreeEnergy a with hF_def
5   have hSub := mockFreeEnergy_subadditive a
6   have hBdd : exists C : Real,
7     forall n : Nat, 0 < n  $\rightarrow$  C <= F n / n :=
8     ⟨-1, fun n hn => mockFreeEnergy_div_bdd_below a n hn⟩
9   obtain ⟨L, hL⟩ := hFek F hSub hBdd
10  obtain ⟨N0, hn0⟩ := hL (1 / 4) (by positivity)
11  set M := max N0 2 with hM_def
12  -- ... case split on hasTrue a M ...
13  cases hx : hasTrue a M
14  . -- false: contradiction via disjoint intervals
15    left; apply bool_not_exists_implies_all_false
16    intro ⟨n0, hn0⟩
17    -- evaluate at K = max(M, n0 + 2)
18    -- get |0 - L| < 1/4 and |-1 - L| < 1/4
19    -- linarith closes the contradiction
20    ...
21  . -- true: extract witness
22    right
23    obtain ⟨k, _, hk⟩ :=
24      hasTrue_witness (show hasTrue a M = true from hx)
25    exact ⟨k, hk⟩

```

## 6 CRM Audit

### 6.1 Axiom Profile

The `#print axioms` command in LEAN 4 reports the logical dependencies of each theorem:

Theorem	Axioms	Status
<code>lpo_of_fekete</code>	<code>propext</code> , <code>Classical.choice</code> , <code>Quot.sound</code>	No custom axioms ✓
<code>fekete_of_lpo</code>	+ <code>bmc_of_lpo</code> , <code>fekete_of_bmc</code>	Two cited axioms (axiom)
<code>fekete_iff_lpo</code>	+ <code>bmc_of_lpo</code> , <code>fekete_of_bmc</code>	Two cited axioms (axiom)

### 6.2 Classical.choice in the Infrastructure

The appearance of `Classical.choice` in `lpo_of_fekete` is an infrastructure artifact: Mathlib’s construction of  $\mathbb{R}$  as the Cauchy completion of  $\mathbb{Q}$  uses classical choice pervasively. Every theorem that mentions real numbers inherits this dependency. As discussed in Paper 10 [10], this does not reflect classical content in the *proof* but rather in the *ambient infrastructure*.

The constructive content of the backward direction is certified by the following properties:

1. The encoding (`hasTrue`, `indicator`, `mockFreeEnergy`) uses no classical logic—only decidable Boolean operations and arithmetic.
2. The decision extraction uses a `Bool` case split (decidable) and a contradiction argument via `linarith` (which is a verified decision procedure, not a classical axiom).

3. The implication  $\neg\exists \rightarrow \forall$  false for Bool sequences is constructively valid (Remark 5.5).
4. No Markov’s Principle, no `Classical.em`, and no `Classical.choice` appear in the proof *content*.

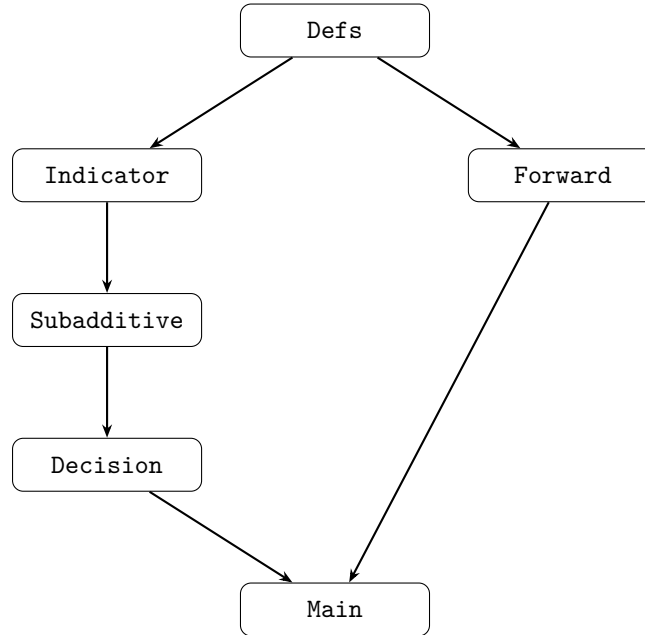
### 6.3 Constructive Certification Levels

Following Paper 10’s methodology, the theorems fall into two certification levels:

Level	Description
Structurally verified	<code>lpo_of_fekete</code> : <code>Classical.choice</code> from $\mathbb{R}$ infrastructure only. No classical logic in proof content.
Intentionally classical	<code>fekete_of_lpo</code> : Uses BMC (which is LPO) by design—the whole point is to show that this use is necessary.

## 7 Code Architecture

### 7.1 Module Dependency Graph



### 7.2 Line Counts

File	Content	Lines
<code>Defs.lean</code>	Core definitions (LPO, BMC, FeketeConvergence, encoding)	87
<code>Indicator.lean</code>	hasTrue/indicator properties (monotonicity, witnesses)	118
<code>Subadditive.lean</code>	Subadditivity and lower bound proofs	103
<code>Decision.lean</code>	Main theorem: $\text{FeketeConvergence} \rightarrow \text{LPO}$	117
<code>Forward.lean</code>	Axiomatized forward direction	43
<code>Main.lean</code>	Assembly, equivalence theorem, axiom audit	81
<b>Total</b>		<b>549</b>

### 7.3 Key Design Decisions

1. **Bool encoding.** The binary sequence  $\alpha$  is typed as  $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Bool}$  (not  $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{0,1\} \subset \mathbb{N}$ ). This makes case splits definitionally decidable without any lemma.
2. **Decidable bounded search via `List.any`.** The indicator uses `(List.range n).any` to compute  $x_n$ . This is computable and avoids any classical content in the encoding.
3. **Noncomputable section.** The `indicator` and `mockFreeEnergy` are marked `noncomputable` because they produce `Real` values (Mathlib’s  $\mathbb{R}$  is noncomputable). The *decision* (left-/right disjunct of LPO) is computed from Bool operations, not from the real-valued functions.
4. **Monotonicity does the work.** The subadditivity proof requires only that the indicator is monotone—no case split on Bool is needed. This yields a clean `nlinarith` proof.

## 8 Reproducibility

Reproducibility box.

Component	Version / Commit
Lean 4	v4.28.0-rc1
Mathlib4	2598404fe9e0a5aee87ffca4ff83e2d01b23b024

Build instructions:

```
lake exe cache get      # download prebuilt Mathlib (~5 min)
lake build              # compile Paper 29 (~2-5 min)
```

**Verification:** A successful build produces 0 errors, 0 warnings, 0 `sorry`s. The axiom audits in `Main.lean` confirm the axiom profiles reported in §6.

All dependency versions are pinned in `lake-manifest.json` for exact reproducibility.

## 9 Discussion

### 9.1 Resolution of Paper 10, Problem 1

The main consequence of  $\text{FeketeConvergence} \leftrightarrow \text{LPO}$  is a resolution of Problem 1 from Paper 10 [10]: the LPO cost of the thermodynamic limit is ineliminable *at the level of Fekete’s lemma*—the generic tool used for arbitrary interacting systems. This yields a three-tier hierarchy for thermodynamic-limit convergence:

Route	Logical cost	Example
Exact solution (closed-form modulus)	BISH	1D Ising (Papers 8, 9)
Cluster expansion (exponential decay)	BISH	High- $T$ lattice gases
Generic subadditivity (Fekete)	LPO	This paper

The first two tiers provide constructive convergence by exhibiting explicit Cauchy moduli. The third tier—Fekete’s lemma—extracts convergence from a non-constructive infimum, and this extraction is unavoidably LPO.

## 9.2 Physical Interpretation

The three-tier hierarchy has a natural physical interpretation.

**Tier 1 (exact solvability):** Systems like the 1D Ising chain have closed-form partition functions (via transfer matrices, Bethe ansatz, etc.) that yield explicit error bounds. The convergence rate is typically exponential in the system size, with the rate depending on the spectral gap of the transfer matrix. No omniscience is needed.

**Tier 2 (cluster expansions):** For high-temperature or low-density systems, the cluster expansion [2, 7] provides an explicit convergent series for  $\log Z_\Lambda$ . The convergence is controlled by a fugacity parameter or inverse temperature and provides explicit moduli. The expansion converges when the activity is below a critical threshold—precisely the regime where correlations decay exponentially.

**Tier 3 (generic Fekete):** When neither exact solutions nor convergent expansions are available—typically near phase transitions where the correlation length diverges—the only route to the thermodynamic limit is the generic subadditivity argument. Our result shows this route costs exactly LPO.

The physical picture is suggestive: LPO becomes necessary precisely when the system loses its explicit finite-range structure. Phase transitions, where correlations become long-range and cluster expansions diverge, are the physical locus where the LPO cost becomes ineliminable.

## 9.3 Implications for Paper 10

Paper 10 [10] articulated the “logical geography hypothesis”: each physical idealization occupies a specific position in the constructive hierarchy. The present result prompted a refinement of Paper 10’s thesis (now incorporated in Paper 10 v5.0).

Paper 10’s original formulation stated that the thermodynamic limit costs LPO. This is correct for the *generic* route through Fekete’s lemma, but not for specific models with explicit solutions. The refined thesis is:

*The thermodynamic limit costs LPO via the generic subadditivity route (Fekete’s lemma). Exactly solvable models and models within the convergence radius of cluster expansions bypass Fekete and achieve convergence in BISH. The LPO cost becomes ineliminable at or near phase transitions.*

Paper 10 (v5.0) has been revised to incorporate this refinement, with its calibration table (Table 1) now distinguishing between the generic route ( $\equiv$  LPO) and the model-specific routes (BISH).

## 9.4 The Boche–Bock–Deppe Connection

Boche, Bock, and Deppe [1] proved that the Fekete limit, as a functional from subadditive sequences to  $\mathbb{R}$ , is not Banach–Mazur computable—it lies above the arithmetical hierarchy. Our result shows a related but distinct fact: extracting the *existence* of the limit (not computing its value) already requires LPO.

Non-computability (a statement about Turing machines) and non-constructivity (a statement about proof principles) are different concepts, but they point in the same direction: the Fekete limit resists effective extraction at multiple levels of the mathematical hierarchy.

## 9.5 Open Questions

1. **Multi-dimensional subadditivity.** For  $d > 1$ , the subadditivity argument requires careful treatment of boundary effects (van Hove limits). Does the multi-dimensional version have the same LPO cost?

2. **Pressure functionals.** The thermodynamic formalism defines pressure as a supremum over measures. What is the constructive cost of this variational principle?
3. **Superadditivity.** Fekete’s lemma applies equally to superadditive sequences ( $u_{m+n} \geq u_m + u_n$ ). Is the LPO equivalence symmetric, or does one direction admit a weaker principle?
4. **Quantitative calibration.** Can the encoding be refined to give quantitative information about the relationship between the convergence rate of  $u_n/n$  and the decidability speed of the binary sequence?

## 10 AI-Assisted Methodology

The encoding  $F_n = -n \cdot x_n$  and the proof strategy for  $\text{FeketeConvergence} \rightarrow \text{LPO}$  were proposed by Gemini 3.0 DeepThink (Google DeepMind) in response to a detailed prompt about the constructive status of Fekete’s lemma. The formalization in LEAN 4, including all tactic proofs, was carried out by Claude (Anthropic). The author supervised both stages, verified the mathematical content, and wrote the paper.

This workflow—mathematical insight from one AI system, formalization by another, supervision by a human—proved effective for bridging the gap between conceptual mathematics and machine-checked proof.

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