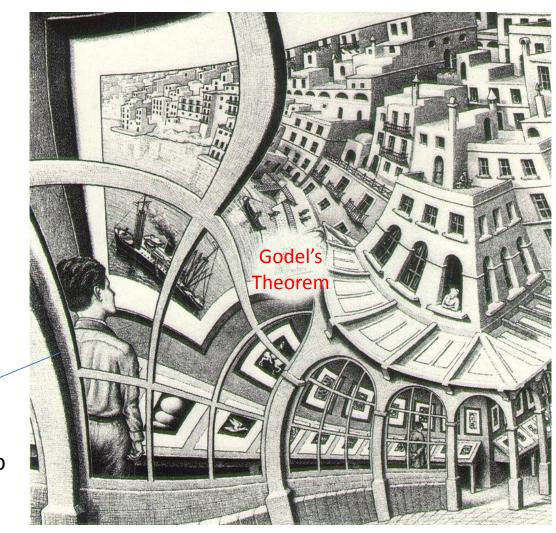


哥德尔定理是个什么玩意儿?





Jake

@ Swarm Agents Club

哥德尔定理是个什么玩意儿?







你相信科学吗?

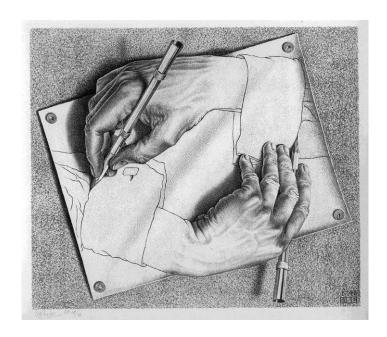
- 作为真理与信仰的科学
 - 拉普拉斯的决定论
 - 科学=真理?
- 作为方法与手段的科学
 - 科学v.s.人类语言
 - 科学本身可以告诉你科学的边界

不可能的科学

• 经济学:阿罗不相容原理

• 物理学:海森堡的不确定性原理(测不准)

• 数学:哥德尔不完备性定理



哥德尔的前世

- · 欧氏几何——严格和公理化的楷模
- · 非欧几何——抽 象画的副产品



Euclid



Gauss

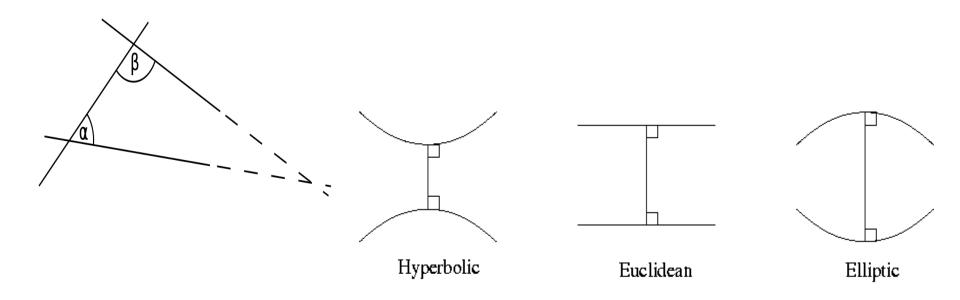


Lobachevsky



Riemann

欧几里德第五公设



如果一条线段与两条直线相交,在某一侧的内角和小于两直角和,那么这两条直线在不断延伸后,会在内角和小于两直角和的一侧相交。

公理化的力量

• 牛顿:微积分

• 贝克莱:流数的幽灵

柯西:ε-δ语言

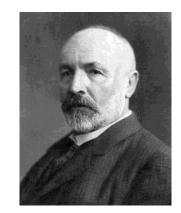
• 康托尔:集合论

• 弗雷格: 数学大厦的

崩塌



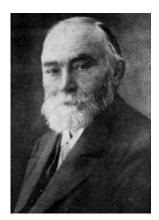
Newton



Cantor

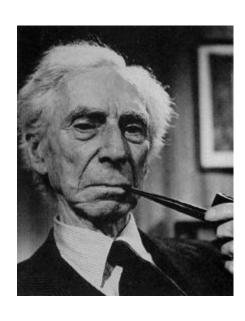


Cauchy



Frege

罗素悖论



Bertrand A.W. Russell 1872-1970

- Let us call a set "abnormal" if it is a member of itself, and "normal" otherwise. For example, take the set of all <u>squares</u> in the <u>plane</u>. That set is not itself a square, and therefore is not a member of the set of all squares. So it is "normal". On the other hand, if we take the complementary set that contains all non-squares, that set is itself not a square and so should be one of its own members. It is "abnormal".
- Now we consider the set of all normal sets, *R*. Determining whether *R* is normal or abnormal is impossible: if *R* were a normal set, it would be contained in the set of normal sets (itself), and therefore be abnormal; and if *R* were abnormal, it would not be contained in the set of all normal sets (itself), and therefore be normal. This leads to the conclusion that *R* is neither normal nor abnormal: Russell's paradox.

理发师悖论:村子里面有个理发师,他给自己制订了一条规矩:不给那些

自己理发的人理发。有人问:他该不该给自己理发?

希尔伯特纲领



David Hilbert 1862-1943

- 严格按照公理化的方式重构数学
- 消除直观与解释
- · 除了公理与推导规则,全部都是机械的演算
- 并且希望严格证明任意公理系统是完备且一致的。——希尔伯特第二问题

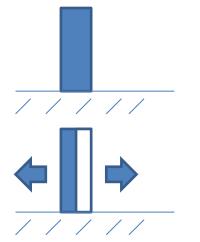
何为公理化系统?



- · 公理:第 一块被推 到的骨牌
- 规则:地球引力和碰撞物理
- 定理:被 推倒的骨 牌
- 真理:倒 掉的骨牌

一致性与完全性

- 竖立的骨牌:陈述
- 正面、反面朝上的骨牌:真命题、假命题



陈述

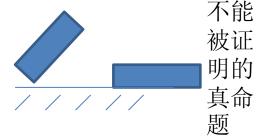
命题与 反命题

• 一致性:不可能出现让一张骨牌同时朝两个方向倒的情形。

• 完全性:不存在不是被其它骨牌推倒的骨牌



不一致的命题



哥德尔定理

- 哥德尔第一定理:一阶谓词逻辑系统是完备的一致的
- 哥德尔第二定理: 任何足够强大(蕴含皮亚诺公理体系)的逻辑系统都不能同时具备完备性和一致性。
- 《〈数学原理〉(指怀德海和罗素所著的书)及有关系统中的形式不可判定命题》



Kurt Godel

1906-1978

足够强大的系统?

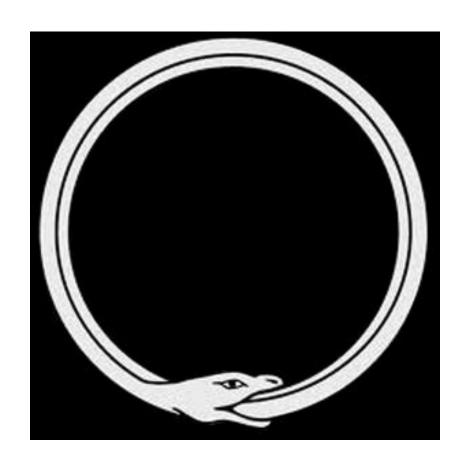
- 何谓足够强大的系统:
 - 系统具备了自指的能力

何谓指涉?

- 语言中的指涉
 - "看到错误"是个病句
 - 妈妈说:"做人要厚道"
- 生活中的指涉——虚拟世界
 - 故事、梦境、游戏、电影等
 - 虚拟机
 - 镜子中的镜子

何谓自指

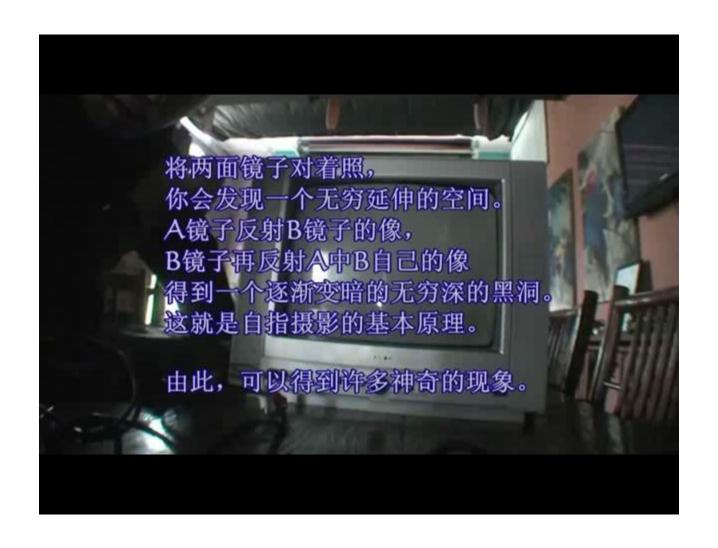
- 这句话是对的
- · 这句话有2个'这' 字,2个'句'字, 2个'话'字, 2个 '有'字, 7个'2' 字, 11个'个'字, 11个'字'字, 2个 '7'字, 3个'11' 字,2个'3'字。



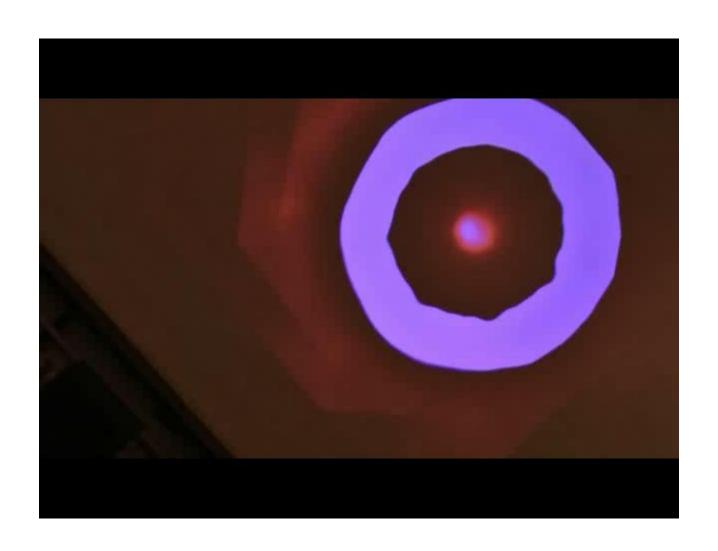
自相似与自指



屏幕-摄像



屏幕-摄像



自指函数图形

$$\frac{1}{2} < \left| \bmod \left(\left\lfloor \frac{y}{17} \right\rfloor 2^{-17 \lfloor x \rfloor - \bmod \left(\left\lfloor y \right\rfloor, 17 \right)}, 2 \right) \right|$$

当0<=x<=106, k<=y<=k+17,k为一个特殊的整数的时候,所有满足下列不等式的(x,y)点的集合的图形为:

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[\operatorname{mod} \left(\left[\frac{y}{17} \right] 2^{-17[x] - \operatorname{mod} ([y], 17)} , 2 \right) \right]$$

Mathematica code:

 $k = 4858450636189713423582095962494202044581400587983244549483093085061934704708809928450644769865524364849997247024915119110411605739177407856919754326571855442057210445735883681829823754139634338225199452191651284348332905131193199953502413758765239264874613394906870130562295813219481513685339535565290850023875092856892694555974281546386510730049106723058933586052544096664351265349363643957125565695936815184334857605266940161251266951421550539554519153785457525756590740540157929001765967965480064427829131488548259914721248506352686630476300; out={};$

 $out=Table[If[Floor[Mod[Floor[y/17]2^{-17Floor[x]-Mod[Floor[y],17]},2]]>1/2,1,0],\{x,0,106\},\{y,k,k+17\}];\\ gra=ArrayPlot[Reverse[Transpose[out]]]$

多米诺骨牌隐喻

- 如果形式化系统足够强大,从而具备自我 指涉的能力,那么哥德尔定理就会成立。
- 如果骨牌不再是骨牌,而是一块屏幕,能 够预测某真实骨牌的运作。

哥德尔证明

- 核心思想:
 - 构造了一个自指语句——哥德尔句子
- 自指悖论



这句话是假的

下面那句话是真的

上面那句话是假的

哥德尔句子

• 本命题不可以被证明

• 推理:

- 如果该句子为假~G,则它是可以被证明的,即为真G,于是G与~G并存,一致性遭到破坏。(G这个骨牌无法被推倒)

- 如果该句子为真,则它不可以被证明,于是存在着不可证明的真命题,完全性无法满足。(不被推倒的倒着的骨牌)

如何理解哥德尔句子

- 本命题不可以被证明
- 两个层次:
 - 句子本身在陈述的含义,我们姑且不加判断地接受这个含义。
 - 我们的观察:不管句子本身说的对错与否,我们看它的表现。

哥德尔定理的含义

- 在关于整数理论的数学中,存在着不可被证明的真理。
 - Ramsey 定理
 - Montague-Levy reflection定理
- 任何可以等价或者强于数论系统的数学公理系统,都必然存在不可被证明的真理。

哥德尔定理的影响

- 粉碎了很多数学家们2000多年来的梦想
 - 真与可证是两个概念:可证的一定是真的,但 真的不一定可证



上帝是存在的,因为 数是是相容的; 图 鬼鬼是存在的,因为 鬼鬼子在的,因为我们不能证明这种相容性。

Hermann Weyl

哥德尔定理与物理学

• 哥德尔定理适用于物理吗?

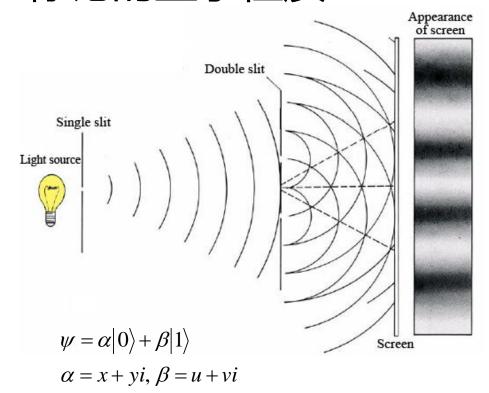


Stephen Hawkin

2002年8月17日,著名宇宙学家霍金在北京举行的国际弦理论会议上发表了题为《哥德尔与M理论》的报告

哥德尔定理与物理学

- 不确定性原理
- 悖论的量子性质?



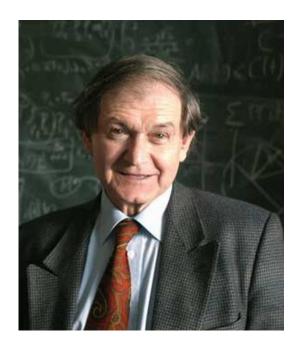


Heisenberg $\Delta x \, \Delta p \! \geqslant \! h$

哥德尔定理与人工智能

• 人工智能不可能

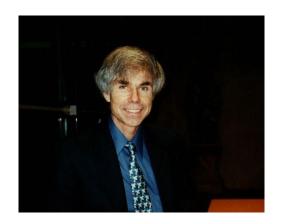




Roger Penrose

哥德尔定理与人工智能

• 人工智能需要自指

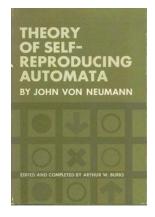


Hofstadter





Von Neumann



结束语

哥德尔定理的伟大之处在于,它让我们看到了我们自身的局限。

Ramsey定理

• 对于任意的正整数n,k,m,总能找到整数N,使得:如果我们给集合S={1,2,3,...,N}的n个元素的子集用k种颜色染色,那么我们就能在S中找到一个至少有m个元素的子集Y,使得Y的所有的n元素子集有同样的颜色,且Y中的元素个数至少是Y集合中的最小数。



下



FORMAL SYSTEM

WU puzzle

- Symbols: {W,J,U}
- Well-defined: {WW, JW, UJ,...}
- Rules (x is any string)
 - Rule1: xJ→xJU
 - Rule2: Wx→Wxx
 - Rule3: xJJJy → xUy

Axiom and Theorems

- Axiom: WJ
- Theorems
 - M1→M111→M11110→M0101

- Question:
 - Is U a theorem?
 - Is WU a theorem?

pq System

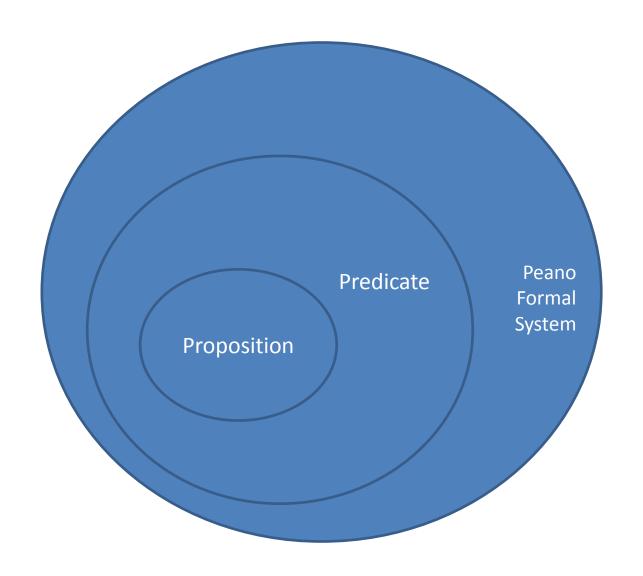
- Symbols:{p,q,-}
- Axioms: infinite axioms
 - x-qxp-
 - x is a string with "-", but two xs stands for the same string
- Rule:
 - xqypz→x-qypz-
 - x,y,z are strings with only symbol "-"
- How can you decide a string is a theorem or not?

Interpretation

- What is an interpretation
 - An isomorphism between formal system and real world
- An interpretation of pq system
 - q ←→equals
 - p←→plus
 - **--←→**1
 - **--←→**2
 - **---←→**3
 - **—** ...
 - Then, a theorem in pq system is a true proposition about plus operator

An alternative interpretation

- p←→equals
- q**←→**minus
- · -**← →** 1
- · --**←→**2
- ---**←→**3
- ...



Elements

- Axiom: {0,s,(,)}
- Numbers:
 - 0
 - S0
 - SS0
 - SSS0
 - If x is an axiom, then Sx is also a number
- Operators:
 - +
 - _ *
- Terms:
 - 0+S0
 - 0+Sx
 - -x*S0

Propositions

- Basic Propositions:
 - Terms linked by "="
 - Exapmles:
 - x=y
 - S0=0
 - Sx=Sy*(SO+SOO)
- Propositions:
 - Basic propositions
 - Combo propositions linked by \sim , \wedge , \vee , \rightarrow

Examples

- SS0=S0+S0
- SS0=S0+S0 \\ S0=S0*S0
- SSSSS0=S(SS0+SS0)
- S0=0

Variables and Predicates

- Variables: x,y,z
- Predicate: propositions containing variables
 - f(x): S0=x
 - -g(x): Sx=S0
 - h(x,y): x*Sy=x+x*y
 - -k(x,y): x=y

Quantifiers

- Quantifiers
 - − ∃ existence quantifier, there is ...
 - — ∀ generalized quantifier, for all
- Examples

$$\forall x : \sim Sx = 0$$

$$\sim \exists x : Sx = 0$$

$$\forall x : \forall y : x * y = y * x$$

Translation exercise

- 2 is not a square number
- 1729 is the sum of two quadric numbers
- 6 is an even number
- 5 is a prime number
- There are infinite prime numbers

All Elements

- Numbers: 0,S0,SS0,....
- Variables: a,b',c'',...
- Terms:
 - if x is a term, Sx is also a term
 - If x,y are terms, x+y, x*y are terms
- Well-formed formulas
 - s,t are terms, then s=t is a well-formed formula
 - ~s, s \vee t, s \wedge t are all terms

Truth Value

- Each proposition has a truth value
- When the proposition states a true fact, then it is true
- Otherwise, it is false

Rules

- All rules in propositional logic
- All rules in predicative logic
- Rules for equality
 - r=s**←→**s=r
 - $r=s, s=t \rightarrow r=t$
 - $r=s \leftarrow \rightarrow Sr=St$
- Induction rule:
 - u is a variable, X{u} is a well-formed formula containing u, if $\forall u: (X\{u\} \to X\{u/.Su\})$ $X\{u/.0\}$
 - are all theorems, then $\forall u : X\{u\}$

Five Axioms

- Axiom 1 $\forall a : \sim Sa = 0$
- Axiom 2 $\forall a:(a+0)=a$
- Axiom 3 $\forall a : \forall b : (a+Sb) = S(a+b)$
- Axiom 4 $\forall a:(a*0)=0$
- Axiom 5 $\forall a : \forall b : (a*Sb) = ((a*b) + a)$

Example

 $\Rightarrow ((S0*0)+S0)=S0$

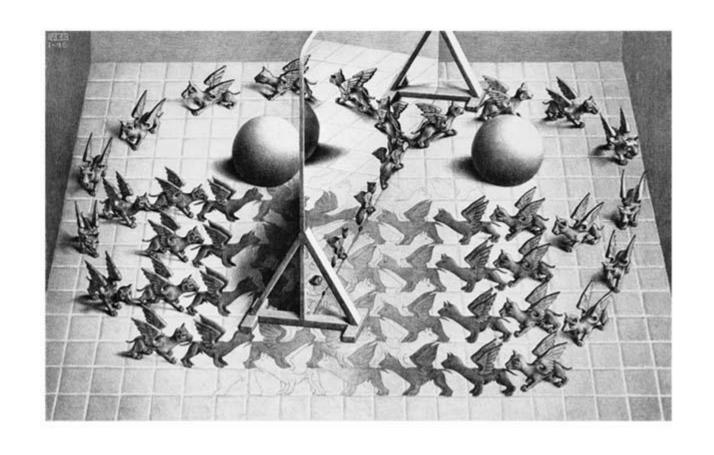
 \Rightarrow (S0*S0) = S0

13. Transitive (6,12)

14. Transitive(3,12)

The Power of Peano

- Almost all the theorems in number theory can be proved by Peano
- For example:
 - Euclidean theorem:
 - There are infinite prime numbers
 - The length of proof is very large



GODEL NUMBERING

What is numbering?

- What is numbering (indexing, coding)
 - A one-one mapping between objects set and natural number
- What is the benefit?
 - We can view the formal system as a number system

WU system

- W,J,U
 - **–** W----3
 - **—** J-----1
 - **–** U----0
- Then strings
 - WU----30
 - WJJU---3110
 - **—** ...

How about reasoning?

WJ-----31 Axiom

WJJ-----311 Rule 2

• WJJJJ-----31111 Rule 2

WUJ-----301 Rule 3

• WUJU-----3010 Rule 1

WUJUUJU---3010010 Rule 2

WUJJU-----30110 Rule 4

Therefore, a process of reasoning is a set of transformations of numbers

Transformation and Function

- Rule 1: xJ→xJU
- If 1 is the last digit of the current number, then this number is multiplied by 10
- If mod(x,10)==1, then 10*x
- All rules can be transformed to functions
 - $-10m+1 \rightarrow 10*(10m+1)$
 - $-3*10^{m}+n \rightarrow 10^{m}*(3*10^{m}+n)+n$
 - $-k*10^{(m+3)}+111*10^{m}+n \rightarrow k*10^{(m+1)}+n$
 - $-k*10(m+2)+n \rightarrow k*10(m)+n$

Computable Predicate Function

The predicate function:

$$Even-number(x)$$

 x is an even number, can be described as a well-defined symbols:

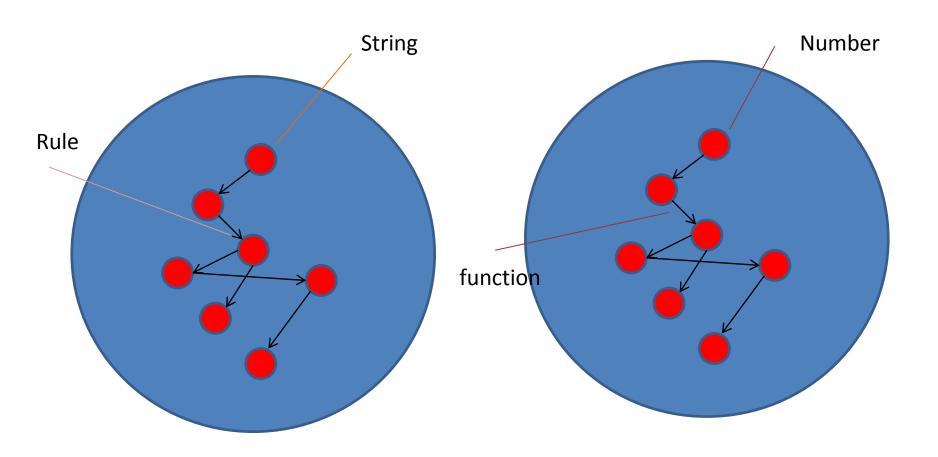
$$\exists a : (SS0*a) = x$$

- General conclusion:
 - Any computable function can be expressed as a predicate described by terms in Peano system.

WJU numbers

- All codes of theorems in WJU can form a set of numbers
 - **-** {31,311,3111,301,....}
 - Then, there exists an effective predicate:
 - WJU-number(x)
 - WJU-number is composed by basic symbols:S,0,/\,....
- "Is WU a theorem in WJU?" can be converted as "is 30 a WJU-number: WJU-number(30)".

Isomorphism



Numbering Peano System

	CCC
0	666
S	123
=	111
+	112
*	236
(362
)	323
a	262
1	163
\wedge	161
V	616
$\stackrel{\vee}{\rightarrow}$	633
~	223
3	333
\forall	626
:	636
\n	611

 $\forall a : \exists a' : Sa = a'$

626,262,636,333,262,163,636,123,262,111,262,163

Reasoning and functions of numbers

$$\forall a : \forall b : (a * Sb) = ((a * b) + a)$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall b : (S0*Sb) = ((S0*b) + S0)$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $(S0*S0) = ((S0*0) + S0)$

$$\forall a : \forall b : (a + Sb) = S(a + b)$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall b : ((S0*0) + Sb) = S((S0*0) + b)$$

$$\forall a: (a+0) = a$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $((S0*0)+0)=(S0*0)$

$$\forall a:(a*0)=0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 (S0*0) = 0

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $((S0*0)+0)=0$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $S((S0*0)+0) = S0$

$$\Rightarrow ((S0*0)+S0)$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $(S0*S0) = S0$

• 636,232,323

• 329,324,321

•

•

Peano-number

- All codes of theorems in Peano system form a set of numbers
- The predicate Peano-number(x) describes this set and is computable
- So Peano-number(x) is an effective predicate function composed by the elements S,0,a,~,... in Peano system.

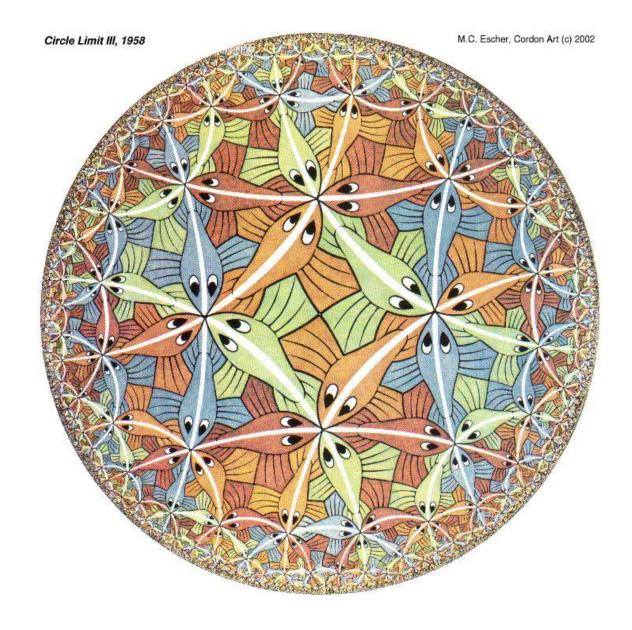
Godel sentence

- Godel sentence
 - G=~Peano-number(g)
- Where G's number is g
- If G is a theorem in Peano, then we obtain ~G,
 so Peano system is not consistent
- If G is not a theorem, we know the true statement: ~ Peano-number(g), so G is true, but it is not a theorem, so, Peano system is incomplete

But does g or G exist?

- What is the exact value of g?
- We know, g must be a fixed point, because

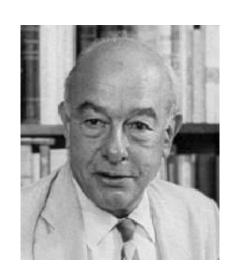
$$g = N[\sim Peano-number(g)] = F[g]$$



QUINE & GODEL SENTENCE

Godel Sentence in Chinese

• 这句话是假的



Quine, 1908-2000

Quine

- 把"把中的第一个字放到左引号前面,其余的字放到右引号后面,并保持引号及其中的字不变"中的第一个字放到左引号前面,其余的字放到右引号后面,并保持引号及其中的字不变
- 我们记Q(X)为:
 - 把X中的第一个字放到左引号前面,其余的字放到右引号后面,并保持引号及其中的字不变
 - Q("ok")=o"ok"k
 - Q(q)
 - =Q("把中的第一个字放到左引号前面,其余的字放到右引号后面, 并保持引号及其中的字不变")
 - =把"把中的第一个字放到左引号前面,其余的字放到右引号后面, 并保持引号及其中的字不变"中的第一个字放到左引号前面,其 余的字放到右引号后面,并保持引号及其中的字不变

Godel sentence

- 把"把中的第一个字放到左引号前面,其余的字放到右引号后面,并保持引号及其中的字不变得到假句子"中的第一个字放到左引号前面,其余的字放到右引号后面,并保持引号及其中的字不变得到假句子
- 定义新的函数:
 - QoF(X)=把X中的第一个字放到左引号前面,其余的字放到右引号后面,并保持引号及其中的字不变得到假句子
 - QoF(qof)
 - =把"把中的第一个字放到左引号前面,其余的字放到右引号后面, 并保持引号及其中的字不变得到假句子"中的第一个字放到左引 号前面,其余的字放到右引号后面,并保持引号及其中的字不变 得到假句子
 - 它的意思相当于: 这句话是假的

Isomorphism

把X中的第一个字放到左引号前面,其余的字放到右引号后面,并保持引号及其中的字不变

ARQ(x)

"把中的第一个字放到左引号前面,其余的字放到右引号后面,并保持引号及其中的字不变"

q

把"把中的第一个字放到左 引号的第一个字放到左 引号的写真,并保持引号 在其中的字不变" 中的第一个字放到左引号 中的第一个字放到右 时前面,并保持引号及其 中的字不变"

ARQ(q) = N[ARQ(q)]

Isomorphism

X是假句子

把X中的第一个字放到左引号前面,其余的字放到右引号后面,并保持引号及其中的字不变得到假句子

~ Peono-number(x)

 $ARQ(x) \circ \sim Peano-number(x)$

$$g' = N[ARQ(x) \circ \sim Peano-number(x)]$$

 $G = ARQ(g') \circ \sim Peano-number(g')$

Arithmetical Quine

 ARQ computes a Godel number of a formula with a free variable a: f(a), to obtain the Godel number of this formula f(N(f(a))

$$ARQ(N[f(a)]) = N[f(N[f(a)])]$$

- For example
 - Formula: a=a
 - It's Godel number: 262,111,262
 - ARQ(262,111,262)=
 - **-** 123,123,...,123,666,111,123,123,...,123,666

Godel sentence and Godel number

Godel 's half sentence (a free variable a)

$$\exists a': a' = ARQ(a) \land \sim Peano-number(a')$$

Godel 's half sentence's number

Let
$$g' = N[G']$$

Godel's sentence

G
$$\exists a': a' = ARQ(SSS....S0) \land \sim Peano-number(a')$$
g' S

Godel 's number

$$g = N[G]$$

Key Techniques

- Peano axiom system
- Godel numbering
- Mapping between proof process and computation
- Arithmetical Quine

Quine

