

On the Consistency Strength of Axioms for Height and Width Potentialism

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May 26, 2022

Abstract

There are two parameters along which the universe of sets might conceivably differ in size: it may have more or fewer ordinals, and respectively may naturally be construed as taller or shorter; or at any given ordinal height, the initial segment of the universe up to that ordinal may have more or fewer subsets, and the universe may in each case naturally be construed, respectively, as fatter or thinner. A potentialist about the height of the universe believes that, no matter what, there could always be further ordinals; a potentialist about the width of the universe believes that, no matter what, there could always be more subsets of any given infinite set.

It is well known that natural axiom systems for height potentialism are equi-consistent with axiom systems related to ZFC. On the other hand, although recent literature has seen some discussion of height and width potentialism combined, analogous results precisely correlating these axiom systems with familiar, purely quantificational theories do not yet exist.

This paper provides such results. I show that the axioms for height and width potentialism from Scambler CITE exhibit the same forms of equivalence with second order arithmetic extended by topological regularity principles. The results are significant because they help to round out the foundational picture underlying height and width potentialism, and to bring out how different it is from the standard ZFC-conception of set.

1 Overview

The purpose of this paper is to present some new results on the consistency strength of axiomatic systems for height and width potentialism combined, and to explain what I take their significance to be. The results have a rather technical flavor and involve elements of higher order modal logic, the theory of forcing, and the topology of the real line. In order to maximize intuitiveness, and to make the paper as accessible as possible, I have therefore decided to follow a policy of ‘double elaboration’: I will begin by explaining all the result of interest and the methods used to attain them with a broad brush, one that won’t be accurate enough to pass contemporary standards of logical rigor but that will suffice to get the key ideas across in sufficient detail to sustain some philosophical discussion. I will then provide a rather compressed

technical appendix that shows how to substantiate the results cited. For the reader who has read the informal presentation, I hope, this more compressed formal development should be sufficient.

I will begin by discussing the sense in which axiom systems for height potentialism are equivalent to set theories related to ZFC, and the techniques used to attain the equivalence theorems. I then turn to discussing the relevant axioms for height and width potentialism, and outline an argument that they share the same form of equivalence with certain extensions of second order arithmetic. To close, I sketch some further results that apply in the case of height potentialism/ZFC but fail, at least in any straightforward sense, in the case of height+width potentialism/second order arithmetic. To close the main body of the paper, I discuss the relevance of these results for our understanding of the height/width potentialist point of view. Finally, a pair of appendices substantiate the technical results.

2 Warm Up: Height Potentialism

We begin by sketching template results regarding height potentialism.

2.1 Axioms

We start with a discussion of the ‘natural’ axiom systems for height potentialism that are at issue.

The systems will be directed at axiomatizing the following intuitive conception. Imagine there is a being who is capable of taking things and *collecting* them together into a set, and of repeatedly performing this act as many times as is conceivable. Say that a *set* is something that, given enough executions of this basic act, could be produced by such a being.

We want to axiomatize this conception in modal logic. The modal operator, \Diamond , is to be interpreted so that $\Diamond\varphi$ means ‘by repeated acts of collection, φ can be made to hold’. The dual operator, $\Box\varphi$, means ‘no matter how many acts of collection are performed, φ will hold’. The axioms governing this modal logic can be taken to be S4.2 with the converse Barcan formula. More details are given in Appendix A.¹

Our conception says that the being can take any *things* whatsoever and collect *them* into a set. These are plural notions, and accordingly we shall want a plural language as well. We thus take a stock of plural variables X and singular variables x . The circumstance of something x being one of some things X will be expressed by the concatenation Xx . The precise details, once more, are consigned to Appendix A.

The set-theoretic axioms are more interesting. We assume all the usual background stuff: the axiom of extensionality for sets, rigidity for the membership relation, and the axiom of foundation. But in addition, we have

¹(We do not want .3, since given $a \neq b$ we may form either $\{a\}$ or $\{b\}$, but we do want .2, so from either of these we can get $\{a\}$ and $\{b\}$.) The rule of necessitation is assumed, along with the standardly valid inference rules:

$$\frac{\Phi_1 \rightarrow \Box(\Phi_2 \rightarrow \dots \Box(\Phi_n \rightarrow \Box\Psi)\dots)}{\Phi_1 \rightarrow \Box(\Phi_2 \rightarrow \dots \Box(\Phi_n \rightarrow \Box\forall x\Psi)\dots)}$$

distinctively potentialist existence principles, the most fundamental of which being:

HP $\Box\forall X\Diamond\exists x[Set(x, X)]$

Here and throughout, $Set(x, X)$ is an abbreviation for $\forall z[z \in x \equiv Xz]$; *HP* thus says: *necessarily, any things can be the elements of a set*. Under the given intuitive interpretation, this corresponds to the idea that the being can always collect together any given things into a set in any circumstances. (Hence, in contrast to standard set theory, there are no special things that somehow can't be made to form a set.)

HP allows us (given plural comprehension) to prove the possible existence of each specific hereditarily finite set. But it does not allow for a proof that it is possible to produce any infinite sets.

In the spirit of transfinite set theory, we will want to secure this possibility axiomatically. One way to do this uses the following *Completeability* principle. Let $\mathbb{N}(x)$ be the assertion that x is a transitive set well-ordered by \in which, in addition, is Dedekind finite. Then we have the following so-called completeability principle for the natural numbers:

Comp_N $\Diamond\exists X\Box\forall y[Xy \leftrightarrow \mathbb{N}(x)]$

This says that it is possible, eventually, for the being to create *all possible* natural numbers. It can be used to prove the possibility e.g. of ω 's existence, given the other axioms.

Indeed, in conjunction with *Comp_N*, *HP* proves the possible existence of infinitely many infinite sets. But there is no guarantee from the axioms stated up to now that the modal analogue of the powerset axiom should hold: that it should be possible, given any set, infinite or no, eventually to produce *all* its possible subsets. We also have no guarantee that any uncountable sets are possible.

Axiomatically, these things can be imposed by appeal to another completeability axiom:

Comp_⊆ $\Box\forall x\Diamond\exists X\Box\forall y[Xy \leftrightarrow y \subseteq x]$

This time, we assert that the subsets of any given set are always 'completeable': under our intuitive interpretation, it says that one can always eventually form all possible subsets of any given set. The axiom can easily be shown is readily seen to have the desired consequences, as for example proving the possibility of uncountable sets in the strong sense that it is necessary that there is no function defined on the natural numbers with the set a subset of its range.

As a final axiom, or rather axiom scheme, we throw in a modal translation of replacement (the \Diamond -translation in the sense defined below).

These are all fairly natural axioms to adopt if one wishes to explicate the idea of a *never ending set-construction process* in modal terms. One has an axiom asserting that any things possibly form a set, along with various other axioms that implicitly concern the lengths of iterations of set formation that are possible.

For ease of reference the axioms for this system are compiled in Appendix A. I will refer to them as the system L, for their creator, Øystein Linnebo.

We now turn to a discussion of the proof-theoretic relations between L and ZFC.

2.2 Key Results

We will focus for now on two “central results”. They describe a pair of ways to interpret the potentialist language in terms of the actualist one and vice versa.

The first central result is that there is a translation $\varphi \mapsto \varphi^\diamond$ from the language of second order set theory to the potentialist language \mathcal{L}_0 that preserves theoremhood from ZFC into L *on first order formulas*.

The key idea behind the translation, $\varphi \mapsto \varphi^\diamond$, is for the potentialist to interpret the actualists quantifiers as tacitly modalized: when the actualist says, for example, that ‘there is no set of all sets’, the potentialist will interpret them as saying, ‘it is not possible for there to be a set that, necessarily, contains all sets’, which is a theorem from their point of view. Slightly more formally, the idea for t_\diamond is to put a \diamond in front of every existential quantifier (and a \square in front of every universal). The variables get mapped to themselves, and the translation commutes with the connectives in the obvious way, so for example $t(\varphi \wedge \psi)$ is $t(\varphi) \wedge t(\psi)$.

That the translation has the desired property is a theorem due to Linnebo. It makes use of the following central fact, which will be appealed to repeatedly.

Fact 1. *Suppose all atomic predicates in a language \mathcal{L} are rigid in some theory T , and that \square is a modal operator of \mathcal{L} with the axioms of S4.2 together with the converse Barcan formula according to T . Then we have $\Gamma \vdash \varphi$ iff $\Gamma^\diamond \vdash_T \varphi^\diamond$, where here \vdash represents provability in classical logic.*

Given the fact, to prove that the proposed translation works amounts to showing that the modal translation of the first order axioms of ZFC hold in L, which is a routine exercise.

Why does the result only hold for first order formulas? Well, it is an equally easy exercise to prove that the \diamond translation of second order comprehension is inconsistent over the other axioms of L. Thus, to the extent that the vocabulary is the same, this translation does not extend to the whole language. It is tempting to view this result as showing that, although there is a great amount of agreement between L and theories like ZFC, nevertheless there are substantive disagreements too. They are not ‘equivalent descriptions’.

Nevertheless, the translation *does* have certain useful consequences. Saliently, it means that to the extent that we are interested in first order ZFC as a foundation for mathematics, L likewise has the ‘logical power’ to serve as such a foundation. Relatedly, it also means that in enquiries involving L we can always ‘import’ the modalized translations of theorems of standard set theory. Finally, I’d argue that it also shows a sense in which the ‘pictures’ of the set-theoretic universe offered by both theories are quite similar: they both agree, up to this translation, that every set first ‘appears’ at some rank of the cumulative hierarchy structure; even if they disagree over the ‘modal profile’ of said hierarchy, as well as on issues like whether there is a plurality unbounded in the (possible) ordinals.

The second central result is that there is a translation $\varphi \mapsto \varphi_\exists$ from the potentialist language \mathcal{L}_0 to the language \mathcal{L} of second order set theory that preserves theoremhood from L to ZFC. Thus ZFC can interpret the claims of L. This time, agreement on the full language can be attained, and the result is therefore a consistency proof for L relative to ZFC.

The guiding idea behind the translation $\varphi \mapsto \varphi^\exists$ is dual to that of the previous translation. With the \Diamond translation, the potentialist injected a modal element into the talk of the actualist to make their claims come good. Here, with the \exists translation, we will do the opposite: the actualist will remove the modal element from the potentialist's talk and replace it with quantificational talk about 'possible worlds'. In a bit more detail, the actualist will define the notion of a possible world, and then interpret a potentialist assertion like 'necessarily, any things can be the elements of a set' as saying that, for any possible world we choose, and any things contained in that world, *there exists* a more expansive "possible world" that contains a set with those things as its elements. And with the right definition of world, it turns out that in ZFC we can make all the assertions of L come true.

How should the actualist define the notion of a possible world? That will depend a little bit on some details of the potentialist account we have left open. For example, does the potentialist allow that, given it is possible there are some sets X , it is also possible that the sets are exactly X together with $\{X\}$? Or must all the subsets of any given set be introduced together? Different answers on the part of the potentialist will lead to different matching definitions of world on the part of the actualist. For simplicity, we take a maximally liberal conception of world: on this view, any transitive extension of the universe is a possibility for the potentialist. (Given any sets X , and plurality Z contained in X , it is possible that X and $\{Z\}$ are exactly the sets.² On this conception, *any* transitive set containing everything recognized by the potentialist is a 'possible world' in the actualist's translation.

In order to accomodate these ideas, the actualist's translation of potentialist claims will need to be parameterized: given a formula $\varphi \in \mathcal{L}_0$, its translation will be a claim in \mathcal{L} with an additional free variable, w , which stands for the world relative to which the claim is being evaluated. Quantifiers in the translations of claims will then be bound by the free world variable; modal operators will be interpreted as quantifying over the world variables. So for example the potentialists 'there is an x that φ s' will be interpreted as 'there is an $x \in w$ that φ_\exists s at w ', where φ_\exists ing 'at w ' is recursively defined by the other clauses. And 'necessarily, φ ' will be interpreted as meaning that 'for all transitive sets u containing w , φ_\exists holds at u '.

Finally, one defines the translation φ_\exists for a modal formula φ to say: "if w is a transitive set, then $\varphi_\exists(w)$ ". One can then prove that if φ holds in \mathcal{L} implies that φ_\exists holds in second order set theory.

What does this result show? Well crucially it shows that any inconsistency in L can be converted into an inconsistency in second order set theory, so that's nice. And it combines with the previous result to show that the *first order* modal theory associated with L has exactly the power of first order ZFC.

There are ways in which these results can be strengthened toward the idea of a 'definitional equivalence' between the two theories. But we'll set this aside here.

²In slogan form, sets are introduced 'one at a time'.

3 Height and Width Potentialism

We now consider analogous results derivable for systems combining height potentialism and width potentialism.

3.1 Axioms for the “Simple Theory”

Ultimately I will present two axiomatic theories: the *simple* T_1 and *strong* T_2 . This subsection deals with axioms for the simple theory.

Each system is directed at axiomatizing the following intuitive (if fanciful) conception. As before, we suppose we have a being who is able to take things and *collect* them together into a set, and to do so arbitrarily many times. But now, we will also take them to be able to perform another kind of basic act: namely, that of taking some things, and *counting* them, that is, of correlating them one-for-one with the natural numbers.

The axioms to be presented will concern the possibilities for arbitrary iterations of *collect* and *count*. We will think of a set as anything you can get by indefinitely iterating these two basic acts in any order, and lay down axioms designed to capture this idea.

Collect is a height potentialist principle, in that the set collected together has higher rank than the collected sets. Count on the other hand is naturally understood as a width-potentialist principle, as the introduction of such enumerating functions in general implies the possible existence of ‘new’ sets of natural numbers over any given domain, so that there are necessarily always width expansions of infinite ranks.

The language for the simple theory is just \mathcal{L}_0 , and we take over all the basic logical axioms from T_0 . In addition, it contains the following two core principles:

HP $\Box\forall X\Diamond\exists x[Set(x, X)]$

WP $\Box\forall X\Diamond\exists f[f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow X]$

The first is taken over straightforwardly from the height potentialist theory T_0 . The second is an obvious implementation of the universal possibility of enumeration alluded to a moment ago.

As before, we will also endorse $Comp_{\mathbb{N}}$, so we can find infinite sets to play with; similarly, so we do recursions and things, we will take Rep^{\Diamond} , the translation of the replacement schema. Let the resulting theory be T_1 .

Note that T_1 does not contain $Comp_{\subseteq}$. In fact, it can do this only on pain of triviality.

Lemma 1. $T_1 \vdash \neg Comp_{\subseteq}$.

Proof. It suffices to argue for the possibility of a set x such that necessarily, for any plurality X comprising only subsets of x , it is possible there is a subset y of x that is not one of the X . Let x be ω , which possibly exists by $Comp_{\mathbb{N}}$ and HP. Suppose that there are some X such that the X are necessarily all subsets of ω . By WP, it is possible there is a function enumerating the X ; by plural comprehension, there are some C comprising all those k for which $k \notin f(k)$. By HP it is possible there is a set c whose elements are C . But c cannot be one of the X : otherwise, $f(k) = c$ for some k , so

$$k \in c \equiv k \in f(k) \equiv \neg Ck \equiv \neg k \in c$$

a contradiction. \square

Recall that Comp_{\subseteq} was our ‘modal analogue’ of the powerset axiom. There is thus a prima facie incompatibility between height + width potentialism together and the powerset axiom of standard set theory.

It is also worth mentioning that this form of width potentialism is closely related to forcing potentialism in set theory. Let $\mathbb{P}(x)$ abbreviate the claim that x is a partial order, let $\text{Den}(D, x)$ abbreviate the assertion that the D s are the dense subsets of x , and then finally let $F\text{meets}(x, X, y)$ abbreviate the claim that y is a filter in x that meets all the X . Then the assertion

WPF $\square \forall x \mathbb{P}(x) \wedge \text{Den}(D, x) \supset \Diamond \exists y (F\text{meets}(x, D, y))$

amounts to the assertion that every partial order can be forced over. Again, we have the following:

Lemma 2. *Over T_1 without WP, WP and WPF are equivalent.*

So one can naturally think of the simple theory T_1 as combining height potentialism with forcing potentialism.

3.2 Key Results on T_1

We saw previously that T_0 stood in a close interpretational relationship with ZFC2. In this section we will make minor modifications to those arguments to establish a similar connection between the simple height and width potentialist theory T_1 and second order arithmetic.

The central results considered here use the same translations as were used in proving the key results about T_0 , and the proofs follow essentially the same pattern.

The first central result is that the translation $\varphi \mapsto \varphi^\Diamond$ again preserves theoremhood from a certain quantificational theory to the (first order part of) T_1 : except this time, rather than the quantificational theory being ZFC, it is PA.

The proof is straightforward. PA is known to be definitionally equivalent to ZFC without power + all sets are hereditarily countable. It is completely routine to see that the \Diamond translations of all these axioms are theorems of T_1 . So Fact 1 implies the result.

The second central result now takes a predictable form: namely, that the translation $\varphi \mapsto \varphi_\exists$ maps theorems of T_1 to theorems of PA2. Again, we use the definitionally equivalent form of the latter stated in terms of \in . The translation once again invokes a notion of possible world, defined as a transitive set, and uses the fact that PA2 proves every set is contained in a transitive set, and proves every set is hereditarily countable. The details are provided in one of the appendices.

As before, these results admit partial strengthenings in the direction of a definitional equivalence; as before these are set to one side. As before, there are also some modest gains to be made by observing the existence of these translations. On the one hand we may help ourselves to translations of PA2 when reasoning in T_1 ; on the other, we know that any contradictions in our simple height/width potentialist theory, or height/forcing potentialist theory, may be translated to contradictions in second order arithmetic.

3.3 Axioms for the “Strong Theory”

The simple theory T_1 is mathematically weak compared to T_0 . The business of this section is to provide (and motivate) axioms for height and width potentialism combined that are stronger. We will find some that are in fact as strong as T_0 , and that admit a reasonable conceptual motivation.

When we discussed the informal motivation for the simple theory we had recourse to two operations: the operation of *collecting* together some things into a set and the operation of *counting out* some things, that is, correlating them one-for-one with the natural numbers.