

The background of the slide is a complex, multi-layered illustration. It depicts a spiral staircase that seems to go both up and down simultaneously, creating a sense of vertigo. Numerous books are scattered throughout the scene, some floating in the air like leaves, others resting on ledges or shelves. The architecture is highly detailed, featuring arched doorways and windows, all rendered in a perspective that makes them appear as if they are part of a never-ending cycle.

Arbeitstagung Bern–München–Verona

# Modal operators for a constructive account of well quasi-orders

November 30th, 2024

Ingo Blechschmidt  
University of Antwerp

# Well quasi-orders

**Def.** Let  $(X, \leq)$  be a quasi-order.

- A sequence  $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$  is **good** iff there exist  $i < j$  with  $\alpha i \leq \alpha j$ .
- The quasi-order  $X$  is **well** iff every sequence  $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$  is good.



# Well quasi-orders

**Def.** Let  $(X, \leq)$  be a quasi-order.

- A sequence  $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$  is **good** iff there exist  $i < j$  with  $\alpha i \leq \alpha j$ .
- The quasi-order  $X$  is **well** iff every sequence  $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$  is good.

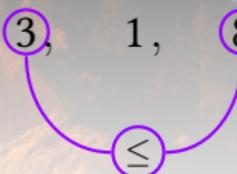
Natural numbers

**Prop.**  $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)$  is well.

*Proof.* Let  $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ . By LEM, there is a **minimum**  $\alpha i$ . Set  $j := i + 1$ . □

offensive?

7,    4,    3,    1,    8,    2,    ...



# Well quasi-orders

**Def.** Let  $(X, \leq)$  be a quasi-order.

- A sequence  $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$  is **good** iff there exist  $i < j$  with  $\alpha_i \leq \alpha_j$ .
- The quasi-order  $X$  is **well** iff every sequence  $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$  is good.

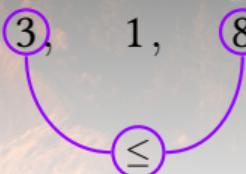
Natural numbers

**Prop.**  $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)$  is well.

*Proof.* Let  $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ . By LEM, there is a **minimum**  $\alpha_i$ . Set  $j := i + 1$ . □

offensive?

7,    4,    3,    1,    8,    2,    ...



Key stability results

Assuming LEM and DC, ...

**Dickson:** If  $X$  and  $Y$  are well, so is  $X \times Y$ .

**Higman:** If  $X$  is well, so is  $X^*$ .

**Kruskal:** If  $X$  is well, so is  $\text{Tree}(X)$ .

# Well quasi-orders

**Def.** Let  $(X, \leq)$  be a quasi-order.

- A sequence  $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$  is **good** iff there exist  $i < j$  with  $\alpha_i \leq \alpha_j$ .
- The quasi-order  $X$  is **well<sub>∞</sub>** iff every sequence  $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$  is good.

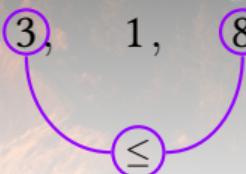
Natural numbers

**Prop.**  $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)$  is well<sub>∞</sub>.

*Proof.* Let  $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ . By LEM, there is a **minimum**  $\alpha_i$ . Set  $j := i + 1$ . □

offensive?

7,    4,    3,    1,    8,    2,    ...



Key stability results

Assuming LEM and DC, ...

**Dickson:** If  $X$  and  $Y$  are well<sub>∞</sub>, so is  $X \times Y$ .

**Higman:** If  $X$  is well<sub>∞</sub>, so is  $X^*$ .

**Kruskal:** If  $X$  is well<sub>∞</sub>, so is Tree( $X$ ).

# Well quasi-orders

**Def.** Let  $(X, \leq)$  be a quasi-order.

- A sequence  $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$  is **good** iff there exist  $i < j$  with  $\alpha_i \leq \alpha_j$ .
- The quasi-order  $X$  is **well<sub>∞</sub>** iff every sequence  $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$  is good.

Natural numbers

**Prop.**  $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)$  is well<sub>∞</sub>.

*Proof.* Let  $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ . By LEM, there is a **minimum**  $\alpha_i$ . Set  $j := i + 1$ . □

offensive?

Key stability results

Assuming LEM and DC, ...

**Dickson:** If  $X$  and  $Y$  are well<sub>∞</sub>, so is  $X \times Y$ .

**Higman:** If  $X$  is well<sub>∞</sub>, so is  $X^*$ .

**Kruskal:** If  $X$  is well<sub>∞</sub>, so is Tree( $X$ ).

**Def.** A quasi-order  $X$  is **well<sub>ind</sub>** iff Good | [], where Good  $x_0 \dots x_{n-1}$  iff  $\exists i < j. x_i \leq x_j$ .

# Well quasi-orders

**Def.** Let  $(X, \leq)$  be a quasi-order.

- A sequence  $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$  is **good** iff there exist  $i < j$  with  $\alpha_i \leq \alpha_j$ .
- The quasi-order  $X$  is **well<sub>∞</sub>** iff every sequence  $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$  is good.

Natural numbers

**Prop.**  $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)$  is well<sub>∞</sub>.

*Proof.* Let  $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ . By LEM, there is a **minimum**  $\alpha_i$ . Set  $j := i + 1$ . □

offensive?

Key stability results

Constructively, ...

**Dickson:** If  $X$  and  $Y$  are well<sub>ind</sub>, so is  $X \times Y$ .

**Higman:** If  $X$  is well<sub>ind</sub>, so is  $X^*$ .

**Kruskal:** If  $X$  is well<sub>ind</sub>, so is Tree( $X$ ).

**Def.** A quasi-order  $X$  is **well<sub>ind</sub>** iff Good | [ ], where Good  $x_0 \dots x_{n-1}$  iff  $\exists i < j. x_i \leq x_j$ .

# Well quasi-orders

**Def.** Let  $(X, \leq)$  be a quasi-order.

- A sequence  $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$  is **good** iff there exist  $i < j$  with  $\alpha_i \leq \alpha_j$ .
- The quasi-order  $X$  is **well<sub>∞</sub>** iff every sequence  $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$  is good.

Natural numbers

**Prop.**  $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)$  is well<sub>∞</sub>.

*Proof.* Let  $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ . By LEM, there is a **minimum**  $\alpha_i$ . Set  $j := i + 1$ . □

offensive?

Key stability results

Constructively, ...

**Dickson:** If  $X$  and  $Y$  are well<sub>ind</sub>, so is  $X \times Y$ .

**Higman:** If  $X$  is well<sub>ind</sub>, so is  $X^*$ .

**Kruskal:** If  $X$  is well<sub>ind</sub>, so is Tree( $X$ ).

**Def.** A quasi-order  $X$  is **well<sub>ind</sub>** iff Good | [], where Good  $x_0 \dots x_{n-1}$  iff  $\exists i < j. x_i \leq x_j$ .

With **bar induction**, well<sub>ind</sub>  $\Leftarrow$  well<sub>∞</sub>.

Constructively,    well<sub>ind</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  well<sub>∞</sub>.

# Well quasi-orders

**Def.** Let  $(X, \leq)$  be a quasi-order.

- A sequence  $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$  is **good** iff there exist  $i < j$  with  $\alpha_i \leq \alpha_j$ .
- The quasi-order  $X$  is **well<sub>∞</sub>** iff every sequence  $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$  is good.

Natural numbers

**Prop.**  $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)$  is well<sub>∞</sub>.

*Proof.* Let  $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ . By LEM, there is a **minimum**  $\alpha_i$ . Set  $j := i + 1$ . □

offensive?

Key stability results

Constructively, ...

**Dickson:** If  $X$  and  $Y$  are well<sub>ind</sub>, so is  $X \times Y$ .

**Higman:** If  $X$  is well<sub>ind</sub>, so is  $X^*$ .

**Kruskal:** If  $X$  is well<sub>ind</sub>, so is Tree( $X$ ).

**Def.** A quasi-order  $X$  is **well<sub>ind</sub>** iff Good | [], where Good  $x_0 \dots x_{n-1}$  iff  $\exists i < j. x_i \leq x_j$ .

With **bar induction**, well<sub>ind</sub>  $\Leftarrow$  well<sub>∞</sub>.

Constructively,      well<sub>ind</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  well<sub>∞</sub>.



Is there a procedure for reinterpreting **classical proofs** regarding well<sub>∞</sub> as **blueprints for constructive proofs** regarding well<sub>ind</sub>?

# Well quasi-orders

**Def.** Let  $(X, \leq)$  be a quasi-order.

- A sequence  $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$  is **good** iff there exist  $i < j$  with  $\alpha i \leq \alpha j$ .
- The quasi-order  $X$  is **well<sub>∞</sub>** iff every sequence  $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$  is good.

Natural numbers

**Prop.**  $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)$  is well<sub>∞</sub>.

*Proof.* Let  $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ . By LEM, there is a **minimum**  $\alpha i$ . Set  $j := i + 1$ . □

offensive?

Key stability results

Constructively, ...

**Dickson:** If  $X$  and  $Y$  are well<sub>ind</sub>, so is  $X \times Y$ .

**Higman:** If  $X$  is well<sub>ind</sub>, so is  $X^*$ .

**Kruskal:** If  $X$  is well<sub>ind</sub>, so is Tree( $X$ ).

**Def.** A quasi-order  $X$  is **well<sub>ind</sub>** iff Good | [], where Good  $x_0 \dots x_{n-1}$  iff  $\exists i < j. x_i \leq x_j$ .

With **bar induction**, well<sub>ind</sub>  $\Leftarrow$  well<sub>∞</sub>.

Constructively, well<sub>ind</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  well<sub>∞</sub>. Moreover, if  $X$  is well<sub>ind</sub>, then ...

- for every *partial* function  $\alpha$ , if  $\forall n. \neg\neg(\alpha n \downarrow)$ , then  $\neg\neg\exists i < j. \alpha i \downarrow \wedge \alpha j \downarrow \wedge \alpha i \leq \alpha j$ .
- for every *multivalued* function  $\alpha$ ,  $\exists i < j. \exists x \in \alpha i. \exists y \in \alpha j. x \leq y$ .

# Well quasi-orders

**Def.** Let  $(X, \leq)$  be a quasi-order.

- A sequence  $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$  is **good** iff there exist  $i < j$  with  $\alpha i \leq \alpha j$ .
- The quasi-order  $X$  is **well<sub>∞</sub>** iff every sequence  $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$  is good.

Natural numbers

**Prop.**  $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)$  is well<sub>∞</sub>.

*Proof.* Let  $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ . By LEM, there is a **minimum**  $\alpha i$ . Set  $j := i + 1$ . □

offensive?

Key stability results

Constructively, ...

**Dickson:** If  $X$  and  $Y$  are well<sub>ind</sub>, so is  $X \times Y$ .

**Higman:** If  $X$  is well<sub>ind</sub>, so is  $X^*$ .

**Kruskal:** If  $X$  is well<sub>ind</sub>, so is Tree( $X$ ).

**Def.** A quasi-order  $X$  is **well<sub>ind</sub>** iff Good | [], where Good  $x_0 \dots x_{n-1}$  iff  $\exists i < j. x_i \leq x_j$ .

With **bar induction**, well<sub>ind</sub>  $\Leftarrow$  well<sub>∞</sub>.

Constructively, well<sub>ind</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  well<sub>∞</sub>. Moreover, if  $X$  is well<sub>ind</sub>, then ...

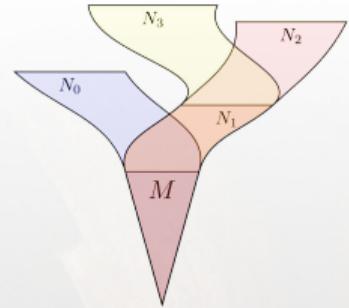
- for every *partial* function  $\alpha$ , if  $\forall n. \neg\neg(\alpha n \downarrow)$ , then  $\neg\neg\exists i < j. \alpha i \downarrow \wedge \alpha j \downarrow \wedge \alpha i \leq \alpha j$ .
- for every *multivalued* function  $\alpha$ ,  $\exists i < j. \exists x \in \alpha i. \exists y \in \alpha j. x \leq y$ .

**Central insight:** A quasi-order  $X$  is well<sub>ind</sub> iff □  $\forall \alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow X. \exists i < j. \alpha i \leq \alpha j$ .

# The modal multiverse of constructive forcing

**Def.** A statement  $\varphi$  holds ...

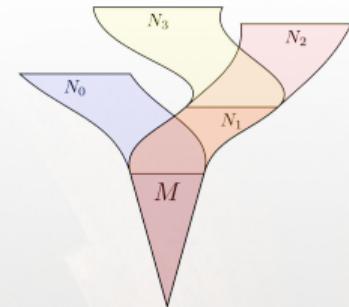
- **everywhere** ( $\Box\varphi$ ) iff it holds in every topos (over the current base).
- **somewhere** ( $\Diamond\varphi$ ) iff it holds in some positive topos.
- **proximally** ( $\lozenge\varphi$ ) iff it holds in some positive overt topos.



# The modal multiverse of constructive forcing

**Def.** A statement  $\varphi$  holds ...

- **everywhere** ( $\Box \varphi$ ) iff it holds in every topos (over the current base).
- **somewhere** ( $\Diamond \varphi$ ) iff it holds in some positive topos.
- **proximally** ( $\lozenge \varphi$ ) iff it holds in some positive overt topos.



- 1 A quasiorder is well<sub>ind</sub> iff *everywhere*, every sequence is good.
- 2 A relation is well-founded iff *everywhere*, there is no infinite descending chain.
- 3 A ring element is nilpotent iff all prime ideals *everywhere* contain it.
- 4 For every inhabited set  $X$ , *proximally* there is an enumeration  $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$ .
- 5 For every ring, *proximally* there is a maximal ideal.
- 6 *Somewhere*, the law of excluded middle holds.

# Answering a question by Berardi–Buriola–Schuster

**Def.** A quasi-order  $X$  is  $\text{well}_{\text{impl}}$  iff (approximately) for every monotone predicate  $B$ ,

$$\text{if } B \mid_{\text{incr}} [], \text{ then } B \mid [].$$

“Assume that no matter how the empty list evolves to an *increasing* list  $\sigma$ , eventually  $B\sigma$ . Then no matter how the empty list evolves to an *arbitrary* list  $\tau$ , eventually  $B\tau$ .”

# Answering a question by Berardi–Buriola–Schuster

**Def.** A quasi-order  $X$  is  $\text{well}_{\text{impl}}$  iff (approximately) for every monotone predicate  $B$ ,

if  $B \mid_{\text{incr}} []$ , then  $B \mid []$ .

“Assume that no matter how the empty list evolves to an *increasing* list  $\sigma$ , eventually  $B\sigma$ . Then no matter how the empty list evolves to an *arbitrary* list  $\tau$ , eventually  $B\tau$ .”

**Equivalently:** If everywhere every *increasing* infinite sequence  $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$  has a finite prefix validating  $B$ , then so does every *arbitrary* infinite sequence everywhere.

# Answering a question by Berardi–Buriola–Schuster

**Def.** A quasi-order  $X$  is  $\text{well}_{\text{impl}}$  iff (approximately) for every monotone predicate  $B$ ,

$$\text{if } B \mid_{\text{incr}} [], \text{ then } B \mid [].$$

“Assume that no matter how the empty list evolves to an *increasing* list  $\sigma$ , eventually  $B\sigma$ . Then no matter how the empty list evolves to an *arbitrary* list  $\tau$ , eventually  $B\tau$ .”

**Equivalently:** If everywhere every *increasing* infinite sequence  $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$  has a finite prefix validating  $B$ , then so does every *arbitrary* infinite sequence everywhere.

**Prop.**  $\text{well}_{\text{impl}} \Rightarrow \text{well}_{\text{ind}}$ .

*Proof.* Trivially  $\text{Good} \mid_{\text{incr}} []$ , hence  $\text{Good} \mid []$  by assumption. □

# Answering a question by Berardi–Buriola–Schuster

**Def.** A quasi-order  $X$  is  $\text{well}_{\text{impl}}$  iff (approximately) for every monotone predicate  $B$ ,

$$\text{if } B \mid_{\text{incr}} [], \text{ then } B \mid [].$$

“Assume that no matter how the empty list evolves to an *increasing* list  $\sigma$ , eventually  $B\sigma$ . Then no matter how the empty list evolves to an *arbitrary* list  $\tau$ , eventually  $B\tau$ .”

**Equivalently:** If everywhere every *increasing* infinite sequence  $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow X$  has a finite prefix validating  $B$ , then so does every *arbitrary* infinite sequence everywhere.

**Prop.**  $\text{well}_{\text{impl}} \Rightarrow \text{well}_{\text{ind}}$ .

*Proof.* Trivially  $\text{Good} \mid_{\text{incr}} []$ , hence  $\text{Good} \mid []$  by assumption. □

**Thm.**  $\text{well}_{\text{impl}} \Leftarrow \text{well}_{\text{ind}}$ .

*Proof.* Let  $x_0, x_1, \dots$  be an infinite sequence (in an arbitrary topos). *Somewhere*, LEM holds and implies that there is an increasing infinite subsequence  $x_{i_0}, x_{i_1}, \dots$ . *There* we have, by assumption, a finite prefix with  $Bx_{i_0} \dots x_{i_n}$ . As  $B$  is monotone, *there* we also have  $Bx_0x_1 \dots x_{i_n}$ . So *somewhere* there is a finite prefix validating  $B$ . Hence there actually is a finite prefix validating  $B$ . □

```
data _|_ {X : Set} (P : List X → Set) : List X → Set where
  now   : {σ : List X} → P σ → P | σ
  later : {σ : List X} → ((x : X) → P | (x :: σ)) → P | σ
```

```
module _ (X : Set) (_≤_ : X → X → Set) where
  Good : List X → Set
  Good σ = ∃[ i ] ∃[ j ] (i < j × lookup σ i ≤ lookup σ j)
```

Well-∞ : Set

Well-∞ = (a : ℕ → X) → ∃[ n ] Good (take n a)

Well-ind : Set

Well-ind = Good | []

U:\*\*- wqo.agda Bot L29 <N> (Agda:Checked +5)

□

U:\*\*- \*All Done\* All L1 <M> (AgdaInfo)

*Agda formalization in progress.*