

Intuitionistic provability logic: an overview

Mojtaba Mojtahedi (Ghent University)

May 8, 2023

- Roughly speaking, provability logic is a modal logic with the intended meaning "provability of *A*" for □*A*.
- The first such interpretation for □ considered by Gödel in 1933.
- He showed that the intuitionistic propositional logic is interpretable in S4, and hence it is consistent.

Provability logic: Precise definition

Provability logic: Precise definition

• Arithmetical substitutions

Provability logic: Precise definition

- Arithmetical substitutions
- α_T

Provability logic: Precise definition

- Arithmetical substitutions
- $\alpha_{\rm T}$
- PL(T)

Provability logic: Precise definition

- Arithmetical substitutions
- $\alpha_{\rm T}$
- PL(T)

Why provability logic is interesting?

Solovay's completeness 1976

$\mathsf{PL}(\mathsf{PA}) = \mathsf{GL}$

• • = • • = •

크

5/22 Mojtaba Mojtahedi (Ghent University) Weekly seminars, 2 February 2023

• $\mathsf{PL}_{\Gamma}(\mathsf{T},\mathsf{S}) := \{A : \text{for every } \Gamma \text{-sub } \alpha \text{ we have } \mathsf{S} \vdash \alpha_{\mathsf{T}}(A) \}$

• • = • • = •

æ

- $\mathsf{PL}_{\Gamma}(\mathsf{T},\mathsf{S}) := \{A : \text{for every } \Gamma \text{-sub } \alpha \text{ we have } \mathsf{S} \vdash \alpha_{\mathsf{T}}(A)\}$
- $PL(PA, \mathbb{N}) = GLS$: Solovay 1976.

• • = • • = •

- $\mathsf{PL}_{\Gamma}(\mathsf{T},\mathsf{S}) := \{A : \text{for every } \Gamma \text{-sub } \alpha \text{ we have } \mathsf{S} \vdash \alpha_{\mathsf{T}}(A) \}$
- $PL(PA, \mathbb{N}) = GLS$: Solovay 1976.
- $PL_{\Sigma_1}(PA, PA) = GL + C_a$: Visser 1981.

• • = • • = •

Classification of provability logics

 \bullet Classify all $\mathsf{PL}(\mathsf{T},\mathsf{S})$ for extensions T and S of $\mathsf{PA}.$

Classification of provability logics

- \bullet Classify all $\mathsf{PL}(\mathsf{T},\mathsf{S})$ for extensions T and S of $\mathsf{PA}.$
- The answer to this question was provided by Beklemishev 1989 on top of previous results due to Artemov, Visser and Japaridze.

• All strong enough first-order theories (EA and extensions) share the same provability logic GL.

- All strong enough first-order theories (EA and extensions) share the same provability logic GL.
- The question rises here: what is the provability logic for weaker theories like Buss's bounded arithmetic?

- All strong enough first-order theories (EA and extensions) share the same provability logic GL.
- The question rises here: what is the provability logic for weaker theories like Buss's bounded arithmetic?
- Instead of weakening the induction axiom, one may weaken the background logic.

- All strong enough first-order theories (EA and extensions) share the same provability logic GL.
- The question rises here: what is the provability logic for weaker theories like Buss's bounded arithmetic?
- Instead of weakening the induction axiom, one may weaken the background logic.
- What is the provability logic of Heyting Arithmetic (HA)?

Provability Logic of HA

• Visser first considered this question in 1981 in his PhD thesis.

Provability Logic of HA

- Visser first considered this question in 1981 in his PhD thesis.
- He showed that some brand new axiom schemata shows up.
 - $\Box(\neg A \to B \lor C) \to \Box[(\neg A \to B) \lor (\neg A \to C)] \in \mathsf{PL}(\mathsf{HA}).$
 - $\Box \neg \neg \Box A \rightarrow \Box \Box A \in \mathsf{PL}(\mathsf{HA}).$

Provability Logic of HA

- Visser first considered this question in 1981 in his PhD thesis.
- He showed that some brand new axiom schemata shows up.
 - $\Box(\neg A \to B \lor C) \to \Box[(\neg A \to B) \lor (\neg A \to C)] \in \mathsf{PL}(\mathsf{HA}).$
 - $\Box \neg \neg \Box A \rightarrow \Box \Box A \in \mathsf{PL}(\mathsf{HA}).$
- One should expect such axioms because intuitionistic logic has non-derivable admissible rules of inference.

Disjunction property

$\mathsf{IPC} \vdash A \lor B \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathsf{IPC} \vdash A \text{ or } \mathsf{IPC} \vdash B$

→

10 / 22 Mojtaba Mojtahedi (Ghent University) Weekly seminars, 2 February 2023

Admissible rules of intuitionistic logic

• • = • • = •

Admissible rules of intuitionistic logic

$A \vdash_{\tau} B \quad \text{iff} \quad \forall \, \theta(\mathsf{T} \vdash \theta(A) \Rightarrow \mathsf{T} \vdash \theta(B))$

$[\![\mathsf{T},\Delta]\!]:=[\mathsf{T}]+\mathrm{Conj}+\mathrm{Cut}+\mathrm{Disj}+\mathrm{Mont}(\Delta)+\mathsf{V}(\Delta)$

伺下 イヨト イヨト

Admissible rules of intuitionistic logic

$$A \approx B \quad \text{iff} \quad \forall \, \theta (\mathsf{I} \vdash \theta(A) \Rightarrow \mathsf{I} \vdash \theta(B))$$
$$[[\mathsf{T}, \Delta]] := [\mathsf{T}] + \text{Conj} + \text{Cut} + \text{Disj} + \text{Mont}(\Delta) + \mathsf{V}(\Delta)$$

 $A \vdash_{\scriptscriptstyle \mathsf{IPC}} B \quad \mathrm{iff} \quad [\![\mathsf{IPC},\mathsf{const}]\!] \vdash A \rhd B$

$\{\!\!\{\mathsf{T},\Delta\}\!\!\}$: Extending the language to binary modal

$$\begin{array}{lll} \mathsf{T}\colon & \text{All theorems and rules of }\mathsf{T}.\\ \mathsf{V}(\Delta): & B \to C \rhd \bigvee_{i=1}^{n+m} \{B\}_{\Delta}(E_i), \text{ in which}\\ & B = \bigwedge_{i=1}^n (E_i \to F_i) \text{ and } C = \bigvee_{i=n+1}^{n+m} E_i.\\ \\ \mathsf{Mont}(\Delta)\colon & A \rhd B \to (C \to A) \rhd (C \to B) \text{ for every } C \in \Delta.\\ \\ \mathsf{Le}\colon & A \rhd \Box A \text{ for every } A.\\ \\ \mathsf{Disj}\colon & (B \rhd A \land C \rhd A) \to (B \lor C) \rhd A.\\ \\ \mathsf{Conj}\colon & [(A \rhd B) \land (A \rhd C)] \to (A \rhd (B \land C)).\\ \\ \\ \mathsf{Cut}\colon & [(A \rhd B) \land (B \rhd C)] \to (A \rhd C).\\ \\ \mathsf{PNec}\colon & \Box (A \to B) \to (A \rhd B). \end{array}$$

→ ★ E → ★ E → E

Σ_1 -preservativity

$A \triangleright B: \quad \forall E \in \Sigma_1 \ (\mathsf{HA} \vdash E \to A \Rightarrow \mathsf{HA} \vdash E \to B)$

Σ_1 -preservativity

$A \triangleright B: \quad \forall E \in \Sigma_1 \ (\mathsf{HA} \vdash E \to A \Rightarrow \mathsf{HA} \vdash E \to B)$

$\forall F \in \Pi_1 \ (\mathsf{HA} \vdash \neg A \to F \Rightarrow \mathsf{HA} \vdash \neg B \to F)$

 $\neg B$ interprets $\neg A$

-

Propositional preservativity

$A \models_{\tau}^{\tilde{F}} B \quad \text{iff} \quad \forall E \in \Gamma(\mathsf{T} \vdash E \to A \Rightarrow \mathsf{T} \vdash E \to B)$

• • = • • = •

14/22 Mojtaba Mojtahedi (Ghent University) Weekly seminars, 2 February 2023

Greatest lower bounds

 $\left\lfloor A \right\rfloor_{\Gamma}^{\mathsf{T}}$

→



$\llbracket \mathsf{IPC}, \mathsf{atom} \rrbracket \vdash A \rhd B \quad \text{iff} \quad A \bowtie_{\mathsf{PC}}^{\mathsf{INNL}} B \quad \text{iff} \quad \mathsf{IPC} \vdash \lfloor A \rfloor_{\mathsf{NNII}}^{\mathsf{IPC}} \to B$

• • = • • = •

2



$\llbracket \mathsf{IPC}, \mathsf{const} \rrbracket \vdash A \rhd B \quad \text{iff} \quad A \vdash_{\mathsf{IPC}} B \quad \text{iff} \quad A \vdash_{\mathsf{HA}} B$

• • = • • = •

2

17/22 Mojtaba Mojtahedi (Ghent University) Weekly seminars, 2 February 2023

Projectivity

≣ ▶

Parametric version [Mojtahedi, 2022b]

$$\begin{split} \llbracket \mathsf{IPC},\mathsf{par} \rrbracket \vdash A \rhd B \quad \mathrm{iff} \quad A \models_{\scriptscriptstyle \mathsf{IPC}}^{\scriptscriptstyle \mathsf{NNIL}(\mathsf{par})} B \quad \mathrm{iff} \quad A \models_{\scriptscriptstyle \mathsf{IPC}}^{\scriptscriptstyle \mathsf{NNIL}(\mathsf{par})} B \quad \mathrm{iff} \\ \\ \mathsf{IPC} \vdash \lfloor A \rfloor_{\scriptscriptstyle \mathsf{IPC}}^{\scriptscriptstyle \mathsf{INNIL}(\mathsf{par})^{\vee}} \to B \end{split}$$



$\mathsf{PL}_{\Sigma_1}(\mathsf{HA}) = \mathsf{i}\mathsf{GLC}_\mathsf{a} + \{\Box A \to \Box B : \llbracket \mathsf{i}\mathsf{GLC}_\mathsf{a}, \mathsf{atomb} \rrbracket \mathsf{Le} \vdash A \rhd B \}$

Ardeshir and Mojtahedi [2018]

Visser and Zoethout [2019]



$\mathsf{PL}(\mathsf{HA}) = \mathsf{iGL} + \{\Box A \to \Box B : \llbracket \mathsf{iGL}, \Box \rrbracket \mathsf{Le} \vdash A \rhd B \}$ Mojtahedi [2022a]

æ

Thanks For Your Attention

- Ardeshir, M. and Mojtahedi, M. (2018). The Σ_1 -Provability Logic of HA. Annals of Pure and Applied Logic, 169(10):997–1043.
- Mojtahedi, M. (2022a). On provability logic of HA. https://arxiv.org/abs/2206.00445.
- Mojtahedi, M. (2022b). Relative unification in intuitionistic logic: Towards provability logic of HA. https://arxiv.org/abs/2206.00446.
- Visser, A. (2002). Substitutions of Σ_1^0 sentences: explorations between intuitionistic propositional logic and intuitionistic arithmetic. Ann. Pure Appl. Logic, 114(1-3):227–271. Commemorative Symposium Dedicated to Anne S. Troelstra (Noordwijkerhout, 1999).
- Visser, A. and Zoethout, J. (2019). Provability logic and the completeness principle. Annals of Pure and Applied Logic, 170(6):718–753.

▲圖 ▶ ▲ 国 ▶ ▲ 国 ▶ …