

Stability of intuitionistic verification systems

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Plan:

1. Constructive existence
2. Provability and reflection
3. Stability of verification systems
4. Explicit verification
5. Typical intuitionistic system is stable
6. Metamathematics of stability

1. Constructive existence

Classical \exists is not constructive: $\exists x F \sim \neg \forall x \neg F$

Classical logic cannot distinguish between

$$\exists x A \rightarrow \exists y B \quad \sim \quad \forall x \exists y (A \rightarrow B) \quad \sim \quad \exists y \forall x (A \rightarrow B)$$

(implicit function) function (constant)

positive \exists 's are constructive

$$\exists x F \text{ stronger than } \neg \forall x \neg F$$

$$\vdash \exists x F(x) \Rightarrow \vdash F(t) \text{ for some ground term } t$$

$$\vdash \forall x \exists y G(x, y) \Rightarrow \vdash \forall x G(x, f(x)) \text{ some term } f(x)$$

logic all three p
function above.

Negative \exists are not quite constructive

$$\neg \exists x F \sim \forall x \neg (F(x) \rightarrow C) \sim \forall x (A(x) \rightarrow C)$$

are classically true all

2. Provability and reflection

(T - a consistent theory containing arithmetic)

Adequacy: $Proof_T(p, F) \Leftrightarrow p$ is a proof of F

$\text{bew}_T(F) = \exists p Proof_T(p, F) \sim$ "F is provable"

" T is consistent" = $Consis = \neg \text{bew}_T(\text{false})$

Reflection scheme: $\text{bew}_T(\phi) \rightarrow \phi$

Gödel Incompleteness Theorem: $\not\vdash Consis$

Consistency is a special case of reflection:

$$\neg \text{bew}_T(\text{false}) = \text{bew}_T(\text{false}) \rightarrow \text{false}$$

Reflection is not provable:

$$\not\vdash \text{bew}_T(\) \rightarrow \text{bew}_T(\)$$

Explicit reflection is provable: for each specific p

$$\vdash Proof_T(p, \phi) \rightarrow \phi$$

3. Stability of verification systems

The common architecture of verification systems: assume that all core systems are correct and extend them by internally verified facts and rules. Stability: extended system =

S *abi* *l* *i* *y*: $V = V + \mathcal{R}$ for every verified rule \mathcal{R}

Let $\Box_{\mathcal{R}}$ denote the provability in $V + \mathcal{R}$

Theorem (contrary to a claim by David-Schwartz)

A stability scheme $\forall F[\Box_{\mathcal{R}}F \leftrightarrow \Box F]$ is internally provable

Proof An induction on a proof in $V + \mathcal{R}$ inside V .

However, it does not yield that the "real" sta-

bility is provable in

We try $V \vdash \Box \Rightarrow V$

$V \vdash \Box, \Rightarrow V \vdash \Box$

$V \vdash \Box \mathcal{R}(,) \Rightarrow V \vdash$

4. Explicit verification

Explicitly verified rule:

there is a computable term f t f nn ny p f f p f f
 V \forall proof

5. Typical intuitionistic system

Constructive properties:

Disjunction Property

$$V \vdash A \vee B \Rightarrow V \vdash A \text{ or } V \vdash B$$

Explicit Definability for Numbers

$$V \vdash \exists x A(x) \Rightarrow V \vdash A(n) \text{ for some } n$$

Explicit Definability

$$V \vdash \forall x \exists y A(x, y) \Rightarrow V \vdash \forall x A(x, f(x))$$

for some computable term f

Independence of Premises

$$V \vdash A \rightarrow \exists y B(y) \Rightarrow V \vdash \exists y [A \rightarrow B]$$

Corollary

A system with conservative properties is ~~is~~ *is* ~~able~~ *able*

Proof

$V \vdash \forall [\square, \quad \square \mathcal{R}(\cdot, \cdot)]$ *verified rule*

$V \vdash \forall [Proof(x, \cdot) \rightarrow \exists y Proof(\mathcal{R}(\cdot, y))]$

$V \vdash \forall y [Proof(x, \cdot) \rightarrow Proof(\mathcal{R}(\cdot, y))]$

$\vdash \forall [Proof(x, \cdot) \rightarrow Proof(f(x), \mathcal{R}(\cdot, \cdot))]$ for some
computable term f

~~Explicitly~~ *explicitly* verified

For typical intuitionistic \forall type constructive properties are established by constructive (though

. Metamathematics of stability

Stability of classical verification systems -

require essential met-theoretical properties which cannot be established constructively, not automatically assumed even in arithmetic

Stability of intuitionistic systems -

follow from the standard properties which are usually assumed for a typical intuitionistic system by constructive means