

# LP and its Some of its Metatheory

Graham Priest

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# Plan

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## ■ Constants: $c$

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- Constants:  $c$
- Variables:  $x$

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- Constants:  $c$
- Variables:  $x$
- $n$ -place function symbols:  $f_n$

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- Constants:  $c$
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- $n$ -place function symbols:  $f_n$
- $n$ -place predicates:  $P_n$  (one  $P_2$  is identity, =)

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- Connectives:  $\wedge, \vee, \neg$  ( $A \supset B$  can be defined as  $\neg A \vee B$ )

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- Connectives:  $\wedge, \vee, \neg$  ( $A \supset B$  can be defined as  $\neg A \vee B$ )
- Quantifiers:  $\forall, \exists$



# Interpretations

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An interpretation is a structure  $\mathfrak{A} = \langle D, \delta \rangle$  such that:

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An interpretation is a structure  $\mathfrak{A} = \langle D, \delta \rangle$  such that:

- $D$  is a non-empty domain (of quantification)

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Examples

An interpretation is a structure  $\mathfrak{A} = \langle D, \delta \rangle$  such that:

- $D$  is a non-empty domain (of quantification)
- $\delta(c) \in D$

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An interpretation is a structure  $\mathfrak{A} = \langle D, \delta \rangle$  such that:

- $D$  is a non-empty domain (of quantification)
- $\delta(c) \in D$
- $\delta(f_n)$  is a function from  $D^n$  to  $D$

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Examples

An interpretation is a structure  $\mathfrak{A} = \langle D, \delta \rangle$  such that:

- $D$  is a non-empty domain (of quantification)
- $\delta(c) \in D$
- $\delta(f_n)$  is a function from  $D^n$  to  $D$
- $\delta(P_n)$  is a pair,  $\langle \delta^+(P_n), \delta^-(P_n) \rangle$  such that:
  - $\delta^+(P_n) \cup \delta^-(P_n) = D^n$
  - $\delta^+(=) = \{ \langle d, d \rangle : d \in D \}$

# Truth/Falsity Conditions

Given any interpretation,  $\mathfrak{A}$ :

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# Truth/Falsity Conditions

Given any interpretation,  $\mathfrak{A}$ :

- $\delta(f_n t_1 \dots t_n) = \delta(f_n)(\delta(t_1), \dots, \delta(t_n))$

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- $\delta(f_n t_1 \dots t_n) = \delta(f_n)(\delta(t_1), \dots, \delta(t_n))$
- $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^+ P_n t_1 \dots t_n$  iff  $\langle \delta(t_1), \dots, \delta(t_n) \rangle \in \delta^+(P_n)$
- $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^- P_n t_1 \dots t_n$  iff  $\langle \delta(t_1), \dots, \delta(t_n) \rangle \in \delta^-(P_n)$



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- $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^+ \neg A$  iff  $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^- A$
- $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^- \neg A$  iff  $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^+ A$

# Truth/Falsity Conditions

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- $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^+ \neg A$  iff  $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^- A$
- $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^- \neg A$  iff  $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^+ A$
- $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^+ A \wedge B$  iff  $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^+ A$  and  $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^+ B$
- $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^- A \wedge B$  iff  $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^- A$  or  $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^- B$

# Truth/Falsity Conditions

Given any interpretation,  $\mathfrak{A}$ :

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- $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^+ \neg A$  iff  $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^- A$
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- $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^+ A \wedge B$  iff  $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^+ A$  and  $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^+ B$
- $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^- A \wedge B$  iff  $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^- A$  or  $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^- B$
- $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^+ A \vee B$  iff  $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^+ A$  or  $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^+ B$
- $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^- A \vee B$  iff  $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^- A$  and  $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^- B$

# Quantifiers

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- Augment the language with a new constant,  $k_d$  for every  $d \in D$ , such that  $\delta(k_d) = d$

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Examples

- Augment the language with a new constant,  $k_d$  for every  $d \in D$ , such that  $\delta(k_d) = d$
- $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^+ \forall x A$  iff for all  $d \in D$   $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^+ A_x(k_d)$
- $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^- \forall x A$  iff for some  $d \in D$   $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^- A_x(k_d)$

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Examples

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- $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^+ \forall x A$  iff for all  $d \in D$   $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^+ A_x(k_d)$
- $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^- \forall x A$  iff for some  $d \in D$   $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^- A_x(k_d)$
- $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^+ \exists x A$  iff for some  $d \in D$   $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^+ A_x(k_d)$
- $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^- \exists x A$  iff for all  $d \in D$   $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^- A_x(k_d)$

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For closed formulas:

- $\mathfrak{A}$  is a *model* of  $A$  iff  $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^+ A$

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For closed formulas:

- $\mathcal{A}$  is a *model* of  $A$  iff  $\mathcal{A} \Vdash^+ A$
- $\mathcal{A}$  is a *model* of  $\Sigma$  iff  $\mathcal{A} \Vdash^+ A$ , for every  $A \in \Sigma$



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For closed formulas:

- $\mathcal{A}$  is a *model* of  $A$  iff  $\mathcal{A} \Vdash^+ A$
- $\mathcal{A}$  is a *model* of  $\Sigma$  iff  $\mathcal{A} \Vdash^+ A$ , for every  $A \in \Sigma$
- $\Sigma \models_{LP} A$  iff every model of  $\Sigma$  is a model of  $A$

# Properties of Consequence

- An interpretation is *classical* if  $\delta^+(P_n) \cap \delta^-(P_n) = \emptyset$ , for every  $P_n$
- Every classical interpretation is an *LP* interpretation

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# Properties of Consequence

- An interpretation is *classical* if  $\delta^+(P_n) \cap \delta^-(P_n) = \emptyset$ , for every  $P_n$
- Every classical interpretation is an *LP* interpretation
- $\Sigma \models_{LP} A \Rightarrow \Sigma \models_{CL} A$

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- An interpretation is *classical* if  $\delta^+(P_n) \cap \delta^-(P_n) = \emptyset$ , for every  $P_n$
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- $\Sigma \models_{LP} A \Rightarrow \Sigma \models_{CL} A$
- $\{A, \neg A\} \not\models_{LP} B$

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- $\Sigma \models_{LP} A \Rightarrow \Sigma \models_{CL} A$
- $\{A, \neg A\} \not\models_{LP} B$
- $\Sigma \models_{CL} A \not\Rightarrow \Sigma \models_{LP} A$
- But  $\emptyset \models_{CL} A \Leftrightarrow \emptyset \models_{LP} A$

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- Let  $\mathfrak{A}$  be an *LP* interpretation.

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- Let  $\mathfrak{A}$  be an *LP* interpretation.
- Let  $\sim$  be an equivalence relation on the domain of  $\mathfrak{A}$ .



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- Let  $\sim$  be an equivalence relation on the domain of  $\mathfrak{A}$ .
- which is a congruence relation on the interpretations of the function symbols in the language:
  - $d_1 \sim e_1, \dots, d_n \sim e_n \Rightarrow \delta(f_n)(d_1, \dots, d_n) \sim \delta(f_n)(e_1, \dots, e_n)$

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- Let  $\sim$  be an equivalence relation on the domain of  $\mathfrak{A}$ .
- which is a congruence relation on the interpretations of the function symbols in the language:
  - $d_1 \sim e_1, \dots, d_n \sim e_n \Rightarrow \delta(f_n)(d_1, \dots, d_n) \sim \delta(f_n)(e_1, \dots, e_n)$
- If  $d \in D$ ,  $[d]$  is the equivalence class of  $d$ .

# Collapsed Models, Ctd.

Define the collapsed interpretation,  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}} = \langle \tilde{D}, \tilde{\delta} \rangle$ :

- $\tilde{D} = \{[d] : d \in D\}$

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# Collapsed Models, Ctd.

Define the collapsed interpretation,  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}} = \langle \tilde{D}, \tilde{\delta} \rangle$ :

- $\tilde{D} = \{[d] : d \in D\}$

- $\tilde{\delta}(c) = [c]$

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- $\tilde{D} = \{[d] : d \in D\}$
- $\tilde{\delta}(c) = [c]$
- $\tilde{\delta}(f_n)([d_1], \dots, [d_n]) = [\delta(f_n)(d_1, \dots, d_n)]$

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- $\tilde{D} = \{[d] : d \in D\}$
- $\tilde{\delta}(c) = [c]$
- $\tilde{\delta}(f_n)([d_1], \dots, [d_n]) = [\delta(f_n)(d_1, \dots, d_n)]$
- $\langle [d_1], \dots, [d_n] \rangle \in \tilde{\delta}^+(P_n)$  iff for some  $e_1 \sim d_1, \dots, e_n \sim d_n$   
 $\langle e_1, \dots, e_n \rangle \in \delta^+(P_n)$

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- $\tilde{\delta}(c) = [c]$
- $\tilde{\delta}(f_n)([d_1], \dots, [d_n]) = [\delta(f_n)(d_1, \dots, d_n)]$
- $\langle [d_1], \dots, [d_n] \rangle \in \tilde{\delta}^+(P_n)$  iff for some  $e_1 \sim d_1, \dots, e_n \sim d_n$   
 $\langle e_1, \dots, e_n \rangle \in \delta^+(P_n)$
- $\langle [d_1], \dots, [d_n] \rangle \in \tilde{\delta}^-(P_n)$  iff for some  $e_1 \sim d_1, \dots, e_n \sim d_n$ ,  
 $\langle e_1, \dots, e_n \rangle \in \delta^-(P_n)$

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If  $\mathfrak{A}$  is any *LP* interpretation, and  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$  is any collapse:



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If  $\mathfrak{A}$  is any *LP* interpretation, and  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$  is any collapse:

- $\tilde{\delta}(t) = [\delta(t)]$

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If  $\mathfrak{A}$  is any *LP* interpretation, and  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$  is any collapse:

- $\tilde{\delta}(t) = [\delta(t)]$
- If  $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^+ A$  then  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}} \Vdash^+ A$
- If  $\mathfrak{A} \Vdash^- A$  then  $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}} \Vdash^- A$

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## ■ Constants: 0

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Examples

- Constants: 0
- Function symbols:  $'$ ,  $+$ ,  $\times$ .

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Examples

- Constants: 0
- Function symbols:  $'$ ,  $+$ ,  $\times$ .
- Predicates:  $=$

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Examples

- $\mathfrak{N}$  is the standard (classical) model of arithmetic

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Examples

- $\mathfrak{N}$  is the standard (classical) model of arithmetic
- Its domain is the natural numbers

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Examples

- $\mathfrak{N}$  is the standard (classical) model of arithmetic
- Its domain is the natural numbers
- 0 denotes zero



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- $\mathfrak{N}$  is the standard (classical) model of arithmetic
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- 0 denotes zero
- $'$ ,  $+$ ,  $\times$  denote successor, addition, and multiplication

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Examples

- $\mathfrak{N}$  is the standard (classical) model of arithmetic
- Its domain is the natural numbers
- 0 denotes zero
- $'$ ,  $+$ ,  $\times$  denote successor, addition, and multiplication
- $=$  is the identity relation

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- $Th(\mathfrak{N})$  is the set of sentence true in the standard model

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Examples

- $Th(\mathfrak{N})$  is the set of sentence true in the standard model
- Let  $\mathfrak{M}$  be any model of  $Th(\mathfrak{N})$

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Examples

- $Th(\mathfrak{N})$  is the set of sentence true in the standard model
- Let  $\mathfrak{M}$  be any model of  $Th(\mathfrak{N})$
- Let  $\tilde{\mathfrak{M}}$  be any collapsed interpretation
- $\tilde{\mathfrak{M}}$  is a model of  $Th(\mathfrak{N})$

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- $\mathfrak{M}$  is any non-standard model of arithmetic

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- $\mathfrak{M}$  is any non-standard model of arithmetic
- $d \sim e$  iff ( $d$  and  $e$  are standard and  $d = e$ ) or ( $d$  and  $e$  are non-standard)

# Example 1

- $\mathfrak{M}$  is any non-standard model of arithmetic
- $d \sim e$  iff ( $d$  and  $e$  are standard and  $d = e$ ) or ( $d$  and  $e$  are non-standard)
- $0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow \dots \overset{\curvearrowright}{i}$

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# Example 1

- $\mathfrak{M}$  is any non-standard model of arithmetic
- $d \sim e$  iff ( $d$  and  $e$  are standard and  $d = e$ ) or ( $d$  and  $e$  are non-standard)
- $0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow \dots \overset{\curvearrowright}{i}$
- $\tilde{\mathfrak{M}} \models \exists x x = x'$

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- $\mathfrak{M}$  is any non-standard model of arithmetic
- $d \sim e$  iff ( $d$  and  $e$  are standard and  $d = e$ ) or ( $d$  and  $e$  are non-standard)
- $0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow \dots \overset{\curvearrowright}{i}$
- $\tilde{\mathfrak{M}} \models \exists x x = x'$
- $\tilde{\mathfrak{M}} \not\models 0 = 0'$

# Example 2

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- $\mathfrak{N}$  is the standard model

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- $\mathfrak{N}$  is the standard model
- $n, p$  are a natural numbers  $> 0$

# Example 2

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Examples

- $\mathfrak{N}$  is the standard model
- $n, p$  are a natural numbers  $> 0$
- $d \sim e$  iff  $(d, e < n$  and  $d = e)$  or  $(d, e \geq n$  and  $d = e$  [mod  $p$ ])

# Example 2

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Examples

- $\mathfrak{N}$  is the standard model
- $n, p$  are a natural numbers  $> 0$
- $d \sim e$  iff  $(d, e < n$  and  $d = e)$  or  $(d, e \geq n$  and  $d = e \pmod{p})$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & & n + p - 1 & \leftarrow & \dots & \leftarrow & n + 3 \\ & & & & \downarrow & & & & \uparrow \\ 0 & \rightarrow & 1 & \rightarrow & \dots & \rightarrow & n & \rightarrow & n + 1 & \rightarrow & n + 2 \end{array}$$

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- $\tilde{\mathfrak{N}} \models \exists x x = x' \dots'$
- $\tilde{\mathfrak{N}} \not\models 0 = 0'$

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Examples

- $\tilde{\mathfrak{N}} \models \exists x x = x' \dots'$
- $\tilde{\mathfrak{N}} \not\models 0 = 0'$
- $\tilde{\mathfrak{N}}$  is finite



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Examples

- $\tilde{\mathfrak{N}} \models \exists x x = x' \dots'$
- $\tilde{\mathfrak{N}} \not\models 0 = 0'$
- $\tilde{\mathfrak{N}}$  is finite
- Hence  $Th(\tilde{\mathfrak{N}})$  is decidable

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Examples

- $\tilde{\mathfrak{N}} \models \exists x x = x' \dots'$
- $\tilde{\mathfrak{N}} \not\models 0 = 0'$
- $\tilde{\mathfrak{N}}$  is finite
- Hence  $Th(\tilde{\mathfrak{N}})$  is decidable
- So it is axiomatic