

A NOTE ON ARITHMETIC IN FINITE TYPES

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ABSTRACT. We show that one can have a notion of equality at higher types inside the system called HA^ω on page 46 of [8] for which all congruence laws are derivable. This allows us to give a new axiomatisation of this system and to show that the nonstandard Dialectica interpretation from [1] can be adapted to it.

1. INTRODUCTION

Arithmetic in all finite types, or finite-type arithmetic, is a system which dates back to the work by Kreisel from the late fifties [5] and which has always been important in the study of constructivism. Currently, it is also playing an essential role in the work on the extraction of programs from proofs and proof mining, as can be seen from the recent books [7, 4]. Gödel's Dialectica interpretation is a crucial tool here. It is also starting to attract attention in the Reverse Mathematics community, as can be seen from some recent papers on higher-order reverse mathematics like [3, 2, 6].

Various versions of finite-type arithmetic exist and the differences tend to be subtle; the variety is mainly due to the fact that it is hard to find a system which has all the properties which one would like it to have. Indeed, at present the literature creates the impression that it is impossible to combine the following desirable features:

- (1) The system allows for both intensional and extensional models, such as HRO (the hereditarily recursive operations) and HEO (the hereditarily extensional operations).
- (2) The deduction theorem holds for this system.
- (3) The Dialectica interpretation is sound as an interpretation from this system into itself; for this decidability of atomic sentences is needed.
- (4) The system has a notion of equality at higher types which can be defined internally to the system and for which all the congruence laws are derivable.

For example, the systems N-HA^ω from [8] and HA^ω from [9, pages 444-449] have a primitive notion of equality at all finite types: therefore they do not satisfy (3). The same applies to the extensional variant E-HA^ω ; in addition, it does not allow for intensional models like HRO. The intensional variant I-HA^ω does satisfy (3); however, it refutes the extensionality axiom. Finally, the system WE-HA^ω , which plays a crucial role in [4], excludes intensional models and works with a notion of equality for which not all congruence laws are derivable: one congruence law is valid as a rule only. Consequently, the deduction theorem fails for this system as well.

Nevertheless, it is possible to combine (1)-(4); indeed, it is the purpose of this note to introduce a version of HA^ω which has all these desirable properties. After we have introduced

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it, we will see that it can be shown to be equivalent to the system called HA^ω on page 46 of [8]. The corollary that this system satisfies property (4) seems to be new.

2. SOME OLD VERSIONS OF ARITHMETIC IN FINITE TYPES

To start, let us introduce the system called N-HA^ω in [8]; we will work with a formulation which includes product types (so this is the same as HA^ω from [9, pages 444-449]).

N-HA^ω is a system formulated in many-sorted intuitionistic logic, where the sorts are the finite types.

Definition 2.1. The *finite types* are defined by induction as follows: 0 is a finite type, and if σ and τ are finite types, then so are $\sigma \rightarrow \tau$ and $\sigma \times \tau$. The type 0 is the *ground* or *base type*, while the other types will be called *higher types*.

There will be infinitely many variables of each sort. In addition, there will be constants:

- (1) for each pair of types σ, τ a combinator $\mathbf{k}^{\sigma, \tau}$ of sort $\sigma \rightarrow (\tau \rightarrow \sigma)$.
- (2) for each triple of types ρ, σ, τ a combinator $\mathbf{s}^{\rho, \sigma, \tau}$ of type $(\rho \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \tau)) \rightarrow ((\rho \rightarrow \sigma) \rightarrow (\rho \rightarrow \tau))$.
- (3) for each pair of types ρ, σ combinators $\mathbf{p}^{\rho, \sigma}, \mathbf{p}_0^{\rho, \sigma}, \mathbf{p}_1^{\rho, \sigma}$ of types $\rho \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho \times \sigma)$, $\rho \times \sigma \rightarrow \rho$ and $\rho \times \sigma \rightarrow \sigma$, respectively.
- (4) a constant 0 of type 0 and a constant S of type $0 \rightarrow 0$.
- (5) for each type σ a combinator \mathbf{R}^σ (“the recursor”) of type $\sigma \rightarrow ((0 \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \sigma)) \rightarrow (0 \rightarrow \sigma))$.

Definition 2.2. The terms of N-HA^ω are defined inductively as follows:

- each variable or constant of type σ will be a term of type σ .
- if f is a term of type $\sigma \rightarrow \tau$ and x is a term of type σ , then fx is a term of type τ .

The convention is that application associates to the left, which means that an expression like $fxyz$ has to be read as $((fx)y)z$.

Definition 2.3. The formulas are defined inductively as follows:

- \perp is a formula and if s and t are terms of the same type σ , then $s =_\sigma t$ is a formula.
- if φ and ψ are formulas, then so are $\varphi \wedge \psi, \varphi \vee \psi, \varphi \rightarrow \psi$.
- if x is a variable of type σ and φ is a formula, then $\exists x^\sigma \varphi$ and $\forall x^\sigma \varphi$ are formulas.

Finally, the axioms and rules of N-HA^ω are:

- (i) All the axioms and rules of many-sorted intuitionistic logic (say in Hilbert-style).
- (ii) Equality is an equivalence relation at all types:

$$x = x, \quad x = y \rightarrow y = x, \quad x = y \wedge y = z \rightarrow x = z$$

- (iii) The congruence laws for equality at all types:

$$f = g \rightarrow fx = gx, \quad x = y \rightarrow fx = fy$$

- (v) The successor axioms:

$$\neg S(x) = 0, \quad S(x) = S(y) \rightarrow x = y$$

(v) For any formula φ in the language of \mathbf{HA}^ω , the induction axiom:

$$\varphi(0) \rightarrow (\forall x^0 (\varphi(x) \rightarrow \varphi(Sx)) \rightarrow \forall x^0 \varphi(x)).$$

(vi) The axioms for the combinators:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{k}xy &= x \\ \mathbf{s}xyz &= xz(yz) \\ \mathbf{p}_0(\mathbf{p}xy) &= x \\ \mathbf{p}_1(\mathbf{p}xy) &= y \\ \mathbf{p}(\mathbf{p}_0x)(\mathbf{p}_1x) &= x \end{aligned}$$

as well as for the recursor:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{R}xy0 &= x \\ \mathbf{R}xy(Sn) &= yn(\mathbf{R}xyn) \end{aligned}$$

The system $\mathbf{E-HA}^\omega$ is obtained from $\mathbf{N-HA}^\omega$ by adding the axiom of extensionality:

$$\text{EXT: } \forall f^{\sigma \rightarrow \tau}, g^{\sigma \rightarrow \tau} ((\forall x^\sigma fx =_\tau gx) \rightarrow f =_{\sigma \rightarrow \tau} g);$$

on the other hand, the system $\mathbf{l-HA}^\omega$ adds to $\mathbf{N-HA}^\omega$ combinators \mathbf{e}^σ of type $\sigma \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow 0)$ and axioms

$$\mathbf{e}^\sigma xy \leq 1, \quad \mathbf{e}^\sigma xy = 0 \leftrightarrow x =_\sigma y.$$

3. A NEW VERSION OF ARITHMETIC IN FINITE TYPES

As mentioned in the introduction, the system $\mathbf{N-HA}^\omega$ has the problem that it has a primitive notion of equality at higher types: this blocks the soundness of the Dialectica interpretation. We will try to solve this by defining equality at higher types in terms of equality at ground type. This is presumably not possible in $\mathbf{N-HA}^\omega$, but it is possible in both $\mathbf{E-HA}^\omega$ and $\mathbf{l-HA}^\omega$: in $\mathbf{E-HA}^\omega$ one can define equality at higher types extensionally, while in $\mathbf{l-HA}^\omega$ one can directly use the combinator \mathbf{e} to reduce equalities at higher types to equalities at base type. Both these systems, however, exclude important classes of models (like HRO in case of $\mathbf{E-HA}^\omega$ and HEO in case of $\mathbf{l-HA}^\omega$) and the way they reduce equalities at higher types to equalities at base type are incompatible. Therefore we are looking for a “modular” way to reduce equalities at higher type to equalities at base type which is compatible both with extensional and intensional features.

To see how to do this, let us consider the following *principle of observational equivalence*:

$$\text{OBS } \forall f^{\sigma \rightarrow 0} (fx =_0 fy) \rightarrow x =_\sigma y.$$

Proposition 3.1. *We have $\mathbf{E-HA}^\omega \vdash \text{OBS}$ and $\mathbf{l-HA}^\omega \vdash \text{OBS}$, while $\mathbf{N-HA}^\omega \not\vdash \text{OBS}$.*

Proof. Let x and y be two objects of type σ such that $\forall f^{\sigma \rightarrow 0} fx = fy$. First we work in $\mathbf{E-HA}^\omega$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that σ is of the form $\rho \rightarrow 0$. But then we have for any z of type ρ that

$$xz = (\lambda a.az)x = (\lambda a.az)y = yz,$$

using our assumption with $f^{\sigma \rightarrow 0} = \lambda a.az$; so $x = y$ by the extensionality axiom.

Next, we work in $\mathbf{l-HA}^\omega$. In this case we simply take $f = \mathbf{e}^\sigma x$. Then $fx = 0$, so if $fx = fy$, then $fy = 0$ and $x = y$.

If, on the other hand, we take HEO as our model of Gödel’s \mathcal{T} , but we take equality as codes (as in HRO) as our notion of equality, then we get a model of $\mathbf{N-HA}^\omega$ (even $\mathbf{N-PA}^\omega$)

in which OBS fails: for in this model two different codes of the same total recursive function will be observationally equivalent as type 1 objects, but will not be equal in the sense of the model. \square

So the principle of observational equivalence reduces equality at higher types to equality at base type in a way which is valid both on the extensional and the intensional viewpoint. From a philosophical point of view one may argue in favour of this principle as follows: although higher-type objects can be regarded as finitary in some sense, they remain fairly abstract, as opposed to objects of type 0, which are concrete natural numbers. Therefore it makes sense to say for objects of higher type that they should be regarded as the same if under any attempt to extract something concrete, i.e., a natural number, from them, they yield the same result (in that sense, they are “observationally equivalent”).

Let us now define our new version of Heyting arithmetic in all finite types, which we will call HA_0^ω . HA_0^ω is a system formulated in many-sorted intuitionistic logic, where the sorts are the finite types. There will be infinitely many variables of each sort. In addition, there will be constants:

- (1) for each pair of types σ, τ a combinator $\mathbf{k}^{\sigma, \tau}$ of sort $\sigma \rightarrow (\tau \rightarrow \sigma)$.
- (2) for each triple of types ρ, σ, τ a combinator $\mathbf{s}^{\rho, \sigma, \tau}$ of type $(\rho \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \tau)) \rightarrow ((\rho \rightarrow \sigma) \rightarrow (\rho \rightarrow \tau))$, as well as a combinator $\mathbf{b}^{\rho, \sigma, \tau}$ of type $(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \rightarrow ((\rho \rightarrow \sigma) \rightarrow (\rho \rightarrow \tau))$, as well as a combinator $\mathbf{q}^{\rho, \sigma, \tau}$ of type $(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \rightarrow (\rho \rightarrow ((\rho \rightarrow \sigma) \rightarrow \tau))$.
- (3) for each pair of types ρ, σ combinators $\mathbf{p}^{\rho, \sigma}, \mathbf{p}_0^{\rho, \sigma}, \mathbf{p}_1^{\rho, \sigma}$ of types $\rho \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \rho \times \sigma)$, $\rho \times \sigma \rightarrow \rho$ and $\rho \times \sigma \rightarrow \sigma$, respectively.
- (4) a constant 0 of type 0 and a constant S of type $0 \rightarrow 0$.
- (5) for each type σ a combinator \mathbf{R}^σ (“the recursor”) of type $\sigma \rightarrow ((0 \rightarrow (\sigma \rightarrow \sigma)) \rightarrow (0 \rightarrow \sigma))$.

Note that we have added two additional combinators: \mathbf{b} and \mathbf{q} . The reason should become clear shortly (see Remark 3.5 below).

Definition 3.2. The terms of HA_0^ω are defined inductively as follows:

- each variable or constant of type σ will be a term of type σ .
- if f is a term of type $\sigma \rightarrow \tau$ and x is a term of type σ , then fx is a term of type τ .

The convention is that application associates to the left, which means that an expression like $fxyz$ has to be read as $((fx)y)z$.

Definition 3.3. The formulas of HA_0^ω are defined inductively as follows:

- \perp is a formula and if s and t are terms of the type 0, then $s =_0 t$ is a formula.
- if φ and ψ are formulas, then so are $\varphi \wedge \psi, \varphi \vee \psi, \varphi \rightarrow \psi$.
- if x is a variable of type σ and φ is a formula, then $\exists x^\sigma \varphi$ and $\forall x^\sigma \varphi$ are formulas.

Equality at higher types will be defined “observationally”, as follows:

$$x =_\sigma y \quad := \quad \forall f^{\sigma \rightarrow 0} fx =_0 fy.$$

Finally, the axioms and rules of HA_0^ω are:

- (i) All the axioms and rules of many-sorted intuitionistic logic (say in Hilbert-style).

(ii) Equality at type 0 is an equivalence relation:

$$x =_0 x, \quad x =_0 y \rightarrow y =_0 x, \quad x =_0 y \wedge y =_0 z \rightarrow x =_0 z$$

(iii) There is one additional congruence law:

$$x =_0 y \rightarrow fx =_0 fy$$

(v) There are successor axioms:

$$\neg S(x) =_0 0, \quad S(x) =_0 S(y) \rightarrow x =_0 y$$

(v) For any formula φ in the language of \mathbf{HA}_0^ω , the induction axiom:

$$\varphi(0) \rightarrow (\forall x^0 (\varphi(x) \rightarrow \varphi(Sx)) \rightarrow \forall x^0 \varphi(x)).$$

(vi) The axioms for the combinators

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{k}xy &= x \\ \mathbf{s}xyz &= xz(yz) \\ \mathbf{b}xyz &= x(yz) \\ \mathbf{q}xyz &= x(zy) \\ \mathbf{p}_0(\mathbf{p}xy) &= x \\ \mathbf{p}_1(\mathbf{p}xy) &= y \\ \mathbf{p}(\mathbf{p}_0x)(\mathbf{p}_1x) &= x \end{aligned}$$

as well as for the recursor:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{R}xy0 &= x \\ \mathbf{R}xy(Sn) &= yn(\mathbf{R}xyn); \end{aligned}$$

here equality means observational equivalence, as defined above.

We have defined equality at higher types as observational equivalence; but calling observational equivalence equality does not make it act like equality. Therefore the first thing we need to do is to prove that in \mathbf{HA}_0^ω observational equivalence acts as a congruence. To this purpose, note that we can define combinators $\mathbf{i} := \mathbf{s}kk$ and $\mathbf{t} := \mathbf{q}i$, for which we can derive

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{i}x &= \mathbf{s}kkx = \mathbf{k}x(\mathbf{k}x) = x, \\ \mathbf{t}xy &= \mathbf{q}ixy = \mathbf{i}(yx) = yx, \end{aligned}$$

without using any congruence laws.

Proposition 3.4. $\mathbf{HA}_0^\omega \vdash x =_\sigma y \rightarrow fx =_\tau fy$ and $\mathbf{HA}_0^\omega \vdash f =_{\sigma \rightarrow \tau} g \rightarrow fx =_\tau gx$.

Proof. Note that we have $\mathbf{HA}_0^\omega \vdash x =_\sigma y \rightarrow fx =_0 fy$: if $\sigma = 0$, then this is an axiom; if σ is a higher type, it holds by definition. So we only need to prove $\mathbf{HA}_0^\omega \vdash x =_\sigma y \rightarrow fx =_\tau fy$ in case τ is a higher type. In that case, let $u^{\tau \rightarrow 0}$ be arbitrary and consider the term $\mathbf{b}uf$ of type $\sigma \rightarrow 0$. Since $x =_\sigma y$, we have

$$u(fx) = \mathbf{b}ufx = \mathbf{b}ufy = u(fy),$$

so $fx = fy$, by definition of equality as observational equivalence.

To prove the congruence axiom $f =_{\sigma \rightarrow \tau} g \rightarrow fx =_\tau gx$ in \mathbf{HA}_0^ω , we make a case distinction:

- $\tau = 0$: note that $\mathbf{t}x$ is of type $(\sigma \rightarrow 0) \rightarrow 0$, so $f =_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} g$ implies $\mathbf{t}xf = \mathbf{t}xg$ and hence $fx = gx$.

- If τ is of higher type, we need to show that $f =_{\sigma \rightarrow \tau} g$ implies $ufx = ugx$ for any u of type $\tau \rightarrow 0$. To this purpose, consider the term $\mathbf{q}ux$ of type $(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \rightarrow 0$. We have that $f =_{\sigma \rightarrow \tau} g$ implies $\mathbf{q}uxf = \mathbf{q}uxg$, hence $u(fx) = u(gx)$.

□

Now that we have shown that observational equivalence is a congruence we can define λ -abstraction using \mathbf{k} and \mathbf{s} , as in [9, Proposition 9.1.8], for instance. Note that we can do this only now, because the proof that the λ -abstraction defined using \mathbf{k} and \mathbf{s} acts as it should (i.e., proves β -equality) *uses the congruence laws for equality*.

Remark 3.5. This is overlooked on pages 452 and 453 of [9]: one cannot freely use λ -abstractions to prove the congruence laws, because the congruence laws are used in the proof of the combinatory completeness of \mathbf{k} and \mathbf{s} . (The argument is ascribed to Rath, but, as he was working with a version of $\mathbf{N}\text{-HA}^\omega$ based on the λ -calculus rather than on combinatory logic, his argument was not circular.) The necessity of breaking this circle was our reason for introducing the additional combinators \mathbf{b} and \mathbf{q} . We feel that the system we have called \mathbf{HA}_0^ω achieves what the system called \mathbf{HA}_0^ω on pages 452 and 453 of [9] was meant to achieve, so it seems appropriate to use the same name.

Corollary 3.6. *The following systems all prove the same theorems in their common language: \mathbf{HA}_0^ω , $\mathbf{N}\text{-HA}^\omega$, $\mathbf{N}\text{-HA}^\omega + \mathbf{OBS}$ and the system called \mathbf{HA}^ω on page 46 of [8].*

Proof. The only observation to make is that once one has combinatory completeness, as one has in $\mathbf{N}\text{-HA}^\omega$, $\mathbf{N}\text{-HA}^\omega + \mathbf{OBS}$ and \mathbf{HA}^ω , one can define \mathbf{b} and \mathbf{q} . For example, one could put

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{b} &:= \mathbf{s}(\mathbf{k}\mathbf{s})\mathbf{k}, \\ \mathbf{q} &:= \mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{b}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{s})(\mathbf{k}\mathbf{k}))\mathbf{b}, \end{aligned}$$

as one may verify.

□

This means that \mathbf{HA}_0^ω allows for both intensional and extensional models, such as \mathbf{HRO} and \mathbf{HEO} ; also the deduction theorem holds for \mathbf{HA}_0^ω , because, unlike $\mathbf{WE}\text{-HA}^\omega$, it extends multi-sorted first-order intuitionistic logic with axioms only.

In addition, the Dialectica interpretation works as an interpretation of \mathbf{HA}_0^ω in \mathbf{HA}_0^ω , essentially because observational equality is defined using a universal formula. This means that all axioms in groups (ii), (iii), (iv) and (vi) are universal and hence interpreted by themselves. This should be compared with what happens in $\mathbf{E}\text{-HA}^\omega$: if one defines equality at higher types extensionally, then the extensionality axiom turns into a congruence law. This congruence law, however, is not universal and its Dialectica interpretation is not trivial (in fact, as shown by Howard in the appendix of [8], the existence of a realizer cannot be shown in \mathbf{ZF} set theory). Finally, also the nonstandard Dialectica interpretation from [1] works for this system: we assumed extensionality throughout, but the only thing which is needed for the soundness proof is that the congruence laws for equality hold. This might prove useful if one wishes to combine methods from [1] with traditional proof mining techniques.

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