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## 106

# Logic and Computation 

Proceedings of a Workshop held at Carnegie Mellon University, June 30-July 2, 1987

## Volume

1 Markov random fields and their applications, Ross Kindermann and J. Laurie Snell

2 Proceedings of the conference on integration, topology, and geometry in linear spaces, William H. Graves, Editor

3 The closed graph and P-closed graph properties in general topology, T. R. Hamlett and L. L. Herrington

4 Problems of elastic stability and vibrations, Vadim Komkov, Editor

5 Rational constructions of modules for simple Lie algebras, George B. Seligman
6 Umbral calculus and Hopf algebras, Robert Morris, Editor
7 Complex contour integral representation of cardinal spline functions, Walter Schempp
8 Ordered fields and real algebraic geometry, D. W. Dubois and T. Recio, Editors
9 Papers in algebra, analysis and statistics, R. LidI, Editor

10 Operator algebras and K-theory, Ronald G. Douglas and Claude Schochet, Editors
11 Plane ellipticity and related problems, Robert P. Gilbert, Editor

12 Symposium on algebraic topology in honor of José Adem, Samuel Gitler, Editor
13 Algebraists' homage: Papers in ring theory and related topics,
S. A. Amitsur, D. J. Saltman, and G. B. Seligman, Editors

14 Lectures on Nielsen fixed point theory, Boju Jiang
15 Advanced analytic number theory. Part I: Ramification theoretic methods, Carlos J. Moreno
16 Complex representations of GL(2,K) for finite fields K, Ilya Piatetski-Shapiro

17 Nonlinear partial differential equations, Joel A. Smoller, Editor
18 Fixed points and nonexpansive mappings, Robert C. Sine, Editor

19 Proceedings of the Northwestern homotopy theory conference, Haynes R. Miller and Stewart B. Priddy, Editors

20 Low dimensional topology, Samuel J. Lomonaco, Jr., Editor

21 Topological methods in nonlinear functional analysis, S. P. Singh, S. Thomeier, and B. Watson, Editors

22 Factorizations of $b^{n} \pm 1, b=2$, $3,5,6,7,10,11,12$ up to high powers, John Brillhart, D. H. Lehmer, J. L. Selfridge, Bryant Tuckerman, and S. S. Wagstaff, Jr.

23 Chapter 9 of Ramanujan's second notebook-Infinite series identities, transformations, and evaluations, Bruce C. Berndt and Padmini T. Joshi

24 Central extensions, Galois groups, and ideal class groups of number fields, A. Fröhlich

25 Value distribution theory and its applications, Chung-Chun Yang, Editor
26 Conference in modern analysis and probability, Richard Beals, Anatole Beck, Alexandra Bellow, and Arshag Hajian, Editors

27 Microlocal analysis, M. Salah Baouendi, Richard Beals, and Linda Preiss Rothschild, Editors
28 Fluids and plasmas: geometry and dynamics, Jerrold E. Marsden, Editor

29 Automated theorem proving, W. W. Bledsoe and Donald Loveland, Editors
30 Mathematical applications of category theory, J. W. Gray, Editor

31 Axiomatic set theory, James E. Baumgartner, Donald A. Martin, and Saharon Shelah, Editors
32 Proceedings of the conference on Banach algebras and several complex variables, F. Greenleaf and D. Gulick, Editors

33 Contributions to group theory, Kenneth I. Appel, John G. Ratcliffe, and Paul E. Schupp, Editors
34 Combinatorics and algebra, Curtis Greene, Editor

Volume

35 Four-manifold theory, Cameron Gordon and Robion Kirby, Editors
36 Group actions on manifolds, Reinhard Schultz, Editor

37 Conference on algebraic topology in honor of Peter Hilton, Renzo Piccinini and Denis Sjerve, Editors
38 Topics in complex analysis, Dorothy Browne Shaffer, Editor
39 Errett Bishop: Reflections on him and his research, Murray Rosenblatt, Editor
40 Integral bases for affine Lie algebras and their universal enveloping algebras, David Mitzman
41 Particle systems, random media and large deviations, Richard Durrett, Editor
42 Classical real analysis, Daniel Waterman, Editor
43 Group actions on rings, Susan Montgomery, Editor
44 Combinatorial methods in topology and algebraic geometry, John R. Harper and Richard Mandelbaum, Editors
45 Finite groups-coming of age, John McKay, Editor
46 Structure of the standard modules for the affine Lie algebra $A_{1}^{(1)}$, James Lepowsky and Mirko Primc
47 Linear algebra and its role in systems theory, Richard A. Brualdi, David H. Carlson, Biswa Nath Datta, Charles R. Johnson, and Robert J. Plemmons, Editors
48 Analytic functions of one complex variable, Chung-chun Yang and Chi-tai Chuang, Editors
49 Complex differential geometry and nonlinear differential equations, Yum-Tong Siu, Editor
50 Random matrices and their applications, Joel E. Cohen, Harry Kesten, and Charles M. Newman, Editors
51 Nonlinear problems in geometry, Dennis M. DeTurck, Editor
52 Geometry of normed linear spaces, R. G. Bartle, N. T. Peck, A. L. Peressini, and J. J. Uhl, Editors

53 The Selberg trace formula and related topics, Dennis A. Hejhal, Peter Sarnak, and Audrey Anne Terras, Editors
54 Differential analysis and infinite dimensional spaces, Kondagunta Sundaresan and Srinivasa Swaminathan, Editors

55 Applications of algebraic K-theory to algebraic geometry and number theory, Spencer J. Bloch, R. Keith Dennis, Eric M. Friedlander, and Michael R. Stein, Editors

56 Multiparameter bifurcation theory, Martin Golubitsky and John Guckenheimer, Editors

57 Combinatorics and ordered sets, Ivan Rival, Editor
58.I The Lefschetz centennial conference. Part I: Proceedings on algebraic geometry, D. Sundararaman, Editor
58.II The Lefschetz centennial conference. Part II: Proceedings on algebraic topology, S. Gitler, Editor
58.III The Lefschetz centennial conference. Part III: Proceedings on differential equations, A. Verjovsky, Editor
59 Function estimates, J. S. Marron, Editor
60 Nonstrictly hyperbolic conservation laws, Barbara Lee Keyfitz and Herbert C. Kranzer, Editors

61 Residues and traces of differential forms via Hochschild homology, Joseph Lipman
62 Operator algebras and mathematical physics, Palle E. T. Jorgensen and Paul S. Muhly, Editors

63 Integral geometry, Robert L. Bryant, Victor Guillemin, Sigurdur Helgason, and R. O. Wells, Jr., Editors

64 The legacy of Sonya Kovalevskaya, Linda Keen, Editor

65 Logic and combinatorics, Stephen G. Simpson, Editor
66 Free group rings, Narian Gupta
67 Current trends in arithmetical algebraic geometry, Kenneth A. Ribet, Editor

## Titles in This Series

## Volume

68 Differential geometry: The interface between pure and applied mathematics, Mladen Luksic, Clyde Martin, and William Shadwick, Editors
69 Methods and applications of mathematical logic, Walter A. Carnielli and Luiz Paulo de Alcantara, Editors

70 Index theory of elliptic operators, foliations, and operator algebras, Jerome Kaminker, Kenneth C. Millett, and Claude Schochet, Editors
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98 Every planar map is four colorable, Kenneth Appel and Wolfgang Haken
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# Logic and Computation 

Proceedings of a Workshop held at
Carnegie Mellon University, June 30-July 2, 1987

## Wilfried Sieg, Editor

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## Contents

Preface
WILFRIED SIEG ..... ix
Some theories conservative over intuitionistic arithmetic MICHAEL BEESON ..... 1
Ramsey interpreted: A parametric version of Ramsey's theorem GIANLUIGI BELLIN ..... 17
Notions of closed subsets of a complete separable metric space in weak subsystems of second order arithmetic DOUGLAS K. BROWN ..... 39
A note on polynomial time computable arithmetic WILFRIED BUCHHOLZ and WILFRIED SIEG ..... 51
Axiomatizations and conservation results for fragments of bounded arith- metic SAMUEL R. BUSS ..... 57
A smash-based hierarchy between PTIME and PSPACE PETER G. CLOTE ..... 85
Polymorphic typed lambda-calculi in a type-free axiomatic framework SOLOMON FEFERMAN ..... 101
Polynomial time computable arithmetic FERNANDO FERREIRA ..... 137
Metaprogramming in SIL
CHRIS GOAD ..... 157
$W K L_{0}$ and orderings of countable abelian groups KOSTAS HATZIKIRIAKOU and STEPHEN G. SIMPSON ..... 177
Marriage theorems and reverse mathematics JEFFRY L. HIRST ..... 181
Computationally based set existence principles DANIEL LEIVANT ..... 197
Hierarchy results for mixed-time KEN McALOON ..... 213
Polynomial time equivalence types
A. NERODE and J. B. REMMEL ..... 221
Program development through proof transformation FRANK PFENNING ..... 251
Some models of Scott's theory $L C F$ based on a notion of rate of conver- gence
RICK STATMAN ..... 263
Sharply bounded arithmetic and the function $a-1$ GAISI TAKEUTI ..... 281
Radon-nikodym theorem is equivalent to arithmetical comprehension XIAOKANG YU ..... 289

## Preface

The motivation for organizing the Workshop on Logic and Computation was straightforward. The refined interaction of mathematics and computation theory is one of the most fascinating and potentially most fruitful developments in logic. This interaction has been accelerated by the emergence of computers as a powerful research tool for mathematicians; but, independent of this development, it has been intrinsic to various attempts at carrying out significant parts of mathematics in computationally informative ways. The broad issue is indeed a long-standing one and, historically, connected with particular views on the nature of mathematics and appropriate methodologies. It came to the fore in response to the use of analytic methods in number theory. I allude, of course, to Dirichlet's famous proof of the fact that arithmetical progressions of the form $a x+b$, with $a$ and $b$ relatively prime, contain infinitely many primes; ${ }^{1}$ but, I also allude to Dedekind's and Kronecker's responses.

Let me point to one, pertinent feature of Kronecker's views; he considered a proof of an existential statement as completely rigorous only if it contains a method that allows us to find [in finitely many steps] the magnitude whose existence has been claimed. ${ }^{2}$ Assuming the statement contains parameters, the proof presumably has to provide a uniform method for finding the magnitude, i.e. an effective function. The Kroneckerian viewpoint is appealed to later in the French predicativists' rejection of abstract, set-theoretic methods. Let me quote from Borel's most interesting contribution to the controversy surrounding Zermelo's proof of the well-ordering principle:

One may wonder what is the real value of these arguments that I do not regard as absolutely valid but that still lead ultimately to effective results.

[^0]In fact, it seems that if they were completely devoid of value. They could not lead to anything, since they would be meaningless collections of words. This, I believe, would be too harsh. They have a value analogous to certain theories in mathematical physics through which we do not claim to express reality but, rather, to have a guide that aids us, by analogy, in predicting new phenomena which must be verified. It would require considerable research to learn what is the real and precise sense that can be attributed to arguments of this sort. ${ }^{3}$

Borel, however, did not have high hopes for such an enterprise; he continued in his letter:

Such research would be useless, or at least it would require more effort than it would be worth. How these overly abstract arguments are related to the concrete becomes clear when the need is felt.

Much work in mathematical logic has been concerned with constructive interpretations of classical mathematics and can be understood as doing just the kind of research Borel suggested (to be useless).-Jumping almost a century of detailed mathematical and logical work, in particular, on subsystems of analysis and fragments of arithmetic, I come to recent and related developments. What seems to me to be their most important aspect is this: the emphasis is no longer on computability in principle, but rather feasibility in practice. One way of approaching this goal uses the axiomatic method to analyze parts of mathematics under minimal set-theoretic assumptions; that means, in weak formal theories T. It is in terms of the "small" class $\mathscr{R}$ of T's provably recursive functions that systematic algorithmic information can be gained: we have immediately an effective $\mathscr{R}$-bound in case $\mathbf{T}$ proves a $\mathrm{II}_{2}^{0}-$ statement. More specific information concerning bounds may be obtained by a detailed investigation of the given (formal) proof or, as Kreisel puts matters, by unwinding it. ${ }^{4}$

This kind of global and local information is most appropriately obtained by exploiting the mechanical character of formal theories, more particularly, by treating derivations as computations and as data for computations. From this perspective three topics emerge as crucial:
(1) mathematical developments in weak theories,
(2) connections between weak theories and small classes of recursive functions, in particular complexity classes, and
(3) (mechanical) transformations of proofs and programs.

[^1]These topics are directly reflected in the organization of the workshop; the resulting proceedings seem to me to be rich in results and replete with mathematical, logical, and computational problems.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the support I received from my colleagues Peter Andrews, Dana Scott, Rick Statman, and, most of all, Daniel Leivant. I am grateful to the Department of Philosophy and the Department (now: School) of Computer Science at Carnegie Mellon who provided the financial means to make the workshop at all possible. Finally, my warm thanks to the participants, contributors, and last, but not least, the referees of the papers in these proceedings.

Wilfried Sieg
Pittsburgh
August 19, 1989

## Schedule of Presentations and Speakers

## June 30:

8:30 Registration
9:30 Opening remarks: D. Scott, W. Sieg
(1) Mathematical developments (in weak theories)

10:00 S. Feferman, Putting Explicit Mathematics to work
11:00 A. Nerode, Complexity-theoretic algebra
2:00 S. Simpson, The meta-mathematics of Hilbert's basis theorem
(2) Research Reports

3:15 A. Woods, A provable pigeon-hole principle
4:30 X. Yu, Radon-Nikodym theorem is equivalent to arithmetic comprehension
5:15 J. Hirst, Combinatorics in subsystems of second order arithmetic
July 1:
(3) Weak theories and computational complexity classes

8:30 S. Buss, Weak axioms for arithmetic and connections to computational complexity
10:00 G. Takeuti, Weak consistencies of bounded arithmetic
11:00 P. Clote, Recursion theoretic characterization of some complexity classes
(4) Research Reports

2:00 F. Ferreira, A conservation result over polynomial time arithmetic
2:45 R. Mansfield, Curry-an equational programming language
4:00 H \& SS—Distinguished Lecture: S. Feferman, Turing's oracle
July 2:
(5) Transformations of proofs and programs

8:30 D. Leivant, Confined computational models: A bridge between descriptive type theory and computational complexity
10:00 C. Goad, Meta-programming in SIL
11:00 K. McAloon, Logic programming and linear programming

## (6) Research Reports

2:00 G. Bellin, Transforming the proof of the Infinite Ramsey Theorem
2:45 F. Pfenning, Program development through proof transformations 4:00 M. Beeson, Some theories conservative over intuitionistic arithmetic 4:45 R. Statman, Some interpretations of Scott's theory LCF based on a notion of rate of convergence


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ G. P. Lejeune Dirichlet, Beweis des Satzes, dass jede arithmetische Progression, deren erstes Glied und Differenz ganze Zahlen ohne gemeinschaftlichen Faktor sind, unendlich viele Primzahlen enthält (1837), reprinted in Dirichlet's Gesammelte Werke I, L. Kronecker (editor).
    ${ }^{2}$ Reported by K. Hensel in his introduction to Kronecker's Vorlesungen zur Zahlentheorie, Leipzig, 1901.

[^1]:    ${ }^{3}$ Baire, Borel, Hadamard, Lebesgue, Cinq lettres sur la théorie des ensembles; Bulletin de la Société Mathématique de France 33 (1905), 261-273; translated in Moore's book Zermelo's Axiom of Choice, New York, Heidelberg, Berlin, 1982, 311-320.
    ${ }^{4}$ See as a mathematically significant example H. Luckhardt, Herbrand-Analysen zweier Beweise des Satzes von Roth: polynomiale Anzahlschranken; Journal of Symbolic Logic 54(1), 1989, 234-263.

