On the mathematical and foundational significance of the uncountable

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This talk: introducing higher-order objects destroys the 'Big Five' picture of RM and collapses the associated linear order.

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Steve Simpson: the 'Big Five' capture most of ordinary mathematics (=non-set-theoretic) in a linear order (part of the Gödel hierarchy).

This talk: introducing higher-order objects destroys the 'Big Five' picture and collapses the linear order; the picture and order are merely artefacts of second-order arithmetic (in particular: of countable approximations).

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Define a connected space S bounded by a simple or complex closed contour; if to each point of S there corresponds a circle of finite radius, then the region can be divided into a finite number of subregions such that each subregion is interior to a circle of the given set having its center in the subregion.

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The Cousin and Lindelöf lemmas cannot be formalised in second-order arithmetic.

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YES; even in scientifically applicable math!

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As we will see below, the very definition of the gauge integral requires higher-order theorems and objects, namely (full) Cousin's lemma and discontinuous functions on \mathbb{R} .

Step 1: ordinary mathematics requiring higher types

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The development of the gauge integral: Denjoy-Luzin-Perron-Henstock-Kurzweil

Shin-Reverse Mathematics

Some philosophy and history $_{\odot\odot\odot\odot}$

Step 2: The Big Five and Higher-order RM

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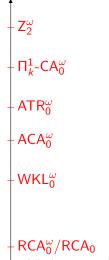
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_	$-\Pi_k^1$ -CA ₀ ^{ω}
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_	$- \Pi_{k}^{1} - CA_{0}^{\omega}$ $- ATR_{0}^{\omega}$ $- ACA_{0}^{\omega}$ $- WKL_{0}^{\omega}$
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Step 2: Cousin's lemma in higher-order RM

Cousin's lemma (1893)

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Cousin's lemma (1893) implies that ANY open cover of $I \equiv [0, 1]$ has a finite sub-cover.

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Where does HBU fit in RM? Almost equivalent question: How hard is it to compute Θ (in the sense of Kleene's S1-S9)?

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(HBU)

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special fan functional Θ computes y_1, \ldots, y_k from Ψ , i.e realiser for HBU.

Where does HBU fit in RM? Almost equivalent question: How hard is it to compute Θ (in the sense of Kleene's S1-S9)?

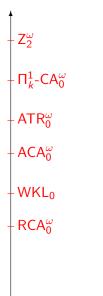
PS: Borel's proof of HBU (\approx 1900) makes no use of the axiom of choice. With minimal adaption, Borel's proof yields a realiser Θ for HBU.

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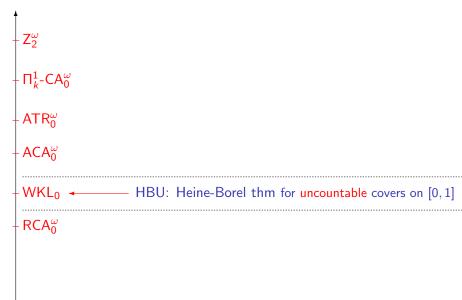
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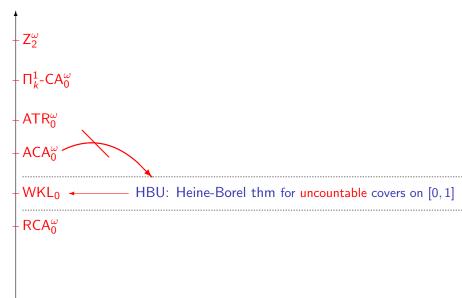
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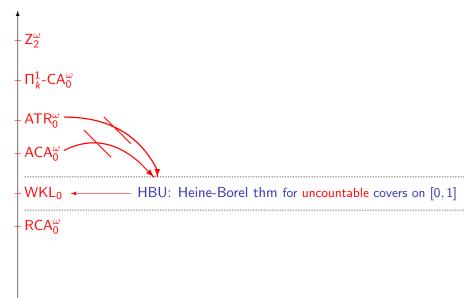
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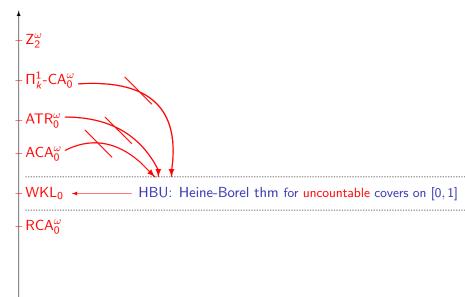
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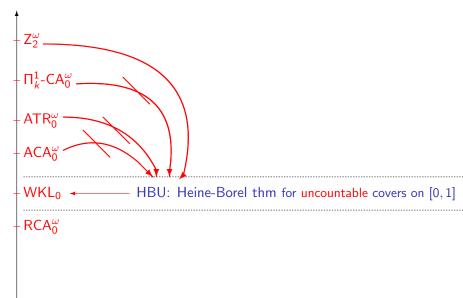
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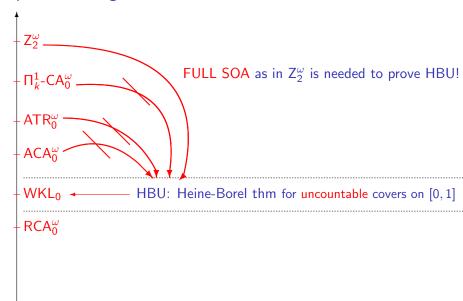
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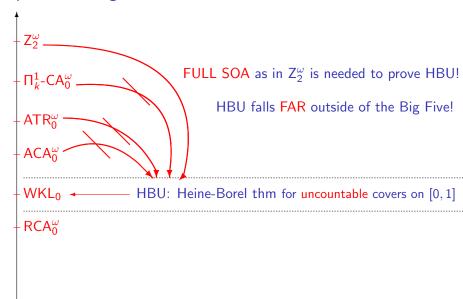
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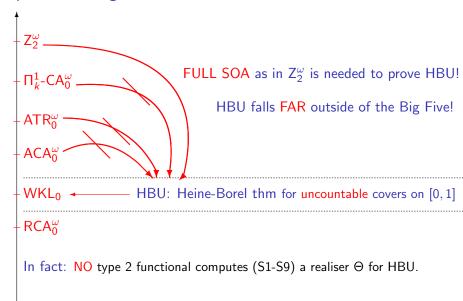
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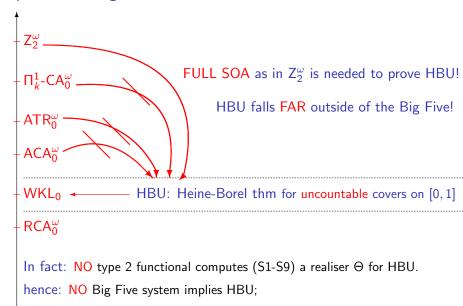
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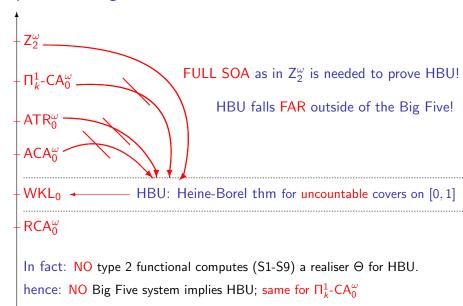
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Some philosophy and history



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Step 3: Some mathematical friends for HBU

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Some philosophy and history

Step 3: Some mathematical friends for HBU

The following properties of the gauge integral are equivalent to HBU:

1 If a function is gauge integrable, the associated integral is unique.

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Some philosophy and history

Step 3: Some mathematical friends for HBU

- **1** If a function is gauge integrable, the associated integral is unique.
- **2** If a function is Riemann int., it is gauge int. with the same integral.

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Some philosophy and history

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Some philosophy and history

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 $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ is Riemann integrable on $I \equiv [0, 1]$ with integral $A \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$(\forall \varepsilon > 0)(\exists \underbrace{\delta > 0}_{constant})(\forall P)(\underbrace{\|P\| < \delta}_{P \text{ is 'finer' than } \delta} \rightarrow |S(P, f) - A| < \varepsilon)$$

 $P = (0, t_1, x_1, \dots, x_k, t_k, 1) \text{ partition of } I; \text{ mesh } ||P|| := \max_{i \le k} (x_{i+1} - x_i);$ Riemann sum $S(P, f) = \sum_{i=0}^k f(t_i)(x_{i+1} - x_i).$

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Some philosophy and history $_{\odot\odot\odot\odot}$

Step 3: More mathematical friends for HBU

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Step 3: More mathematical friends for HBU

The Lindelöf lemma LIND is HBU with the weaker conclusion 'there is a countable sub-cover'. $RCA_0^{\omega} + LIND$ is conservative over RCA_0 and $HBU \leftrightarrow [WKL + LIND]$ (splitting).

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Some philosophy and history $_{\odot\odot\odot\odot}$

Step 4: Some conceptual results for HBU and LIND

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NON-LINEARITY: By itself, HBU (and same for Θ) is weak:

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Some philosophy and history

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With other axioms, HBU is powerful and jumps all over the place:

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Theorems of second-order arithmetic NEVER jump anywhere!

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Some philosophy and history $_{\odot\odot\odot\odot}$

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COLLAPSE: $RCA_0^{\omega} + HBU$ proves $[ACA_0^{\omega} \leftrightarrow ATR_0^{\omega}]$

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The 3rd and 4th Big Five are equivalent; the linear order of RM collapses!

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Anil Nerode: That's not reverse math, that's topsy turvy math!

Shin-Reverse Mathematics

Some philosophy and history

Step 4: conceptual results for HBU

DISJUNCTIONS as in $A \leftrightarrow [B \lor C]$ are rare in RM.

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Some philosophy and history

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Some philosophy and history

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DISJUNCTIONS as in $A \leftrightarrow [B \lor C]$ are rare in RM.

However, there are loads of those in higher-order RM:

If $ACA_0 \rightarrow X \rightarrow WKL_0$, then RCA_0^{ω} proves $WKL \leftrightarrow [X \lor HBU]$. If $ACA_0 \rightarrow Y$, then RCA_0^{ω} proves $Y \lor LIND$. If $ACA_0 \rightarrow Z$, then $RCA_0^{\omega} + WKL$ proves that $Z \lor HBU$.

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And many more: the dam really breaks!

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Recent work

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Some philosophy and history

Recent work

Theorem (Heine)

A continuous function $f:[0,1]\to \mathbb{R}$ is uniformly continuous.

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Some philosophy and history

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The original Bolzano-Weierstrass thm has produced many such 'uniform' theorems of considerable hardness (namely requring Z_2^{ω}). Weierstrass' version of the Bolzano-Weierstrass thm was 'more constructive' (requiring only ACA₀)'; the former was forgotten by history....

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Some philosophy and history

Paper

Most of the aforementioned results are proved in:

On the mathematical and foundational significance of the uncountable (Dag Normann & Sam Sanders, arXiv)

https://arxiv.org/abs/1711.08939

This paper makes NO use of Nonstandard Analysis.

Shin-Reverse Mathematics

Some philosophy and history $_{\odot \odot \odot \odot}$

About that 'predicativist' mathematics...



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Some philosophy and history $_{\odot \odot \odot \odot}$

About that 'predicativist' mathematics...



Russell-Weyl-Feferman predicativism: rejection of impredicative/self-referential definitions.

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Some philosophy and history $_{\odot \odot \odot \odot}$

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Compatibility problem: Both 'There is a realiser for $LIND_0$ ' and Feferman's μ are acceptable in predicative math.

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Some philosophy and history $0 \bullet 00$

About that 'common' core...

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Some philosophy and history $\circ \bullet \circ \circ$

About that 'common' core...

Constructive math community: HBU is semi-constructive.

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Shin-Reverse Mathematics

Some philosophy and history $0 \bullet 00$

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Anil Nerode: Bishop said we should not try to formalise his notion of 'constructive'; these results suggest that Bishop was right!

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Some philosophy and history $_{\bigcirc \bigcirc \odot \odot \odot }$

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Most results have two proofs: one via NSA and S_{st} (weak base theory; terms of Gödel's T), and one via higher-order recursion theory (more general results, greater scope). Most of the above is both Normann-S.

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Final Thoughts

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Some philosophy and history

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Und wenn du lange in einen Abgrund blickst, blickt der Abgrund auch in dich hinein. (Nietzsche)

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We thank CAS-LMU Munich, John Templeton Foundation, and Alexander Von Humboldt Foundation for their generous support!

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Thank you for your attention!