

The Relative Consistency of the Axiom of Choice

Mechanized Using Isabelle/ZF

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Why Do Proofs By Machine?

- Too many been done already!
 - Gödel's incompleteness theorem (Shankar)
 - thousands of Mizar proofs
- But many types of reasoning are hard to formalize.
 - Algebraic structures (e.g. group theory)
 - Proofs involving **metamathematics**
- And this one concerns Hilbert's First Problem!

Outline of Gödel's Proof

- Define the *constructible universe*, \mathbf{L}
- Show that \mathbf{L} satisfies the ZF axioms
- Show that \mathbf{L} satisfies the axiom $\mathbf{V=L}$
- Show that $\mathbf{V=L}$ implies AC and GCH

A contradiction from ZF and $\mathbf{V=L}$ can be translated into one from ZF alone.

The Sets That Must Exist

$\mathcal{D}(X)$: the *definable* subsets of X

$$L_0 = 0$$

$$L_{\alpha+1} = \mathcal{D}(L_\alpha)$$

$$L_\alpha = \bigcup_{\xi < \alpha} L_\xi \quad \text{when } \alpha \text{ is limit}$$

finally $\mathbf{L} = \bigcup_{\alpha \in \mathbf{ON}} L_\alpha$

L satisfies the ZF axioms

- Union, pairing
 - Unions and pairs are definable by formulae
- Powerset, replacement scheme
 - Using a rank function for **L**
- Comprehension scheme (separation)
 - By the Reflection Theorem
 - Scheme can be proved only in the metatheory

Show that L satisfies $V=L$

- $V=L$ means “all sets are constructible”
- The concept of “constructible” is *absolute*
- Absolute means *same in all models*
 - Most concepts are absolute: unions, ordinals, functions, bijections, etc.
 - Not absolute: powersets, function spaces, cardinals

Show that $V=L$ implies AC (or rather, the well-ordering theorem)

- The set of formulae is countable
- Parameter lists for formulae can be well-ordered lexicographically
- So, if X is well-ordered then so is $\mathcal{D}(X)$
- Inductively construct a well-ordering on \mathbf{L}

Satisfaction for Class Models?

For M a set, can define satisfaction recursively:

$$M \models \phi(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad \text{for } x_1, \dots, x_n \in M$$

For \mathbf{M} a class, satisfaction cannot be defined!

The nondefinability of truth (Tarski)

Satisfaction Defined Syntactically

$$(x = y)^{\mathbf{M}} \mapsto x = y$$

$$(x \in y)^{\mathbf{M}} \mapsto x \in y$$

$$(\phi \wedge \psi)^{\mathbf{M}} \mapsto \phi^{\mathbf{M}} \wedge \psi^{\mathbf{M}}$$

$$(\neg \phi)^{\mathbf{M}} \mapsto \neg(\phi^{\mathbf{M}})$$

$$(\exists x \phi)^{\mathbf{M}} \mapsto \exists x (x \in \mathbf{M} \wedge \phi^{\mathbf{M}})$$

The *relativization* of \square to \mathbf{M}

A contradiction using $V=L$?

- Can prove that $(V=L)^L$ is a ZF theorem
- ... as is \square^L provided \square is a ZF axiom
- Thus, a contradiction from $ZF + (V=L)$ amounts to a contradiction in ZF alone
- Developing the argument (Gödel never did) requires proof theory

Isabelle/ZF

- Same code base as Isabelle/HOL
- Higher-order metalogic, ideal for
 - Theorem schemes
 - Classes
 - Class functions
- Develops set theory from the Zermelo-Fraenkel axioms to transfinite cardinals



Defining the Class L in Isabelle

- Datatype declaration of the set *formula*
- Primitive recursive functions:
 - Satisfaction relation
 - Arity of a formula
 - De Bruijn renaming
- Definable powersets: $Dpow(X)$
- Constructible hierarchy: $Lset(i)$
- The predicate L

Relativization in Isabelle

- Define a separate predicate for each concept: 0, \square , \square , function, limit ordinal, ...
- Make each predicate relative to a class **M**
- **Absoluteness**: prove that the predicate agrees with the native concept

Outcome: a relational language of sets

Examples: Pairs and Domains

$$\text{upair}(M, a, b, z) == a \in z \ \& \ b \in z \ \& \ (\forall x[M]. x \in z \longrightarrow x = a \ / \ x = b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pair}(M, a, b, z) == \exists x[M]. \text{upair}(M, a, a, x) \ \& \\ (\exists y[M]. \text{upair}(M, a, b, y) \ \& \ \text{upair}(M, x, y, z)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{is_domain}(M, r, z) == \forall x[M]. x \in z \iff \\ (\exists w[M]. w \in r \ \& \ (\exists y[M]. \text{pair}(M, x, y, w))) \end{aligned}$$

Proving that L is a Model of ZF

- Express ZF axioms using the predicates
- Mechanize proofs from Kunen (1980)
- Separation axiom (comprehension):
 - By previous proof of Reflection Theorem
 - Meta- \square quantifier to hide giant classes
 - Automatic translation from real formulae to elements of the set *formula*
 - 40 separate instances proved

Proving that L is a Model of $V=L$

- Absoluteness of well-founded recursion
- Absoluteness and relativization for ...
 - Recursive datatypes
 - About 100 primitive concepts
 - The satisfaction function (detailed breakdown needed)
- The concepts $Dpow(X)$ and $Lset(i)$
- Define $Constructible(M, x)$
- Finally prove $L(x) \sqsubseteq Constructible(L, x)$

Comparative Sizes of Theories

(in Tokens)

Reflection theorem	3400
Definition of L	4140
ZF holds in L (excluding separation)	5100
$V=L$ holds in L	29700
$V=L$ implies AC	1769

Doing without Metamathematics

- Can't reason on the structure of formulae
- Can't prove separation schematically
- Can't formalize how a contradiction from $V=L$ leads to a contradiction in ZF
- **But:** can use native set theory
 - Isabelle/ZF's built-in set theory libraries
 - benefits of a shallow embedding

Conclusions

- A mechanized proof of consistency for AC
- Big: 12000 lines or 49000 tokens
- Just escape having to formalize metatheory
- Future challenges:
 - Repeat, with a formalized metatheory
 - Prove generalized continuum hypothesis
 - Formalize forcing proofs: independence of AC