

COUNTABILISM: A SURVEY

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Slides available via the “Blog” section of my website

<https://neilbarton.net/blog/>



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Forskningsrådet

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- I'll be **back**.

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1. Present some **motivations** for countabilism from different **sources**.
2. Identify where interesting **points of contact** with the group might be for **future work**.

INTRODUCTION

SECOND-ORDER ARITHMETIC

'WEAK' SYSTEMS

'RICH' NON-MODAL THEORIES

'REAL' FOUNDATIONS

MODAL THEORIES

CHALLENGES

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- Countabilism states, in **some** form:
- **Axiom.** Every **set** is **countable**.
- There's some **trivial** examples of this (e.g. various species of **ultrafinitism**).
- I want a version that at least allows the existence (again, in some form) of an **infinite set**.

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- You're thus (sort of) saying that the only difference between discussing sets and real numbers is a matter of **coding**.
- This **seems** innocent enough to me, but maybe I'm smuggling something in.
- This **immediately** puts you in the space of second-order arithmetic, and so...

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- Importantly also: **Linnebo-Shapiro** modal predicativism (more on this later)...

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- A small c prefix, will be used to denote the addition of Count, so cZFC− is ZFC− + Count.

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- This is **provably equivalent** to the DC-scheme; the scheme of assertions claiming that for each formula $\phi(x, y, z)$ and parameter a , if for every x there is a y such that $\phi(x, y, a)$ holds, then there is an ω -sequence $\langle x_n | n \in \omega \rangle$ such that for all n , $\phi(x_n, x_{n+1}, a)$ holds. (i.e. If a definable relation has no terminal nodes, we can make ω -many dependent choices on its basis.)

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- **Side note (but important)!** If you go to a class theory, the **Limitation of Size** principle that all classes are the same size is **equivalent** to CH!

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$\Pi_1^1\text{-PSP} \not\equiv \text{PD}$ over any of the above theories (converse is immediate).

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Over cZFC^- , PD is **equiconsistent** with ZFC + "Lots of Woodin cardinals" (in fact PD is equivalent to many 'nice' inner models of ZFC with Woodin cardinals).

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- For now I'll just mention some **non-modal** axioms.

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- **Ordinal Inner Model Hypothesis** (OIMH) is the EIMH restricted to ordinal parameters.

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FACT (ALSO NEAT EXERCISE).

The FSA and Count are **equivalent** modulo ZFC−.

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FSA \ncong ASGA, but they are **equiconsistent** (with ZFC−).

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The OIMH **implies** that $0\sharp$ exists.

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You need some **impredicative class theory** to formulate both the EIMH and OIMH.

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- Is there a **different** way we might motivate strong axioms?

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- An idea myself and Chris Scambler have been toying with: Take the **real numbers** as your main foundational object.
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- This **reverses** the usual 'foundational' arrow.

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- Our 'foundation' would then be $\text{SOA} + \text{PD}$.
- And the set theory that could **thereby** be interpreted would be $\text{cZFC}_{\text{Ref}}^-$ (I'm happy to throw Dependent Choice too, but this is a bolt-on) $+ \text{PD}$.

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- (Linnebo-Shapiro) **Modal predicativism.** Clearly countabilist (at least allowing **classes**) but what one gets depends on a bit on whether strict or liberal. **Pause for discussion.**

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 - The necessitation of the axioms of ZFC.
- **Imprecise point.** Øystein, Sam Roberts, and myself have been playing with some axioms that just assume that there's a 'genie' that can only do 'countable work'. How does this compare? **Pause for discussion.**

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OBSERVATION.

There may be sets floating around that **aren't** obtained by forcing or collapsing, but still get in to a Kripke frame for the axioms...

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- All of these assertions are floating around **extensions of .2** or **choice-like** ideas...(not sure what to make of this, **pause for discussion**).

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- I **do** think that these discussions show that the notion of **cardinal size** is very **auxiliary assumption dependent**.

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- **Option II.** Take the **modal theories** to be giving you a version of the iterative conception (advanced in the booklet).

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- It seems to me that a possible bolt-on is the assumption that every set can be **countablised** at some point of the process.
- Perhaps this can serve as a **framework** to **compare** ZFC-based and cZFC^- -based set theories?

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- **Note:** The assumption “There is a run that gets every set” is **equivalent** to a global well-order (and hence CH when we have countabilising!).

- One last **extra**.
- In line with the Cohen-Scott Paradox: How much **height absoluteness** can we feed in?

Thanks for listening!