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Paulo Guilherme Santos

# Diagonalization in Formal Mathematics



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# Diagonalization in Formal Mathematics

 Springer Spektrum

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*To all that were an active part in shaping me in what I am, that aided me  
to dream higher, and that taught me happiness.*

*To my parents: José Paulo and Isabel.*

*To my grandparents: Adriana, Guilherme, Carminda, and António.*

*To Pi.*

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# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Preliminaries</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Two uses of the Diagonalization Lemma</b>	<b>25</b>
3.1	Formal Limitations . . . . .	27
3.2	A Separation Result . . . . .	36
<b>4</b>	<b>Yablo’s Paradox and Self-Reference</b>	<b>41</b>
4.1	A Minimal Theory to Express Yablo’s Paradox . . . . .	42
4.2	Linear Time Temporal Logic and Yablo’s Paradox . . . . .	46
<b>5</b>	<b>General Approach to Paradoxes</b>	<b>53</b>
5.1	Smullyan’s Theorem . . . . .	53
5.2	The Paradoxes and Löb’s Theorem . . . . .	54
5.3	The Considered Languages and Diagonalization . . . . .	55
5.4	Curry Systems and Löb Systems . . . . .	58
5.5	General Systems for Paradoxes . . . . .	64
5.6	Models of Curry Systems, and Consistency . . . . .	65
<b>6</b>	<b>General Theory of Diagonalization</b>	<b>71</b>
6.1	Towards the Study of Diagonalization in Mathematics	73
<b>7</b>	<b>Mathematical Examples</b>	<b>77</b>
7.1	Lawvere’s Diagonal Argument . . . . .	77
7.2	Knaster-Tarski Theorem . . . . .	82
7.3	General Fixed Point Theorem . . . . .	85
7.3.1	Fixed point Lemma for Normal Functions . . . . .	86
7.3.2	Banach Fixed Point Theorem . . . . .	88



<b>8</b>	<b>Conclusions and Future Work</b>	<b>91</b>
8.1	Conclusions . . . . .	91
8.2	Future Work . . . . .	93



# 1 Preliminaries

As the main subject of the current thesis is Mathematical Logic, we will assume that the main definitions and results of Logic are known (the definition of formula, the connectives, first-order theories, etc); for more information in introductory notions of Logic see: [Sho18], [Bar93], [Rau06], and [EFT96]. We will also assume the main definitions and results of Category Theory, a domain where we will use the right-to-left notation (in the rest we will use the usual function notation):  $af$  will denote, in the context of categories, the composition of  $f$  with  $a$  (see [Lan13] for more informations).

We continue the preliminaries by remembering the main notions needed to study theories of Arithmetic. Following the notation of [Rau06], let  $\mathbf{F}_n$  denote the set of all  $n$ -ary functions with arguments and values in  $\mathbb{N}$  and let  $\mathbf{F} := \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbf{F}_n$ . For  $f \in \mathbf{F}_m$  and  $g_1, \dots, g_m \in \mathbf{F}_n$ , we call  $h : \vec{a} \mapsto f(g_1(\vec{a}), \dots, g_m(\vec{a}))$  the (generalised) *composition* of  $f$  and  $g_i$  and write  $h = f[g_1, \dots, g_m]$ . The set of *primitive recursive* functions is the minimal set of function on  $\mathbb{N}$  such that:

**Initial** The constant function equal to 0, the successor function  $S$ , and the projection functions  $I_\nu^n : \vec{a} \mapsto a_\nu$  ( $1 \leq \nu \leq n$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ) are primitive recursive;

**Oc** If  $h \in \mathbf{F}_m$  and  $g_1, \dots, g_m \in \mathbf{F}_n$  are primitive recursive, then  $f = h[g_1, \dots, g_m]$  is primitive recursive;

**Op** If  $g \in \mathbf{F}_n$  and  $h \in \mathbf{F}_{n+2}$  are primitive recursive, then so is  $f \in \mathbf{F}_{n+1}$  uniquely determined by the equations

$$f(\vec{a}, 0) = g(\vec{a}); \quad f(\vec{a}, S(b)) = h(\vec{a}, b, f(\vec{a}, b)).$$

The set of *recursive* functions is the minimal set of function on  $\mathbb{N}$  that includes the primitive recursive functions and obeys: