

Semantics and Proof Theory of the Epsilon Calculus

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Abstract. The epsilon operator is a term-forming operator which replaces quantifiers in ordinary predicate logic. The application of this undervalued formalism has been hampered by the absence of well-behaved proof systems on the one hand, and accessible presentations of its theory on the other. One significant early result for the original axiomatic proof system for the ε -calculus is the first epsilon theorem, for which a proof is sketched. The system itself is discussed, also relative to possible semantic interpretations. The problems facing the development of proof-theoretically well-behaved systems are outlined.

1 Introduction

A formalism for logical choice operators has long been available in the form of Hilbert's epsilon calculus. The epsilon calculus is one of the first formal systems of first-order predicate logic. It was introduced in 1921 by David Hilbert [10], who proposed to use it for the formalization and proof theoretical investigation of mathematical systems. In the epsilon calculus, a term-forming operator ε is used, the intuitive meaning of which is an indefinite choice function: $\varepsilon_x A(x)$ is some x which satisfies $A(x)$ if $A(x)$ is satisfied at all, and arbitrary otherwise. Quantifiers can then be defined, e.g., $(\exists x)A(x)$ as $A(\varepsilon_x A(x))$.

The epsilon calculus and proof theoretic methods developed for it, such as the so-called epsilon substitution method, have mainly been applied to the proof theoretic analysis of mathematical systems of arithmetic and analysis (especially in work by Ackermann, Mints, Arai). (See [4] for a survey of the epsilon calculus and its history.) Despite its long history and manifold uses, the epsilon calculus as a logical formalism in general is not thoroughly understood, yet its potential for applications in logic and other areas, especially linguistics and computer science, has by far not been fully explored.

There are various options for definitions of semantics of the epsilon operator. The choice of $\varepsilon_x A(x)$ may be extensional (i.e., depend only on the set of x which satisfy $A(x)$); this definition validates the so-called axiom of ε -extensionality, it may be intensional (i.e., depend also on $A(x)$ itself; ε -extensionality fails), and it may be completely indeterministic (i.e., different occurrences of the same ε -term $\varepsilon_x A(x)$ may select different witnesses for $A(x)$). The first and third versions

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have been investigated by Blass and Gurevich [6]. These different semantics result in different expressive power (in particular, over finite models), and are characterized by different formalizations. Below we present the first two versions of the semantics of the ε -calculus and sketch completeness results.

The very beginnings of proof theory in the work of Hilbert and his students consisted in the proof theoretic study of axiom systems for the ε -calculus. One of the most significant results in this connection are the epsilon theorems. It plays a role similar to Gentzen's midsequent theorem in the proof theory of the sequent calculus: it yields a version of Herbrand's Theorem. In fact, it was used to give the first correct proof of Herbrand's theorem (Hilbert and Bernays [11]). In a simple formulation, the theorem states that if an existential formula $(\exists x)A(x)$ (not containing ε) is derivable in the epsilon calculus, then there are terms t_1, \dots, t_n so that a (Herbrand-) disjunction $A(t_1) \vee \dots \vee A(t_n)$ is derivable in propositional logic. The proof gives a constructive procedure that, given a derivation of $(\exists x)A(x)$, produces the corresponding Herbrand disjunction. An analysis of this proof (see [18]) gives a hyper-exponential bound on the length of the Herbrand disjunction in the number of critical formulas occurring in the proof. The bound is essentially optimal, since it is known from work by Orevkov and Statman that the length of Herbrand disjunctions is hyper-exponential in the length of proofs of the original existential formula (this is the basis for familiar speed-up theorems of systems with cut over cut-free systems). In section 4 we prove the first epsilon theorem with identity, along the lines of Bernays's proof.

A general proof theory of the epsilon calculus requires formal systems that are more amenable to proof-theoretic investigations than the Hilbert-type axiomatic systems studied in the Hilbert school. Although some sequent systems for the epsilon calculus exist, it is not clear that they are the best possible formulations, nor have their proof-theoretic properties been investigated in depth. Maehara's [13] and Leisenring's [12] systems were not cut-free complete. Yasuhara [21] studied a cut-free complete system, but only gave a semantic cut-elimination proof. Section 5 surveys these and other systems, and highlights some of the difficulties in developing a systematic proof theory on the basis of them. Proof-theoretically suitable formalisms for the ε -calculus are still a desideratum for applications of the epsilon calculus.

The classical ε -calculus is usually investigated as a proof-theoretic formalism, and no systematic study of the model theory of epsilon calculi other than Asser's classic [3] exists. However, Abiteboul and Vianu [2], Blass and Gurevich [6], and Otto [19] have studied the model theory of choice operators in the context of finite model theory and database query languages. And applications of choice operators to model definite and indefinite noun phrases in computational linguistics Meyer Viol [15] and von Heusinger [8,9] have led to the definition of indexed epsilon calculus by Mints and Sarenac [16].

With a view to applications, it is especially important to develop the semantics and proof theory of epsilon operators in non-classical logics. Of particular importance in this context is the development of epsilon calculi for intuitionistic logic, not least because this is the context in which the epsilon calculus can and

has been applied in programming language semantics. Some work has been done on intuitionistic ε -calculi (e.g., Bell [5], DeVidi [7], Meyer Viol [15], Mints [17]), but there are still many important open questions. The straightforward extensions of intuitionistic logic by epsilon operators are not conservative and result in intermediate logics related to Gödel logic. Meyer Viol [15] has proposed a conservative extensions of intuitionistic logic by epsilon operators which warrants further study.

2 Syntax and Axiomatic Proof Systems

Definition 1. The language of of the elementary calculus $L_{\overline{\text{EC}}}$ contains the usual logical symbols (variables, function and predicate symbols, =). A subscript ε will indicate the presence of the symbol ε , and \forall the presence of the quantifiers \forall and \exists . The *terms* Trm and *formulas* Frm of $L_{\varepsilon\forall}$ are defined as usual, but simultaneously, to include:

If A is a formula in which x has a free occurrence but no bound occurrence, then $\varepsilon_x A$ is a term, and all occurrences of x in it are bound.

If E is an expression (term or formula), then $\text{FV}(E)$ is the set of variables which have free occurrences in E .

When E, E' are expressions (terms or formulas), we write $E \equiv E'$ iff E and E' are syntactically identical up to a renaming of bound variables. We say that a term t is *free for x in E* iff x does not occur free in the scope of an ε -operator ε_y or quantifier $\forall y, \exists y$ for any $y \in \text{FV}(t)$.

If E is an expression and t is a term, we write $E[x/t]$ for the result of substituting every free occurrence of x in E by t , provided t is free for x in E , and renaming bound variables in t if necessary. We write $E(x)$ to indicate that $x \in \text{FV}(E)$, and $E(t)$ for $E[x/t]$. We write $E\{t/u\}$ for the result of replacing every occurrence of t in E by u .¹

Definition 2 (ε -Translation). If E is an expression, define E^ε by:

1. $E^\varepsilon = E$ if E is a variable, a constant symbol, or \perp .
2. If $E = f_i^n(t_1, \dots, t_n)$, $E^\varepsilon = f_i^n(t_1^\varepsilon, \dots, t_n^\varepsilon)$.
3. If $E = P_i^n(t_1, \dots, t_n)$, $E^\varepsilon = P_i^n(t_1^\varepsilon, \dots, t_n^\varepsilon)$.
4. If $E = \neg A$, then $E^\varepsilon = \neg A^\varepsilon$.
5. If $E = (A \wedge B)$, $(A \vee B)$, $(A \rightarrow B)$, or $(A \leftrightarrow B)$, then $E^\varepsilon = (A^\varepsilon \wedge B^\varepsilon)$, $(A^\varepsilon \vee B^\varepsilon)$, $(A^\varepsilon \rightarrow B^\varepsilon)$, or $(A^\varepsilon \leftrightarrow B^\varepsilon)$, respectively.

¹ Skipping details, (a) we want to replace not just every occurrence of t by u , but every occurrence of a term $t' \equiv t$. (b) t may have an occurrence in E where a variable in t is bound by a quantifier or ε outside t , and such occurrences shouldn't be replaced (they are not subterm occurrences). (c) When replacing t by u , bound variables in u might have to be renamed to avoid conflicts with the bound variables in E' and bound variables in E' might have to be renamed to avoid free variables in u being bound.

6. If $E = \exists x A(x)$ or $\forall x A(x)$, then $E^\varepsilon = A^\varepsilon(\varepsilon_x A(x)^\varepsilon)$ or $A^\varepsilon(\varepsilon_x \neg A(x)^\varepsilon)$.
7. If $E = \varepsilon_x A(x)$, then $E^\varepsilon = \varepsilon_x A(x)^\varepsilon$.

Definition 3. An ε -term $p \equiv \varepsilon_x B(x; x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is a *type of an ε -term $\varepsilon_x A(x)$* iff

1. $\varepsilon_x A(x) \equiv p[[x]_1/t_1] \dots x_n t_n$ for some terms t_1, \dots, t_n .
2. $\text{FV}(p) = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$.
3. x_1, \dots, x_n are all immediate subterms of p .
4. Each x_i has exactly one occurrence in p .
5. The occurrence of x_i is left of the occurrence of x_j in p if $i < j$.

We denote the set of types as Typ .

Proposition 4. *The type of an epsilon term $\varepsilon_x A(x)$ is unique up to renaming of bound, and disjoint renaming of free variables.*

Definition 5. An ε -term e is *nested in* an ε -term e' if e is a proper subterm of e' .

Definition 6. The *degree* $\text{deg}(e)$ of an ε -term e is defined as follows: (1) $\text{deg}(e) = 1$ iff e contains no nested ε -terms. (2) $\text{deg}(e) = \max\{\text{deg}(e_1), \dots, \text{deg}(e_n)\} + 1$ if e_1, \dots, e_n are all the ε -terms nested in e . For convenience, let $\text{deg}(t) = 0$ if t is not an ε -term.

Definition 7. An ε -term e is *subordinate to* an ε -term $e' = \varepsilon_x A(x)$ if some $e'' \equiv e$ occurs in e' and $x \in \text{FV}(e'')$.

Note that if e is subordinate to e' it is *not* a subterm of e' , because x is free in e and so the occurrence of e (really, of the variant e'') in e' is in the scope of ε_x .²

Definition 8. The *rank* $\text{rk}(e)$ of an ε -term e is defined as follows: (1) $\text{rk}(e) = 1$ iff e contains no subordinate ε -terms. (2) $\text{rk}(e) = \max\{\text{rk}(e_1), \dots, \text{rk}(e_n)\} + 1$ if e_1, \dots, e_n are all the ε -terms subordinate to e .

Proposition 9. *If p is the type of e , then $\text{rk}(p) = \text{rk}(e)$.*

2.1 Axioms and Proofs

Definition 10. The axioms of the *elementary calculus* EC are

$$A \quad \text{for any tautology } A \quad (\text{Taut})$$

and its only rule of inference is

$$\frac{A \quad A \rightarrow B}{A} \text{ MP}$$

² One might think that replacing e in $\varepsilon_x A(x)$ by a new variable y would result in an ε -term $\varepsilon_x A'(y)$ so that $e' \equiv \varepsilon_x A'(y)[y/e]$. But (a) $\varepsilon_x A'(y)$ is not in general a term, since it is not guaranteed that x is free in $A'(y)$ and (b) e is not free for y in $\varepsilon_x A'(y)$.

For $EC^=$, we add

$$\begin{aligned} t = t & & \text{for any term } t & & (=_1) \\ t = u \rightarrow (A[x/t] \leftrightarrow A[x/u]). & & & & (=_2) \end{aligned}$$

The axioms and rules of the (intensional) ε -calculus EC_ε ($EC_\varepsilon^=$) are those of EC ($EC^=$) plus the *critical formulas*

$$A(t) \rightarrow A(\varepsilon_x A(x)). \quad (\text{crit})$$

The axioms and rules of the *extensional* ε -calculus $EC_\varepsilon^{\text{ext}}$ are those of $EC_\varepsilon^=$ plus

$$(\forall x(A(x) \leftrightarrow B(x)))^\varepsilon \rightarrow \varepsilon_x A(x) = \varepsilon_x B(x), \quad (\text{ext})$$

that is,

$$A(\varepsilon_x \neg(A(x) \leftrightarrow B(x))) \leftrightarrow B(\varepsilon_x \neg(A(x) \leftrightarrow B(x))) \rightarrow \varepsilon_x A(x) = \varepsilon_x B(x)$$

The axioms and rules of EC_\forall , $EC_{\varepsilon\forall}$, $EC_{\varepsilon\forall}^{\text{ext}}$ are those of EC , EC_ε , $EC_\varepsilon^{\text{ext}}$, respectively, together with the axioms

$$\begin{aligned} A(t) \rightarrow \exists x A(x) & & (Ax\exists) \\ \forall x A(x) \rightarrow A(t) & & (Ax\forall) \end{aligned}$$

and the rules

$$\frac{A(x) \rightarrow B}{\exists x A(x) \rightarrow B} R\exists \quad \frac{B \rightarrow A(x)}{B \rightarrow \forall x A(x)} R\forall$$

Applications of these rules must satisfy the *eigenvariable condition*, viz., the variable x must not appear in the conclusion or anywhere below it in the proof.

Definition 11. If Γ is a set of formulas, a *proof of A from Γ in $EC_{\varepsilon\forall}^{\text{ext}}$* is a sequence π of formulas $A_1, \dots, A_n = A$ where for each $i \leq n$, $A_i \in \Gamma$, A_i is an instance of an axiom, or follows from formulas A_j ($j < i$) by a rule of inference.

If π only uses the axioms and rules of EC , EC_ε , $EC_\varepsilon^{\text{ext}}$, etc., then it is a proof of A from Γ in EC , EC_ε , $EC_\varepsilon^{\text{ext}}$, etc., and we write $\Gamma \vdash^\pi A$, $\Gamma \vdash_\varepsilon^\pi A$, $\Gamma \vdash_{\varepsilon\text{ext}}^\pi A$, etc.

We say that A is provable from Γ in EC , etc. ($\Gamma \vdash A$, etc.), if there is a proof of A from Γ in EC , etc.

Note that our definition of proof, because of its use of \equiv , includes a tacit rule for renaming bound variables. Note also that substitution into members of Γ is *not* permitted. However, we can simulate a provability relation in which substitution into members of Γ is allowed by considering Γ^{inst} , the set of all substitution instances of members of Γ . If Γ is a set of sentences, then $\Gamma^{\text{inst}} = \Gamma$.

Proposition 12. *If $\pi = A_1, \dots, A_n \equiv A$ is a proof of A from Γ and $x \notin \text{FV}(\Gamma)$ is not an eigenvariable in π , then $\pi[x/t] = A_1[x/t], \dots, A_n[x/t]$ is a proof of $A[x/t]$ from Γ^{inst} .*

Lemma 13. *If π is a proof of B from $\Gamma \cup \{A\}$, then there is a proof $\pi[A]$ of $A \rightarrow B$ from Γ , provided A contains no eigenvariables of π free.*

Proof. By induction on the length of π , as in the classical case.

Theorem 14 (Deduction Theorem). *If $\Sigma \cup \{A\}$ is a set of sentences, $\Sigma \vdash A \rightarrow B$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{A\} \vdash B$.*

Corollary 15. *If $\Sigma \cup \{A\}$ is a set of sentences, $\Sigma \vdash A$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg A\} \vdash \perp$.*

Lemma 16 (ε -Embedding Lemma). *If $\Gamma \vdash_{\varepsilon \forall}^{\pi} A$, then there is a proof π^ε so that $\Gamma^{\varepsilon \text{ inst}} \vdash_{\varepsilon}^{\pi^\varepsilon} A^\varepsilon$.*

Proof. By induction, see [18].

3 Semantics and Completeness

3.1 Semantics for $\text{EC}_\varepsilon^{\text{ext}}$

Definition 17. A structure $\mathfrak{M} = \langle |\mathfrak{M}|, (\cdot)^{\mathfrak{M}} \rangle$ consists of a nonempty domain $|\mathfrak{M}| \neq \emptyset$ and a mapping $(\cdot)^{\mathfrak{M}}$ on function and predicate symbols where $(f_i^0)^{\mathfrak{M}} \in |\mathfrak{M}|$, $(f_i^n)^{\mathfrak{M}} \in |\mathfrak{M}|^{|\mathfrak{M}|^n}$, and $(P_i^n)^{\mathfrak{M}} \subseteq |\mathfrak{M}|^n$.

Definition 18. An *extensional choice function* Φ on \mathfrak{M} is a function $\Phi: \wp(|\mathfrak{M}|) \rightarrow |\mathfrak{M}|$ where $\Phi(X) \in X$ whenever $X \neq \emptyset$.

Note that Φ is total on $\wp(|\mathfrak{M}|)$, and so $\Phi(\emptyset) \in |\mathfrak{M}|$.

Definition 19. An *assignment* s on \mathfrak{M} is a function $s: \text{Var} \rightarrow |\mathfrak{M}|$.

If $x \in \text{Var}$ and $m \in |\mathfrak{M}|$, $s[x/m]$ is the assignment defined by

$$s[x/m](y) = \begin{cases} m & \text{if } y = x \\ s(y) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Definition 20. The *value* $\text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s}(t)$ of a term and the *satisfaction relation* $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s \models A$ are defined as follows:

1. $\text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s}(x) = s(x)$
2. $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s \models \top$ and $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s \not\models \perp$
3. $\text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s}(f_i^n(t_1, \dots, t_n)) = (f_i^n)^{\mathfrak{M}}(\text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s}(t_1), \dots, \text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s}(t_n))$
4. $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s \models t_1 = t_n$ iff $\text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s}(t_1) = \text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s}(t_n)$
5. $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s \models P_i^n(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ iff $\langle \text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s}(t_1), \dots, \text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s}(t_n) \rangle \in (P_i^n)^{\mathfrak{M}}$
6. $\text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s}(\varepsilon_x A(x)) = \Phi(\text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s}(A(x)))$ where

$$\text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s}(A(x)) = \{m \in |\mathfrak{M}| : \mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s[x/m] \models A(x)\}$$

7. $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s \models \exists x A(x)$ iff for some $m \in |\mathfrak{M}|$, $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s[x/m] \models A(x)$
8. $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s \models \forall x A(x)$ iff for all $m \in |\mathfrak{M}|$, $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s[x/m] \models A(x)$

Proposition 21. *If $s(x) = s'(x)$ for all $x \notin \text{FV}(t) \cup \text{FV}(A)$, then $\text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s}(t) = \text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s'}(t)$ and $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s \models A$ iff $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s' \models A$.*

Proposition 22 (Substitution Lemma). *If $m = \text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s}(u)$, then $\text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s}(t(u)) = \text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s[x/m]}(t(x))$ and $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s \models A(u)$ iff $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s[x/m] \models A(x)$*

- Definition 23.**
1. A is *locally true* in \mathfrak{M} w.r.t. Φ and s iff $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s \models A$.
 2. A is *true* in \mathfrak{M} with respect to Φ , $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi \models A$, iff for all s on \mathfrak{M} : $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s \models A$.
 3. A is *generically true* in \mathfrak{M} with respect to s , $\mathfrak{M}, s \models^g A$, iff for all choice functions Φ on \mathfrak{M} : $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s \models A$.
 4. A is *generically valid* in \mathfrak{M} , $\mathfrak{M} \models A$, if for all choice functions Φ and assignments s on \mathfrak{M} : $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s \models A$.

Definition 24. Let $\Gamma \cup \{A\}$ be a set of formulas.

1. A is a *local consequence* of Γ , $\Gamma \models^l A$, iff for all \mathfrak{M}, Φ , and s :
if $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s \models \Gamma$ then $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s \models A$.
2. A is a *truth consequence* of Γ , $\Gamma \models A$, iff for all \mathfrak{M}, Φ :
if $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi \models \Gamma$ then $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi \models A$.
3. A is a *generic consequence* of Γ , $\Gamma \models^g A$, iff for all \mathfrak{M} and s :
if $\mathfrak{M}, s \models^g \Gamma$ then $\mathfrak{M} \models A$.
4. A is a *generic validity consequence* of Γ , $\Gamma \models^v A$, iff for all \mathfrak{M} :
if $\mathfrak{M} \models^v \Gamma$ then $\mathfrak{M} \models A$.

Proposition 25. *If $\Sigma \cup \{A\}$ is a set of sentences, $\Sigma \models^l A$ iff $\Sigma \models A$*

Proposition 26. *If $\Sigma \cup \{A, B\}$ is a set of sentences, $\Sigma \cup \{A\} \models B$ iff $\Sigma \models A \rightarrow B$.*

Corollary 27. *If $\Sigma \cup \{A\}$ is a set of sentences, $\Sigma \models A$ iff for no \mathfrak{M}, Φ , $\mathfrak{M} \models \Sigma \cup \{\neg A\}$*

3.2 Soundness and Completeness

Theorem 28. *If $\Gamma \vdash_\varepsilon A$, then $\Gamma \models^l A$.*

Proof. Suppose $\Gamma, \Phi, s \models \Gamma$. We show by induction on the length n of a proof π that $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s' \models A$ for all s' which agree with s on $\text{FV}(\Gamma)$. We may assume that no eigenvariable x of π is in $\text{FV}(\Gamma)$ (if it is, let $y \notin \text{FV}(\pi)$ and not occurring in π ; consider $\pi[x/y]$ instead of π).

If $n = 0$ there's nothing to prove. Otherwise, we distinguish cases according to the last line A_n in π . The only interesting case is when A_n is a critical formula, i.e., $A_n \equiv A(t) \rightarrow A(\varepsilon_x A(x))$. Then either $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s \models A(t)$ or not (in which case there's nothing to prove). If yes, $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s[x/m] \models A(x)$ for $m = \text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s}(t)$, and so $Y = \text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s}(A(x)) \neq \emptyset$. Consequently, $\Phi(Y) \in Y$, and hence $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s \models A(\varepsilon_x A(x))$.

Lemma 29. *If Γ is a set of sentences and $\Gamma \not\vdash_\varepsilon \perp$, then there are \mathfrak{M}, Φ so that $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi \models \Gamma$.*

Theorem 30 (Completeness). *If $\Gamma \cup \{A\}$ are sentences and $\Gamma \models A$, then $\Gamma \vdash_{\varepsilon \text{ext}} A$.*

Proof. Suppose $\Gamma \not\models A$. Then for some \mathfrak{M}, Φ we have $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi \models \Gamma$ but $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi \not\models A$. Hence $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi \models \Gamma \cup \{\neg A\}$. By the Lemma, $\Gamma \cup \{\neg A\} \vdash_{\varepsilon} \perp$. By Corollary 15, $\Gamma \vdash_{\varepsilon} A$.

The proof of the Lemma comes in several stages. We have to show that if Γ is consistent, we can construct \mathfrak{M}, Φ , and s so that $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s \models \Gamma$. Since $\text{FV}(\Gamma) = \emptyset$, we then have $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi \models \Gamma$.

Lemma 31. *If $\Gamma \not\vdash_{\varepsilon} \perp$, there is $\Gamma^* \supseteq \Gamma$ with (1) $\Gamma^* \not\vdash_{\varepsilon} \perp$ and (2) for all formulas A , either $A \in \Gamma^*$ or $\neg A \in \Gamma^*$.*

Proof. Let A_1, A_2, \dots be an enumeration of Frm_{ε} . Define $\Gamma_0 = \Gamma$ and

$$\Gamma_{n+1} = \begin{cases} \Gamma_n \cup \{A_n\} & \text{if } \Gamma_n \cup \{A_n\} \not\vdash_{\varepsilon} \perp \\ \Gamma_n \cup \{\neg A_n\} & \text{if } \Gamma_n \cup \{\neg A_n\} \not\vdash_{\varepsilon} \perp \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Let $\Gamma^* = \bigcup_{n \geq 0} \Gamma_n$. Obviously, $\Gamma \subseteq \Gamma^*$. For (1), observe that if $\Gamma^* \vdash_{\varepsilon} \perp$, then π contains only finitely many formulas from Γ^* , so for some n , $\Gamma_n \vdash_{\varepsilon} \perp$. But Γ_n is consistent by definition.

To verify (2), we have to show that for each n , either $\Gamma_n \cup \{A_n\} \not\vdash_{\varepsilon} \perp$ or $\Gamma_n \cup \{\neg A\} \not\vdash_{\varepsilon} \perp$. For $n = 0$, this is the assumption of the lemma. So suppose the claim holds for $n - 1$. Suppose $\Gamma_n \cup \{A\} \vdash_{\varepsilon} \perp$ and $\Gamma_n \cup \{\neg A\} \vdash_{\varepsilon} \perp$. Then by the Deduction Theorem, we have $\Gamma_n \vdash_A^{\pi[A]} \perp$ and $\Gamma_n \vdash_{\neg}^{\pi'[A]} A \rightarrow \perp$. Since $(A \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow ((\neg A \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow \perp)$ is a tautology, we have $\Gamma_n \vdash_{\varepsilon} \perp$, contradicting the induction hypothesis.

Lemma 32. *If $\Gamma^* \vdash_{\varepsilon} B$, then $B \in \Gamma^*$.*

Proof. If not, then $\neg B \in \Gamma^*$ by maximality, so Γ^* would be inconsistent.

Definition 33. Let \approx be the relation on Trm_{ε} defined by

$$t \approx u \text{ iff } t = u \in \Gamma^*$$

It is easily seen that \approx is an equivalence relation. Let $\widetilde{t} = \{u : u \approx t\}$ and $\widetilde{\text{Trm}} = \{\widetilde{t} : t \in \text{Trm}\}$.

Definition 34. A set $T \in \widetilde{\text{Trm}}$ is *represented by* $A(x)$ if $T = \{\widetilde{t} : A(t) \in \Gamma^*\}$.

Let Φ_0 be a fixed choice function on $\widetilde{\text{Trm}}$, and define

$$\Phi(T) = \begin{cases} \varepsilon_x A(x) & \text{if } T \text{ is represented by } A(x) \\ \Phi_0(T) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proposition 35. *Φ is a well-defined choice function on $\widetilde{\text{Trm}}$.*

Proof. Use (ext) for well-definedness and (crit) for choice function.

Now let $\mathfrak{M} = \langle \widetilde{\text{Trm}}, (\cdot)^{\mathfrak{M}} \rangle$ with $c^{\mathfrak{M}} = \tilde{c}$, $(P_i^n)^{\mathfrak{M}} = \{ \langle \tilde{t}_1, \dots, \tilde{t}_1 \rangle : P_i^n(t_1, \dots, t_n) \}$, and let $s(x) = \tilde{s}$.

Proposition 36. $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s \models \Gamma^*$.

Proof. We show that $\text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s}(t) = \tilde{t}$ and $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s \models A$ iff $A \in \Gamma^*$ by simultaneous induction on the complexity of t and A .

If $t = c$ is a constant, the claim holds by definition of $(\cdot)^{\mathfrak{M}}$. If $A = \perp$ or $= \top$, the claim holds by Lemma 32.

If $A \equiv P^n(t_1, \dots, t_n)$, then by induction hypothesis, $\text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s}(t)_i = \tilde{t}_i$. By definition of $(\cdot)^{\mathfrak{M}}$, $\langle \tilde{t}_1, \dots, \tilde{t}_n \rangle \in (P_i^n)(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ iff $P_i^n(t_1, \dots, t_n) \in \Gamma^*$.

If $A \equiv \neg B$, $(B \wedge C)$, $(B \vee C)$, $(B \rightarrow C)$, $(B \leftrightarrow C)$, the claim follows immediately from the induction hypothesis and the definition of \models and the closure properties of Γ^* . For instance, $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s \models (B \wedge C)$ iff $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s \models B$ and $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s \models C$. By induction hypothesis, this is the case iff $B \in \Gamma^*$ and $C \in \Gamma^*$. But since $B, C \vdash_{\varepsilon} B \wedge C$ and $B \wedge C \vdash_{\varepsilon} B$ and $\vdash_{\varepsilon} C$, this is the case iff $(B \wedge C) \in \Gamma^*$. Remaining cases: Exercise.

If $t \equiv \varepsilon_x A(x)$, then $\text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s}(t) = \Phi(\text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s}(A(x)))$. Since $\text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s}(A(x))$ is represented by $A(x)$ by induction hypothesis, we have $\text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s}(t) = \varepsilon_x A(x)$ by definition of Φ .

3.3 Semantics for EC_{ε}

In order to give a complete semantics for EC_{ε} , i.e., for the calculus without the extensionality axiom (ext), it is necessary to change the notion of choice function so that two ε -terms $\varepsilon_x A(x)$ and $\varepsilon_x B(x)$ may be assigned different representatives even when $\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s \models \forall x(A(x) \leftrightarrow B(x))$, since then the negation of (ext) is consistent in the resulting calculus. The idea is to add the ε -term itself as an additional argument to the choice function. However, in order for this semantics to be sound for the calculus—specifically, in order for $(=)_2$ to be valid—we have to use not ε -terms but ε -types.

Definition 37. An *intensional choice operator* is a mapping $\Psi: \text{Typ} \times |\mathfrak{M}|^{<\omega} \rightarrow |\mathfrak{M}|^{\wp(|\mathfrak{M}|)}$ such that for every type $p = \varepsilon_x A(x; y_1, \dots, y_n)$ is a type, and $m_1, \dots, m_n \in |\mathfrak{M}|$, $\Psi(p, m_1, \dots, m_n)$ is a choice function.

Definition 38. If \mathfrak{M} is a structure, Ψ an intensional choice operator, and s an assignment, $\text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Psi, s}(t)$ and $\mathfrak{M}, \Psi, s \models A$ is defined as before, except (6) in Definition 20 is replaced by:

- (6') $\text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Psi, s}(\varepsilon_x A(x)) = \Psi(p, m_1, \dots, m_n)(\text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s}(A(x)))$ where
- (a) $p = \varepsilon_x A'(x; x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is the type of $\varepsilon_x A(x)$,
 - (b) t_1, \dots, t_n are the subterms corresponding to x_1, \dots, x_n , i.e., $\varepsilon_x A(x) \equiv \varepsilon_x A'(x; t_1, \dots, t_n)$,
 - (c) $m_i = \text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Psi, s}(t)_i$, and
 - (d) $\text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Phi, s}(A(x)) = \{m \in |\mathfrak{M}| : \mathfrak{M}, \Psi, s[x/m] \models A(x)\}$

The soundness and completeness proofs generalize to EC_{ε} , $\text{EC}_{\varepsilon}^-$, and $\text{EC}_{\varepsilon \vee}$.

4 The First Epsilon Theorem

4.1 The Case Without Identity

Definition 39. An ε -term e is *critical in π* if $A(t) \rightarrow A(e)$ is one of the critical formulas in π . The *rank* $\text{rk}(\pi)$ of a proof π is the maximal rank of its critical ε -terms. The *r -degree* $\text{deg}(\pi, r)$ of π is the maximum degree of its critical ε -terms of rank r . The *r -order* $o(\pi, r)$ of π is the number of different (up to renaming of bound variables) critical ε -terms of rank r .

Lemma 40. *If $e = \varepsilon_x A(x)$, $\varepsilon_y B(y)$ are critical in π , $\text{rk}(e) = \text{rk}(\pi)$, and $B^* \equiv B(u) \rightarrow B(\varepsilon_y B(y))$ is a critical formula in π . Then, if e is a subterm of B^* , it is a subterm of $B(y)$ or a subterm of u .*

Proof. Suppose not. Since e is a subterm of B^* , we have $B(y) \equiv B'(\varepsilon_x A'(x, y), y)$ and either $e \equiv \varepsilon_x A'(x, u)$ or $e \equiv \varepsilon_x A'(x, \varepsilon_y B(y))$. In each case, we see that $\varepsilon_x A'(x, y)$ and e have the same rank, since the latter is an instance of the former (and so have the same type). On the other hand, in either case, $\varepsilon_y B(y)$ would be

$$\varepsilon_y B'(\varepsilon_x A'(x, y), y)$$

and so would have a higher rank than $\varepsilon_x A'(x, y)$ as that ε -term is subordinate to it. This contradicts $\text{rk}(e) = \text{rk}(\pi)$.

Lemma 41. *Let e , B^* be as in the lemma, and t be any term. Then*

1. *If e is not a subterm of $B(y)$, $B^*\{e/t\} \equiv B(u') \rightarrow B(\varepsilon_y B(y))$.*
2. *If e is a subterm of $B(y)$, i.e., $B(y) \equiv B'(e, y)$, $B^*\{e/t\} \equiv B'(t, u') \rightarrow B'(t, \varepsilon_y B'(t, y))$.*

Lemma 42. *If $\vdash_{\varepsilon}^{\pi} E$ and E does not contain ε , then there is a proof π' such that $\vdash_{\varepsilon}^{\pi'} E$ and $\text{rk}(\pi') \leq \text{rk}(\pi) = r$ and $o(\pi', r) < o(\pi, r)$.*

Proof. Let e be an ε -term critical in π and let $A(t_1) \rightarrow A(e)$, dots, $A(t_n) \rightarrow A(e)$ be all its critical formulas in π .

Consider $\pi\{e/t\}_i$, i.e., π with e replaced by t_i throughout. Each critical formula belonging to e now is of the form $A(t'_j) \rightarrow A(t_i)$, since e obviously cannot be a subterm of $A(x)$ (if it were, e would be a subterm of $\varepsilon_x A(x)$, i.e., of itself!). Let $\hat{\pi}_i$ be the sequence of tautologies $A(t_i) \rightarrow (A(t'_j) \rightarrow A(t_i))$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$, followed by $\pi\{e/t\}_i$. Each one of the formulas $A(t'_j) \rightarrow A(t_i)$ follows from one of these by (MP) from $A(t_i)$. Hence, $A(t_i) \vdash_{\varepsilon}^{\hat{\pi}_i} E$. Let $\pi_i = \hat{\pi}_i[A_i]$ as in Lemma 13. We have $\vdash_{\varepsilon}^{\pi_i} A_i \rightarrow E$.

The ε -term e is not critical in π_i : Its original critical formulas are replaced by $A(t_i) \rightarrow (A(t'_j) \rightarrow A(t_i))$, which are tautologies. By (1) of the preceding Lemma, no critical ε -term of rank r was changed at all. By (2) of the preceding Lemma, no critical ε -term of rank $< r$ was replaced by a critical ε -term of rank $\geq r$. Hence, $o(\pi_i, r) = o(\pi) - 1$.

Let π'' be the sequence of tautologies $\neg \bigvee_{i=1}^n A(t_i) \rightarrow (A(t_i) \rightarrow A(e))$ followed by π . Then $\bigvee_{i=1}^n A(t_i) \vdash_{\varepsilon}^{\pi''} e$, e is not critical in π'' , and otherwise π and π''

have the same critical formulas. The same goes for $\pi''[\neg \bigvee A(t_i)]$, a proof of $\neg \bigvee A(t_i) \rightarrow E$.

We now obtain π' as the $\pi_i, i = 1, \dots, n$, followed by $\pi[\neg \bigvee_{i=1}^n A(t_i)]$, followed by the tautology

$$(\neg \bigvee A(t_i) \rightarrow E) \rightarrow (A(t_1) \rightarrow E) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow (A(t_n) \rightarrow E) \rightarrow E \dots)$$

from which E follows by $n + 1$ applications of (MP).

Theorem 43 (First Epsilon Theorem for EC_ε). *If E is a formula not containing any ε -terms and $\vdash_\varepsilon E$, then $\vdash E$.*

Proof. By induction on $o(\pi, r)$, we have: if $\vdash_\varepsilon E$, then there is a proof π^* of E with $\text{rk}(\pi^-) < r$. By induction on $\text{rk}(\pi)$ we have a proof π^{**} of E with $\text{rk}(\pi^{**}) = 0$, i.e., without critical formulas at all.

Corollary 44 (Extended First ε -Theorem). *If $\vdash_\varepsilon E(e_1, \dots, e_n)$, then $\vdash \bigvee_{i=1}^m E(t_1^i, \dots, t_n^i)$ for some terms t_j (in EC).*

Proof. If E contains ε -terms, say, E is $E(e_1, \dots, e_n)$, then replacement of ε -terms in the construction of π_i may change E —but of course only the ε -terms appearing as subterms in it. In each step we obtain not a proof of E but of some disjunction of instances $E(e'_1, \dots, e'_n)$. For details, see [18].

4.2 The Case with Identity

In the presence of the identity ($=$) predicate in the language, things get a bit more complicated. The reason is that instances of the ($=_2$) axiom schema,

$$t = u \rightarrow (A(t) \rightarrow A(u))$$

may also contain ε -terms, and the replacement of an ε -term e by a term t_i in the construction of π_i may result in a formula which no longer is an instance of ($=_2$). For instance, suppose that t is a subterm of $e = e'(t)$ and $A(t)$ is of the form $A'(e'(t))$. Then the original axiom is

$$t = u \rightarrow (A'(e'(t)) \rightarrow A'(e'(u)))$$

which after replacing $e = e'(t)$ by t_i turns into

$$t = u \rightarrow (A'(t_i) \rightarrow A'(e'(u))).$$

So this must be avoided. In order to do this, we first observe that just as in the case of the predicate calculus, the instances of ($=_2$) can be derived from restricted instances. In the case of the predicate calculus, the restricted axioms are

$$\begin{aligned} t = u \rightarrow (P^n(s_1, \dots, t, \dots, s_n) \rightarrow P^n(s_1, \dots, u, \dots, s_n)) & \quad (='_2) \\ t = u \rightarrow f^n(s_1, \dots, t, \dots, s_n) = f^n(s_1, \dots, u, \dots, s_n) & \quad (=''_2) \end{aligned}$$

to which we have to add the ε -identity axiom schema:

$$t = u \rightarrow \varepsilon_x A(x; s_1, \dots, t, \dots s_n) = \varepsilon_x A(x; s_1, \dots, u, \dots s_n) \quad (=_{\varepsilon})$$

where $\varepsilon_x A(x; x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is an ε -type.

Proposition 45. *Every instance of $(=_{\varepsilon})$ can be derived from $(='_2)$, $(=''_2)$, and $(=_{\varepsilon})$.*

Proof. By induction.

Now replacing every occurrence of e in an instance of $(='_2)$ or $(=''_2)$ —where e obviously can only occur inside one of the terms t, u, s_1, \dots, s_n —results in a (different) instance of $(='_2)$ or $(=''_2)$. The same is true of $(=_{\varepsilon})$, provided that the e is neither $\varepsilon_x A(x; s_1, \dots, t, \dots s_n)$ nor $\varepsilon_x A(x; s_1, \dots, u, \dots s_n)$. This would be guaranteed if the type of e is not $\varepsilon_x A(x; x_1, \dots, x_n)$, in particular, if the rank of e is higher than the rank of $\varepsilon_x A(x; x_1, \dots, x_n)$. Moreover, the result of replacing e by t_i in any such instance of $(=_{\varepsilon})$ results in an instance of $(=_{\varepsilon})$ which belongs to the same ε -type. Thus, in order for the proof of the first ε -theorem to work also when $=$ and axioms $(=_{\varepsilon})$, $(='_2)$, $(=''_2)$, and $(=_{\varepsilon})$ are present, it suffices to show that the instances of $(=_{\varepsilon})$ with ε -terms of rank $\text{rk}(\pi)$ can be removed. Call an ε -term e *special* in π , if π contains an occurrence of $t = u \rightarrow e' = e$ as an instance of $(=_{\varepsilon})$.

Theorem 46. *If $\vdash_{\varepsilon=}^{\pi} E$, then there is a proof $\pi^=$ so that $\vdash_{\varepsilon=}^{\pi^=} E$, $\text{rk}(\pi^=) = \text{rk}(\pi)$, and the rank of the special ε -terms in $\pi^=$ has rank $< \text{rk}(\pi)$.*

Proof. The basic idea is simple: Suppose $t = u \rightarrow e' = e$ is an instance of $(=_{\varepsilon})$, with $e' \equiv \varepsilon_x A(x; s_1, \dots, t, \dots s_n)$ and $e \equiv \varepsilon_x A(x; s_1, \dots, u, \dots s_n)$. Replace e everywhere in the proof by e' . Then the instance of $(=_{\varepsilon})$ under consideration is removed, since it is now provable from $e' = e'$. This potentially interferes with critical formulas belonging to e , but this can also be fixed: we just have to show that by a judicious choice of e it can be done in such a way that the other $(=_{\varepsilon})$ axioms are still of the required form.

Let $p = \varepsilon_x A(x; x_1, \dots, x_n)$ be an ε -type of rank $\text{rk}(\pi)$, and let e_1, \dots, e_l be all the ε -terms of type p which have a corresponding instance of $(=_{\varepsilon})$ in π . Let T_i be the set of all immediate subterms of e_1, \dots, e_l , in the same position as x_i , i.e., the smallest set of terms so that if $e_i \equiv \varepsilon_x A(x; t_1, \dots, t_n)$, then $t_i \in T$. Now let T^* be all instances of p with terms from T_i substituted for the x_i . Obviously, T and thus T^* are finite (up to renaming of bound variables). Pick a strict order \prec on T which respects degree, i.e., if $\text{deg}(t) < \text{deg}(u)$ then $t \prec u$. Extend \prec to T^* by

$$\varepsilon_x A(x; t_1, \dots, t_n) \prec \varepsilon_x A(x; t'_1, \dots, t'_n)$$

iff

1. $\max\{\text{deg}(t_i) : i = 1, \dots, n\} < \max\{\text{deg}(t'_i) : i = 1, \dots, n\}$ or

2. $\max\{\deg(t_i) : i = 1, \dots, n\} = \max\{\deg(t'_i) : i = 1, \dots, n\}$ and
 - (a) $t_i \equiv t'_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, k$.
 - (b) $t_{k+1} \prec t'_{k+1}$

Lemma 47. *Suppose $\vdash_{\varepsilon=} E$, e a special ε -term in π with $\text{rk}(e) = \text{rk}(\pi)$, $\deg(e)$ maximal among the special ε -terms of rank $\text{rk}(\pi)$, and e maximal with respect to \prec defined above. Let $t = u \rightarrow e' = e$ be an instance of $(=_{\varepsilon})$ in π . Then there is a proof π' , $\vdash_{\varepsilon=} E$ such that*

1. $\text{rk}(\pi') = \text{rk}(\pi)$
2. π' does not contain $t = u \rightarrow e' = e$ as an axiom
3. Every special ε -term e'' of π' with the same type as e is so that $e'' \prec e$.

Proof. Let $\pi_0 = \pi\{e/e'\}$ and suppose $t' = u' \rightarrow e''' = e''$ is an $(=_{\varepsilon})$ axiom in π .

If $\text{rk}(e'') < \text{rk}(e)$, then the replacement of e by e' can only change subterms of e'' and e''' . In this case, the uniform replacement results in another instance of $(=_{\varepsilon})$ with ε -terms of the same ε -type, and hence of the same rank $< \text{rk}(\pi)$, as the original.

If $\text{rk}(e'') = \text{rk}(e)$ but has a different type than e , then this axiom is unchanged in π_0 : Neither e'' nor e''' can be $\equiv e$, because they have different ε -types, and neither e'' nor e''' (nor t' or u' , which are subterms of e'' , e''') can contain e as a subterm, since then e wouldn't be degree-maximal among the special ε -terms of π of rank $\text{rk}(\pi)$.

If the type of e'' , e''' is the same as that of e , e cannot be a proper subterm of e'' or e''' , since otherwise e'' or e''' would again be a special ε -term of rank $\text{rk}(\pi)$ but of higher degree than e . So either $e \equiv e''$ or $e \equiv e'''$, without loss of generality suppose $e \equiv e''$. Then the $(=_{\varepsilon})$ axiom in question has the form

$$t' = u' \rightarrow \underbrace{\varepsilon_x A(x; s_1, \dots, t', \dots, s_n)}_{e'''} = \underbrace{\varepsilon_x A(x; s_1, \dots, u', \dots, s_n)}_{e'' \equiv e}$$

and with e replaced by e' :

$$t' = u' \rightarrow \underbrace{\varepsilon_x A(x; s_1, \dots, t', \dots, s_n)}_{e'''} = \underbrace{\varepsilon_x A(x; s_1, \dots, t, \dots, s_n)}_{e'}$$

which is no longer an instance of $(=_{\varepsilon})$, but can be proved from new instances of $(=_{\varepsilon})$. We have to distinguish two cases according to whether the indicated position of t and t' in e' , e''' is the same or not. In the first case, $u \equiv u'$, and the new formula

$$t' = u \rightarrow \underbrace{\varepsilon_x A(x; s_1, \dots, t', \dots, s_n)}_{e'''} = \underbrace{\varepsilon_x A(x; s_1, \dots, t, \dots, s_n)}_{e'}$$

can be proved from $t = u$ together with

$$\begin{aligned} t' = t \rightarrow \underbrace{\varepsilon_x A(x; s_1, \dots, t', \dots, s_n)}_{e'''} &= \underbrace{\varepsilon_x A(x; s_1, \dots, t, \dots, s_n)}_{e'} & (=_{\varepsilon}) \\ t = u \rightarrow (t' = u \rightarrow t' = t) & & (='_2) \end{aligned}$$

Since e' and e''' already occurred in π , by assumption $e', e''' \prec e$.

In the second case, the original formulas read, with terms indicated:

$$\begin{aligned} t = u &\rightarrow \underbrace{\varepsilon_x A(x; s_1, \dots, t, \dots, u', \dots, s_n)}_{e'} = \underbrace{\varepsilon_x A(x; s_1, \dots, u, \dots, u', \dots, s_n)}_e \\ t' = u' &\rightarrow \underbrace{\varepsilon_x A(x; s_1, \dots, u, \dots, t', \dots, s_n)}_{e'''} = \underbrace{\varepsilon_x A(x; s_1, \dots, u, \dots, u', \dots, s_n)}_{e'' \equiv e} \end{aligned}$$

and with e replaced by e' the latter becomes:

$$t' = u' \rightarrow \underbrace{\varepsilon_x A(x; s_1, \dots, u, \dots, t', \dots, s_n)}_{e'''} = \underbrace{\varepsilon_x A(x; s_1, \dots, t, \dots, u', \dots, s_n)}_{e'}$$

This new formula is provable from $t = u$ together with

$$\begin{aligned} u = t &\rightarrow \underbrace{\varepsilon_x A(x; s_1, \dots, u, \dots, t', \dots, s_n)}_{e'''} = \underbrace{\varepsilon_x A(x; s_1, \dots, t, \dots, t', \dots, s_n)}_{e''''} \\ t' = u' &\rightarrow \underbrace{\varepsilon_x A(x; s_1, \dots, t, \dots, t', \dots, s_n)}_{e''''} = \underbrace{\varepsilon_x A(x; s_1, \dots, t, \dots, u', \dots, s_n)}_{e'} \end{aligned}$$

and some instances of $(='_2)$. Hence, π' contains a (possibly new) special ε -term e'''' . However, $e'''' \prec e$.

In the special case where $e = e''$ and $e' = e'''$, i.e., the instance of $(=_\varepsilon)$ we started with, then replacing e by e' results in $t = u \rightarrow e' = e'$, which is provable from $e' = e'$, an instance of $(=1)$.

Let π_1 be π_0 with the necessary new instances of $(=_\varepsilon)$, added. The instances of $(=_\varepsilon)$ in π_1 satisfy the properties required in the statement of the lemma.

However, the results of replacing e by e' may have impacted some of the critical formulas in the original proof. For a critical formula to which $e \equiv \varepsilon_x A(x, u)$ belongs is of the form

$$A(t', u) \rightarrow A(\varepsilon_x A(x, u), u) \tag{1}$$

which after replacing e by e' becomes

$$A(t'', u) \rightarrow A(\varepsilon_x A(x, t), u) \tag{2}$$

which is no longer a critical formula. This formula, however, can be derived from $t = u$ together with

$$A(t'', u) \rightarrow A(\varepsilon_x A(x, t), u) \tag{(\varepsilon)}$$

$$t = u \rightarrow (A(\varepsilon_x A(x, t), t) \rightarrow A(\varepsilon_x A(x, t), u)) \tag{=(2)}$$

$$u = t \rightarrow (A(t'', u) \rightarrow A(t'', t)) \tag{=(2)}$$

Let π_2 be π_1 plus these derivations of (2) with the instances of $(=2)$ themselves proved from $(='_2)$ and $(=_\varepsilon)$. The rank of the new critical formulas is the same,

so the rank of π_2 is the same as that of π . The new instances of $(=_\varepsilon)$ required for the derivation of the last two formulas only contain ε -terms of lower rank than that of e , as can be verified.

π_2 is thus a proof of E from $t = u$ which satisfies the conditions of the lemma. From it, we obtain a proof $\pi_2[t = u]$ of $t = u \rightarrow E$ by the deduction theorem. On the other hand, the instance $t = u \rightarrow e' = e$ under consideration can also be proved trivially from $t \neq u$. The proof $\pi[t \neq u]$ thus is also a proof, this time of $t \neq u \rightarrow E$, which satisfies the conditions of the lemma. We obtain π' by combining the two proofs.

Theorem 48 (First Epsilon Theorem for $EC_\varepsilon^=$). *If E is a formula not containing any ε -terms and $\vdash_{\varepsilon=} E$, then $\vdash_= E$ (in $EC^=$).*

Proof. By repeated application of the Lemma, every instance of $(=_\varepsilon)$ involving ε -terms of a given type p can be eliminated from π . The Theorem follows by induction on the number of different types of special ε -terms of rank $\text{rk}(\pi)$ in π .

5 Proof Theory of the Epsilon Calculus

5.1 Sequent Calculi

Leisenring [12] presented a one-sided sequent calculus for the ε -calculus. It operates on sets of formulas (sequents); proofs are trees of sets of formulas each of which is either an axiom (at a leaf of the tree) or follows from the sets of formulas above it by an inference rule. Axioms are $A, \neg A$. The rules are given below:

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\Gamma, A \quad \Gamma, B}{\Gamma, A \wedge B} \wedge R \quad \frac{\Gamma, \neg A, \neg B}{\Gamma, \neg(A \wedge B)} \wedge L \quad \frac{\Gamma, A}{\Gamma, \neg\neg A} \neg\neg \\
\frac{\Gamma, A, B}{\Gamma, A \vee B} \vee R \quad \frac{\Gamma, \neg A \quad \Gamma, \neg B}{\Gamma, \neg(A \vee B)} \vee L \quad \frac{\Pi, A \quad A, \neg A}{\Pi, A} \text{cut} \\
\frac{\Gamma, A(t)}{\Gamma, \exists x A(x)} \exists R \quad \frac{\Gamma, \neg A(\varepsilon_x A(x))}{\Gamma, \neg\exists x A(x)} \exists L \quad \frac{\Gamma, A}{\Gamma, A, B} w \\
\frac{\Gamma, A(\varepsilon_x \neg A(x))}{\Gamma, \forall x A(x)} \forall R \quad \frac{\Gamma, \neg A(t)}{\Gamma, \neg\forall x A(x)} \forall L
\end{array}$$

In contrast to classical sequent systems, there are no eigenvariable conditions!

It is complete, since proofs can easily be translated into derivations in EC_ε ; in particular it derives critical formulas:

$$\frac{\frac{\neg A(t), A(t)}{\neg A(t), \boxed{\exists x A(x)}} \exists R \quad \frac{\neg A(\varepsilon_x A(x)), A(\varepsilon_x A(x))}{\boxed{\neg\exists x A(x)}, A(\varepsilon_x A(x))} \exists L}{\neg A(t), A(\varepsilon_x A(x))} \text{cut}$$

This sequent, however, has no cut-free proof.

Maehara [13] instead proposed to simply add axioms corresponding to critical formulas and leave out quantifier rules. Hence, its axioms are $\neg A, A$ and

$\neg A(t), A(\varepsilon_x A(x))$. It is complete, since the additional axioms allow derivation of critical formulas. However, it is also not cut-free complete. Converses of critical formulas are derivable using cut:

$$\frac{\boxed{\neg\neg A(t)}, \neg A(\varepsilon_x \neg A(x)) \quad \boxed{\neg A(t)}, A(t)}{\neg A(\varepsilon_x \neg A(x)), A(t)} \text{ cut}$$

But these obviously have no cut-free proof. Furthermore, addition of these converses as axioms will not result in a cut-free complete system, either. Consider the example given by Wessels: Let $e = \varepsilon_x \neg(A(x) \vee B(x))$.

$$\frac{\boxed{\neg\neg(A(t) \vee B(t))}, \neg(A(e) \vee B(e))}{\vdots \text{ cut}} \quad \frac{\neg A(e), A(e)}{\neg A(e), \boxed{A(e) \vee B(e)}} \vee R}{\boxed{\neg(A(e) \vee B(e))}, A(t) \vee B(t) \quad \neg A(e), \boxed{A(e) \vee B(e)}} \text{ cut} \\ \neg A(\varepsilon_x \neg(A(x) \vee B(x))), A(t) \vee B(t)$$

Wessels [20] proposed to add instead the following rule to the propositional one-sided sequent calculus:

$$\frac{\Gamma, \Delta(z), \neg A(z) \quad \Gamma, A(t)}{\Gamma, \Delta(\varepsilon_x A(x))} \varepsilon 0$$

Here, $\Delta(z)$ must be not empty, and z may not occur in the lower sequent. This system also derives critical formulas, and so is complete:

$$\frac{\frac{A(z), \neg A(z)}{\neg A(t), \underbrace{A(a), \neg A(z)}_{\Delta}} \quad \underbrace{\neg A(t), A(t)}_{\Gamma}}{\neg A(t), A(\varepsilon_x A(x))} \varepsilon 0}{\neg A(t), A(\varepsilon_x A(x))} \varepsilon 0$$

The rule $\varepsilon 0$ is sound.³

Wessels offered a cut-elimination proof for her system. However, the proof relied on a false lemma to which Maehara gave a counterexample.

Wessels' Lemma. If $\vdash \Gamma, \Delta(\varepsilon_x A(x))$ then $\vdash \Gamma, \Delta(z), \neg A(z)$.

Let $A(x) = P(x, \varepsilon_y Q(\varepsilon_u P(u, y)))$, $\Delta(z) = Q(z)$, and $\Gamma = \neg Q(\varepsilon_x B(x, w))$. Then

$$\underbrace{\neg Q(\varepsilon_x P(x, w))}_{\Gamma}, \underbrace{Q(\varepsilon_x P(x, \varepsilon_y Q(\varepsilon_u P(u, y))))}_{\Delta(\varepsilon_x A(x))}$$

³ Suppose the upper sequents are valid but the lower sequent is not, i.e., for some \mathfrak{M}, Ψ, s , $\mathfrak{M} \not\models \Gamma, \Delta(\varepsilon_x A(x))$. In particular, $\mathfrak{M}, \Psi, s \not\models \Gamma$. Hence, $\mathfrak{M}, \Psi, s \models A(t)$, i.e., $\mathfrak{M}, \Psi, s \models A'(t, t_1, \dots, t_n)$, as the right premise is valid. So $\text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Psi, s}(t) \in \text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Psi, s}(A(x))$. Now let $s(z) = \text{val}_{\mathfrak{M}, \Psi, s}(\varepsilon_x A'(x, t_1, \dots, t_n))$. Then $\mathfrak{M}, \Psi, s \models A(z)$ and so $\mathfrak{M}, \Psi, s \not\models \neg A(z)$. Since the left premise is valid, $\mathfrak{M}, \Psi, s \models \Delta(z)$. But also $\mathfrak{M}, \Psi, s \not\models \Delta(z)$ since $\mathfrak{M}, \Psi, s \not\models \Delta(\varepsilon_x A(x))$.

one might try to replace the proof tree with

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\vdots \pi}{\Pi, \boxed{A}} \quad \frac{\vdots \pi'}{\boxed{\neg A}, \Gamma, \Delta(\varepsilon_x B(x)), \neg B(\varepsilon_x B(x))}}{\Pi, \Gamma, \Delta(\varepsilon_x B(x)), \neg B(\varepsilon_x B(x))} \text{ cut} \quad \frac{\vdots \pi''}{\Gamma, \boxed{B(t)}}}{\Gamma, \Delta(\varepsilon_x B(x))} \varepsilon 1$$

However, here the condition on $\varepsilon 1$ is violated if $\neg A$ is in Δ .

In a Tait-style cut elimination proof, the main induction is on cut rank, i.e., complexity of the cut formula. In the induction step, the complexity of the cut formula is reduced. For instance, if a subproof ends in a cut

$$\frac{\frac{\vdots \pi}{\Pi, \boxed{\neg(A \wedge B)}} \quad \frac{\vdots \pi'}{\Lambda, \boxed{A \wedge B}}}{\Pi, \Lambda} \text{ cut}$$

we replace it with

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\vdots \pi_1}{\Pi, \boxed{\neg A}}, \neg B \quad \frac{\vdots \pi'_1}{\Lambda, \boxed{A}}}{\Pi, \Lambda, \boxed{\neg B}} \text{ cut} \quad \frac{\vdots \pi'_2}{\Lambda, \boxed{B}}}{\Pi, \Lambda} \text{ cut}$$

This approach requires *inversion lemmas*. A typical case is: If $\pi' \vdash \Pi, A \wedge B$ then there is a $\pi'_1 \vdash \Pi, A$ of cut rank and length \leq that of π' . In the proof of the inversion lemma, one replaces all ancestors of $A \wedge B$ in π' by A and “fixes” those rules that are no longer valid. For instance, replace

$$\frac{\frac{\vdots}{\Gamma, A} \quad \frac{\vdots}{\Gamma, B}}{\Gamma, A} \wedge R \quad \text{by} \quad \frac{\vdots}{\Gamma, A}$$

But now consider a derivation π' which contains the $\varepsilon 1$ rule:⁵

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\vdots}{\Pi, A \wedge B(\varepsilon_x C(x)), \neg C(\varepsilon_x C(x))} \quad \frac{\vdots}{\Pi, \boxed{C(t)}}}{\Pi, A \wedge B(\varepsilon_x C(x))} \varepsilon 1$$

The inversion lemma produces

$$\frac{\frac{\vdots}{\Pi, A, \neg C(\varepsilon_x C(x))} \quad \frac{\vdots}{\Pi, \boxed{C(t)}}}{\Pi, A} \varepsilon 1$$

This, again, no longer satisfies the condition of $\varepsilon 1$.

⁵ $(A \wedge B(\varepsilon_x C(x)))$ is $\Delta(\varepsilon_x C(x))$ in this case).

Open Problem 49. Prove cut-elimination for the Mints-Yasuhara system, or give a similarly simple sequent calculus for which it can be proved.

5.2 Natural deduction

In Gentzen's classical natural deduction system NK, the quantifier rules are given by

$$\frac{A(z)}{\forall x A(x)} \forall I \qquad \frac{\forall x A(x)}{A(t)} \forall E$$

$$\frac{A(t)}{\exists x A(x)} \exists I \qquad \frac{\exists x A(x) \quad \begin{array}{c} [A(z)] \\ \vdots \\ C \end{array}}{B} \exists E$$

where z must not appear in any undischarged assumptions (nor in $A(x)$ or B). Meyer Viol [15] has proposed a system in which the $\exists E$ rule is replaced by

$$\frac{\exists x A(x)}{A(\varepsilon_x A(x))} \exists E_\varepsilon$$

and the following term rule is added

$$\frac{A(t)}{A(\varepsilon_x A(x))} I_\varepsilon$$

Open Problem 50. Does Meyer Viol's system have a normal form theorem?

Adding $\exists E_\varepsilon$ and I_ε to the intuitionistic system NJ results in a system that is not conservative over intuitionistic logic. For instance, *Plato's principle*, the formula

$$\exists x(\exists y A(y) \rightarrow A(x))$$

becomes derivable:

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{[\exists y A(\varepsilon_x A(x))]}{A(\varepsilon_x A(x))} \exists E_\varepsilon}{\exists y A(y) \rightarrow A(\varepsilon_x A(x))} \rightarrow I}{\exists x(\exists y A(y) \rightarrow A(x))} \exists I$$

However, the system also does not collapse to classical logic: it is conservative for propositional formulas.

Intuitionistic natural deduction systems are especially intriguing, as Abadi, Gonthier and Werner [1] have shown that a system of quantified propositional intuitionistic logic with a choice operator ε_X can be given a Curry-Howard correspondence via a type system which $\varepsilon_X A(X)$ is a type such that the type $A(X)$ is inhabited. System \mathcal{E} is paired with a simply typed λ -calculus that, in addition to λ -abstraction and application, features *implementation*: $\langle t : A \text{ with } X = T \rangle$ of type $A(\varepsilon_X A/X)$. If $A(X)$ is a type specification of an interface with variable type X , then $A(T)$ for some type T is an implementation of that interface.

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