

# Realizability and Strong Normalization for Heyting Arithmetic with $EM_1$

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- Products ( $\forall$ ):

$$\lambda \alpha u \mid tn \quad (n \text{ individual})$$

- Co-Products ( $\exists$ ):

$$(n, t) \mid u[(\alpha, x).v] \quad (n \text{ individual})$$

- Numerals:

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- Recursion (Induction):

$\text{rec } u \ v \ t$

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$$u \parallel_a v \mapsto v[a := n] := v[W_a^{\exists\alpha\neg P} := (n, \text{True})]$$

$$\text{(if } H_a^{\forall\alpha P} n \text{ occurs in } u \text{ and } P[n/\alpha] = \text{False)}$$

# Typing Rules

$$\frac{\Gamma, a : \forall \alpha^N P \vdash u : C \quad \Gamma, a : \exists \alpha^N \neg P \vdash v : C}{\Gamma \vdash u \parallel_a v : C}$$

P atomic

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$$\Gamma, a : \exists \alpha^N \neg P \vdash W_a^{\exists \alpha \neg P} : \exists \alpha^N \neg P$$

# Logical Interpretation

$$\frac{\frac{\forall\alpha P}{P[n/\alpha]} \quad \frac{\forall\alpha P}{P[m/\alpha]} \quad \forall\alpha P \quad \exists\alpha\neg P}{\vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots} \frac{\quad}{C} \frac{\quad}{C} \frac{\quad}{C}$$

# Logical Interpretation (2)

$$\frac{\frac{\forall\alpha P}{P[n/\alpha]} \quad \frac{\forall\alpha P}{P[m/\alpha]} \quad \exists\alpha\neg P}{\frac{\vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots}{C} \quad C} C$$

Converts to:

$$\frac{\frac{\Pi_0}{P[n/\alpha]} \quad \frac{\Pi_1}{P[m/\alpha]} \quad \vdots \quad \vdots}{C} C$$

# Logical Interpretation (3)

$$\frac{\frac{\forall\alpha P}{P[n/\alpha] = \text{False}}{\vdots}}{C} \quad \frac{\frac{\forall\alpha P}{P[m/\alpha]}{\vdots}}{C} \quad \frac{\exists\alpha\neg P}{\vdots}$$
$$\frac{C \quad C \quad C}{C}$$

Converts to:

$$\frac{\frac{\Pi}{\neg P[n/\alpha]}}{\exists\alpha\neg P}$$
$$\frac{\vdots}{C}$$

$t \Vdash A$

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$t$  may contain free hypotheses  $H_a^{\forall\alpha P}$

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- $t \Vdash A \wedge B$  if and only if  $\pi_0 t \Vdash A$  and  $\pi_1 t \Vdash B$
- $t \Vdash \forall \alpha^{\mathbb{N}} A$  if and only if for every numeral  $n$ ,  $tn \Vdash A[n/\alpha]$

# Realizability (3)

- $t \Vdash A \vee B$  if and only if one of the following holds:
  - i)  $t = \iota_0(u)$  and  $u \Vdash A$  or  $t = \iota_1(u)$  and  $u \Vdash B$ ;

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  - $t = u \parallel_a v$  and  $u \Vdash A \vee B$  and  $v[a := m] \Vdash A \vee B$  for every numeral  $m$ ;  
( $v[a := m] = v[W_a^{\exists\alpha \neg P} := (m, H_a^{\forall\alpha. \alpha=0} S0)]$  if  $m$  is not a witness for  $P$ )

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  - $t \notin \text{NF}$  is neutral and for all  $t'$ ,  $t \mapsto t'$  implies  $t' \Vdash A \vee B$ .

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- $t \Vdash \exists\alpha^N A$  if and only if one of the following holds:
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  - $t \notin \text{NF}$  is neutral and for all  $t'$ ,  $t \mapsto t'$  implies  $t' \Vdash \exists\alpha^N A$ .

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$t \Vdash P$  if and only if one of the following holds:

i)  $t \in \text{NF}$  and  $P = \text{False}$  implies  $t$  contains a subterm  $H_a^{\forall\alpha Q} n$  with  $Q[n/\alpha] = \text{False}$ ;

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ii)  $t = u \parallel_a v$  and  $u \Vdash P$  and  $v[a := m] \Vdash P$  for every numeral  $m$ ;

iii)  $t \notin \text{NF}$  is neutral and for all  $t'$ ,  $t \mapsto t'$  implies  $t' \Vdash P$

$$\text{HA} + \text{EM}_1 \vdash t : A \implies t \Vdash A$$

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$$t \Vdash \exists \alpha P \implies t \mapsto^* (n, u) \wedge P[n/\alpha]$$

# Disjunction Property and Existence Property

$EM_1^-(Q \text{ atomic}) :$

$$\frac{\Gamma, a : \forall \alpha^N P \vdash u : \exists \beta Q \quad \Gamma, a : \exists \alpha^N \neg P \vdash v : \exists \beta Q}{\Gamma \vdash u \parallel_a v : \exists \beta Q}$$

$$HA + EM_1^- \vdash A \vee B \implies HA + EM_1^- \vdash A \text{ or } HA + EM_1^- \vdash B$$

$$HA + EM_1^- \vdash \exists \alpha A \implies HA + EM_1^- \vdash A(n)$$