

# Refutation of analytic choice principles: axioms of choice and dependent choice

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**Abstract:** The axiom of  $\Gamma$  choice and axiom of  $\Sigma^1_1$ -dependent choice are *not* tautologous. Therefore an open problem on the Weihrauch degree of parallelization of the  $\Sigma^1_1$ -choice principle on the integers is not solved by using those axioms. These axioms form a *non* tautologous fragment of the universal logic  $V\mathbb{L}4$ .

We assume the method and apparatus of Meth8/ $V\mathbb{L}4$  with Tautology as the designated proof value, **F** as contradiction, **N** as truthity (non-contingency), and **C** as falsity (contingency). The 16-valued truth table is row-major and horizontal, or repeating fragments of 128-tables, sometimes with table counts, for more variables. (See ersatz-systems.com.)

LET  $\sim$  Not,  $\neg$ ; + Or,  $\vee$ ,  $\cup$ ,  $\sqcup$ ; - Not Or; & And,  $\wedge$ ,  $\cap$ ,  $\sqcap$ ,  $\cdot$ ; \ Not And;  
 $>$  Imply, greater than,  $\rightarrow$ ,  $\Rightarrow$ ,  $\mapsto$ ,  $>$ ,  $\supset$ ,  $\Rightarrow$ ;  $<$  Not Imply, less than,  $\in$ ,  $<$ , **C**,  $\neq$ ,  $\neq$ ,  $\ll$ ,  $\leq$ ;  
 $=$  Equivalent,  $\equiv$ ,  $:=$ ,  $\Leftrightarrow$ ,  $\leftrightarrow$ ,  $\hat{=}$ ,  $\approx$ ,  $\cong$ ; @ Not Equivalent,  $\neq$ ;  
 $\%$  possibility, for one or some,  $\exists$ ,  $\diamond$ , **M**; # necessity, for every or all,  $\forall$ ,  $\square$ , **L**;  
 $(z=z)$  **T** as tautology,  $\top$ , ordinal 3;  $(z@z)$  **F** as contradiction,  $\emptyset$ , Null,  $\perp$ , zero;  
 $(\%z\#z)$  **N** as non-contingency,  $\Delta$ , ordinal 1;  $(\%z\#z)$  **C** as contingency,  $\nabla$ , ordinal 2;  
 $\sim(y < x)$  ( $x \leq y$ ), ( $x \subseteq y$ ), ( $x \sqsubseteq y$ );  $(A=B)$  ( $A \sim B$ ).  
 Note for clarity, we usually distribute quantifiers onto each designated variable.

From: Anglès d'Auriac, P-E.; Kihara, T. (2019). A comparison of various analytic choice principles. [arxiv.org/pdf/1907.02769.pdf](https://arxiv.org/pdf/1907.02769.pdf)

## 2. Equivalence results in the Weihrauch lattice

### 2.1. $\Sigma^1_1$ -Choice Principles.

One of the main notions in this article is the  $\Sigma^1_1$ -choice principle. ... In logic, the axiom of  $\Gamma$  choice,  $\Gamma$ -AC, is known to be the following statement [where  $\phi$  is a  $\Gamma$  formula]:

$$\forall a \exists b \phi(a, b) \rightarrow \exists f \forall a \phi(a, f(a)) \tag{2.1.1.1}$$

LET  $p, q, r, s, t$ :  $a, b, f, \phi, n$ .

$$(s\&(\#p\&\%q))\>(s\&(\#p\&(\%r\&\#p))) ; \tag{2.1.1.2}$$

TTTT TTTT TTTC TTTT

In logic, the axiom of  $\Sigma^1_1$ -dependent choice on  $X$  is the following statement [where  $\phi$  is a  $\Sigma^1_1$ -formula, and  $a$  and  $b$  range over  $X$ ]:

$$\forall a \exists b \phi(a, b) \dashrightarrow \forall a \exists f [f(0) = a \ \& \ \forall n \phi(f(n), f(n + 1))] \tag{2.1.2.1}$$

$$(s\&(\#p\&\%q))\>(((r\&(z@z))=(\#p\&(s\&((\%r\&\#t)\&(\%r\&(\#t+(\%z\#z)))))))) ; \tag{2.1.2.2}$$

TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT ( 1)  
TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTC ( 1)

The axiom of  $\Gamma$  choice, Eq. 2.1.1.2 as rendered, and axiom of  $\Sigma^1_1$ -dependent choice, 2.1.2.2, are *not* tautologous. Therefore an open problem on the Weihrauch degree of parallelization of the  $\Sigma^1_1$ -choice principle on the integers is not solved by using those axioms.