

ON KLEENE'S RECURSIVE REALIZABILITY AS AN  
 INTERPRETATION FOR INTUITIONISTIC  
 ELEMENTARY NUMBER THEORY

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Kleene (*Introduction to Metamathematics*, p. 501 ff.) has shown that when intuitionistic elementary number theory is interpreted in terms of recursive realizability certain elementary number theoretic statements are classically true but intuitionistically unacceptable; and that their negations are classically false but intuitionistically acceptable. Examples of such statements are (for a suitably chosen predicate  $A(x)$ ): 1) excluded middle; 2) the least number principle; 3) the double negation and universal closure of (1) and (2). I shall show that a statement classically equivalent to the induction axiom has this same property, and why this is so. I shall then argue that this interpretation of intuitionistic number theory is fundamentally incorrect. And finally I shall suggest another interpretation that renders (1), (2) and (3) intuitionistically acceptable for that predicate  $A(x)$ .

PART I

The formal system (**Z**) for intuitionistic elementary number theory (**I.M.**, p. 82) differs from the classical (**T**) in just one axiom:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \neg\neg A \supset A & \text{(classical)} \\ \neg A \supset (A \supset B) & \text{(intuitionistic)} \end{array}$$

The induction axiom in both (**Z**) and (**T**) is:

$$(1) (A(0) \& (x)(A(x) \supset A(x')))) \supset A(x)$$

The interpretation as recursive realizability proceeds as follows: ( $x$  is a variable;  $x$  is a natural number;  $\mathbf{x}$  is the formal numeral corresponding to  $x$ .)

(A) 1. The number  $e$  realizes a closed prime formula  $P$  (one without free variables and logical symbols) if  $e = 0$  and  $P$  is recursively true.

If  $A$  and  $B$  are any closed formulas (without free variables):

2)  $e$  realizes  $A \& B$  if  $e = 2^a \cdot 3^b$  where  $a$  realizes  $A$  and  $b$  realizes  $B$ .

3)  $e$  realizes  $A \vee B$  if  $e = 2^0 \cdot 3^a$  where  $a$  realizes  $A$ , or  $e = 2^1 \cdot 3^b$  where  $b$  realizes  $B$ .