

A metamathematical theorem on functions.

By Gaisi TAKEUTI

(Received July 2, 1955)

In our former paper [2], [3], we have introduced a logical system *GLC* and a subsystem *G¹LC* of *GLC*, as generalizations of Gentzen's *LK* (cf. [1]). We have also defined the notion of functions in *GLC* in [2]. This paper is most related to [3], where we have dealt with *G¹LC* without bound functions. We shall introduce in this paper another logical system called *HLC* ('hierarchical' logic calculus) lying between *G¹LC* and *LK* (§ 1). We shall define also 'functionals' in generalization of the notion of functions.

The purpose of the present paper is to prove that the consistent system under *G¹LC* without bound function or under *HLC* remains consistent after 'adjunction' of the concept of functionals, under certain conditions. Our Main Theorem will read as follows:

MAIN THEOREM: *Let Γ_0 be a system of axioms consistent under *G¹LC* without bound function or under *HLC*. Suppose Γ_0 contains axioms of equality (See § 1 for definition), and let the following sequences be provable.*

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_0 &\rightarrow \forall \varphi_1 \cdots \forall \varphi_n \forall x_1 \cdots \forall x_m \exists y F(\varphi_1, \cdots, \varphi_n, x_1, \cdots, x_m, y) \\ \Gamma_0 &\rightarrow \forall \varphi_1 \cdots \forall \varphi_n \forall x_1 \cdots \forall x_m \forall y \forall z (F(\varphi_1, \cdots, \varphi_n, x_1, \cdots, x_m, y) \\ &\quad \wedge F(\varphi_1, \cdots, \varphi_n, x_1, \cdots, x_m, z) \rightarrow y = z). \end{aligned}$$

Let *M* be a functional not contained in Γ_0 , and suppose further, in case of *HLC*, that $F(\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_n, a_1, \cdots, a_m, b)$ does not contain \forall on *f*-variables. Then Γ_0 and the following axiom are consistent.

$$\forall \varphi_1 \cdots \forall \varphi_n \forall x_1 \cdots \forall x_m F(\varphi_1, \cdots, \varphi_n, x_1, \cdots, x_m, M(\varphi_1, \cdots, \varphi_n, x_1, \cdots, x_m)).$$

The conclusion of this theorem holds also in *LK* by theorem 2, proved in § 1.

After some preparations in § 1, we shall prove our main theorem