► THOMAS STRAHM, Unfolding schematic formal systems: From non-finitist to feasible arithmetic.

Institut für Informatik und angewandte Mathematik, Universität Bern, Neubrückstr. 10, CH-3012 Bern, Switzerland.

 $E ext{-}mail:$  strahm@iam.unibe.ch.

URL Address: http://www.iam.unibe.ch/~strahm.

The notion of *unfolding a schematic formal system* was introduced in Feferman [4] in order to answer the following question:

Given a schematic system S, which operations and predicates, and which principles concerning them, ought to be accepted if one has accepted S?

A paradigmatic example of a schematic system S is the basic system NFA of non-finitist arithmetic. In Feferman and Strahm [5], three unfolding systems for NFA of increasing strength have been analyzed and characterized in more familiar proof-theoretic terms; in particular, it was shown that the full unfolding of NFA,  $\mathcal{U}(NFA)$ , is proof-theoretically equivalent to predicative analysis.

More recently, the unfolding notions for a basic schematic system of finitist arithmetic, FA, and for an extension of that by a form BR of the so-called bar rule have been worked out in Feferman and Strahm [6]. It is shown that  $\mathcal{U}(FA)$  and  $\mathcal{U}(FA+BR)$  are proof-theoretically equivalent, respectively, to primitive recursive arithmetic, PRA, and to Peano arithmetic, PA.

The most recent application of the unfolding procedure is in the context of a natural schematic system FEA for feasible arithmetic in Eberhard and Strahm [3]. The main results obtained are that the provably convergent operations on binary words for the operational as well as the full predicate unfolding  $\mathcal{U}(\text{FEA})$  are precisely those being computable in polynomial time. The upper bound computations make essential use of a specific theory of truth TPT over combinatory logic, which has recently been introduced in Eberhard and Strahm [2] and Eberhard [1] and whose proof-theoretic analysis is due to Eberhard [1].

In this talk we will survey the unfolding procedure and its application to the various arithmetical systems, with some emphasis on the unfolding of feasible arithmetic.

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