

# Overview of Feedback, and the Feedback Hyperjump

Robert Lubarsky, Florida Atlantic University  
includes joint work with Nate Ackerman, Harvard University  
and Cameron Freer, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Logic Colloquium '19  
Prague, Czech Republic  
August 12-16, 2019

# Feedback Turing Computability

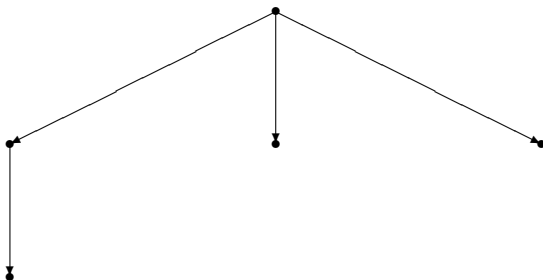
Let  $H_X(e) = \uparrow$  resp.  $\downarrow$  iff  $\{e\}^X \uparrow$  resp.  $\downarrow$ .

# Feedback Turing Computability

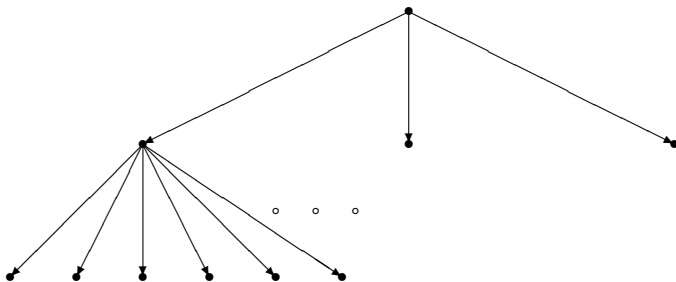
Let  $H_X(e) = \uparrow$  resp.  $\downarrow$  iff  $\{e\}^X \uparrow$  resp.  $\downarrow$ .

Any fixed point of the operator  $X \mapsto H_X$  gives a coherent notion of feedback. The easiest semantics is the *least fixed point*.

# Tree of Sub-Computations



# Another Good Example



# A Bad Example



## A Bad Example



One can naturally define the course of a computation if and only if the tree of sub-computations is well-founded.

# Feedback Turing Machines

Allow all possible sub-computation calls, even if the tree of sub-computations is ill-founded, and consider only those for which the tree of sub-computations just so happens to be well-founded.



# Feedback Turing Machines

Allow all possible sub-computation calls, even if the tree of sub-computations is ill-founded, and consider only those for which the tree of sub-computations just so happens to be well-founded. So some legal computations have an undefined result: the **freezing** computations. The **non-freezing** computations have a perfectly well-defined semantics.

# Feedback Turing Machines

Allow all possible sub-computation calls, even if the tree of sub-computations is ill-founded, and consider only those for which the tree of sub-computations just so happens to be well-founded. So some legal computations have an undefined result: the **freezing** computations. The **non-freezing** computations have a perfectly well-defined semantics.

Notation:  $\langle e \rangle(n)$

# Other Kinds of Feedback

- ▶ Feedback Primitive Recursion: Let  $h$  be the smallest function such that  $h(e, \vec{n}) = \{e\}^h(\vec{n})$ ,  $e$  a code for a primitive recursive function.

# Other Kinds of Feedback

- ▶ Feedback Primitive Recursion: Let  $h$  be the smallest function such that  $h(e, \vec{n}) = \{e\}^h(\vec{n})$ ,  $e$  a code for a primitive recursive function.
- ▶ Feedback Hyperarithmetical Computability: Consider  $X \mapsto \mathcal{O}^X$  (cf. Kleene's  $\mathcal{O}$ , or ATR).  
Let  $X$  be the smallest function such that  $X = \mathcal{O}^X$ .

# Other Kinds of Feedback

- ▶ Feedback Primitive Recursion: Let  $h$  be the smallest function such that  $h(e, \vec{n}) = \{e\}^h(\vec{n})$ ,  $e$  a code for a primitive recursive function.
- ▶ Feedback Hyperarithmetical Computability: Consider  $X \mapsto \mathcal{O}^X$  (cf. Kleene's  $\mathcal{O}$ , or ATR).  
Let  $X$  be the smallest function such that  $X = \mathcal{O}^X$ .
- ▶ Feedback Turing on Cantor Space: Let  $f(Y) : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  be  $\langle e \rangle^Y$ .

## Other Kinds of Feedback

- ▶ Feedback Primitive Recursion: Let  $h$  be the smallest function such that  $h(e, \vec{n}) = \{e\}^h(\vec{n})$ ,  $e$  a code for a primitive recursive function.
- ▶ Feedback Hyperarithmetic Computability: Consider  $X \mapsto \mathcal{O}^X$  (cf. Kleene's  $\mathcal{O}$ , or ATR).  
Let  $X$  be the smallest function such that  $X = \mathcal{O}^X$ .
- ▶ Feedback Turing on Cantor Space: Let  $f(Y) : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  be  $\langle e \rangle^Y$ .
- ▶ Parallel Feedback Turing Computability: Allows oracle questions of the form  $\{e\}(\cdot)?$ , with answer some  $\{e\}(n) = k$ .

# Theorems

## Theorem

(AFL)  $Y$  is feedback Turing computable iff  $Y$  is hyperarithmetical iff  $Y$  is  $\Delta_1^1$  iff  $Y \in L_{\omega_1^{CK}}$ .

So feedback provides a machine model without higher types for the hyperarithmetical sets.

# Theorems

## Theorem

*(AFL)  $Y$  is feedback Turing computable iff  $Y$  is hyperarithmetical iff  $Y$  is  $\Delta_1^1$  iff  $Y \in L_{\omega_1^{CK}}$ .*

So feedback provides a machine model without higher types for the hyperarithmetical sets.

## Theorem

*(AFL)  $Y$  is feedback primitive recursive iff  $Y$  is partial computable.*



# Theorems

## Theorem

(AFL)  $Y$  is feedback Turing computable iff  $Y$  is hyperarithmetic iff  $Y$  is  $\Delta_1^1$  iff  $Y \in L_{\omega_1^{CK}}$ .

So feedback provides a machine model without higher types for the hyperarithmetic sets.

## Theorem

(AFL)  $Y$  is feedback primitive recursive iff  $Y$  is partial computable.

## Theorem

(AFL)  $f : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  is feedback computable iff  $f$  is  $\Delta_1^1$  ( $f$  is Borel).

# Theorems

## Theorem

(AFL)  $Y$  is feedback Turing computable iff  $Y$  is hyperarithmetical iff  $Y$  is  $\Delta_1^1$  iff  $Y \in L_{\omega_1^{CK}}$ .

So feedback provides a machine model without higher types for the hyperarithmetical sets.

## Theorem

(AFL)  $Y$  is feedback primitive recursive iff  $Y$  is partial computable.

## Theorem

(AFL)  $f : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  is feedback computable iff  $f$  is  $\Delta_1^1$  ( $f$  is Borel).

## Theorem

(L)  $Y$  is parallel feedback Turing computable iff  $Y \in L_\gamma$ , where  $\gamma$  is the least ordinal which is  $\Pi_1$  gap-reflection on admissibles.

# Gap-Reflection

## Definition

Given  $\delta$ , consider  $\phi(\delta)$  a  $\Pi_1$  sentence with parameters  $\delta$  and members of  $L_\delta$ . Then  $\delta$  is  $\Pi_1$  **gap-reflecting on admissibles** if for all such  $\phi$ , if  $L_{\delta^+} \models \phi(\delta)$ , then for some  $\beta < \delta$   $L_{\beta^+} \models \phi(\beta)$ .

# Gap-Reflection

## Definition

Given  $\delta$ , consider  $\phi(\delta)$  a  $\Pi_1$  sentence with parameters  $\delta$  and members of  $L_\delta$ . Then  $\delta$  is  $\Pi_1$  **gap-reflecting on admissibles** if for all such  $\phi$ , if  $L_{\delta^+} \models \phi(\delta)$ , then for some  $\beta < \delta$   $L_{\beta^+} \models \phi(\beta)$ .

Best example:  $\psi(\delta) = T_\delta$  has an ordinal ranking function,  $T_\delta$  a tree definable from  $\delta$ .

# Gap-Reflection

## Definition

Given  $\delta$ , consider  $\phi(\delta)$  a  $\Pi_1$  sentence with parameters  $\delta$  and members of  $L_\delta$ . Then  $\delta$  is  $\Pi_1$  **gap-reflecting on admissibles** if for all such  $\phi$ , if  $L_{\delta^+} \models \phi(\delta)$ , then for some  $\beta < \delta$   $L_{\beta^+} \models \phi(\beta)$ .

Best example:  $\psi(\delta) = T_\delta$  has an ordinal ranking function,  $T_\delta$  a tree definable from  $\delta$ .

The least such ordinal,  $\gamma$ , is

- ▶ the least  $\Sigma_1^1$ -reflecting ordinal,
- ▶ the closure of  $\Sigma_2$  definable sets in the  $\mu$ -calculus,
- ▶ the closure of  $\Sigma_1^1$  monotone inductive definitions,
- ▶ the least ordinal over which  $\Sigma_2^0$  Determinacy holds, and
- ▶ the least ordinal with the  $\Sigma_1^1$  Ramsey property.

# Kleene's $\mathcal{O}$

A natural number  $n$  induces a **tree of ordinal notations**  $T_n$ .

# Kleene's $\mathcal{O}$

A natural number  $n$  induces a **tree of ordinal notations**  $T_n$ .  
 $n \in \mathcal{O}$  iff  $T_n$  is (well-formed and) well-founded.

## Strict $\mathcal{O}$

Relativize: Let  $H_X(n) = \downarrow$  resp.  $\uparrow$  iff  $T_n^X$  is well- resp. ill-founded, where  $T_n^X$  must be fully defined (i.e. not freezing).  
Let  $\mathcal{SO}$  be the least fixed point.



## Strict $\mathcal{O}$

Relativize: Let  $H_X(n) = \downarrow$  resp.  $\uparrow$  iff  $T_n^X$  is well- resp. ill-founded, where  $T_n^X$  must be fully defined (i.e. not freezing).

Let  $\mathcal{SO}$  be the least fixed point.

Conjecture/Theorem: A set is computable from  $\mathcal{SO}$  iff it is in  $L_\alpha$ , where  $\alpha$  is the least recursively inaccessible.

## Loose $\mathcal{O}$

Let  $H_X(n) = \downarrow$  iff  $T_n^X$  is well-founded, where  $T_n^X$  must be non-freezing, and  
 $H_X(n) = \uparrow$  iff  $T_n^X$  is ill-founded (even if  $T_n^X$  is freezing, a kind of tree parallelism).

Let  $\mathcal{LO}$  be the least fixed point.

## Loose $\mathcal{O}$

Let  $H_X(n) = \downarrow$  iff  $T_n^X$  is well-founded, where  $T_n^X$  must be non-freezing, and  
 $H_X(n) = \uparrow$  iff  $T_n^X$  is ill-founded (even if  $T_n^X$  is freezing, a kind of tree parallelism).

Let  $\mathcal{LO}$  be the least fixed point.

Conjecture/Theorem: A set is computable from  $\mathcal{LO}$  iff it is in  $L_\gamma$ , where  $\gamma$  is the least ordinal which is  $\Pi_1$  gap-reflecting on admissibles.

## Feedback for Other Notions of Computability

Least fixed point semantics for other kinds of computability, such as:

- ▶  $K_2$  computability,
- ▶ E-recursion,
- ▶ Lifschitz computability,
- ▶ infinitary and register machines,
- ▶ graph models.

## Other Fixed Points

### Example

Feedback Turing: Recall the monotone inductive operator

$H_X(e) = \uparrow$  resp.  $\downarrow$  iff  $\{e\}^X \uparrow$  resp.  $\downarrow$ .

Take the least fixed point. Set all freezing computations to “divergent” and iterate  $H_X$  to a fixed point. Repeat, until you have a fixed point of that operation. What does that compute?

# Iterated Feedback

## Example

Let a second oracle tell you when computations relative to the first oracle are freezing (level 0 and level 1 freezing). What does that compute?

# Iterated Feedback

## Example

Let a second oracle tell you when computations relative to the first oracle are freezing (level 0 and level 1 freezing). What does that compute?

## Example

Iterate levels of freezing along any ordinal. What does that compute?

# Iterated Feedback

## Example

Let a second oracle tell you when computations relative to the first oracle are freezing (level 0 and level 1 freezing). What does that compute?

## Example

Iterate levels of freezing along any ordinal. What does that compute?

## Example

Iterate levels of freezing along a ordinal built dynamically during the computation. What does that compute?



# Feedback along an Order

## Example

Extend the definition of iteration along an ordinal to iteration along any partial order. For interesting partial orders (e.g. the rationals), what does that compute? What does this compute along any partial order built dynamically?

## Feedback along an Order

### Example

Extend the definition of iteration along an ordinal to iteration along any partial order. For interesting partial orders (e.g. the rationals), what does that compute? What does this compute along any partial order built dynamically?

### Example

Extend the definition of iteration along a partial order to iteration along an order. For instance, two oracles, each of which gives freezing information about the other. What does that compute? What kind of information does that yield?

# References

- ▶ Nathanael Ackerman, Cameron Freer, and Robert Lubarsky, “Feedback Turing Computability, and Turing Computability as Feedback,” **Proceedings of LICS 2015**, Kyoto, Japan
- ▶ Nathanael Ackerman, Cameron Freer, and Robert Lubarsky, “Feedback Computability on Cantor Space,” **Logical Methods in Computer Science**, Vol. 15 No. 2, 2019
- ▶ Nathanael Ackerman, Cameron Freer, and Robert Lubarsky, “An Introduction to Feedback Turing Computability,” submitted, available at <http://math.fau.edu/Lubarsky/pubs>
- ▶ Robert Lubarsky, “Parallel Feedback Turing Computability,” **Proceedings of LFCS '16, LNCS 9537**
- ▶ Robert Lubarsky, “Feedback Hyperjump,” in preparation