

Our Beloved Leon Henkin

María Manzano
Salamanca University

September 2012

① Life

② Two of Henkin's contributions

③ Offsprings of Henkin's papers

- Leon Henkin was born in 1921 in New York city, district of Brooklyn, son of immigrant Russian Jews

- Leon Henkin was born in 1921 in New York city, district of Brooklyn, son of immigrant Russian Jews
- He died November 1st 2006, according to friends in common by the same cause and means as Erathostenes of Cirene the Greek mathematician

- Leon Henkin was born in 1921 in New York city, district of Brooklyn, son of immigrant Russian Jews
- He died November 1st 2006, according to friends in common by the same cause and means as Erathostenes of Cirene the Greek mathematician
- I believe he was an extraordinary logician, an excellent and devoted teacher, an exceptional person who did not elude social compromise, not only a firm believer in equality but an active individual hoping to achieve it

- Leon Henkin was born in 1921 in New York city, district of Brooklyn, son of immigrant Russian Jews
- He died November 1st 2006, according to friends in common by the same cause and means as Erathostenes of Cirene the Greek mathematician
- I believe he was an extraordinary logician, an excellent and devoted teacher, an exceptional person who did not elude social compromise, not only a firm believer in equality but an active individual hoping to achieve it
- Henkin's influential papers in the domain of foundations of mathematical logic begin with two on completeness of formal systems, where he fashioned a new method that was applied afterwards to many logical systems, including the non-classical ones

- Leon Henkin was born in 1921 in New York city, district of Brooklyn, son of immigrant Russian Jews
- He died November 1st 2006, according to friends in common by the same cause and means as Erathostenes of Cirene the Greek mathematician
- I believe he was an extraordinary logician, an excellent and devoted teacher, an exceptional person who did not elude social compromise, not only a firm believer in equality but an active individual hoping to achieve it
- Henkin's influential papers in the domain of foundations of mathematical logic begin with two on completeness of formal systems, where he fashioned a new method that was applied afterwards to many logical systems, including the non-classical ones
- I am presenting this paper here because Henkin acts as an emotional bond between Istvan and me. Henkin was the first person to introduce Istvan's and Hajnal's work to me in 1982

He was conscious that we live in history and can hardly escape. This is quoted from a thought-provoking paper on the history of mathematical education:

"Waves of history wash over our nation, stirring up our society and our institutions.

Soon we see changes in the way that all of us do things, including our mathematics and our teaching. These changes form themselves into rivulets and streams that merge at various angles with those arising in parts of our society quite different from education, mathematics, or science. Rivers are formed, contributing powerful currents that will produce future waves of history.

The Great Depression and World War II formed the background of my years of study; the Cold War and the Civil Rights Movement were the backdrop against which I began my career as a research mathematicians, and later began to involve myself with mathematics education."

- During the period 1937-1941 he was an undergraduate at Columbia University in New York, the main subject of study being mathematics but he also enrolled in several courses in the Philosophy Department, including logic courses by Ernest Nagel

- During the period 1937-1941 he was an undergraduate at Columbia University in New York, the main subject of study being mathematics but he also enrolled in several courses in the Philosophy Department, including logic courses by Ernest Nagel
- At Princeton University he completed his Ph.D program in mathematics, interrupted by four years of work as a mathematician in the famous Manhattan Project —the period May, 1942-March,1946—. *The Completeness of Formal Systems* is the title of his dissertation written under Alonzo Church that was defended in 1947 at Princeton University

- During the period 1937-1941 he was an undergraduate at Columbia University in New York, the main subject of study being mathematics but he also enrolled in several courses in the Philosophy Department, including logic courses by Ernest Nagel
- At Princeton University he completed his Ph.D program in mathematics, interrupted by four years of work as a mathematician in the famous Manhattan Project —the period May, 1942-March, 1946—. *The Completeness of Formal Systems* is the title of his dissertation written under Alonzo Church that was defended in 1947 at Princeton University
- He joined the maths department at the University of Southern California in 1949 and UC Berkeley in 1953. It was Alfred Tarski, the founder in 1942 of the center for the study of logic and foundations who called Henkin

- He proved completeness for:

- He proved completeness for:
 - 1 Type Theory

- He proved completeness for:
 - ① Type Theory
 - ② First Order Logic

- He proved completeness for:
 - ① Type Theory
 - ② First Order Logic
- Two papers:

- He proved completeness for:
 - ① Type Theory
 - ② First Order Logic
- Two papers:
 - ① *Completeness in the Theory of Types*. JSL, 1950

- He proved completeness for:
 - ① Type Theory
 - ② First Order Logic
- Two papers:
 - ① *Completeness in the Theory of Types*. JSL, 1950
 - ② *The Completeness of the First-Order Functional Calculus*. JSL, 1949

- He proved completeness for:
 - ① Type Theory
 - ② First Order Logic
- Two papers:
 - ① *Completeness in the Theory of Types*. JSL, 1950
 - ② *The Completeness of the First-Order Functional Calculus*. JSL, 1949
- Remarks:

- He proved completeness for:
 - ① Type Theory
 - ② First Order Logic
- Two papers:
 - ① *Completeness in the Theory of Types*. JSL, 1950
 - ② *The Completeness of the First-Order Functional Calculus*. JSL, 1949
- Remarks:
 - ① The second result is not new (Gödel had already solved positively the problem for first order logic about 15 years earlier)

- He proved completeness for:
 - ① Type Theory
 - ② First Order Logic
- Two papers:
 - ① *Completeness in the Theory of Types*. JSL, 1950
 - ② *The Completeness of the First-Order Functional Calculus*. JSL, 1949
- Remarks:
 - ① The second result is not new (Gödel had already solved positively the problem for first order logic about 15 years earlier)
 - ② Simple type theory, with the standard semantics on a hierarchy of types was strong enough to hold arithmetic and therefore should be incomplete (by Gödel's incompleteness theorem)

- He proved completeness for:
 - ① Type Theory
 - ② First Order Logic
- Two papers:
 - ① *Completeness in the Theory of Types*. JSL, 1950
 - ② *The Completeness of the First-Order Functional Calculus*. JSL, 1949
- Remarks:
 - ① The second result is not new (Gödel had already solved positively the problem for first order logic about 15 years earlier)
 - ② Simple type theory, with the standard semantics on a hierarchy of types was strong enough to hold arithmetic and therefore should be incomplete (by Gödel's incompleteness theorem)
 - new method that was applied afterwards to many logical systems, including the non-classical ones

On mathematical induction

We believed that his work on mathematical induction was the result of his devotion to mathematical education. Henkin always considered **On mathematical induction** his best expository paper.

- In it the relationship between the induction axiom and recursive definitions is studied in depth

On mathematical induction

We believed that his work on mathematical induction was the result of his devotion to mathematical education. Henkin always considered **On mathematical induction** his best expository paper.

- In it the relationship between the induction axiom and recursive definitions is studied in depth
- He defined induction models as the ones obeying the induction axiom and was able to prove that not all recursive operations can be defined. For instance, exponentiation fails.

On mathematical induction

We believed that his work on mathematical induction was the result of his devotion to mathematical education. Henkin always considered **On mathematical induction** his best expository paper.

- In it the relationship between the induction axiom and recursive definitions is studied in depth
- He defined induction models as the ones obeying the induction axiom and was able to prove that not all recursive operations can be defined. For instance, exponentiation fails.
- Induction models present straightforward mathematical structures

On mathematical induction

We believed that his work on mathematical induction was the result of his devotion to mathematical education. Henkin always considered **On mathematical induction** his best expository paper.

- In it the relationship between the induction axiom and recursive definitions is studied in depth
- He defined induction models as the ones obeying the induction axiom and was able to prove that not all recursive operations can be defined. For instance, exponentiation fails.
- Induction models present straightforward mathematical structures
 - ① either standard, that is, isomorphic to natural numbers,

We believed that his work on mathematical induction was the result of his devotion to mathematical education. Henkin always considered **On mathematical induction** his best expository paper.

- In it the relationship between the induction axiom and recursive definitions is studied in depth
- He defined induction models as the ones obeying the induction axiom and was able to prove that not all recursive operations can be defined. For instance, exponentiation fails.
- Induction models present straightforward mathematical structures
 - ① either standard, that is, isomorphic to natural numbers,
 - ② or non-standard. The latter fall into two categories:

We believed that his work on mathematical induction was the result of his devotion to mathematical education. Henkin always considered **On mathematical induction** his best expository paper.

- In it the relationship between the induction axiom and recursive definitions is studied in depth
- He defined induction models as the ones obeying the induction axiom and was able to prove that not all recursive operations can be defined. For instance, exponentiation fails.
- Induction models present straightforward mathematical structures
 - ① either standard, that is, isomorphic to natural numbers,
 - ② or non-standard. The latter fall into two categories:
 - cycles —namely $\mathbb{Z}$ modulo n —

We believed that his work on mathematical induction was the result of his devotion to mathematical education. Henkin always considered **On mathematical induction** his best expository paper.

- In it the relationship between the induction axiom and recursive definitions is studied in depth
- He defined induction models as the ones obeying the induction axiom and was able to prove that not all recursive operations can be defined. For instance, exponentiation fails.
- Induction models present straightforward mathematical structures
 - ① either standard, that is, isomorphic to natural numbers,
 - ② or non-standard. The latter fall into two categories:
 - cycles —namely $\mathbb{Z}$ modulo n —
 - or what Henkin termed spoons, having a cycle and a handle.

We believed that his work on mathematical induction was the result of his devotion to mathematical education. Henkin always considered **On mathematical induction** his best expository paper.

- In it the relationship between the induction axiom and recursive definitions is studied in depth
- He defined induction models as the ones obeying the induction axiom and was able to prove that not all recursive operations can be defined. For instance, exponentiation fails.
- Induction models present straightforward mathematical structures
 - ① either standard, that is, isomorphic to natural numbers,
 - ② or non-standard. The latter fall into two categories:
 - cycles —namely $\mathbb{Z}$ modulo n —
 - or what Henkin termed spoons, having a cycle and a handle.
- The reason being that induction axiom always drag along either the first or the second Peano axioms for Arithmetic

Offsprings of Henkin's papers

Extensions of First Order Logic: Manzano, M. CUP. 1996

- I like to credit most of my ideas on translation between logics to two papers of Henkin

Offsprings of Henkin's papers

Extensions of First Order Logic: Manzano, M. CUP. 1996

- I like to credit most of my ideas on translation between logics to two papers of Henkin
 - ① **Completeness in the theory of types**, of 1950

- I like to credit most of my ideas on translation between logics to two papers of Henkin
 - ① **Completeness in the theory of types**, of 1950
 - ② and to his paper of 1953, **Banishing the rule of substitution for functional variables**

- I like to credit most of my ideas on translation between logics to two papers of Henkin
 - ① **Completeness in the theory of types**, of 1950
 - ② and to his paper of 1953, **Banishing the rule of substitution for functional variables**
- From 1: we learn that a modification of the semantics can adapt validities (in the new semantics) to logical theorems

- I like to credit most of my ideas on translation between logics to two papers of Henkin
 - ① **Completeness in the theory of types**, of 1950
 - ② and to his paper of 1953, **Banishing the rule of substitution for functional variables**
- From 1: we learn that a modification of the semantics can adapt validities (in the new semantics) to logical theorems
- From 2: many-sorted logic plays an important role

Offsprings of Henkin's papers

Extensions of First Order Logic: Manzano, M. CUP. 1996

- In connection with higher order logic, the many-sorted calculus was introduced in the paper of 1953.

Offsprings of Henkin's papers

Extensions of First Order Logic: Manzano, M. CUP. 1996

- In connection with higher order logic, the many-sorted calculus was introduced in the paper of 1953.
- Henkin proposes the *comprehension axiom* as a way to avoid the rule of substitution.

Offsprings of Henkin's papers

Extensions of First Order Logic: Manzano, M. CUP. 1996

- In connection with higher order logic, the many-sorted calculus was introduced in the paper of 1953.
- Henkin proposes the *comprehension axiom* as a way to avoid the rule of substitution.
- The new calculus allows me:

Offsprings of Henkin's papers

Extensions of First Order Logic: Manzano, M. CUP. 1996

- In connection with higher order logic, the many-sorted calculus was introduced in the paper of 1953.
- Henkin proposes the *comprehension axiom* as a way to avoid the rule of substitution.
- The new calculus allows me:
 - ① To prove completeness for *HOL* with the *general semantics*, just using completeness of *MSL* (the property of being a general structure can be axiomatized)

Offsprings of Henkin's papers

Extensions of First Order Logic: Manzano, M. CUP. 1996

- In connection with higher order logic, the many-sorted calculus was introduced in the paper of 1953.
- Henkin proposes the *comprehension axiom* as a way to avoid the rule of substitution.
- The new calculus allows me:
 - ① To prove completeness for *HOL* with the *general semantics*, just using completeness of *MSL* (the property of being a general structure can be axiomatized)
 - ② To isolate calculi between the *MSL* calculus and *HOL*, by weakening comprehension

Offsprings of Henkin's papers

Extensions of First Order Logic: Manzano, M. CUP. 1996

- In connection with higher order logic, the many-sorted calculus was introduced in the paper of 1953.
- Henkin proposes the *comprehension axiom* as a way to avoid the rule of substitution.
- The new calculus allows me:
 - ① To prove completeness for *HOL* with the *general semantics*, just using completeness of *MSL* (the property of being a general structure can be axiomatized)
 - ② To isolate calculi between the *MSL* calculus and *HOL*, by weakening comprehension
- And it is easy to find a semantics for the logic thus defined.

Offsprings of Henkin's papers

Extensions of First Order Logic: Manzano, M. CUP. 1996

- In connection with higher order logic, the many-sorted calculus was introduced in the paper of 1953.
- Henkin proposes the *comprehension axiom* as a way to avoid the rule of substitution.
- The new calculus allows me:
 - ① To prove completeness for *HOL* with the *general semantics*, just using completeness of *MSL* (the property of being a general structure can be axiomatized)
 - ② To isolate calculi between the *MSL* calculus and *HOL*, by weakening comprehension
- And it is easy to find a semantics for the logic thus defined.
- The new logic will also be complete

Offsprings of Henkin's papers

Hybrid Type Theory: A Quartet in Four Movements. Areces, Blackburn, Huertas & Manzano

- We were able to combine:



Offsprings of Henkin's papers

Hybrid Type Theory: A Quartet in Four Movements. Areces, Blackburn, Huertas & Manzano

- We were able to combine:
 - ① Reichenbach's Tense and Temporal Reference



Offsprings of Henkin's papers

Hybrid Type Theory: A Quartet in Four Movements. Areces, Blackburn, Huertas & Manzano

- We were able to combine:
 - ① Reichenbach's Tense and Temporal Reference
 - ② Prior's analysis of tenses



Offsprings of Henkin's papers

Hybrid Type Theory: A Quartet in Four Movements. Areces, Blackburn, Huertas & Manzano

- We were able to combine:
 - ① Reichenbach's Tense and Temporal Reference
 - ② Prior's analysis of tenses
 - ③ Montague's Universal Grammar



Offsprings of Henkin's papers

Hybrid Type Theory: A Quartet in Four Movements. Areces, Blackburn, Huertas & Manzano

- We were able to combine:
 - ① Reichenbach's Tense and Temporal Reference
 - ② Prior's analysis of tenses
 - ③ Montague's Universal Grammar
 - ④ Henkin's completeness



- **Hybrid Language**

- **Hybrid Language**

- ① Two sorts of atomic formulas:

$ATOM \cup NOM$

- **Hybrid Language**

- ① Two sorts of atomic formulas:

$ATOM \cup NOM$

- ② New set of modal operators:

$\{\@_i \mid i \in NOM\}$

- **Hybrid Language**

- ① Two sorts of atomic formulas:
 $ATOM \cup NOM$
- ② New set of modal operators:
 $\{\@_i \mid i \in NOM\}$
- ③ New formulas in this extended language:

- **Hybrid Language**

- ① Two sorts of atomic formulas:

$$ATOM \cup NOM$$

- ② New set of modal operators:

$$\{\@_i \mid i \in NOM\}$$

- ③ New formulas in this extended language:

- $NOM \subseteq FORM$

- **Hybrid Language**

- ① Two sorts of atomic formulas:

$$ATOM \cup NOM$$

- ② New set of modal operators:

$$\{\@_i \mid i \in NOM\}$$

- ③ New formulas in this extended language:

- $NOM \subseteq FORM$
- $\@_i \varphi \in FORM$

- **Hybrid Language**

- ① Two sorts of atomic formulas:

$$ATOM \cup NOM$$

- ② New set of modal operators:

$$\{\@_i \mid i \in NOM\}$$

- ③ New formulas in this extended language:

- $NOM \subseteq FORM$
- $\@_i \varphi \in FORM$

- **Hybrid Semantics:**
Kripke models

- **Hybrid Language**

- ① Two sorts of atomic formulas:
 $ATOM \cup NOM$
- ② New set of modal operators:
 $\{\@_i \mid i \in NOM\}$
- ③ New formulas in this extended language:
 - $NOM \subseteq FORM$
 - $\@_i \varphi \in FORM$

- **Hybrid Semantics:**

Kripke models

- ① $\mathcal{A}, w \Vdash i$ iff the instant w is labelled i

- **Hybrid Language**

- ① Two sorts of atomic formulas:
 $ATOM \cup NOM$
- ② New set of modal operators:
 $\{\@_i \mid i \in NOM\}$
- ③ New formulas in this extended language:
 - $NOM \subseteq FORM$
 - $\@_i \varphi \in FORM$

- **Hybrid Semantics:**

Kripke models

- ① $\mathcal{A}, w \Vdash i$ iff the instant w is labelled i
- ② $\mathcal{A}, w \Vdash \@_i \varphi$ iff
 $\mathcal{A}, v \Vdash \varphi$
 v being the unique element of W where i is true

- Tang de Ying asked Ge:

- Tang de Ying asked Ge:
- *"Did things exist at the dawn of time?"*

- Tang de Ying asked Ge:
- *"Did things exist at the dawn of time?"*
- Xia Ge answered:

- Tang de Ying asked Ge:
- *"Did things exist at the dawn of time?"*
- Xia Ge answered:
- *"If things had not existed at the dawn of time, how could they possibly exist today?"*

- Tang de Ying asked Ge:
- *"Did things exist at the dawn of time?"*
- Xia Ge answered:
- *"If things had not existed at the dawn of time, how could they possibly exist today?"*
- *By the same token, men in the future could believe that things did not exist today.*

- Tang de Ying asked Ge:
- *"Did things exist at the dawn of time?"*
- Xia Ge answered:
- *"If things had not existed at the dawn of time, how could they possibly exist today?"*
- *By the same token, men in the future could believe that things did not exist today.*
- The argument can be reformulated in this way

- Tang de Ying asked Ge:
 - *"Did things exist at the dawn of time?"*
 - Xia Ge answered:
 - *"If things had not existed at the dawn of time, how could they possibly exist today?"*
 - *By the same token, men in the future could believe that things did not exist today.*
 - The argument can be reformulated in this way
- ① $\alpha :=$ *If things exist at a given point in time, then at any given previous moment in time things must have existed.*

- Tang de Ying asked Ge:
 - *“Did things exist at the dawn of time?”*
 - Xia Ge answered:
 - *“If things had not existed at the dawn of time, how could they possibly exist today?”*
 - *By the same token, men in the future could believe that things did not exist today.*
 - The argument can be reformulated in this way
- ① $\alpha :=$ *If things exist at a given point in time, then at any given previous moment in time things must have existed.*
 - ② $\beta :=$ *Things exist today.*

- Tang de Ying asked Ge:
 - *"Did things exist at the dawn of time?"*
 - Xia Ge answered:
 - *"If things had not existed at the dawn of time, how could they possibly exist today?"*
 - *By the same token, men in the future could believe that things did not exist today.*
 - The argument can be reformulated in this way
- ① $\alpha :=$ *If things exist at a given point in time, then at any given previous moment in time things must have existed.*
 - ② $\beta :=$ *Things exist today.*
 - ③ $\gamma :=$ *The dawn of time is previous to all else.*

- Tang de Ying asked Ge:
 - *"Did things exist at the dawn of time?"*
 - Xia Ge answered:
 - *"If things had not existed at the dawn of time, how could they possibly exist today?"*
 - *By the same token, men in the future could believe that things did not exist today.*
 - The argument can be reformulated in this way
- ① $\alpha :=$ *If things exist at a given point in time, then at any given previous moment in time things must have existed.*
 - ② $\beta :=$ *Things exist today.*
 - ③ $\gamma :=$ *The dawn of time is previous to all else.*
 - ④ $\delta :=$ *Things existed at the dawn of time.*

- **Fomalization**

- **Fomalization**
- Hypothesis

- **Fomalization**
- Hypothesis

$$\textcircled{1} \ \alpha := q \rightarrow [P] q$$

- **Fomalization**

- Hypothesis

① $\alpha := q \rightarrow [P] q$

② $\beta := @_t q$

- **Fomalization**

- Hypothesis

① $\alpha := q \rightarrow [P] q$

② $\beta := @_t q$

③ $\gamma := @_d [P] \perp$

- **Fomalization**

- Hypothesis

- ① $\alpha := q \rightarrow [P] q$

- ② $\beta := @_t q$

- ③ $\gamma := @_d [P] \perp$

- Last premise: at the dawn of time holds that at all previous time $\perp$ is true.

- **Fomalization**

- Hypothesis

- ① $\alpha := q \rightarrow [P] q$

- ② $\beta := @_t q$

- ③ $\gamma := @_d [P] \perp$

- Last premise: at the dawn of time holds that at all previous time $\perp$ is true.

- Conclusion

$$\delta := @_d q$$

- **Fomalization**

- Hypothesis

- ① $\alpha := q \rightarrow [P] q$

- ② $\beta := @_t q$

- ③ $\gamma := @_d [P] \perp$

- Last premise: at the dawn of time holds that at all previous time $\perp$ is true.

- Conclusion

$$\delta := @_d q$$

- **Proof**

- **Fomalization**

- Hypothesis

- ① $\alpha := q \rightarrow [P] q$

- ② $\beta := @_t q$

- ③ $\gamma := @_d [P] \perp$

- Last premise: at the dawn of time holds that at all previous time $\perp$ is true.

- Conclusion

$$\delta := @_d q$$

- **Proof**

- To prove δ from the hypothesis we can use the trichotomy axiom

$$@_t d \vee @_t \langle P \rangle d \vee @_d \langle P \rangle t$$

- **Fomalization**

- Hypothesis

- ① $\alpha := q \rightarrow [P] q$

- ② $\beta := @_t q$

- ③ $\gamma := @_d [P] \perp$

- Last premise: at the dawn of time holds that at all previous time $\perp$ is true.

- Conclusion

$$\delta := @_d q$$

- **Proof**

- To prove δ from the hypothesis we can use the trichotomy axiom

$$@_t d \vee @_t \langle P \rangle d \vee @_d \langle P \rangle t$$

- $@_t d$ says that t and d names the same point

- **Fomalization**

- Hypothesis

- ① $\alpha := q \rightarrow [P] q$

- ② $\beta := @_t q$

- ③ $\gamma := @_d [P] \perp$

- Last premise: at the dawn of time holds that at all previous time $\perp$ is true.

- Conclusion

$$\delta := @_d q$$

- **Proof**

- To prove δ from the hypothesis we can use the trichotomy axiom

$$@_t d \vee @_t \langle P \rangle d \vee @_d \langle P \rangle t$$

- $@_t d$ says that t and d names the same point
- $@_t \langle P \rangle d$ says that at t we have that d lies in the past

- **Fomalization**

- Hypothesis

- ① $\alpha := q \rightarrow [P] q$

- ② $\beta := @_t q$

- ③ $\gamma := @_d [P] \perp$

- Last premise: at the dawn of time holds that at all previous time $\perp$ is true.

- Conclusion

$$\delta := @_d q$$

- **Proof**

- To prove δ from the hypothesis we can use the trichotomy axiom

$$@_t d \vee @_t \langle P \rangle d \vee @_d \langle P \rangle t$$

- $@_t d$ says that t and d names the same point
- $@_t \langle P \rangle d$ says that at t we have that d lies in the past
- $@_d \langle P \rangle t$ (is impossible)

Offsprings of Henkin's papers

The completeness of HTT: Areces, Blackburn, Huertas & Manzano

- We are loyal to Henkin's conception and construction

Offsprings of Henkin's papers

The completeness of $\mathcal{HTT}$: Areces, Blackburn, Huertas & Manzano

- We are loyal to Henkin's conception and construction
- due to its expressive power $\mathcal{HTT}$ should be incomplete

Offsprings of Henkin's papers

The completeness of HTT: Areces, Blackburn, Huertas & Manzano

- We are loyal to Henkin's conception and construction
- due to its expressive power $\mathcal{HTT}$ should be incomplete
 - ① but we know from *Completeness in the theory of types* the use **general models**

Offsprings of Henkin's papers

The completeness of HTT: Areces, Blackburn, Huertas & Manzano

- We are loyal to Henkin's conception and construction
- due to its expressive power $\mathcal{H}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{T}$ should be incomplete
 - ① but we know from *Completeness in the theory of types* the use **general models**
 - ② A **pre-structure** is a structure $\mathcal{M}$ verifying all the conditions for a standard structure, except for the fullness condition on the domains of the hierarchy of types; it is only required that $D_{\langle a,b \rangle} \subseteq D_b^{D_a}$

Offsprings of Henkin's papers

The completeness of HTT: Areces, Blackburn, Huertas & Manzano

- We are loyal to Henkin's conception and construction
- due to its expressive power $\mathcal{H}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{T}$ should be incomplete
 - ① but we know from *Completeness in the theory of types* the use **general models**
 - ② A **pre-structure** is a structure $\mathcal{M}$ verifying all the conditions for a standard structure, except for the fullness condition on the domains of the hierarchy of types; it is only required that $D_{\langle a,b \rangle} \subseteq D_b^{D_a}$
 - ③ A **general structure for $\mathcal{H}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{T}$** is a pre-structure closed under interpretation, that is, for any meaningful expression in ME_a , its interpretation is a member of D_a .

Offsprings of Henkin's papers

The completeness of $\mathcal{HTT}$: Areces, Blackburn, Huertas & Manzano

- We are loyal to Henkin's conception and construction
- due to its expressive power $\mathcal{HTT}$ should be incomplete
 - ① but we know from *Completeness in the theory of types* the use **general models**
 - ② A **pre-structure** is a structure $\mathcal{M}$ verifying all the conditions for a standard structure, except for the fullness condition on the domains of the hierarchy of types; it is only required that $D_{\langle a,b \rangle} \subseteq D_b^{D_a}$
 - ③ A **general structure for $\mathcal{HTT}$** is a pre-structure closed under interpretation, that is, for any meaningful expression in $\mathcal{ME}_a$, its interpretation is a member of D_a .
- being modal we cast doubts about the method of proof

Offsprings of Henkin's papers

The completeness of HTT: Areces, Blackburn, Huertas & Manzano

- We are loyal to Henkin's conception and construction
- due to its expressive power $\mathcal{HTT}$ should be incomplete
 - ① but we know from *Completeness in the theory of types* the use **general models**
 - ② A **pre-structure** is a structure $\mathcal{M}$ verifying all the conditions for a standard structure, except for the fullness condition on the domains of the hierarchy of types; it is only required that $D_{\langle a,b \rangle} \subseteq D_b^{D_a}$
 - ③ A **general structure for $\mathcal{HTT}$** is a pre-structure closed under interpretation, that is, for any meaningful expression in ME_a , its interpretation is a member of D_a .
- being modal we cast doubts about the method of proof
 - ① but we learned from *The completeness of the First-Order Functional Calculus* the use of **constants**

Offsprings of Henkin's papers

The completeness of HTT: Areces, Blackburn, Huertas & Manzano

- We are loyal to Henkin's conception and construction
- due to its expressive power $\mathcal{HTT}$ should be incomplete
 - ① but we know from *Completeness in the theory of types* the use **general models**
 - ② A **pre-structure** is a structure $\mathcal{M}$ verifying all the conditions for a standard structure, except for the fullness condition on the domains of the hierarchy of types; it is only required that $D_{\langle a,b \rangle} \subseteq D_b^{D_a}$
 - ③ A **general structure for $\mathcal{HTT}$** is a pre-structure closed under interpretation, that is, for any meaningful expression in ME_a , its interpretation is a member of D_a .
- being modal we cast doubts about the method of proof
 - ① but we learned from *The completeness of the First-Order Functional Calculus* the use of **constants**
 - ② in $\mathcal{HTT}$ we use **rigid terms**



- Would you like to participate in a book about Leon Henkin?