

rec.1 Bounded Minimization

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It is often useful to define a function as the least number satisfying some property or relation P . If P is decidable, we can compute this function simply by trying out all the possible numbers, $0, 1, 2, \dots$, until we find the least one satisfying P . This kind of unbounded search takes us out of the realm of primitive recursive functions. However, if we're only interested in the least number *less than some independently given bound*, we stay primitive recursive. In other words, and a bit more generally, suppose we have a primitive recursive relation $R(x, z)$. Consider the function that maps x and y to the least $z < y$ such that $R(x, z)$. It, too, can be computed, by testing whether $R(x, 0), R(x, 1), \dots, R(x, y - 1)$. But why is it primitive recursive?

explanation

Proposition rec.1. *If $R(\vec{x}, z)$ is primitive recursive, so is the function $m_R(\vec{x}, y)$ which returns the least z less than y such that $R(\vec{x}, z)$ holds, if there is one, and y otherwise. We will write the function m_R as*

$$(\min z < y) R(\vec{x}, z),$$

Proof. Note that there can be no $z < 0$ such that $R(\vec{x}, z)$ since there is no $z < 0$ at all. So $m_R(\vec{x}, 0) = 0$.

In case the bound is of the form $y + 1$ we have three cases:

1. There is a $z < y$ such that $R(\vec{x}, z)$, in which case $m_R(\vec{x}, y + 1) = m_R(\vec{x}, y)$.
2. There is no such $z < y$ but $R(\vec{x}, y)$ holds, then $m_R(\vec{x}, y + 1) = y$.
3. There is no $z < y + 1$ such that $R(\vec{x}, z)$, then $m_R(\vec{x}, y + 1) = y + 1$.

So we can define $m_R(\vec{x}, 0)$ by primitive recursion as follows:

$$m_R(\vec{x}, 0) = 0$$
$$m_R(\vec{x}, y + 1) = \begin{cases} m_R(\vec{x}, y) & \text{if } m_R(\vec{x}, y) \neq y \\ y & \text{if } m_R(\vec{x}, y) = y \text{ and } R(\vec{x}, y) \\ y + 1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Note that there is a $z < y$ such that $R(\vec{x}, z)$ iff $m_R(\vec{x}, y) \neq y$. \square

Problem rec.1. Suppose $R(\vec{x}, z)$ is primitive recursive. Define the function $m'_R(\vec{x}, y)$ which returns the least z less than y such that $R(\vec{x}, z)$ holds, if there is one, and 0 otherwise, by primitive recursion from χ_R .

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Bibliography