

Now, can or cannot classical kinematics interpret special relativity?

Gergely Székely

Rényi Institute

This talk is based on joint works with
Hajnal Andréka, Koen Lefever, Judit X. Madarász, and István Németi.

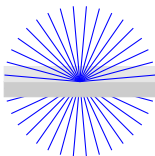
Overview

- 1 The non-interpretability of $Th(\mathcal{RS})$ in $Th(\mathcal{CS})$
- 2 The interpretation of SpecRel in ClassicalKin
- 3 Resolving the apparent contradiction
 - The key difference between ClassicalKin and $Th(\mathcal{CS})$
 - Hajnal Andréka's conjecture
 - Sketch of a missing bridge

The non-interpretability of $Th(\mathcal{RS})$ in $Th(\mathcal{CS})$

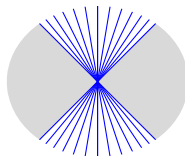
Classical Spacetime

$$\mathcal{CS} = \langle \mathbb{R}^4, \text{col}^\infty \rangle$$



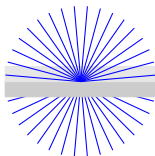
Relativistic Spacetime

$$\mathcal{RS} = \langle \mathbb{R}^4, \text{col}^t \rangle$$



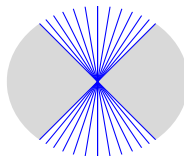
Classical Spacetime

$$\mathcal{CS} = \langle \mathbb{R}^4, \text{col}^\infty \rangle$$



Relativistic Spacetime

$$\mathcal{RS} = \langle \mathbb{R}^4, \text{col}^t \rangle$$

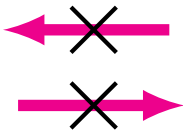
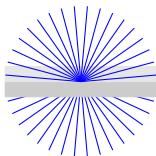


Theorem

$Th(\mathcal{CS})$ cannot be interpreted in $Th(\mathcal{RS})$.

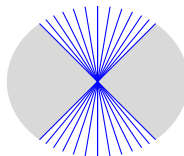
Classical Spacetime

$$\mathcal{CS} = \langle \mathbb{R}^4, \text{col}^\infty \rangle$$



Relativistic Spacetime

$$\mathcal{RS} = \langle \mathbb{R}^4, \text{col}^t \rangle$$



Theorem

$Th(\mathcal{CS})$ cannot be interpreted in $Th(\mathcal{RS})$.

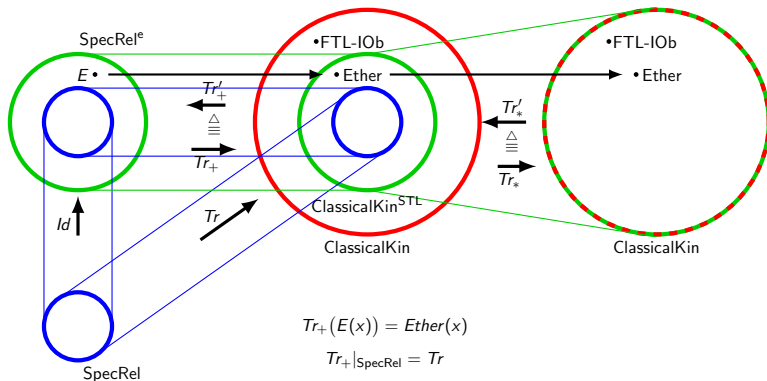
Theorem

$Th(\mathcal{RS})$ cannot be interpreted in $Th(\mathcal{CS})$, either.

The interpretation of SpecRel in ClassicalKin

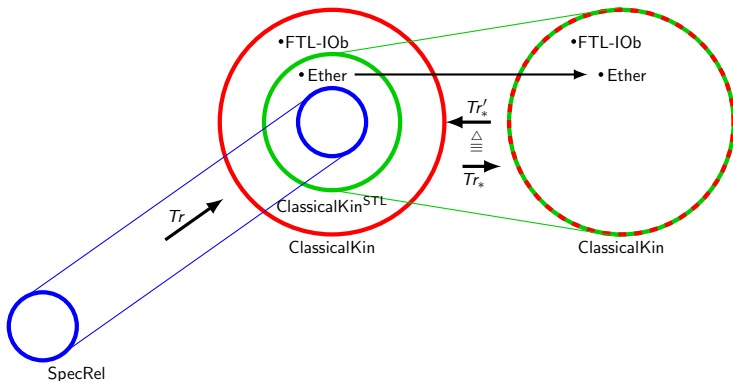
Theorem

SpecRel^e and ClassicalKin are definitionally equivalent.



Theorem

SpecRel *can be interpreted in* ClassicalKin.



The paradox to resolve:

Theorem

$Th(\mathcal{RS})$ cannot be interpreted in $Th(\mathcal{CS})$.

Special relativity **cannot** be interpreted in classical kinematics.

Theorem

SpecRel can be interpreted in ClassicalKin.

Special relativity **can** be interpreted in classical kinematics.

So who is right?

So who is right?

Everyone!

So who is right?

Everyone!

How is that possible?

So who is right?

Everyone!

How is that possible?

$Th(\mathcal{RS}) \neq \text{SpecRel}$ and $Th(\mathcal{CS}) \neq \text{ClassicalKin}$

So who is right?

Everyone!

How is that possible?

$Th(\mathcal{RS}) \neq \text{SpecRel}$ and $Th(\mathcal{CS}) \neq \text{ClassicalKin}$

Yes, but... Shouldn't they be roughly/basically the same?

So who is right?

Everyone!

How is that possible?

$Th(\mathcal{RS}) \neq \text{SpecRel}$ and $Th(\mathcal{CS}) \neq \text{ClassicalKin}$

Yes, but... Shouldn't they be roughly/basically the same?

Right, let's dig deeper!

Main differences between $Th(\mathcal{RS})$ and SpecRel:

- the language of SpecRel is more complex
- \mathcal{RS} is scale-free
- SpecRel is not complete

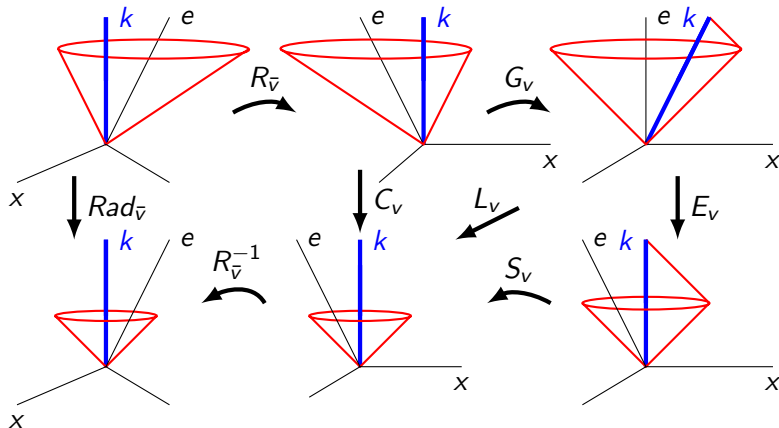
Main differences between $Th(\mathcal{RS})$ and SpecRel:

- the language of SpecRel is more complex
- \mathcal{RS} is scale-free
- SpecRel is not complete

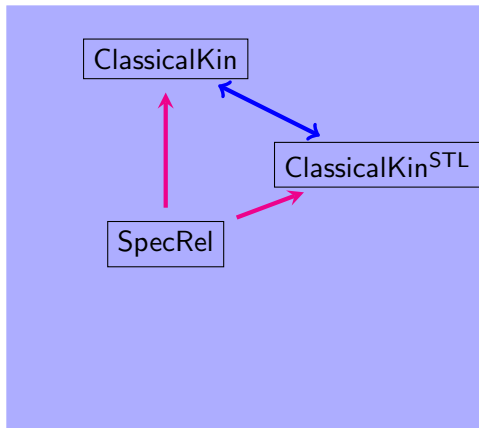
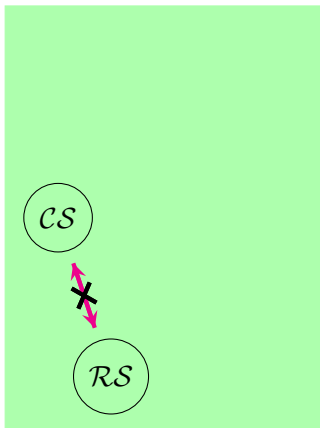
Similar differences between $Th(\mathcal{CS})$ and ClassicalKin:

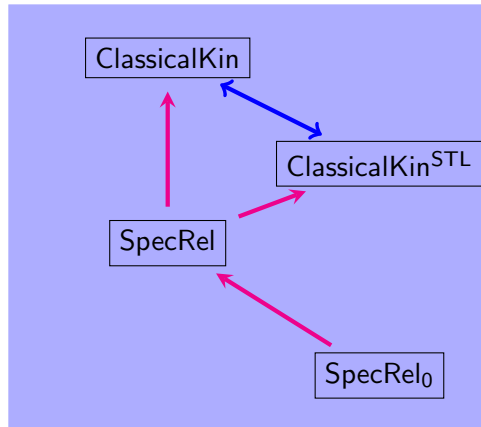
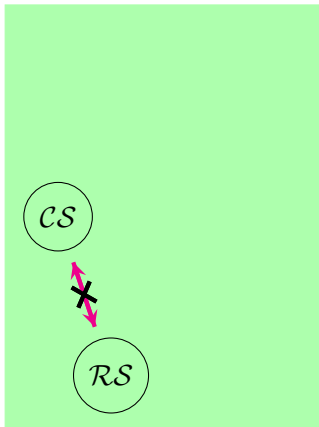
- the language of ClassicalKin is more complex
- \mathcal{CS} is scale-free and ...
- ClassicalKin is not complete

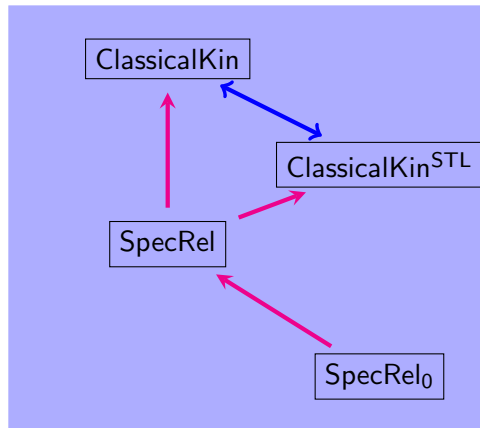
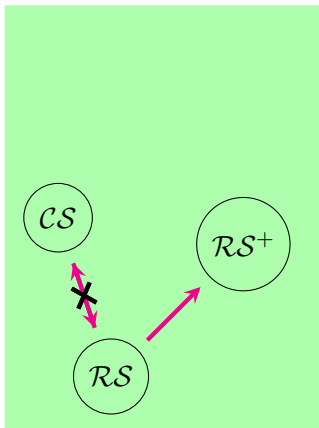
The key difference



- There are light signals (of finite speed) in ClassicalKin.

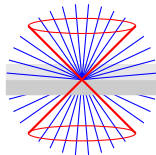






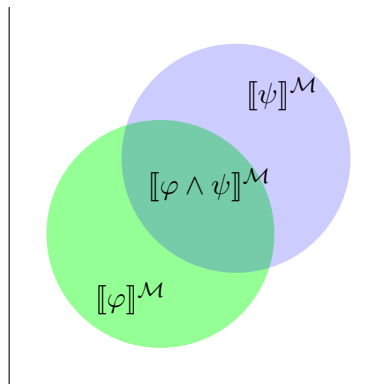
Classical spacetime, with light signals:

$$\mathcal{CS}^\times = \langle \mathbb{R}^4, \text{col}^\infty, \text{col}^\lambda \rangle$$

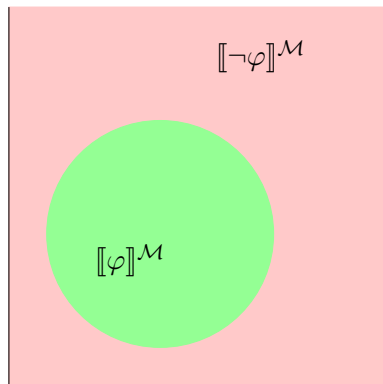


The **meaning** $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket^{\mathcal{M}}$ of formula φ in model \mathcal{M} is the set of sequences from \mathcal{M} satisfying φ , i.e.

$$\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket^{\mathcal{M}} = \{ \bar{a} \in M^\omega : \mathcal{M} \models \varphi[\bar{a}] \}.$$

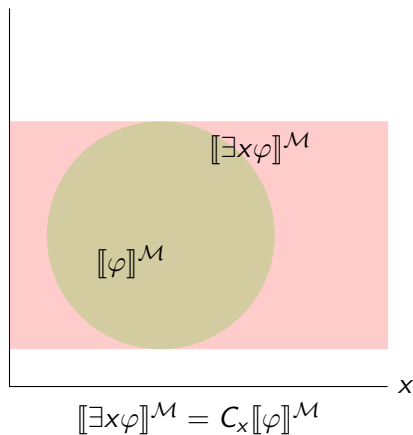
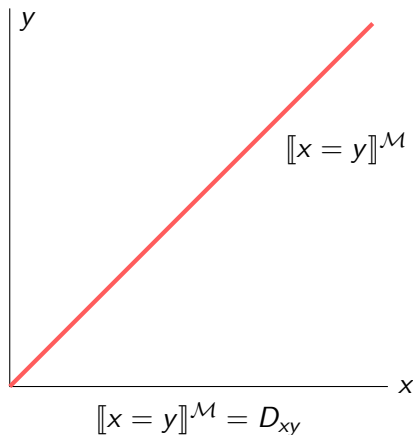


$$\llbracket \varphi \wedge \psi \rrbracket^{\mathcal{M}} = \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket^{\mathcal{M}} \cap \llbracket \psi \rrbracket^{\mathcal{M}}$$



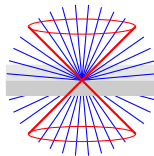
$$\llbracket \neg \varphi \rrbracket^{\mathcal{M}} = -\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket^{\mathcal{M}}$$

The **concept algebra** $CA(\mathcal{M})$ of model \mathcal{M} is a natural algebra of meanings of formulas in \mathcal{M} .



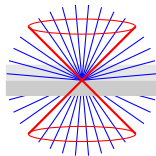
Classical spacetime, with light signals:

$$\mathcal{CS}^\times = \langle \mathbb{R}^4, \text{col}^\infty, \text{col}^\lambda \rangle$$



Classical spacetime, with light signals:

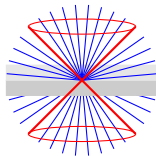
$$\mathcal{CS}^\times = \langle \mathbb{R}^4, \text{col}^\infty, \text{col}^\lambda \rangle$$



\mathcal{RS} is definitionally equivalent to $\langle \mathbb{R}^4, \text{col}^\lambda \rangle$. So the concept algebra $\text{CA}(\mathcal{RS})$ is (isomorphic to) a subalgebra of $\text{CA}(\mathcal{CS}^\times)$.

Classical spacetime, with light signals:

$$\mathcal{CS}^\times = \langle \mathbb{R}^4, \text{col}^\infty, \text{col}^\lambda \rangle$$

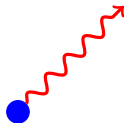


\mathcal{RS} is definitionally equivalent to $\langle \mathbb{R}^4, \text{col}^\lambda \rangle$. So the concept algebra $\text{CA}(\mathcal{RS})$ is (isomorphic to) a subalgebra of $\text{CA}(\mathcal{CS}^\times)$.

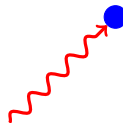
Conjecture of Hajnal Andréka, 2017

Every concept from $\text{CA}(\mathcal{CS}^\times)$ which is not already in the subalgebra $\text{CA}(\mathcal{RS})$ generates together with $\text{CA}(\mathcal{RS})$ the whole concept algebra $\text{CA}(\mathcal{CS}^\times)$.

James Ax (1978) \rightsquigarrow SigTh
(a **S**ignaling **T**heory of special relativity)



a **p**article sending out a **s**ignal



a **p**article receiving a **s**ignal

Theorem (Andréka–Németi, 2014)

SigTh is definitionally equivalent to $\text{SpecRelComp}^{\uparrow}_0$.

