

# The Decision Problem for Effective Procedures

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An (*effective*) *decision procedure* for property  $F$  *applicable to* things of kind  $K$  (a “decision procedure for  $F$ ness of  $K$ s”) is an effective procedure (effective method) for ascertaining, concerning any input of  $K$ , whether it has  $F$  or instead lacks it. A decision procedure for a property  $F$  applicable to a kind  $K$  (*effectively*) *decides* a class  $G$  iff  $G$  is the class of things of kind  $K$  having the decision procedure’s target property  $F$ . A class  $G$  is (*effectively*) *decidable* (“the  $G$ s are decidable”) iff there exists a (known or unknown) decision procedure that decides  $G$ ; otherwise  $G$  is *undecidable*. *The decision problem* for a property  $F$  and a kind  $K$  is the problem of producing a decision procedure for  $F$ ness of  $K$ s. A decision problem is *solvable* iff there exists a (known or unknown) decision procedure that solves it, *unsolvable* otherwise.

**The decision problem for effective procedures:** *Produce a decision procedure for whether a given procedure is, or is not, effective (algorithmic).*

An *ascertainment procedure* for the *wh*-facts of a certain class is a procedure for determining the answers to *wh*-questions of that class. A *valuation procedure* for a function is an ascertainment procedure for the “what value” facts of that function for a given argument. A *judgment procedure* for a class of propositions is a “whether” ascertainment procedure for that class. A *judgment procedure* for property  $F$  *applicable to* (things of) kind  $K$  (“a judgment procedure for  $F$ ness of  $K$ s”) is a judgment procedure for the proposition that a given input of  $K$  has  $F$ . A judgment procedure for  $F$ ness of  $K$ s *certifies* all and only those things of  $K$  that it deems to have  $F$ . A judgment procedure is *self-certifying* iff it certifies itself, and is *non-self-certifying* otherwise.

An *effective calculation procedure* for a function is an effective valuation procedure for the function. A function is *effectively calculable* iff there exists a (known or unknown) effective calculation procedure for it. A decision procedure for  $F$ ness of  $K$ s is an effective judgment procedure for  $F$ ness of  $K$ s. A decision procedure  $P^*_F$  for  $F$ ness of  $K$ s immediately yields its mirror image—a decision procedure  $P^*_{\sim F}$  for the complement property. A judgment procedure is *effectively self-certifying* if it is both a decision procedure and self-certifying; otherwise it is *non-effectively-self-certifying*. A judgment procedure is *effectively non-self-certifying* iff it is both a decision procedure and non-self-certifying; otherwise it is *non-effectively-non-self-certifying*.

**The effective self-certification lemma:** *The class of self-certifying decision procedures is undecidable.* **Proof:** Any decision procedure for effective self-certification of judgment procedures would immediately yield its mirror image, a decision procedure for non-effective-self-certification of judgment procedures. There is no such thing.

$P^{sc}$ : 1. Given an input judgment procedure  $P^p$  that is applicable to judgment procedures, determine whether  $P^p$  is a decision procedure (effective for some property or other); 2. If  $P^p$  is not a decision procedure, conclude that  $P^p$  is not effectively self-certifying; 3. If  $P^p$  is a decision procedure, apply it to itself; 4. If the result of self-application is negative, or there is no unique, unequivocal yes/no result of self-application, conclude that  $P^p$  is not effectively self-certifying. 5. If the result of self-application is positive, conclude that  $P^p$  is effectively self-certifying.

**The undecidability of effectiveness:** *The class of effective procedures (algorithms) is undecidable.* **Proof:** None of steps 2-5 disqualify  $P^{sc}$  from being effective. If the effective ascertainment procedures were decidable, then  $P^{sc}$  as a whole would represent a specific decision procedure, one of the very sort precluded by the effective self-certification lemma.