

Pathological Well-Orderings and Proof-Theoretic Ordinals

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- $I\Sigma_1 \vdash TI(\prec, \Gamma)$ for \prec representing R with $otyp(R) < \omega^\omega$
- $PA \vdash TI(\prec, \Gamma)$ for \prec representing R with $otyp(R) < \epsilon_0$

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On the other hand, we will show, that for any $\alpha < \omega_1^{\text{CK}}$ it can be defined a representation \prec of a well-ordered relation R in PA with $\text{otyp}(R) = \alpha$ such that $\text{PA} \vdash \text{TI}(\prec, \Gamma)$.

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Let's sketch the proof!

Lemma (Beklemishev)

For any well-ordering $\langle \mathbb{N}, R \rangle$ with $\text{otyp}(R) < \omega_1^{\text{CK}}$, there is a representation \prec of R in PA, such that $\text{PA} \vdash \text{Con}(\text{I}\Sigma_1 + \text{TI}(\prec, \Gamma))$.

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Lemma (Formalized Completeness)

Let S and $T \supseteq \text{PA}$ be in $L[\text{PA}]$, then there is a direct translation f , such that $S \vdash \varphi \Rightarrow T + \text{Con}(S) \vdash \varphi^f$.

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It happens, that $PA \vdash Con_{i\sigma_1 + ti(\psi, \Gamma)}$.

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$Th(S) \subseteq L$ and L is consistent.

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$$\begin{aligned} \delta(n, x) := & \exists d (Seq(d) \wedge len(d) = n + 1 \wedge [d]_0 = \varphi_0 \wedge \\ & \forall m < n (\overline{\neg Pr_{\sigma+\zeta}(\bigwedge_{i < m} [d]_i \wedge \varphi_m \rightarrow \perp)} \rightarrow [d]_m = \varphi_m) \wedge \\ & \forall m < n (\overline{Pr_{\sigma+\zeta}(\bigwedge_{i < m} [d]_i \wedge \varphi_m \rightarrow \perp)} \rightarrow [d]_m = \neg\varphi_m) \wedge \\ & [d]_n = x) \end{aligned}$$

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- Hcm_λ states, that the set represented by λ is Henkin-complete

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By Formalized Completeness, it holds that

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{PA} + \text{Con}_\sigma \vdash \varphi^f \leftrightarrow \lambda(\varphi) \\ S \vdash \varphi & \Rightarrow \text{PA} + \text{Con}_\sigma \vdash \lambda(\varphi) \\ & \Rightarrow \text{PA} + \text{Con}_\sigma \vdash \varphi^f \end{aligned}$$

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Upper Bounds (Takeuti, Pohlers)

Let $\langle \mathbb{N}, R \rangle$ be a well-ordering and \prec a **recursive** representation of R ;

- $\bigcup \{otyp(R) \mid I\Delta_0 \vdash TI(\prec, \Gamma)\} = \omega^2$
- $\bigcup \{otyp(R) \mid I\Sigma_1 \vdash TI(\prec, \Gamma)\} = \omega^\omega$
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Not every recursive representation can be considered natural. And why should non-recursive representations be considered un-natural a priori?

Thank you!