

Cutting cuts

Cut down to 10 minutes.

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What we want to prove

Lemma

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(Generalized Elimination Lemma) If $\mid \frac{\alpha}{\beta+\omega^\rho} \Delta$ then $\mid \frac{\varphi_\rho(\alpha)}{\beta} \Delta$.

Veblen functions (defined inductively)

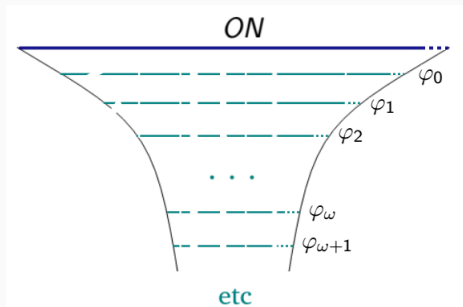


Figure 1: The range (image) of the first Veblen functions. Not to scale.

- Zero ordinal: $\varphi_0(\alpha) := \omega^\alpha$
- Successor ordinals $\rho + 1$: $\varphi_{\rho+1}(\alpha) := Enum(FIX(\varphi_\rho), \alpha)$
- Limit ordinals λ : $\varphi_\lambda(\alpha) := Enum(\bigcap_{\rho < \lambda} FIX(\varphi(\rho)), \alpha)$

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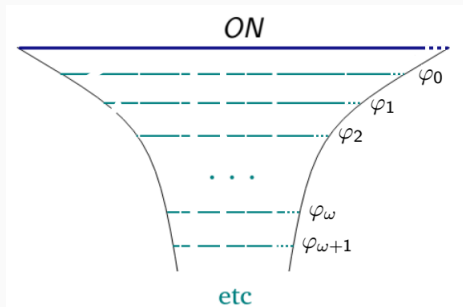


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Remark: If $\rho_1 < \rho_2$ then φ_{ρ_2} enumerates a subset of fixed points of φ_{ρ_1}

Proof (1/5)

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We induct on ρ .

For $\rho = 0$, we have $\left| \frac{\alpha}{\beta + \omega^0} \right| \Delta \equiv \left| \frac{\alpha}{\beta + 1} \right| \Delta$. By the Basic Elimination

Lemma, we get $\left| \frac{\omega^\alpha}{\beta} \right| \Delta \equiv \left| \frac{\varphi_0(\alpha)}{\beta} \right| \Delta$.

Proof (2/5)

Now assume $\rho > 0$. If the last inference was not a cut, we have,

$$\left| \frac{\alpha_\iota}{\beta + \omega^\rho} \Delta_\iota \text{ for } \iota \in I \Rightarrow \left| \frac{\alpha}{\beta + \omega^\rho} \Delta \right.$$

with $\alpha_\iota < \alpha$ for all $\iota \in I$.

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Since for every $\iota \in I$, $\alpha_\iota < \alpha$, we have $\varphi_\rho(\alpha_\iota) < \varphi_\rho(\alpha)$ (since the Veblen functions are strictly increasing). Thus, we get,

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Similarly, if the last inference was a cut of rank $< \beta$, a similar argument proves the statement (exercise!).

Proof (3/5)

Now assume that the last inference was a cut of the form

$$\frac{\alpha_0}{\beta + \omega^\rho} \Delta, F \text{ and } \frac{\alpha_0}{\beta + \omega^\rho} \Delta, \neg F \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{\beta + \omega^\rho} \Delta$$

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for $\alpha_0 < \alpha$, and formula F such that $\text{rank}(F) \in [\beta, \beta + \omega^\rho)$.

Let γ be an ordinal such that $\text{rank}(F) = \beta + \gamma$. We decompose γ into its Cantor Normal Form and get,

$$\text{rank}(F) = \beta + \gamma = \beta + \omega^{\sigma_1} + \dots + \omega^{\sigma_n} < \beta + \omega^\rho$$

such that $\rho > \sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \dots \geq \sigma_n$, and thus,

$$\text{rank}(F) < \beta + \omega^{\sigma_1}(n + 1).$$

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to get

$$\left| \frac{\varphi_p(\alpha_0)}{\beta} \Delta, F \right. \text{ and } \left. \left| \frac{\varphi_p(\alpha_0)}{\beta} \Delta, \neg F \right. \Rightarrow \left| \frac{\varphi_p(\alpha_0) + 1}{\beta + \omega^{\sigma_1(n+1)}} \Delta \right.$$

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$$\left| \frac{\varphi_\rho(\alpha_0)}{\beta} \Delta, F \right. \text{ and } \left| \frac{\varphi_\rho(\alpha_0)}{\beta} \Delta, \neg F \right. \Rightarrow \left| \frac{\varphi_\rho(\alpha_0)+1}{\beta + \omega^{\sigma_1}(n+1)} \Delta \right.$$

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Since $\sigma_1 < \rho$, we apply the main induction hypothesis multiple times to get,

$$\left| \frac{\varphi_{\sigma_1}(\varphi_{\sigma_1}(\dots(\varphi_\rho(\alpha_0)+1)))}{\beta} \Delta \right. = \left| \frac{\varphi_{\sigma_1}^{n+1}(\varphi_\rho(\alpha_0)+1)}{\beta} \Delta \right.$$

Proof: What's left? (5/5)

We have: $\left| \frac{\varphi_{\sigma_1}^{n+1}(\varphi_\rho(\alpha_0)+1))}{\beta} \right| \Delta.$

And want to get: $\left| \frac{\varphi_\rho(\alpha)}{\beta} \right| \Delta.$

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So by a weakening lemma, we get:

$$\frac{\varphi_\rho(\alpha)}{\beta} \Delta.$$

And we are done!

Let's cut it here.

Thanks for listening! Any questions?