TRANSFINITE ORDINALS

by Jacques Bailhache, January 2018

An ordinal is either 0, either the successor of an ordinal, either the limit or least upper bound of f(0), f(1), f(2), ...

1 My notation

We start from 0, if we don(t see any regularity we take the successor, if we see a regularity, if we have a notation for this regularity, we use it, else we invent it, then we jump to the limit.

2 Algebraic notation

We define the following operations on ordinals :

- addition : $\alpha + 0 = \alpha; \alpha + suc(\beta) = suc(\alpha + \beta); \alpha + lim(f) = lim(n \mapsto \alpha + f(n))$
- multiplication : $\alpha \times 0 = \alpha; \alpha \times suc(\beta) = (\alpha \times \beta) + \alpha; \alpha \times lim(f) = lim(n \mapsto \alpha \times f(n))$
- exponentiation : $\alpha^0 = 1; \alpha^{suc(\beta)} = \alpha^\beta \times \alpha; \alpha^{lim(f)} = lim(n \mapsto \alpha^{f(n)})$

3 Veblen functions

These functions use fixed points enumaration : $\varphi(\ldots, \beta, 0, \ldots, 0, \gamma)$ represents the $(1+\gamma)^{th}$ common fixed point of the functions $\xi \mapsto \varphi(\ldots, \delta, \xi, 0, \ldots, 0)$ for all $\delta < \beta$.

4 Notation of Simmons

$Fixfz = f^w(z+1)$ = least fixed point of f strictly greater than z.

$Next = Fix(\alpha \mapsto \omega^\alpha)$

$[0]h = Fix(a \mapsto h^a 0)$

$[1]Hh = Fix(a \mapsto H^a h0)$

$[2]Hhg = Fix(a \mapsto H^a hg0)$, etc...

Correspondence with Veblen's ϕ : $\phi(1+\alpha, \beta) = ([0]^\alpha Next)^{1+\beta} 0; \phi(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = ([0]^\beta (([1][0])^\alpha Next))^{1+\gamma} 0$

5 Ordinal collapsing functions

These functions use uncountable ordinals to define countable ordinals.

We define sets of ordinals that can be built from given ordinals and operations, then we take the least ordinal which is not in this set, or the least ordinal which is greater than all contable ordinals of this set.

These functions are extensions of functions on countable ordinals, whose fixed points can be reached by applying them to an uncountable ordinal.

Examples :

- Madore's ψ : $\psi(\alpha) = \varepsilon_\alpha$ if $\alpha < \zeta_0; \psi(\Omega) = \zeta_0$ which is the least fixed point of $\alpha \mapsto \varepsilon_\alpha$.
- Feferman's θ : $\theta(\alpha, \beta) = \varphi(\alpha, \beta)$ if $\alpha < \Gamma_0$ and $\beta < \Gamma_0; \theta(\Omega, 0) = \Gamma_0$ which is the least fixed point of $\alpha \mapsto \varphi(\alpha, 0)$.
- Taranovsky's C : $C(\alpha, \beta) = \beta + \omega^\alpha$ if α is countable; $C(\Omega_1, 0) = \varepsilon_0$ which is the least fixed point of $\alpha \mapsto \omega^\alpha$.

Nom	Symbole	Ma notation	Algébrique	Veblen	Simmons	Madore	Taranovsky
Zero	0	0	0				0
Un	1	suc 0	1	$\varphi(0,0)$			C(0,0)
Deux	2	suc (suc 0)	2				C(0,C(0,0))
omega	ω	H suc 0	ω	$\varphi(0,1)$	ω		C(1,0)
		suc (H suc 0)	$\omega+1$				C(0,C(1,0))
		H suc (H suc 0)	$\omega \times 2$				C(1,C(1,0))
		H (H suc) 0	ω^2	$\varphi(0,2)$			C(C(0,C(0,0)),0)
		H H suc 0	ω^ω	$\varphi(0,\omega)$			C(C(1,0),0)
		H H H suc 0	ω^{ω^ω}	$\varphi(0,\omega^\omega)$			C(C(C(1,0),0),0)
Epsilon zero	ε_0	$R_1 H suc\ 0$	ε_0	$\varphi(1,0)$	$Next\ \omega$	$\psi(0)$	$C(\Omega_1, 0)$
		$R_1(R_1 H) suc\ 0$	ε_1	$\varphi(1,1)$		$\psi(1)$	$C(\Omega_1, C(\Omega_1, 0)$
		$H R_1 H suc\ 0$	ε_ω	$\varphi(1,\omega)$		$\psi(\omega)$	$C(C(0,\Omega_1),0)$
		$R_1 H R_1 H suc\ 0$	$\varepsilon_{\varepsilon_0}$	$\varphi(1,\varphi(1,0))$		$\psi(\psi(0))$	$C(C(C(\Omega_1,0),\Omega_1),0)$
Zeta zero	ζ_0	$R_2 R_1 H suc\ 0$	ζ_0	$\varphi(2,0)$	$[0] Next\ \omega$	$\psi(\Omega)$	$C(C(\Omega_1,\Omega_1),0)$
Eta zero	η_0	$R_3 R_2 R_1 H suc\ 0$ $= R_{3\ldots1} H suc\ 0$	η_0	$\varphi(3,0)$			$C(C(\Omega, C(\Omega,\Omega)),0)$
		$R_{\omega\ldots1} H suc\ 0$		$\varphi(\omega,0)$			$C(C(C(0,\Omega_1),\Omega_1),0)$
Feferman -Schütte	Γ_0	$H(x \mapsto R_{x\ldots1} H suc\ 0)0$	Γ_0	$\varphi(1,0,0)$ $= \varphi(2 \mapsto 1)$	$[1][0] Next\ \omega$	$\psi(\Omega^\Omega)$	$C(C(C(\Omega_1,\Omega_1),$ $\Omega_1),0)$
Ackermann				$\varphi(1,0,0,0)$ $= \varphi(3 \mapsto 1)$		$\psi(\Omega^{\Omega^2})$	
Small Veblen ordinal				$\varphi(\omega \mapsto 1)$		$\psi(\Omega^{\Omega^\omega})$	$C(\Omega_1^\omega, 0)$ $= C(C(C(C(0,\Omega_1),$ $\Omega_1),\Omega_1),0)$
Large Veblen ordinal				least ord. not rep.	$[2][1][0] Next\ \omega$	$\psi(\Omega^{\Omega^\Omega})$	$C(\Omega_1^{\Omega_1}, 0)$ $= C(C(C(C(\Omega_1,\Omega_1),$ $\Omega_1),\Omega_1),0)$
Bachmann-Howard ordinal					least ord. not rep.	$\psi(\varepsilon_{\Omega+1})$	$C(C(\Omega_2,\Omega_1),0)$