

On Σ -preorderings in $\text{HF}(\mathbb{R})$

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$\mathbb{HF}(\mathbb{R})$: what is it?

$\mathbb{HF}(\mathbb{R})$: hereditarily finite superstructure over \mathbb{R} (similar for $\mathbb{HF}(\mathfrak{M})$, for \mathfrak{M})

Basic set: all the elements of \mathbb{R} and all the sets which can be explicitly written down using $\{, \}, \emptyset, r$ ($r \in \mathbb{R}$).

Examples: $\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \sqrt{2}\}, \{7, \{\{\emptyset, 92\}, 3, \{\emptyset\}\}\}$, etc.

Signature of $\mathbb{HF}(\mathbb{R})$: $\langle +, \times, <, U, \in \rangle$

- U : a unary predicate, distinguishes \mathbb{R} in $\mathbb{HF}(\mathbb{R})$ (urelements)
- \in is a membership relation; elements of \mathbb{R} contain no members (they are urelements!)
- $+$ and \times are considered as predicates, i.e., graphs of the corresponding operations

Σ -formulas: a specific class of formulas that define analogs of c.e. sets in $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{F}(\mathfrak{M})$.

Definability by means of Σ -formulas over $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{F}(\mathbb{R})$ can be viewed as “computable enumerability” in a high level programming language in which we have **exact** realizations of the field \mathbb{R} of real numbers together with operations on it, and, in addition, we can compute (and use in further computations) all the roots of polynomial equations from their coefficients.

“Computable” functions over $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{F}(\mathfrak{M})$: functions whose graphs can be defined by Σ -formulas with parameters.

'Church thesis for $\mathbb{HF}(\mathbb{R})$ '

If we assume the following to be computable

- compute sums and products of reals
- answer questions of kind $x < y?$, $x = y?$ for any two reals x and y
- find sets of roots of polynomials and use them in further computations.

Then a function on $\mathbb{HF}(\mathbb{R})$ is intuitively computable if and only if it is Σ -definable.

Σ -presentability of structures

Computable structures: the basic set and all the operations and predicates are uniformly computable.

Replace c.e. with Σ -definability \longrightarrow **Σ -presentable structures.**

A *presentation* of an algebraic structure \mathfrak{M} of a finite predicate signature is any assignment of codes from some $A \subseteq \mathbb{HF}(\mathbb{R})$ to its elements, i.e., a mapping $\nu : A \subseteq \mathbb{HF}(\mathbb{R}) \xrightarrow{\text{onto}} |\mathfrak{M}|$.

- If ν is 1-1 then ν is said to be *simple*.
- If $D(\mathfrak{M}, \nu)$ is Σ -definable with parameters in $\mathbb{HF}(\mathbb{R})$ then ν is a Σ -*presentation of \mathfrak{M} over $\mathbb{HF}(\mathbb{R})$.*
- If $D^+(\mathfrak{M}, \nu)$ (the positive diagram) is Σ -definable with parameters in $\mathbb{HF}(\mathbb{R})$ then ν is said to be a *positive Σ -presentation of \mathfrak{M} over $\mathbb{HF}(\mathbb{R})$.*

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Theorem (Yu.L. Ershov, 1985, 1995)

- \mathbb{R} and \mathbb{C} have no Σ -presentations in a hereditarily finite superstructure over an infinite set (i.e., infinite structure of empty signature).
- \mathbb{C} has a Σ -presentation over any dense linearly ordered set of cardinality 2^ω .
- \mathbb{R} has no Σ -presentations over such superstructures.

(M.) Some structures **without** simple Σ -presentations over $\mathbb{HIF}(\mathbb{R})$:

- the Boolean algebra of all subsets of ω and its quotient modulo the ideal of finite sets
- the group of all permutations on ω and its quotient modulo the subgroup of all finitary permutations
- the semigroup of all mappings from ω to ω
- the lattices of all open and all closed subsets of the reals
- the group of all permutations of \mathbb{R} Σ -definable over $\mathbb{HIF}(\mathbb{R})$
- the semigroup of all such mappings from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R}
- the semigroup of all continuous functions from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R}
- some structures of nonstandard analysis (including ultrapowers of \mathbb{R} modulo Fréchet ultrafilter with distinguished infinitesimal and standard elements)

The basic result

Theorem

Suppose that \preceq and L are subsets of $\mathbb{HIF}(\mathbb{R})$ definable by means of Σ -formulas with parameters and \preceq is a preordering on L . Then there is no isomorphic embedding from ω_1 into $\langle L; \preceq \rangle$.

Remark Harrington and Shelah proved this property for *linear* Borel preorders.

The above result fails to be true for Borel preorders. A counterexample: $\langle P(\omega); \subseteq^* \rangle$.

It follows that this theorem does not follow from Shelah and Harrington's result.

Presentability of ordinals

Corollary

For any ordinal α the following conditions are equivalent:

- 1 α has a simple Σ -presentation over $\mathbb{HF}(\mathbb{R})$
- 2 α has a Σ -presentation over $\mathbb{HF}(\mathbb{R})$
- 3 α has a positive Σ -presentation over $\mathbb{HF}(\mathbb{R})$
- 4 $\alpha < \omega_1$.

Presentability of ordinals without parameters

Corollary

For any ordinal α the following conditions are equivalent:

- 1 α has a simple Σ -presentation without parameters over $\mathbb{HF}(\mathbb{R})$
- 2 α has a Σ -presentation without parameters over $\mathbb{HF}(\mathbb{R})$
- 3 $\alpha < \omega_1^{CK}$

Presentability of Gödel constructive sets

$$L_0 = \emptyset, \quad L_{\alpha+1} = \text{Def}(L_\alpha), \quad L_\gamma = \bigcup_{\alpha < \gamma} L_\alpha, \quad \text{for limit } \gamma$$

Corollary

For any ordinal α the following conditions are equivalent:

- 1 $\langle L_\alpha; \in \rangle$ has a simple Σ -presentation over $\mathbb{HF}(\mathbb{R})$
- 2 $\langle L_\alpha; \in \rangle$ has a Σ -presentation over $\mathbb{HF}(\mathbb{R})$
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- 3 $\langle L_\alpha; \in \rangle$ has a positive Σ -presentation over $\mathbb{HF}(\mathbb{R})$
- 4 $\alpha < \omega_1$.

Presentability of Gödel constructive sets without parameters

Theorem

For any ordinal α the following conditions are equivalent:

- 1 *The structure $\langle L_\alpha; \in \rangle$ has a simple Σ -presentation over $\mathbb{HF}(\mathbb{R})$ without parameters*
- 2 $\alpha \leq \omega$.

(Here we don't need the basic theorem)

Corollary

Assume that $\langle L; \leq \rangle$ is an arbitrary partially ordered set in which for any at most countable chain $C \subseteq L$ there exists an $x \in L \setminus C$ with the property $C \leq x$.

Then $\langle L; \leq \rangle$ has no positive Σ -presentations over $\mathbb{HF}(\mathbb{R})$ with parameters (it follows that it has no neither Σ -presentations nor simple Σ -presentations with parameters).

Nonpresentability of some degree structures

Theorem

The partially ordered sets of Turing, m -, 1 -, and tt -degrees have no positive Σ -presentations over $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{F}(\mathbb{R})$ with parameters. (It follows that they have no neither Σ -presentations nor simple Σ -presentations with parameters).

Presentability over \mathbb{C}

Corollary

Let α be an ordinal. Then the following conditions are equivalent:

- 1 α has a simple Σ -presentation over $\mathbb{HF}(\mathbb{C})$
- 2 α has a Σ -presentation over $\mathbb{HF}(\mathbb{C})$
- 3 α has a positive Σ -presentation over $\mathbb{HF}(\mathbb{C})$
- 4 $\alpha < \omega_1^{CK}$

Contents of the talk

- Introduction and some early studies
- Non-embeddability of ω_1 into Σ -definable preorderings over $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{F}(\mathbb{R})$ (basic result)
- Descriptions of Σ -presentable ordinals (with parameters and without them) over $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{F}(\mathbb{R})$
- Description of Σ -presentable Gödel constructive sets (with parameters and without them) over $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{F}(\mathbb{R})$
- Non- Σ -presentability of some degree structures (T -, m -, 1 -, tt -) over $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{F}(\mathbb{R})$
- Description of Σ -presentable ordinals over $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{F}(\mathbb{C})$

Thank you!