

Feedback ITTMs and Σ_3^0 Determinacy

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Introduction

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(Welch) The least model L_γ of Σ_3^0 -Determinacy is between the least Σ_2 -Admissible and the least Σ_2 -Non-Projectible ordinals.

Actually, Welch showed, from above, if

- ▶ $\gamma_0 < \gamma_1 < \gamma_2$
- ▶ $L_{\gamma_0} \prec_{\Sigma_2} L_{\gamma_1}$
- ▶ $L_{\gamma_0} \prec_{\Sigma_1} L_{\gamma_2}$ and
- ▶ L_{γ_2} is a limit of admissibles,

then $\gamma < \gamma_0$.

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γ is greater than the least hyperextendible.

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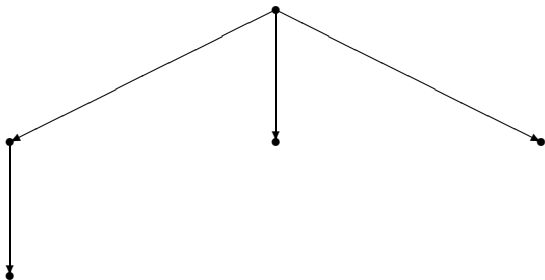
(L) The least hyperextendible can be characterized with iterated ITTMs, which are machines that are allowed certain oracle calls.

Feedback ITTMs

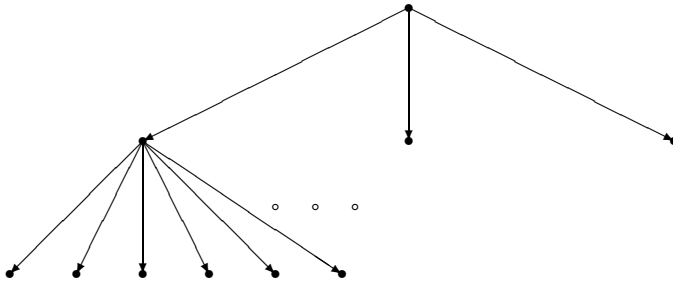
ITTMs with arbitrary iteration:

A computation may ask a convergence question about another computation. This can be considered calling a sub-computation. That sub-computation might do the same. This can continue, generating a *tree of sub-computations*. Eventually, perhaps, a computation is run which calls no sub-computation. This either converges or diverges. That answer is returned to its calling computation, which then continues.

Good examples



Good examples



Bad example



Bad example



One can naturally define the course of a computation if and only if the tree of sub-computations is well-founded. How is this to be dealt with?

FITTMs

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Proof continued on next slide. □

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(continued) If I ever plays something false of L_α , then Welch showed how II can find an i.d.c. in that model, mod the following problem: in M , there could be ordinals such that

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$$\beta_0 < \beta_1 < \beta_2 < \dots < \delta_2 < \delta_1 < \delta_0, \beta_n \text{ standard, and } L_{\beta_n} \prec_{\Sigma_2} L_{\delta_n}.$$

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Any tree of sub-computations can be adorned with ordinals in a natural way. In particular, the pair β_n, δ_n is assigned to a node which is a parent to the node of $\beta_{n+1}, \delta_{n+1}$.

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Any tree of sub-computations can be adorned with ordinals in a natural way. In particular, the pair β_n, δ_n is assigned to a node which is a parent to the node of $\beta_{n+1}, \delta_{n+1}$. Hence the β_n 's would give an i.d.c. in $\{e\}$'s sub-computation tree, which was assumed to be well-founded. So that problem can't happen, giving II an opportunity to win, forcing I to play the truth.

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Since we can't get the freezing computations themselves to be in L_γ , only initial segments of them, perhaps the ordinal of one of them is γ itself.

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It would also be nice to have a description of γ and of the FITTM-ordinals in terms of reflection/extendibility properties.

References

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