

ARITHMETIC, SET THEORY, AND THEIR MODELS

PART TWO: ENDOMORPHISMS

Ali Enayat

YOUNG SET THEORY WORKSHOP

KÖNIGSWINTER, MARCH 21-25, 2011

STANDARD SYSTEMS

- Suppose $\mathcal{M} = (M, E)$ is a non ω -standard model of $ZF^{\pm\infty}$, and $c \in M$.

- Suppose $\mathcal{M} = (M, E)$ is a non ω -standard model of $ZF^{\pm\infty}$, and $c \in M$.
- Recall $c_E := \{x \in M : xEc\}$.

STANDARD SYSTEMS

- Suppose $\mathcal{M} = (M, E)$ is a non ω -standard model of $ZF^{\pm\infty}$, and $c \in M$.
- Recall $c_E := \{x \in M : xEc\}$.
- $\text{SSy}(\mathcal{M}) := \{c_E \cap \omega : c \in M\} =$ the **standard system** of \mathcal{M} .

STANDARD SYSTEMS

- Suppose $\mathcal{M} = (M, E)$ is a non ω -standard model of $ZF^{\pm\infty}$, and $c \in M$.
- Recall $c_E := \{x \in M : xEc\}$.
- $\text{SSy}(\mathcal{M}) := \{c_E \cap \omega : c \in M\}$ = the **standard system** of \mathcal{M} .
- A family $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\omega)$ is a **Scott set** if \mathcal{A} is a Boolean algebra closed under Turing reducibility which satisfies the property “every infinite subtree of $2^{<\omega}$ has an infinite branch”.

- Suppose $\mathcal{M} = (M, E)$ is a non ω -standard model of $ZF^{\pm\infty}$, and $c \in M$.
- Recall $c_E := \{x \in M : xEc\}$.
- $SSy(\mathcal{M}) := \{c_E \cap \omega : c \in M\}$ = the **standard system** of \mathcal{M} .
- A family $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\omega)$ is a **Scott set** if \mathcal{A} is a Boolean algebra closed under Turing reducibility which satisfies the property “every infinite subtree of $2^{<\omega}$ has an infinite branch”.
- **Theorem.** [Scott]
 - (a) $SSy(\mathcal{M})$ is a Scott set for every $\mathcal{M} \models ZF^{\pm\infty}$.
 - (b) If \mathcal{A} is a countable Scott set, then \mathcal{A} can be realized as $SSy(\mathcal{M})$ for some model of $ZF^{\pm\infty}$.

STANDARD SYSTEMS, CONT'D

- **Theorem.** [Ehrenfeucht, Knight-Nadel] In (b) above $|\mathcal{A}| = \aleph_0$ can be relaxed to $|\mathcal{A}| \leq \aleph_1$.

- **Theorem.** [Ehrenfeucht, Knight-Nadel] In (b) above $|\mathcal{A}| = \aleph_0$ can be relaxed to $|\mathcal{A}| \leq \aleph_1$.
- **Corollary.** Under CH, \mathcal{A} is a Scott set iff \mathcal{A} can be realized as $\text{SSy}(\mathcal{M})$ for some model of $\text{ZF}^{\pm\infty}$.

- **Theorem.** [Ehrenfeucht, Knight-Nadel] In (b) above $|\mathcal{A}| = \aleph_0$ can be relaxed to $|\mathcal{A}| \leq \aleph_1$.
- **Corollary.** Under CH, \mathcal{A} is a Scott set iff \mathcal{A} can be realized as $\text{SSy}(\mathcal{M})$ for some model of $\text{ZF}^{\pm\infty}$.
- **Scott Set Problem.** Is every Scott set of the form $\text{SSy}(\mathcal{M})$ for some model of $\text{ZF}^{\pm\infty}$?

- **Theorem.** [Ehrenfeucht, Knight-Nadel] In (b) above $|\mathcal{A}| = \aleph_0$ can be relaxed to $|\mathcal{A}| \leq \aleph_1$.
- **Corollary.** Under CH, \mathcal{A} is a Scott set iff \mathcal{A} can be realized as $\text{SSy}(\mathcal{M})$ for some model of $\text{ZF}^{\pm\infty}$.
- **Scott Set Problem.** Is every Scott set of the form $\text{SSy}(\mathcal{M})$ for some model of $\text{ZF}^{\pm\infty}$?
- **Kanovei's Problem.** Is there a Borel model of $\text{ZF}^{\pm\infty}$ such that $\text{SSy}(\mathcal{M}) = \mathcal{P}(\omega)$?

- **Theorem.** [Ehrenfeucht, Knight-Nadel] In (b) above $|\mathcal{A}| = \aleph_0$ can be relaxed to $|\mathcal{A}| \leq \aleph_1$.
- **Corollary.** Under CH, \mathcal{A} is a Scott set iff \mathcal{A} can be realized as $\text{SSy}(\mathcal{M})$ for some model of $\text{ZF}^{\pm\infty}$.
- **Scott Set Problem.** Is every Scott set of the form $\text{SSy}(\mathcal{M})$ for some model of $\text{ZF}^{\pm\infty}$?
- **Kanovei's Problem.** Is there a Borel model of $\text{ZF}^{\pm\infty}$ such that $\text{SSy}(\mathcal{M}) = \mathcal{P}(\omega)$?
- **Theorem** [Gitman]. (ZFC + PFA) Suppose $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\omega)$ is arithmetically closed and \mathcal{A}/fin is proper. Then \mathcal{A} is the standard system of some model of $\text{ZF}^{\pm\infty}$.

- **Theorem.** [Ehrenfeucht, Knight-Nadel] In (b) above $|\mathcal{A}| = \aleph_0$ can be relaxed to $|\mathcal{A}| \leq \aleph_1$.
- **Corollary.** Under CH, \mathcal{A} is a Scott set iff \mathcal{A} can be realized as $\text{SSy}(\mathcal{M})$ for some model of $\text{ZF}^{\pm\infty}$.
- **Scott Set Problem.** Is every Scott set of the form $\text{SSy}(\mathcal{M})$ for some model of $\text{ZF}^{\pm\infty}$?
- **Kanovei's Problem.** Is there a Borel model of $\text{ZF}^{\pm\infty}$ such that $\text{SSy}(\mathcal{M}) = \mathcal{P}(\omega)$?
- **Theorem** [Gitman]. (ZFC + PFA) Suppose $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\omega)$ is arithmetically closed and \mathcal{A}/fin is proper. Then \mathcal{A} is the standard system of some model of $\text{ZF}^{\pm\infty}$.
- **Theorem** [E, Shelah] There exists $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\omega)$ that is arithmetically closed and \mathcal{A}/fin is proper; indeed \mathcal{A} can be arranged to be Borel.

RECURSIVE SATURATION

RECURSIVE SATURATION

- **Proposition.** \mathcal{M} is recursively saturated iff **(1)** \mathcal{M} is not ω -standard, and **(2)** $V_\alpha^{\mathcal{M}} \prec \mathcal{M}$ for cofinally many $\alpha \in \mathbf{Ord}^{\mathcal{M}}$.

RECURSIVE SATURATION

- **Proposition.** \mathcal{M} is recursively saturated iff **(1)** \mathcal{M} is not ω -standard, and **(2)** $V_\alpha^{\mathcal{M}} \prec \mathcal{M}$ for cofinally many $\alpha \in \mathbf{Ord}^{\mathcal{M}}$.
- **Theorem.** [Ehrenfeucht-Jensen] The isomorphism type of a countable recursively saturated model \mathcal{M} of arithmetic is determined by the following two invariants **(1)** $\text{Th}(\mathcal{M})$ and **(2)** $\text{SSy}(\mathcal{M})$.

RECURSIVE SATURATION

- **Proposition.** \mathcal{M} is recursively saturated iff **(1)** \mathcal{M} is not ω -standard, and **(2)** $V_\alpha^{\mathcal{M}} \prec \mathcal{M}$ for cofinally many $\alpha \in \mathbf{Ord}^{\mathcal{M}}$.
- **Theorem.** [Ehrenfeucht-Jensen] The isomorphism type of a countable recursively saturated model \mathcal{M} of arithmetic is determined by the following two invariants **(1)** $\text{Th}(\mathcal{M})$ and **(2)** $\text{SSy}(\mathcal{M})$.
- **(1)** Recursively saturated models are *homogeneous*, i.e., if $(\mathcal{M}, a_1, \dots, a_n) \equiv (\mathcal{M}, b_1, \dots, b_n)$, then for every $c \in M$ there is $d \in M$ such that $(\mathcal{M}, a_1, \dots, a_n, c) \equiv (\mathcal{M}, b_1, \dots, b_n, d)$.

RECURSIVE SATURATION

- **Proposition.** \mathcal{M} is recursively saturated iff **(1)** \mathcal{M} is not ω -standard, and **(2)** $V_\alpha^{\mathcal{M}} \prec \mathcal{M}$ for cofinally many $\alpha \in \mathbf{Ord}^{\mathcal{M}}$.
- **Theorem.** [Ehrenfeucht-Jensen] The isomorphism type of a countable recursively saturated model \mathcal{M} of arithmetic is determined by the following two invariants **(1)** $\text{Th}(\mathcal{M})$ and **(2)** $\text{SSy}(\mathcal{M})$.
- **(1)** Recursively saturated models are *homogeneous*, i.e., if $(\mathcal{M}, a_1, \dots, a_n) \equiv (\mathcal{M}, b_1, \dots, b_n)$, then for every $c \in M$ there is $d \in M$ such that $(\mathcal{M}, a_1, \dots, a_n, c) \equiv (\mathcal{M}, b_1, \dots, b_n, d)$.
- **(2)** The set of n -types that are coded in a recursively saturated model of arithmetic are precisely those finitely satisfiable types whose Gödel numbers are coded in $\text{SSy}(\mathcal{M})$.

RECURSIVE SATURATION

- **Proposition.** \mathcal{M} is recursively saturated iff **(1)** \mathcal{M} is not ω -standard, and **(2)** $V_\alpha^{\mathcal{M}} \prec \mathcal{M}$ for cofinally many $\alpha \in \mathbf{Ord}^{\mathcal{M}}$.
- **Theorem.** [Ehrenfeucht-Jensen] *The isomorphism type of a countable recursively saturated model \mathcal{M} of arithmetic is determined by the following two invariants **(1)** $\text{Th}(\mathcal{M})$ and **(2)** $\text{SSy}(\mathcal{M})$.*
- **(1)** Recursively saturated models are *homogeneous*, i.e., if $(\mathcal{M}, a_1, \dots, a_n) \equiv (\mathcal{M}, b_1, \dots, b_n)$, then for every $c \in M$ there is $d \in M$ such that $(\mathcal{M}, a_1, \dots, a_n, c) \equiv (\mathcal{M}, b_1, \dots, b_n, d)$.
- **(2)** The set of n -types that are coded in a recursively saturated model of arithmetic are precisely those finitely satisfiable types whose Gödel numbers are coded in $\text{SSy}(\mathcal{M})$.
- **(3)** Any two countable homogeneous models that satisfy the same set of types are isomorphic. This is established by a back-and-forth argument.

FRIEDMAN'S SELF-EMBEDDING THEOREM

FRIEDMAN'S SELF-EMBEDDING THEOREM

- **Theorem.** [Friedman] *Every countable nonstandard model $\mathcal{M} \models \text{ZF}^{\pm\infty}$ is isomorphic to a proper rank initial segment of itself.*

FRIEDMAN'S SELF-EMBEDDING THEOREM

- **Theorem.** [Friedman] *Every countable nonstandard model $\mathcal{M} \models \text{ZF}^{\pm\infty}$ is isomorphic to a proper rank initial segment of itself.*
- **Proof (for the non ω -standard case).**

FRIEDMAN'S SELF-EMBEDDING THEOREM

- **Theorem.** [Friedman] *Every countable nonstandard model $\mathcal{M} \models \text{ZF}^{\pm\infty}$ is isomorphic to a proper rank initial segment of itself.*
- **Proof (for the non ω -standard case).**
- $V_\alpha^{\mathcal{M}}$ is recursively saturated for every $\alpha \in \mathbf{Ord}^{\mathcal{M}}$.

FRIEDMAN'S SELF-EMBEDDING THEOREM

- **Theorem.** [Friedman] *Every countable nonstandard model $\mathcal{M} \models \text{ZF}^{\pm\infty}$ is isomorphic to a proper rank initial segment of itself.*
- **Proof (for the non ω -standard case).**
- $V_\alpha^{\mathcal{M}}$ is recursively saturated for every $\alpha \in \mathbf{Ord}^{\mathcal{M}}$.
- Fix $c \in \omega^{\mathcal{M}} \setminus \omega$ and for each $\alpha \in \mathbf{Ord}^{\mathcal{M}}$, consider $\text{Th}^{\leq c}(V_\alpha^{\mathcal{M}})$.

FRIEDMAN'S SELF-EMBEDDING THEOREM

- **Theorem.** [Friedman] *Every countable nonstandard model $\mathcal{M} \models \text{ZF}^{\pm\infty}$ is isomorphic to a proper rank initial segment of itself.*
- **Proof (for the non ω -standard case).**
- $V_\alpha^{\mathcal{M}}$ is recursively saturated for every $\alpha \in \mathbf{Ord}^{\mathcal{M}}$.
- Fix $c \in \omega^{\mathcal{M}} \setminus \omega$ and for each $\alpha \in \mathbf{Ord}^{\mathcal{M}}$, consider $\text{Th}^{\leq c}(V_\alpha^{\mathcal{M}})$.
- By Replacement ^{\mathcal{M}} $\exists \alpha_0 \in \mathbf{Ord}^{\mathcal{M}}$ such that \mathcal{M} satisfies:
 $\{\alpha \in \mathbf{Ord}^{\mathcal{M}} : \text{Th}^{\leq c}(V_\alpha^{\mathcal{M}}) = \text{Th}^{\leq c}(V_{\alpha_0}^{\mathcal{M}})\}$ is unbounded in \mathbf{Ord} .

FRIEDMAN'S SELF-EMBEDDING THEOREM

- **Theorem.** [Friedman] *Every countable nonstandard model $\mathcal{M} \models \text{ZF}^{\pm\infty}$ is isomorphic to a proper rank initial segment of itself.*
- **Proof (for the non ω -standard case).**
- $V_\alpha^{\mathcal{M}}$ is recursively saturated for every $\alpha \in \mathbf{Ord}^{\mathcal{M}}$.
- Fix $c \in \omega^{\mathcal{M}} \setminus \omega$ and for each $\alpha \in \mathbf{Ord}^{\mathcal{M}}$, consider $\text{Th}^{\leq c}(V_\alpha^{\mathcal{M}})$.
- By Replacement $^{\mathcal{M}}$ $\exists \alpha_0 \in \mathbf{Ord}^{\mathcal{M}}$ such that \mathcal{M} satisfies:
 $\{\alpha \in \mathbf{Ord}^{\mathcal{M}} : \text{Th}^{\leq c}(V_\alpha^{\mathcal{M}}) = \text{Th}^{\leq c}(V_{\alpha_0}^{\mathcal{M}})\}$ is unbounded in \mathbf{Ord} .
- Let $\mathcal{N} \succ_{\text{end}} \mathcal{M}$. There is some $\beta \in \mathbf{Ord}^{\mathcal{N}} \setminus \mathbf{Ord}^{\mathcal{M}}$ such that $\text{Th}^{\leq c}(V_\beta^{\mathcal{M}}) = \text{Th}^{\leq c}(V_{\alpha_0}^{\mathcal{M}})$.

FRIEDMAN'S SELF-EMBEDDING THEOREM

- **Theorem.** [Friedman] *Every countable nonstandard model $\mathcal{M} \models \text{ZF}^{\pm\infty}$ is isomorphic to a proper rank initial segment of itself.*
- **Proof (for the non ω -standard case).**
- $V_{\alpha}^{\mathcal{M}}$ is recursively saturated for every $\alpha \in \mathbf{Ord}^{\mathcal{M}}$.
- Fix $c \in \omega^{\mathcal{M}} \setminus \omega$ and for each $\alpha \in \mathbf{Ord}^{\mathcal{M}}$, consider $\text{Th}^{\leq c}(V_{\alpha}^{\mathcal{M}})$.
- By Replacement $^{\mathcal{M}}$ $\exists \alpha_0 \in \mathbf{Ord}^{\mathcal{M}}$ such that \mathcal{M} satisfies:
 $\{\alpha \in \mathbf{Ord}^{\mathcal{M}} : \text{Th}^{\leq c}(V_{\alpha}^{\mathcal{M}}) = \text{Th}^{\leq c}(V_{\alpha_0}^{\mathcal{M}})\}$ is unbounded in \mathbf{Ord} .
- Let $\mathcal{N} \succ_{\text{end}} \mathcal{M}$. There is some $\beta \in \mathbf{Ord}^{\mathcal{N}} \setminus \mathbf{Ord}^{\mathcal{M}}$ such that $\text{Th}^{\leq c}(V_{\beta}^{\mathcal{M}}) = \text{Th}^{\leq c}(V_{\alpha_0}^{\mathcal{M}})$.
- $V_{\beta}^{\mathcal{M}} \cong V_{\alpha_0}^{\mathcal{M}}$. By restricting any isomorphism between them to \mathcal{M} we obtain an embedding of \mathcal{M} into a proper rank initial segment of itself.

THE EHRENFEUCHT-MOSTOWSKI THEOREM

THE EHRENFEUCHT-MOSTOWSKI THEOREM

- **Theorem.** (Ehrenfeucht and Mostowski). *Given any infinite model \mathcal{M}_0 and any linear order \mathbb{L} , there is an elementary extension $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{L}}$ of \mathcal{M}_0 such that*

$$\text{Aut}(\mathbb{L}) \hookrightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{L}}).$$

THE EHRENFUCHT-MOSTOWSKI THEOREM

- **Theorem.** (Ehrenfeucht and Mostowski). *Given any infinite model \mathcal{M}_0 and any linear order \mathbb{L} , there is an elementary extension $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{L}}$ of \mathcal{M}_0 such that*

$$\text{Aut}(\mathbb{L}) \hookrightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{L}}).$$

- **Usual Proof:** Specify an appropriate set of sentences, and build a model of them using:

THE EHRENFUCHT-MOSTOWSKI THEOREM

- **Theorem.** (Ehrenfeucht and Mostowski). *Given any infinite model \mathcal{M}_0 and any linear order \mathbb{L} , there is an elementary extension $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{L}}$ of \mathcal{M}_0 such that*

$$\text{Aut}(\mathbb{L}) \hookrightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{L}}).$$

- **Usual Proof:** Specify an appropriate set of sentences, and build a model of them using:
- Ramsey's Theorem.

THE EHRENFUCHT-MOSTOWSKI THEOREM

- **Theorem.** (Ehrenfeucht and Mostowski). *Given any infinite model \mathcal{M}_0 and any linear order \mathbb{L} , there is an elementary extension $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{L}}$ of \mathcal{M}_0 such that*

$$\text{Aut}(\mathbb{L}) \hookrightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{L}}).$$

- **Usual Proof:** Specify an appropriate set of sentences, and build a model of them using:
- Ramsey's Theorem.
- Compactness Theorem.

GAIFMAN'S PROOF OF EM THEOREM

GAIFMAN'S PROOF OF EM THEOREM

- Fix a nonprincipal ultrafilter \mathcal{U} .

GAIFMAN'S PROOF OF EM THEOREM

- Fix a nonprincipal ultrafilter \mathcal{U} .
- Build the \mathbb{L} -iterated ultrapower.

$$\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{U}, \mathbb{L}} := \prod_{\mathcal{U}, \mathbb{L}} \mathcal{M}_0.$$

GAIFMAN'S PROOF OF EM THEOREM

- Fix a nonprincipal ultrafilter \mathcal{U} .
- Build the \mathbb{L} -iterated ultrapower.

$$\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{U}, \mathbb{L}} := \prod_{\mathcal{U}, \mathbb{L}} \mathcal{M}_0.$$

- $\mathcal{M}_0 \prec \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{U}, \mathbb{L}}$ and \mathbb{L} is a set of order indiscernibles in $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{U}, \mathbb{L}}$.

GAIFMAN'S PROOF OF EM THEOREM

- Fix a nonprincipal ultrafilter \mathcal{U} .
- Build the \mathbb{L} -iterated ultrapower.

$$\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{U}, \mathbb{L}} := \prod_{\mathcal{U}, \mathbb{L}} \mathcal{M}_0.$$

- $\mathcal{M}_0 \prec \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{U}, \mathbb{L}}$ and \mathbb{L} is a set of order indiscernibles in $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{U}, \mathbb{L}}$.
- There is a group embedding

$$j \mapsto \hat{j}$$

of $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{L})$ into $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{U}, \mathbb{L}})$ such that

$$\text{fix}(\hat{j}) = \mathcal{M}_j,$$

for every fixed-point free j .

NATURAL QUESTIONS FOR A THEORY T

NATURAL QUESTIONS FOR A THEORY T

- 1 If T has an ω -standard model, then does T also have an ω -standard model that admits an automorphism?

NATURAL QUESTIONS FOR A THEORY T

- 1 If T has an ω -standard model, then does T also have an ω -standard model that admits an automorphism?
- 2 Does T have a model that admits an automorphism that moves all *undefinable* elements?

NATURAL QUESTIONS FOR A THEORY T

- 1 If T has an ω -standard model, then does T also have an ω -standard model that admits an automorphism?
- 2 Does T have a model that admits an automorphism that moves all *undefinable* elements?
- 3 Does T have a model with an automorphism that fixes precisely a *proper rank initial segment*?

NATURAL QUESTIONS FOR A THEORY T

- 1 If T has an ω -standard model, then does T also have an ω -standard model that admits an automorphism?
- 2 Does T have a model that admits an automorphism that moves all *undefinable* elements?
- 3 Does T have a model with an automorphism that fixes precisely a *proper rank initial segment*?
- 4 Does T have a model \mathcal{M} with $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{M}) \cong \text{Aut}(\mathbb{L})$ for any prescribed linear order \mathbb{L} ?

NATURAL QUESTIONS FOR A THEORY T

- 1 If T has an ω -standard model, then does T also have an ω -standard model that admits an automorphism?
- 2 Does T have a model that admits an automorphism that moves all *undefinable* elements?
- 3 Does T have a model with an automorphism that fixes precisely a *proper rank initial segment*?
- 4 Does T have a model \mathcal{M} with $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{M}) \cong \text{Aut}(\mathbb{L})$ for any prescribed linear order \mathbb{L} ?
- 5 More generally, what groups can arise as $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{M})$ for $\mathcal{M} \models T$?

NATURAL QUESTIONS FOR A THEORY T

- 1 If T has an ω -standard model, then does T also have an ω -standard model that admits an automorphism?
- 2 Does T have a model that admits an automorphism that moves all *undefinable* elements?
- 3 Does T have a model with an automorphism that fixes precisely a *proper rank initial segment*?
- 4 Does T have a model \mathcal{M} with $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{M}) \cong \text{Aut}(\mathbb{L})$ for any prescribed linear order \mathbb{L} ?
- 5 More generally, what groups can arise as $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{M})$ for $\mathcal{M} \models T$?
- 6 Does T have a *rigid* model?

THE LEVY SCHEME

THE LEVY SCHEME

- Let $\lambda_n(\kappa)$ be the sentence in set theory asserting that κ is an n -Mahlo cardinal and $V_\kappa \prec_n \mathbf{V}$.

THE LEVY SCHEME

- Let $\lambda_n(\kappa)$ be the sentence in set theory asserting that κ is an n -Mahlo cardinal and $V_\kappa \prec_n \mathbf{V}$.
- $\Lambda := \{\exists \kappa \lambda_n(\kappa) : n \in \omega\}$.

THE LEVY SCHEME

- Let $\lambda_n(\kappa)$ be the sentence in set theory asserting that κ is an n -Mahlo cardinal and $V_\kappa \prec_n \mathbf{V}$.
- $\Lambda := \{\exists \kappa \lambda_n(\kappa) : n \in \omega\}$.
- Λ is also axiomatized by formulas of the form $\psi_{C,n} := C(x)$ is CUB $\rightarrow \exists \kappa C(\kappa)$ and κ is n -Mahlo.

- **Theorem.** If $\mathcal{M} \models \text{ZFC} + \Lambda$, and $c \in M$, then $\mathbf{L}^M(c) \models \Lambda$.

- **Theorem.** If $\mathcal{M} \models \text{ZFC} + \Lambda$, and $c \in M$, then $\mathbf{L}^M(c) \models \Lambda$.

- **Theorem.** If $\mathcal{M} \models \text{ZFC} + \Lambda$ and $\mathbb{P} \in M$, then $\mathcal{M}^{\mathbb{P}} \models \Lambda$.

- EST(L) is obtained from the usual axiomatization of ZFC(L) by deleting Power Set and Replacement, and adding Δ_0 (L)-Separation.

- EST(L) is obtained from the usual axiomatization of ZFC(L) by deleting Power Set and Replacement, and adding Δ_0 (L)-Separation.
- GW is the conjunction of the following 3 axioms.

- EST(L) is obtained from the usual axiomatization of ZFC(L) by deleting Power Set and Replacement, and adding Δ_0 (L)-Separation.
- GW is the conjunction of the following 3 axioms.
- (a) “ \triangleleft is a global well-ordering”.

- EST(L) is obtained from the usual axiomatization of ZFC(L) by deleting Power Set and Replacement, and adding Δ_0 (L)-Separation.
- GW is the conjunction of the following 3 axioms.
- (a) “ \triangleleft is a global well-ordering”.
- (b) $\forall x \forall y (x \in y \rightarrow x \triangleleft y)$.

- EST(L) is obtained from the usual axiomatization of ZFC(L) by deleting Power Set and Replacement, and adding Δ_0 (L)-Separation.
- GW is the conjunction of the following 3 axioms.
- (a) “ \triangleleft is a global well-ordering” .
- (b) $\forall x \forall y (x \in y \rightarrow x \triangleleft y)$.
- (c) $\forall x \exists y \forall z (z \in y \leftrightarrow z \triangleleft x)$.

- EST(L) is obtained from the usual axiomatization of ZFC(L) by deleting Power Set and Replacement, and adding Δ_0 (L)-Separation.
- GW is the conjunction of the following 3 axioms.
- (a) “ \triangleleft is a global well-ordering”.
- (b) $\forall x \forall y (x \in y \rightarrow x \triangleleft y)$.
- (c) $\forall x \exists y \forall z (z \in y \leftrightarrow z \triangleleft x)$.

$$\bullet \frac{I-\Delta_0}{PA} \sim \frac{EST(\in, \triangleleft) + GW}{ZFC + \Lambda}$$