

A CLASSIFICATION OF RAPIDLY GROWING RAMSEY FUNCTIONS

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ABSTRACT. Let f be a number-theoretic function. A finite set X of natural numbers is called f -large if $\text{card}(X) \geq f(\min(X))$. Let PH_f be the Paris Harrington statement where we replace the largeness condition by a corresponding f -largeness condition. We classify those functions f for which the statement PH_f is independent of first order (Peano) arithmetic PA . If f is a fixed iteration of the binary length function, then PH_f is independent. On the other hand PH_{\log^*} is provable in PA . More precisely let $f_\alpha(i) := |i|_{H_\alpha^{-1}(i)}$ where $|i|_h$ denotes the h -times iterated binary length of i and H_α^{-1} denotes the inverse function of the α -th member H_α of the Hardy hierarchy. Then PH_{f_α} is independent of PA (for $\alpha \leq \varepsilon_0$) iff $\alpha = \varepsilon_0$.

1. INTRODUCTION AND MOTIVATION

The Peano axioms PA seem to be designed in such a way that every true assertion about the natural numbers (when formulated in a canonical first-order language L_{PA} to reason about natural numbers) should be a logical consequence of these axioms. Nevertheless, in 1931 Gödel showed that there are true metamathematical statements in the language L_{PA} which are not logical consequences of PA . Since then mathematicians have been searching for natural and mathematically interesting statements (i.e. statements that are appealing to mathematicians in general and not just to logicians) which are true but not provable from the axiom system PA .

In their celebrated 1977 paper [13] Paris and Harrington were able to show that a certain extension of the finite Ramsey theorem is true but not provable in PA . Their extension was based on a certain additional largeness requirement for the homogeneous sets which are asserted to exist by Ramsey's theorem.

It is now an obvious mathematical problem to classify this extra largeness condition with respect to its proof-theoretic strength. Moreover it is also natural to ask whether it is possible to give a motivation for this condition in terms of finite combinatorics or even in terms of Ramsey theory. In this article we aim at a complete solution to these problems. In particular we will indicate how the Paris Harrington

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assertion emerges naturally from the Erdős Rado bound on the Ramsey function [6].

Since these matters are crucial for the paper we discuss these in more detail. For a given set Y let $[Y]^p$ be the set of p -element subsets of Y . Moreover we identify a natural number k with $\{0, \dots, k-1\}$. Ramsey's theorem (see, for example, [9] for more details) then reads as follows:

$$(\forall p, k, n)(\exists r)(\forall F : [r]^p \rightarrow k)(\exists Y \subseteq r)[\text{card}(Y) \geq n \ \& \ F \upharpoonright [Y]^p = \text{constant}].$$

Moreover the least such r depending on p, k, n is denoted by $r(p, k, n)$. This function is called the Ramsey function. It is known from a classical paper by Erdős Rado [6] that the function $r(n, n, n)$ is bounded by a superexponential function (where the iterations of the exponential function depend linearly on n).

Let $[n, r] = \{n, n+1, \dots, r\}$ and $[n, r]^p := [[n, r]]^p$. For a given function $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ let PH_f be the assertion

$$(\forall p, k, n)(\exists r)(\forall F : [n, r]^p \rightarrow k)(\exists Y \subseteq [n, r]) \\ [\text{card}(Y) \geq f(\min(Y)) \ \& \ F \upharpoonright [Y]^p = \text{constant}].$$

The least such r depending on p, k, n is denoted by $r_f^*(p, k, n)$. According to Paris Harrington 1977 [13] the assertion PH_{id} is true but not provable in PA . Equivalently, the function $n \mapsto r_{id}^*(n, n, n)$ grows so fast that its totality cannot be proven in PA .

Let \log^* be the inverse function of $n \mapsto r(n, n, n)$, i.e., \log^* is essentially the inverse function of the superexponential function. Then the Erdős Rado bound yields $r_{\log^*}^*(n, n, n) \leq r(n, n, n)$ as one can verify by a short calculation.

However, one can do much better. Let $|i|_d$ be the d -th times iterated binary length of i and let $2_d(i)$ be the d -th times iterated exponential with respect to base 2 and topmost exponent i . For a given unbounded and monotonic increasing function g let g^{-1} be its inverse function. We will show later that the Erdős Rado bound yields

$$(1) \quad r_f^*(n, n, n) \leq 2_{n+3}(g(n))$$

where $f(i) := |i|_{g^{-1}(i)}$.

Thus if g is a recursive function whose totality is provable in PA , then PH_f is provable in PA . Moreover (1) shows that for PH_f to be an unprovable statement, f has to grow at least as $f(i) = |i|_{g^{-1}(i)}$, where g grows faster than any PA provably recursive function. We will show that this condition is sufficient (at least when g is chosen as H_{ε_0} , the ε_0 -th function from the Hardy hierarchy). In particular it follows that PH_{id} is independent which gives the original result by Paris and Harrington.

This discussion indicates that the largeness condition (i.e. $\text{card}(Y) \geq \min(Y)$) in the Paris Harrington assertion is well motivated, and that its motivation is autonomous in that it does not depend intrinsically on the infinitary version of Ramsey's theorem. A profound discussion of such naturalness conditions for independence results has been provided by Harvey Friedman in some of his contributions to the Foundations of Mathematics project. See, for example, his posting from 05.02.1999 [7].

The paper is largely self-contained. It is in the combinatorial spirit of the Ketonen Solovay analysis of the Paris Harrington theorem [12] and does not use model theoretic methods. For further information on Ramsey theory the reader is referred

e.g. to [9] and for further information on subrecursive hierarchies the reader may consult, for example, [4], [8], [15].

This paper is based in part on a modification of Buchholz' technical report [3]. According to Buchholz, his paper is based on a manuscript by Loebl and Nešetřil. A final version of the latter manuscript has later been published (cf. [14]). The difference between this paper and Buchholz' paper are the definition of $m(\alpha)$, Lemma 4, assertion (2) of Lemma 5, the third case in Definition 2.2, Case 2.2 in Lemma 6 and the remaining part after the proof of Lemma 6.

2. PROOF OF THE MAIN THEOREM

We follow the notations of Buchholz [3]. Thus $d, i, j, k, l, m, n, p, s, t, M, N$ range over natural numbers, $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \sigma, \tau, \xi$ range (if not stated otherwise) over ordinals less than ε_0 (which by definition is the least ordinal ξ such that $\xi = \omega^\xi$) and X, Y, Z range over sets.

For formulating the result we fix some terminology and abbreviations. As indicated above, we write $[X]^p := \{Y : Y \subseteq X \text{ \& } \text{card}(Y) = p\}$ and $[n, N]^p := [\{n, n+1, \dots, N\}]^p$ for $n \leq N$. For each function F with $\text{dom}(F) = [X]^p$ we define Y to be F -homogeneous iff $Y \subseteq X$ and $\text{card}(F[Y]^p) = 1$. We write (in arrow notation)

$$N \rightarrow_f^* (n)_k^p$$

if $n \leq N$, and for each function $F : [n, N]^p \rightarrow k$ there exists an F -homogeneous Y such that $\text{card}(Y) \geq f(\min(Y))$. (Note that in particular this yields $\text{card}(Y) \geq f(n)$.) The corresponding Skolem function r_f^* is defined via $r_f^*(p, k, n) := \min\{N : N \rightarrow_f^* (n)_k^p\}$. As usual the well-definedness of r_f^* follows from the infinite Ramsey theorem.

PH_f is the assertion that the Paris Harrington assertion holds with respect to f -largeness. Formally PH_f is the assertion

$$(\forall p, k, n)(\exists N)[N \rightarrow_f^* (n)_k^p].$$

We define $\omega_0^\alpha := \alpha$, $\omega_{n+1}^\alpha := \omega^{\omega_n^\alpha}$ and $\omega_n := \omega_n^1$. Further let $h(\alpha) := \min\{n : \alpha < \omega_n\}$ be the height of α .

We write $\alpha =_{NF} \omega^{\alpha_1} \cdot n_1 + \dots + \omega^{\alpha_t} \cdot n_t$ if $\alpha = \omega^{\alpha_1} \cdot n_1 + \dots + \omega^{\alpha_t} \cdot n_t$ and $\alpha > \alpha_1 > \dots > \alpha_t$ and $n_1, \dots, n_t > 0$. The existence and uniqueness of such a normal form representation of α is guaranteed by the Cantor normal form from set theory. In this case we write $S_i(\alpha) := \omega^{\alpha_i} \cdot n_i$, $E_i(\alpha) := \alpha_i$, $K_i(\alpha) := n_i$ for $i \leq t$. For $i > t$ we put $S_i(\alpha) := E_i(\alpha) := K_i(\alpha) := 0$. In contrast to Buchholz' paper we define $m(0) := 0$,

$$m(\alpha) := \max\{n_1, \dots, n_t, m(\alpha_1), \dots, m(\alpha_t)\}$$

and $p(\alpha) := m(\alpha) + h(\alpha)$. Note that the width $w(\alpha)$ of α does not appear in the definition of $m(\alpha)$ and $p(\alpha)$ where the width $w(\alpha)$ is defined by $w(0) := 0$ and $w(\alpha) := \max\{t, w(\alpha_1), \dots, w(\alpha_t)\}$ if $\alpha =_{NF} \omega^{\alpha_1} \cdot n_1 + \dots + \omega^{\alpha_t} \cdot n_t$. This has for our purposes the crucial effect that the number of elements in $\{\alpha < \omega_h : p(\alpha) \leq k\}$ is not bounded by an elementary recursive function in k and h .

If we had defined $r(\alpha) := \max\{m(\alpha), w(\alpha)\}$ and $p'(\alpha) = r(\alpha) + h(\alpha)$, then the cardinality of $\{\alpha < \omega_h : p'(\alpha) \leq k\}$ would have been bounded by a double

exponential function.¹ This is perfect for proving the Paris Harrington theorem in its original form as shown in [3] but in our case it would cause a problem for proving Theorem 1 since the corresponding set $M(l(i))$, which is defined in the proof of Theorem 1 below, would not contain enough elements.

The standard fundamental sequences are defined as follows. If $\alpha =_{NF} \omega^{\alpha_1} \cdot n_1 + \dots + \omega^{\alpha_t} \cdot (n_t + 1)$, then $\alpha[k] = \omega^{\alpha_1} \cdot n_1 + \dots + \omega^{\alpha_t} \cdot n_t + \omega^{\alpha_t}[k]$. If β is a limit ordinal and $\alpha = \omega^\beta$, then $\alpha[k] := \omega^{\beta[k]}$, and if $\alpha = \omega^{\beta+1}$, then $\alpha[k] = \omega^\beta \cdot k$. Further let $\varepsilon_0[k] = \omega_k$. For technical reasons we put $(\alpha + 1)[k] := \alpha$ and $0[k] := 0$.

Lemma 1. (1) $m(\alpha[k]) \leq \max\{m(\alpha), k\}$.

(2) If $m(\alpha) \leq n$, then $m(\alpha[n]) \leq n$.

Proof. The first assertion follows by induction on α . The second assertion is immediate by the first assertion. \square

For $\alpha \leq \varepsilon_0$ we define the Hardy function H_α as follows. $H_0(n) := n$, $H_{\alpha+1}(n) = H_\alpha(n+1)$ and $H_\alpha(n) := H_{\alpha[n]}(n+1)$ if α is a limit. The theory of these functions is developed, for example, in [4], [8], [16].

Lemma 2. Let $\alpha_n := \alpha < \varepsilon_0$, $n > m(\alpha)$ and $\alpha_{i+1} := \alpha_i[i]$ for $i \geq n$. Moreover let $N := \min\{i \geq n : \alpha_i = 0\}$. Then $m(\alpha_i) < i$ for all $i \in \{n, \dots, N\}$ and $H_\alpha(n) = N$.

Proof. Lemma 1 yields $m(\alpha_i) < i$ for $i \geq n$ by induction on i . Moreover $H_{\alpha_i}(i) = H_{\alpha_{i+1}}(i+1)$ for $N > i \geq n$, and therefore $H_\alpha(n) = H_{\alpha_N}(N) = H_0(N) = N$. \square

For $\alpha > \beta$ set $d(\alpha, \beta) := \min\{i : S_i(\alpha) > S_i(\beta)\}$, $K(\alpha, \beta) = K_{d(\alpha, \beta)}(\alpha)$, $E(\alpha, \beta) = E_{d(\alpha, \beta)}(\alpha)$.

Lemma 3. If $\alpha > \beta > \gamma$, $d(\alpha, \beta) \leq d(\beta, \gamma)$ and $K(\alpha, \beta) \leq K(\beta, \gamma)$, then $E(\alpha, \beta) > E(\beta, \gamma)$.

Proof. If $d(\alpha, \beta) = d(\beta, \gamma) =: i$, then $S_i(\alpha) > S_i(\beta)$ and $K_i(\alpha) \leq K_i(\beta)$, hence $E_i(\alpha) > E_i(\beta)$. If $i := d(\alpha, \beta) < d(\beta, \gamma) =: j$, then $E_i(\alpha) \geq E_i(\beta) > E_j(\beta)$. \square

Lemma 4. Assume $\beta_0 > \beta_1 > \dots > \beta_m$ where $m \geq 2$. Let $\delta_l := E(\beta_l, \beta_{l+1})$ for $l < m$ and assume $\delta_0 < \dots < \delta_{m-1}$. Assume $\beta_{m-1} =_{NF} \omega^{\alpha_1} \cdot n_1 + \dots + \omega^{\alpha_s} \cdot n_s$ and assume that $\delta_{m-1} = \alpha_i$ for some $i \in \{1, \dots, s\}$. Then there exists a $\tau =_{NF} \omega^{\tau_1} \cdot p_1 + \dots + \omega^{\tau_t} \cdot p_t$ such that $\beta_0 =_{NF} \omega^{\alpha_1} \cdot n_1 + \dots + \omega^{\alpha_i} \cdot n_i + \tau$.

Proof. By induction on m . Assume that $\beta_{m-2} =_{NF} \omega^{\alpha_1} \cdot n_1 + \dots + \omega^{\alpha_i} \cdot n_i + \omega^{\gamma_1} \cdot q_1 + \dots + \omega^{\gamma_c} \cdot q_c$ where $\delta_{m-2} = \gamma_j$ for some $j \in \{1, \dots, c\}$. Then $\gamma_l = \alpha_{l+i}$ and $q_l = n_{l+i}$ for $l < j$.

Moreover assume that $\beta_{m-1} =_{NF} \omega^{\alpha_1} \cdot n_1 + \dots + \omega^{\alpha_i} \cdot n_i + \omega^{\gamma_1} \cdot q_1 + \dots + \omega^{\gamma_{j-1}} \cdot q_{j-1} + \omega^{\xi_1} \cdot r_1 + \dots + \omega^{\xi_k} \cdot r_k$ where $\xi_1 < \delta_{m-2}$.

If $m-2 = 0$, then put $\tau =_{NF} \omega^{\gamma_1} \cdot q_1 + \dots + \omega^{\gamma_c} \cdot q_c$ and the assertion follows. If $m-2 > 0$, then the induction hypothesis yields $\beta_{m-2} =_{NF} \omega^{\alpha_1} \cdot n_1 + \dots + \omega^{\alpha_i} \cdot n_i + \omega^{\gamma_1} \cdot q_1 + \dots + \omega^{\gamma_j} \cdot q_j + \tau'$ for some suitable $\tau' =_{NF} \omega^{\tau'_1} \cdot p'_1 + \dots + \omega^{\tau'_{t'}} \cdot p'_{t'}$. Put $\tau = \omega^{\gamma_1} \cdot q_1 + \dots + \omega^{\gamma_j} \cdot q_j + \tau'$ and the assertion follows. \square

Definition 1. If $\beta_0 > \beta_1 > \beta_2$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2) &:= \nearrow \text{ if } d(\beta_1, \beta_2) < d(\beta_0, \beta_1), \\ \chi(\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2) &:= \uparrow \text{ if } d(\beta_0, \beta_1) \leq d(\beta_1, \beta_2) \text{ \& } K(\beta_1, \beta_2) < K(\beta_0, \beta_1), \\ \chi(\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2) &:= \downarrow \text{ otherwise.} \end{aligned}$$

¹This crucial information has been provided to the author by Philippe Flajolet in a private email. The author is very grateful for this.

We follow the notation of [3], [14] in choosing the arrows $\nearrow, \uparrow, \downarrow$ for the colours given by χ . Technically we shall only in particular need that these symbols are different from certain natural numbers.

Lemma 5. *Let $\beta_0 > \dots > \beta_m$ with $m \geq 2$ and assume that $c \in \{\nearrow, \uparrow, \downarrow\}$ satisfies*

$$\{\chi(\beta_i, \beta_{i+1}, \beta_{i+2}) : i \leq m-2\} = \{c\}.$$

- (1) *If $c = \uparrow$, then $m \leq m(\beta_0) < p(\beta_0)$.*
- (2) *If $c = \nearrow$, then $E(\beta_0, \beta_1) < \dots < E(\beta_{m-1}, \beta_m)$.*
- (3) *If $c = \downarrow$, then $E(\beta_0, \beta_1) > \dots > E(\beta_{m-1}, \beta_m)$.*

Proof. 1) Let $k_i := K(\beta_i, \beta_{i+1})$ for $i < m$. Then $k_0 \leq m(\beta_0) < p(\beta_0)$. $c = \uparrow$ yields $k_0 > \dots > k_{m-1} \geq 1$, hence $m \leq k_0 \leq m(\beta_0) < p(\beta_0)$.

2) Let $d_i := d(\beta_i, \beta_{i+1})$ for $i < m$. If $c = \nearrow$, then $d_0 > \dots > d_{m-1} \geq 1$, hence $E(\beta_0, \beta_1) < \dots < E(\beta_{m-1}, \beta_m)$ by the definition of function d .

3) follows from Lemma 3. \square

We write $k^{(s)} := k + 3 + 3^2 + \dots + 3^s$.

Definition 2. Definition of \mathcal{C}_s^k and $\chi_s^k : [\omega_s^k]^{s+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_s^k$.

- (1) $\mathcal{C}_1^k := \{0, \dots, k-1\}$, $\mathcal{C}_{s+1}^k := \mathcal{C}_s^k \cup \{\nearrow, \uparrow, \downarrow\}^s$. Note that $\text{card}(\mathcal{C}_s^k) = k^{(s)}$.
- (2) If $\alpha = \omega^{k-1} \cdot m_0 + \dots + \omega^0 \cdot m_{k-1} > \omega^{k-1} \cdot n_0 + \dots + \omega^0 \cdot n_{k-1} = \beta$ where $m_i, n_i \geq 0$ for $0 \leq i \leq k-1$, then $\chi_1^k(\alpha, \beta) := \min\{i : n_i < m_i\}$. Note that $\chi_1^k(\alpha, \beta) = 1 + d(\alpha, \beta)$.
- (3) Assume that $s \geq 1$, $\omega_{s+1}^k > \beta_0 > \dots > \beta_{s+1}$, $\delta_i := E(\beta_i, \beta_{i+1})$ and $c_i := \chi(\beta_i, \beta_{i+1}, \beta_{i+2})$.
 If $c_0 = \dots = c_{s-1} = \downarrow$, then $\chi_{s+1}^k(\beta_0, \dots, \beta_{s+1}) := \chi_s^k(\delta_0, \dots, \delta_s)$.
 If $c_0 = \dots = c_{s-1} = \nearrow$, then $\chi_{s+1}^k(\beta_0, \dots, \beta_{s+1}) := \chi_s^k(\delta_s, \dots, \delta_0)$.
 In all other cases put $\chi_{s+1}^k(\beta_0, \dots, \beta_{s+1}) := (c_0, \dots, c_{s-1})$.
 Note that according to Lemma 5 we have $\omega_s^k > \delta_0 > \dots > \delta_s$ if $c_0 = \dots = c_{s-1} = \downarrow$ and $\omega_s^k > \delta_s > \dots > \delta_0$ if $c_0 = \dots = c_{s-1} = \nearrow$.

Lemma 6. *Let $1 \leq s, k$ & $s < m$ & $c \in \mathcal{C}_s^k$ & $\omega_s^k > \beta_0 > \dots > \beta_m$. If $\chi_s^k(\beta_i, \dots, \beta_{i+s}) = c$ for all $i \leq m-s$, then $m < p(\beta_0)$.*

Proof. By induction on s .

Base case. $s = 1$. Let $\beta_i := \omega^{k-1} \cdot n_{i,0} + \dots + \omega^0 \cdot n_{i,k-1}$. Then $n_{0,c} > \dots > n_{m,c}$ and thus $m \leq n_{0,c} \leq m(\beta_0) < p(\beta_0)$.

Induction step. Let $1 \leq s, k$ & $s+1 < m$ & $c \in \mathcal{C}_{s+1}^k$ & $\omega_{s+1}^k > \beta_0 > \dots > \beta_m$ and $\chi_{s+1}^k(\beta_i, \dots, \beta_{i+s+1}) = c$ for all $i \leq m-s-1$.

Case 1. $c \in \{\nearrow, \uparrow, \downarrow\}^s$.

Let $c_i = \chi(\beta_i, \beta_{i+1}, \beta_{i+2})$ for $i \leq m-2$. Then for all $i \leq m-s-2$ we have $(c_i, \dots, c_{i+s-1}) = \chi_{s+1}^k(\beta_i, \dots, \beta_{i+s+1}) = \chi_{s+1}^k(\beta_{i+1}, \dots, \beta_{i+s+2}) = (c_{i+1}, \dots, c_{i+s})$. Hence $c_i = c_{i+1} = \dots = c_{i+s}$ for all $i \leq m-s-2$ and thus $c_0 = \dots = c_{m-2}$. From this together with $\chi_{s+1}^k(\beta_0, \dots, \beta_{s+1}) \in \{\nearrow, \uparrow, \downarrow\}^s$ we get $c_0 = \uparrow$ by part (2) of Definition 2 and then $m < p(\beta_0)$ by assertion (1) of Lemma 5.

Case 2. $c \in \mathcal{C}_s^k$. Let $\delta_i := E(\beta_i, \beta_{i+1})$ for $i \leq m-1$.

Case 2.1. $c_0 = \dots = c_{m-2} = \downarrow$.

Then $\delta_0 > \dots > \delta_{m-1}$. We have $c = \chi_{s+1}^k(\beta_i, \dots, \beta_{i+s+1}) = \chi_s^k(\delta_i, \dots, \delta_{i+s})$ for all $i \leq m-1-s$. The induction hypothesis yields $m-1 < p(\delta_0)$. But $p(\delta_0) < p(\beta_0)$ since $m(\delta_0) \leq m(\beta_0)$ and $h(\delta_0) < h(\beta_0)$.

Case 2.2. $c_0 = \dots = c_{m-2} = \nearrow$.

Then $\delta_0 < \dots < \delta_{m-1}$. We have $c = \chi_{s+1}^k(\beta_i, \dots, \beta_{i+s+1}) = \chi_s^k(\delta_{i+s}, \dots, \delta_i)$ for all $i \leq m-1-s$. The induction hypothesis yields $m-1 < p(\delta_{m-1})$. But $p(\delta_{m-1}) < p(\beta_0)$ since an inspection of the involved Cantor normal form according to Lemma 4 yields that δ_{m-1} is a subterm of β_0 , hence $m(\delta_{m-1}) \leq m(\beta_0)$ and $h(\delta_{m-1}) < h(\beta_0)$. \square

For counting the number of ordinals in certain sets we introduce the slow growing hierarchy $(G_\alpha)_{\alpha < \varepsilon_0}$ as follows. $G_0(n) := 0$, $G_{\alpha+1}(n) = G_\alpha(n) + 1$ and $G_\alpha(n) := G_{\alpha[n]}(n)$ if α is a limit. Further, for a natural number l , let $l_0(k) := k$ and $l_{n+1}(k) := l_n^{(k)}$.

Lemma 7. (1) If $\alpha =_{NF} \omega^{\alpha_1} \cdot n_1 + \dots + \omega^{\alpha_t} \cdot n_t$, then $G_\alpha(n) = n^{G_{\alpha_1}(n)} \cdot n_1 + \dots + n^{G_{\alpha_t}(n)} \cdot n_t$.

(2) If $m(\beta) \leq n$, then $\text{card}\{\alpha < \beta : m(\alpha) \leq n\} \geq G_\beta(n)$.

(3) $\text{card}\{\alpha < \omega_s^k : m(\alpha) \leq l\} \geq l_s(k)$.

Proof. The first assertion is well known and can be proved by a simple induction on α . The second assertion follows by induction on β using Lemma 1. The third assertion follows from the first and second assertions. \square

For a number theoretic function f which converges weakly increasing to infinity we define its inverse function f^{-1} by $f^{-1}(i) := \min\{k : f(k) \geq i\}$.

Theorem 1. (1) Let $f_{d,s}(i) := s + \sqrt[d]{|i|_{s-1}} + 2$. Then

$$r_{f_{d,s}}^*(s+1, k^{(s)}, 3_s(s+k+3)) \geq H_{\omega_s^k}(k-1)$$

for $s \geq 1$, $d \geq 2$ and $k \geq d^2$.

(2) Let $f_s(i) := |i|_{s-2}$. Then

$$r_{f_s}^*(s+1, k^{(s)}, 3_s(s+k+3)) \geq H_{\omega_s^k}(k-1)$$

for $k \geq 4$ and $s \geq 2$.

(3) Let $h_{\varepsilon_0}(i) := |i|_{H_{\varepsilon_0}^{-1}(i)}$ and $g(s) := 3_s(s+4) + 2$. Then

$$r_{h_{\varepsilon_0}}^*(s+1, s^{(s)}, 3_s(s \cdot 2 + 3)) \geq H_{\varepsilon_0}(s-2)$$

for $s \geq 4$.

(4) Let $h_s(i) := s + \sqrt[H_{\omega_{s+1}^{-1}}(i)]{|i|_{s-1}} + 2$. Then

$$r_{h_s}^*(s+1, (d^2)^{(s)}, 3_s(s+d^2+3)) \geq H_{\omega_{s+1}}(d)$$

for $s \geq 1$ and $d \geq 2$.

Proof of the first assertion. Assume $k \geq d^2$. Let $\alpha_{k-1} := \omega_s^k$ and, for $i \geq k-1$, $\alpha_{i+1} := \alpha_i[i]$. Moreover put $N := \min\{i \geq k-1 : \alpha_i = 0\}$. Lemma 2 yields $N = H_{\omega_s^k}(k)$ and

$$(2) \quad m(\alpha_i) \leq i$$

for $k \leq i \leq N$. For any natural number l let

$$M(l) := \{\alpha < \omega_s^{k-1} : m(\alpha) \leq l\}$$

and $\text{enum}_{M(l)}(i)$ be the i -th member of $M(l)$ with respect to the standard ordering of the ordinals less than ε_0 . Let $n := 3_s(s+k+3)$ and put $\beta_{n-1} := \omega_s^k$ and

$$\beta_i := \omega_s^{k-1} \cdot \alpha_{l(i)} + \text{enum}_{M(l(i))}(2_{s-1}(l(i)^d) - i)$$

for $n \leq i \leq N$ where $l(i)$ is the unique natural number such that $l(i) - 1 < \sqrt[d]{|i|_{s-1}} \leq l(i)$. Then

$$(3) \quad k \leq l(i)$$

for $n \leq i \leq N$. Indeed, this follows from the monotonicity of $l(i)$ and the inequality $k \leq l(n)$ where the latter follows from the choice of n , since $k \leq \sqrt[d]{3^{s+k+3}}$ for $k \geq d^2$.

Moreover the β_i are well-defined and $\beta_{i+1} < \beta_i < \omega_s^k$ for $n \leq i < N$ since $\text{card}(M(l(i))) \geq l(i)_s(k-1) \geq 2_{s-1}(l(i)^d) \geq i$ by assertion (3) of Lemma 7. We have $m(\beta_i) = \max\{m(\omega_s^k \cdot \alpha_{l(i)}), l(i)\} \leq l(i) < \sqrt[d]{|i|_{s-1}} + 1$ by (2) and (3). Hence $p(\beta_i) \leq s + \sqrt[d]{|i|_{s-1}} + 2$ for $n \leq i \leq N$. Define $F : [n, N]^{s+1} \rightarrow k^{(s)}$ by

$$F(i_0, \dots, i_s) := \chi_s^k(\beta_{i_0}, \dots, \beta_{i_s}).$$

Let $Y = \{i_0, \dots, i_m\} <$ be F -homogeneous. Then $\{\beta_{i_0}, \dots, \beta_{i_m}\}$ is χ_s^k -homogeneous, hence Lemma 6 yields $\text{card}(Y) = m+1 \leq \max\{p(\beta_{i_0}), s+1\} < s + \sqrt[d]{|i_0|_{s-1}} + 2 \leq s + \sqrt[d]{\min(Y)|_{s-1}} + 2$. The first assertion follows.

The second assertion follows by putting $d = 2$ in the proof of the first assertion and noting that $s + \sqrt[d]{\min(Y)|_{s-1}} + 2 \leq |\min(Y)|_{s-2}$ in this case.

Note that in both cases N is too small for the Ramsey number in question since for the particular partition F there exists a homogeneous set Y which does not satisfy the largeness condition.

For a proof of the third assertion we extend the proof of the (first and) second assertion. Put $M := H_{\varepsilon_0}(s-2)$. Then $H_{\varepsilon_0}(s-2) = H_{\omega_{s-2}}(s-1) \leq H_{\omega_s^s}(s-1)$. Let $k = s$. Then $M \leq N$ where $N := \min\{i \geq k-1 : \alpha_i = 0\}$ is defined as in the proof of the first assertion. Let G be the restriction of F to $[n, M]^{s+1}$. If Z is G homogeneous, then Z is F homogeneous and as before $\text{card}(Z) \leq |\min(Z)|_{s-2}$. For $i \leq M$ we have $H_{\varepsilon_0}^{-1}(i) \leq H_{\varepsilon_0}^{-1}(H_{\varepsilon_0}(s-2)) = s-2$. Thus $h_{\varepsilon_0}(i) \geq |i|_{s-2}$ for $n \leq i \leq M$. Since $Z \subseteq [n, M]$ we obtain $|\min(Z)|_{s-2} \leq h_{\varepsilon_0}(\min(Z))$. The third assertion follows from the proof of the second assertion.

For a proof of the fourth assertion we extend the proof of the first assertion. Put $M := H_{\omega_{s+1}}(d)$. Let $k = d^2$. Then $H_{\omega_{s+1}}(d) = H_{\omega_s^d}(d) \leq H_{\omega_s^k}(k-1)$, hence $M \leq N$. Let G be the restriction of F to $[n, M]^{s+1}$. If Z is G homogeneous, then Z is F homogeneous and as before $\text{card}(Z) < s + \sqrt[d]{\min(Z)|_{s-1}} + 2$. For $i \leq M$ we have $H_{\omega_{s+1}}^{-1}(i) \leq H_{\omega_{s+1}}^{-1}(H_{\omega_{s+1}}(d)) = d$. Thus $h_s(i) \geq s + \sqrt[d]{|i|_{s-1}} + 2$ for $n \leq i \leq M$. Since $Z \subseteq [n, M]$ we obtain $s + \sqrt[d]{\min(Z)|_{s-1}} + 2 \leq h_s(\min(Z))$. \square

Corollary 1. Let $f_\alpha(i) := |i|_{H_\alpha^{-1}(i)}$. Then $PH_{f_{\varepsilon_0}}$ is unprovable in PA .

Proof. Assume otherwise. Then $r_{f_{\varepsilon_0}}^*$ would be provably recursive in PA . Hence, by a classical result about the provably recursive functions of PA (see, for example, [2], [5], [8], [17] for a proof), there is an $\alpha < \varepsilon_0$ such that $r_{f_{\varepsilon_0}}^*(n+1, n^{(n)}, 3_n(n \cdot 2+3)) \leq H_\alpha(n)$ for $n \geq 0$. Assertion (3) of Theorem 1 yields

$$H_{\varepsilon_0}(n-2) \leq r_{f_{\varepsilon_0}}^*(n+1, n^{(n)}, 3_n(n \cdot 2+3))$$

for $n \geq 4$. Thus $H_{\varepsilon_0}(n+1) \leq H_\alpha(n+3) = H_{\alpha+3}(n)$ for $n \geq 1$. This contradicts the fact that $H_{\alpha+3}$ is eventually dominated by H_{ε_0} . \square

Corollary 2. Let $g_d(i) := |i|_d$. Then, for any fixed d , PH_{g_d} is unprovable in PA .

Theorem 2. For $\alpha \leq \varepsilon_0$ let $f_\alpha(i) := |i|_{H_\alpha^{-1}(i)}$. Then $r_{f_\alpha}^*(n, n, n) \leq 2_{n+3}(H_\alpha(n+3))$.

Proof. Let $N := 2_{n+3}(H_\alpha(n+3))$. Then $N > 2_{n+1}(n \cdot H_\alpha(n+3)) + H_\alpha(n+3) =: M$. Let $F : [n, N]^n \rightarrow n$. Then by restriction F induces a map $G : [H_\alpha(n+3), M]^n \rightarrow n$. By Theorem 1 of [6] we find Y homogeneous for G (and hence for F) such that $\text{card}(Y) \geq H_\alpha(n+3)$. Moreover

$$|\min(Y)|_{H_\alpha^{-1}(\min(Y))} \leq |N|_{H_\alpha^{-1}(H_\alpha(n+3))} = H_\alpha(n+3).$$

□

Corollary 3. *Let $f_\alpha(i) := |i|_{H_\alpha^{-1}(i)}$. Then PH_{f_α} is provable in PA for any $\alpha < \varepsilon_0$.*

Proof. H_α is provably recursive in PA for $\alpha < \varepsilon_0$. (See, for example, [2], [8], [16], [17] for a proof.) The assertion follows from Theorem 2 (which can be proved in PA for $\alpha < \varepsilon_0$). □

Let $\log^*(i) := \min\{d : |i|_d \leq 2\}$.

Corollary 4. *PH_{\log^*} is provable in PA .*

Remarks. An inspection of the proofs above (cf. in particular assertion (4) of Theorem 1) yields corresponding results for the fragments of PA . Without proof we mention that similar results also hold for the hydra battle and the Goodstein process. (See, for example, [11], [5] for an introduction into these topics.) Related results for Friedman style miniaturizations can be found in [18]. We conjecture that a refined result also holds for regressive Ramsey functions in the sense of Kanamori and McAloon [10]. (Some preliminary results confirming this conjecture have recently been obtained by Lee and the author.)

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