Here There Be Monsters

Martin Davis

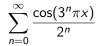
Courant Institute, NYU

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Weierstrass's Monster



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Hermite 1893: Je me détourne avec horreur et effroi de cette plaie lamentable des fonctions continues qui n'ont pas de dérivées.

I turn away with horror and dread from this lamentable plague of continuous functions that have no derivatives.

Algorithmic Unsolvability and Formal Undecidability

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Are formally undecidable propositions necessarily monsters?

Gödel in 1933

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 \dots if the system under consideration (call it S) is based on the theory of types, \dots this proposition becomes a provable theorem if you add to S the next higher type and the axioms concerning it.

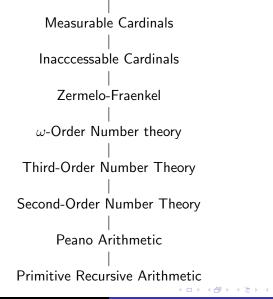
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the construction of higher and higher types ... is necessary for proving theorems even of a relatively simple structure.

The Gödel Hierarchy



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So any counter-example could, in principle, be verified by a finite number of additions and multiplications of integers.

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Might one be able to obtain a model of PA in which FLT is false?

An Example from Harvey Friedman: (indepennce from ZFC)

Proposition HF: If S is an order invariant subset of Q_r^{2n} , then there is a rigid maximal square in S.

 Q_r is the set of rational numbers q such that $|q| \le r$. This discussion is in terms of elements and subsets of Q_r^{2n} . For $x \in Q_r^{2n}$ the *i*-th component of x is written x_i .

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Note: Much more can be said about the place of SRP in the large cardinal hierarchy.

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Gödel in 1951 on contemporary mathematics using only the lowest levels of what I am calling the Gödel Hierarchy: "this ... may have something to do with ... [the] inability to prove ... for example Riemann's hypothesis despite many years of effort."