

A computability theoretic equivalent to Vaught's conjecture.

Antonio Montalbán

University of Chicago

The Incomputable – June 2012

The Main Theorem

Theorem ([M.] (ZFC+PD))

*Let T be a theory with uncountably many countable models.
The following are equivalent:*

Theorem ([M.] (ZFC+PD))

Let T be a theory with uncountably many countable models.

The following are equivalent:

- T is a counterexample to Vaught's conjecture.
- T satisfies hyperarithmetic-is-recursive on a cone.
- There exists an oracle relative to which

$$\{Sp(\mathcal{A}) : \mathcal{A} \models T\} = \{\{X \in 2^\omega : \omega_1^X \geq \alpha\} : \alpha \in \omega_1\}.$$

Theorem ([M.] (ZFC+PD))

Let T be a theory with uncountably many countable models.

The following are equivalent:

- T is a counterexample to Vaught's conjecture.
- T satisfies hyperarithmetic-is-recursive on a cone.
- There exists an oracle relative to which

$$\{Sp(\mathcal{A}) : \mathcal{A} \models T\} = \{\{X \in 2^\omega : \omega_1^X \geq \alpha\} : \alpha \in \omega_1\}.$$

Vaught's Conjecture

Conjecture: [Vaught 61] The number of countable models of a theory T is either countable or 2^{\aleph_0} .

Vaught's Conjecture

Conjecture: [Vaught 61] The number of countable models of a theory T is either countable or 2^{\aleph_0} .

Theorem: [Morley 70] The number of countable models of a theory T is either countable, \aleph_1 , or 2^{\aleph_0} .

Vaught's Conjecture

Conjecture: [Vaught 61] The number of countable models of a theory T is either countable or 2^{\aleph_0} .

Theorem: [Morley 70] The number of countable models of a theory T is either countable, \aleph_1 , or 2^{\aleph_0} .

For the rest of the talk, all our structures are countable

Background on infinitary logic

Def: $L_{\omega_1, \omega}$ is the infinitary first-order language,
where conjunctions and disjunctions are allowed to be infinitary

Background on infinitary logic

Def: $L_{\omega_1, \omega}$ is the infinitary first-order language,
where **conjunctions and disjunctions** are allowed to be **infinitary**

Def: For $\alpha \in \omega_1$, a Π_α^{in} **formula** is one of the form $\bigwedge_{i \in \omega} \forall \bar{y}_i \varphi_i(\bar{x}, \bar{y}_i)$,
where each φ_i is Σ_β^{in} for some $\beta < \alpha$.

Background on infinitary logic

Def: $L_{\omega_1, \omega}$ is the infinitary first-order language,
where conjunctions and disjunctions are allowed to be infinitary

Def: For $\alpha \in \omega_1$, a Π_α^{in} formula is one of the form $\bigwedge_{i \in \omega} \forall \bar{y}_i \varphi_i(\bar{x}, \bar{y}_i)$,
where each φ_i is Σ_β^{in} for some $\beta < \alpha$.

Def: For structures \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} , and $\alpha \in \omega_1$,
we write $\mathcal{A} \equiv_\alpha \mathcal{B}$ if they satisfy the same Π_α^{in} -sentences.

Proof of Morley's theorem

Obs: The class of presentations of models of a theory T is Borel.

Proof of Morley's theorem

Obs: The class of presentations of models of a theory T is Borel.

Lemma: For each $\alpha \in \omega_1$, \equiv_α is a Borel equivalence relation.

Proof of Morley's theorem

Obs: The class of presentations of models of a theory T is Borel.

Lemma: For each $\alpha \in \omega_1$, \equiv_α is a Borel equivalence relation.

Lemma: [Silver 80] The number of equivalence classes for a Borel equivalence relation is either countable or 2^{\aleph_0} .

Proof of Morley's theorem

Obs: The class of presentations of models of a theory T is Borel.

Lemma: For each $\alpha \in \omega_1$, \equiv_α is a Borel equivalence relation.

Lemma: [Silver 80] The number of equivalence classes for a Borel equivalence relation is either countable or 2^{\aleph_0} .

Lemma: [Scott 65] For every structure \mathcal{A} , there is an ordinal $\rho(\mathcal{A}) \in \omega_1$ s.t. if $\mathcal{B} \equiv_{\rho(\mathcal{A})} \mathcal{A}$, then $\mathcal{B} \cong \mathcal{A}$.

Proof of Morley's theorem

Obs: The class of presentations of models of a theory T is Borel.

Lemma: For each $\alpha \in \omega_1$, \equiv_α is a Borel equivalence relation.

Lemma: [Silver 80] The number of equivalence classes for a Borel equivalence relation is either countable or 2^{\aleph_0} .

Lemma: [Scott 65] For every structure \mathcal{A} , there is an ordinal $\rho(\mathcal{A}) \in \omega_1$ s.t. if $\mathcal{B} \equiv_{\rho(\mathcal{A})} \mathcal{A}$, then $\mathcal{B} \cong \mathcal{A}$.

Proof of Morley's theorem:

- Suppose T has less than 2^{\aleph_0} models.

Proof of Morley's theorem

Obs: The class of presentations of models of a theory T is Borel.

Lemma: For each $\alpha \in \omega_1$, \equiv_α is a Borel equivalence relation.

Lemma: [Silver 80] The number of equivalence classes for a Borel equivalence relation is either countable or 2^{\aleph_0} .

Lemma: [Scott 65] For every structure \mathcal{A} , there is an ordinal $\rho(\mathcal{A}) \in \omega_1$ s.t. if $\mathcal{B} \equiv_{\rho(\mathcal{A})} \mathcal{A}$, then $\mathcal{B} \cong \mathcal{A}$.

Proof of Morley's theorem:

- Suppose T has less than 2^{\aleph_0} models.
- There are countably many \equiv_α -equivalence classes of models of T .

Proof of Morley's theorem

Obs: The class of presentations of models of a theory T is Borel.

Lemma: For each $\alpha \in \omega_1$, \equiv_α is a Borel equivalence relation.

Lemma: [Silver 80] The number of equivalence classes for a Borel equivalence relation is either countable or 2^{\aleph_0} .

Lemma: [Scott 65] For every structure \mathcal{A} , there is an ordinal $\rho(\mathcal{A}) \in \omega_1$ s.t. if $\mathcal{B} \equiv_{\rho(\mathcal{A})} \mathcal{A}$, then $\mathcal{B} \cong \mathcal{A}$.

Proof of Morley's theorem:

- Suppose T has less than 2^{\aleph_0} models.
- There are countably many \equiv_α -equivalence classes of models of T .
- For each $\alpha < \omega_1$, there are countably many $\mathcal{A} \models T$ with $\rho(\mathcal{A}) = \alpha$.

Proof of Morley's theorem

Obs: The class of presentations of models of a theory T is Borel.

Lemma: For each $\alpha \in \omega_1$, \equiv_α is a Borel equivalence relation.

Lemma: [Silver 80] The number of equivalence classes for a Borel equivalence relation is either countable or 2^{\aleph_0} .

Lemma: [Scott 65] For every structure \mathcal{A} , there is an ordinal $\rho(\mathcal{A}) \in \omega_1$ s.t. if $\mathcal{B} \equiv_{\rho(\mathcal{A})} \mathcal{A}$, then $\mathcal{B} \cong \mathcal{A}$.

Proof of Morley's theorem:

- Suppose T has less than 2^{\aleph_0} models.
- There are countably many \equiv_α -equivalence classes of models of T .
- For each $\alpha < \omega_1$, there are countably many $\mathcal{A} \models T$ with $\rho(\mathcal{A}) = \alpha$.
- So $|\{\text{models of } T\}| \leq \aleph_1$.

Definition: A theory T is *scattered* if, for every $\alpha < \omega_1$, there are only countably many \equiv_α -equivalence classes of models of T .

Definition: A theory T is *scattered* if, for every $\alpha < \omega_1$, there are only countably many \equiv_α -equivalence classes of models of T .

Definition: T is a *counterexample to Vaught's conjecture* if it is scattered and has uncountably many models.

Definition: A theory T is *scattered* if, for every $\alpha < \omega_1$, there are only countably many \equiv_α -equivalence classes of models of T .

Definition: T is a *counterexample to Vaught's conjecture* if it is scattered and has uncountably many models.

Note: This definition is independent of whether CH holds or not.

The Main Theorem—again

Theorem ([M.] (ZFC+PD))

Let T be a theory with uncountably many countable models.

The following are equivalent:

- T is a counterexample to Vaught's conjecture.
- T satisfies hyperarithmetic-is-recursive on a cone.
- There exists an oracle relative to which

$$\{Sp(\mathcal{A}) : \mathcal{A} \models T\} = \{\{X \in 2^\omega : \omega_1^X \geq \alpha\} : \alpha \in \omega_1\}.$$

Background on hyperarithmetical sets.

Notation: Let ω_1^{CK} be the least non-computable ordinal.

Let ω_1^X be the least non- X -computable ordinal.

Background on hyperarithmetical sets.

Notation: Let ω_1^{CK} be the least non-computable ordinal.

Let ω_1^X be the least non- X -computable ordinal.

Proposition: [Suslin-Kleene, Ash] For a set $X \subseteq \omega$, T.F.A.E.:

A set satisfying the conditions above is said to be **hyperarithmetical**.

Background on hyperarithmetical sets.

Notation: Let ω_1^{CK} be the least non-computable ordinal.

Let ω_1^X be the least non- X -computable ordinal.

Proposition: [Suslin-Kleene, Ash] For a set $X \subseteq \omega$, T.F.A.E.:

- X is $\Delta_1^1 = \Sigma_1^1 \cap \Pi_1^1$.

A set satisfying the conditions above is said to be **hyperarithmetical**.

Background on hyperarithmetical sets.

Notation: Let ω_1^{CK} be the least non-computable ordinal.

Let ω_1^X be the least non- X -computable ordinal.

Proposition: [Suslin-Kleene, Ash] For a set $X \subseteq \omega$, T.F.A.E.:

- X is $\Delta_1^1 = \Sigma_1^1 \cap \Pi_1^1$.
- X is computable in $0^{(\alpha)}$ for some $\alpha < \omega_1^{CK}$.
($0^{(\alpha)}$ is the α th Turing jump of 0.)

A set satisfying the conditions above is said to be **hyperarithmetical**.

Background on hyperarithmetical sets.

Notation: Let ω_1^{CK} be the least non-computable ordinal.

Let ω_1^X be the least non- X -computable ordinal.

Proposition: [Suslin-Kleene, Ash] For a set $X \subseteq \omega$, T.F.A.E.:

- X is $\Delta_1^1 = \Sigma_1^1 \cap \Pi_1^1$.
- X is computable in $0^{(\alpha)}$ for some $\alpha < \omega_1^{CK}$.
($0^{(\alpha)}$ is the α th Turing jump of 0.)
- $X \in L(\omega_1^{CK})$.

A set satisfying the conditions above is said to be **hyperarithmetical**.

Background on hyperarithmetical sets.

Notation: Let ω_1^{CK} be the least non-computable ordinal.

Let ω_1^X be the least non- X -computable ordinal.

Proposition: [Suslin-Kleene, Ash] For a set $X \subseteq \omega$, T.F.A.E.:

- X is $\Delta_1^1 = \Sigma_1^1 \cap \Pi_1^1$.
- X is computable in $0^{(\alpha)}$ for some $\alpha < \omega_1^{CK}$.
($0^{(\alpha)}$ is the α th Turing jump of 0.)
- $X \in L(\omega_1^{CK})$.
- $X = \{n \in \omega : \varphi(n)\}$, where φ is a computable infinitary formula.
(*Computable infinitary formulas* are $L_{\omega_1, \omega}$ formulas where the infinite disjunctions and conjunctions are **computably enumerable**)

A set satisfying the conditions above is said to be **hyperarithmetical**.

Background on hyperarithmetical sets.

Notation: Let ω_1^{CK} be the least non-computable ordinal.

Let ω_1^X be the least non- X -computable ordinal.

Proposition: [Suslin-Kleene, Ash] For a set $X \subseteq \omega$, T.F.A.E.:

- X is $\Delta_1^1 = \Sigma_1^1 \cap \Pi_1^1$.
- X is computable in $0^{(\alpha)}$ for some $\alpha < \omega_1^{CK}$.
($0^{(\alpha)}$ is the α th Turing jump of 0.)
- $X \in L(\omega_1^{CK})$.
- $X = \{n \in \omega : \varphi(n)\}$, where φ is a computable infinitary formula.
(*Computable infinitary formulas* are $L_{\omega_1, \omega}$ formulas where the infinite disjunctions and conjunctions are **computably enumerable**)

A set satisfying the conditions above is said to be **hyperarithmetical**.

Obs: All arithmetic sets are hyperarithmetical.

Hyperarithmetical-is-Recursive

Let \mathbb{K} be a class of structures.

Def: \mathbb{K} satisfies *hyperarithmetical-is-recursive* if
every hyperarithmetical structure in \mathbb{K} has a computable copy.

Hyperarithmetical-is-Recursive

Let \mathbb{K} be a class of structures.

Def: \mathbb{K} satisfies *hyperarithmetical-is-recursive* if every hyperarithmetical structure in \mathbb{K} has a computable copy.

Ex: [Spector 55] Countable *ordinals* satisfies hyperarithmetical-is-recursive.

Hyperarithmetical-is-Recursive

Let \mathbb{K} be a class of structures.

Def: \mathbb{K} satisfies *hyperarithmetical-is-recursive* if every hyperarithmetical structure in \mathbb{K} has a computable copy.

Ex: [Spector 55] Countable *ordinals* satisfies hyperarithmetical-is-recursive.

Ex: [M. 04] Every hyperarithmetical *linear order* is *bi-embeddable* with a computable one.

Hyperarithmetical-is-Recursive

Let \mathbb{K} be a class of structures.

Def: \mathbb{K} satisfies *hyperarithmetical-is-recursive* if every hyperarithmetical structure in \mathbb{K} has a computable copy.

Ex: [Spector 55] Countable **ordinals** satisfies hyperarithmetical-is-recursive.

Ex: [M. 04] Every hyperarithmetical **linear order** is **bi-embeddable** with a computable one.

(Note: There are \aleph_1 linear orders modulo bi-embeddability [Laver 71].)

Hyperarithmetical-is-Recursive

Let \mathbb{K} be a class of structures.

Def: \mathbb{K} satisfies *hyperarithmetical-is-recursive* if every hyperarithmetical structure in \mathbb{K} has a computable copy.

Ex: [Spector 55] Countable *ordinals* satisfies hyperarithmetical-is-recursive.

Ex: [M. 04] Every hyperarithmetical *linear order* is *bi-embeddable* with a computable one.
(Note: There are \aleph_1 linear orders modulo bi-embeddability [Laver 71].)

Ex: [Greenberg–M. 05] Every hyperarithmetical *p-group* is *bi-embeddable* with a computable one.

Hyperarithmetical-is-Recursive

Let \mathbb{K} be a class of structures.

Def: \mathbb{K} satisfies *hyperarithmetical-is-recursive* if every hyperarithmetical structure in \mathbb{K} has a computable copy.

Ex: [Spector 55] Countable *ordinals* satisfies hyperarithmetical-is-recursive.

Ex: [M. 04] Every hyperarithmetical *linear order* is *bi-embeddable* with a computable one.
(Note: There are \aleph_1 linear orders modulo bi-embeddability [Laver 71].)

Ex: [Greenberg–M. 05] Every hyperarithmetical *p -group* is *bi-embeddable* with a computable one.
(Note: There are \aleph_1 p -groups modulo bi-embeddability [Barwise–Eklof71].)

Hyperarithmetical-is-Recursive

Let \mathbb{K} be a class of structures.

Def: \mathbb{K} satisfies *hyperarithmetical-is-recursive* if every hyperarithmetical structure in \mathbb{K} has a computable copy.

Ex: [Spector 55] Countable **ordinals** satisfies hyperarithmetical-is-recursive.

Ex: [M. 04] Every hyperarithmetical **linear order** is **bi-embeddable** with a computable one.
(Note: There are \aleph_1 linear orders modulo bi-embeddability [Laver 71].)

Ex: [Greenberg–M. 05] Every hyperarithmetical **p -group** is **bi-embeddable** with a computable one.
(Note: There are \aleph_1 p -groups modulo bi-embeddability [Barwise–Eklof71].)

Def: \mathbb{K} satisfies *hyperarithmetical-is-recursive on a cone* if, $(\exists Y)(\forall X \geq_T Y)$, every X -hyperarithmetical $\mathcal{A} \in \mathbb{K}$ has X -computable copy.

A sufficient condition for hyp-is-rec.

A sufficient condition for hyp-is-rec.

Def: For $\mathfrak{K} \subseteq 2^\omega$, $(\mathfrak{K}, \equiv, r)$ is a *ranked equivalence relation* if
 \equiv is an equivalence relation on \mathfrak{K} , and $r: \mathfrak{K}/\equiv \rightarrow \omega_1$.

A sufficient condition for hyp-is-rec.

Def: For $\mathfrak{K} \subseteq 2^\omega$, $(\mathfrak{K}, \equiv, r)$ is a *ranked equivalence relation* if \equiv is an equivalence relation on \mathfrak{K} , and $r: \mathfrak{K}/\equiv \rightarrow \omega_1$.

Def: $(\mathfrak{K}, \equiv, r)$ is *scattered* if $r^{-1}(\alpha)$ contains countably many equivalence classes for each $\alpha \in \omega_1$.

A sufficient condition for hyp-is-rec.

Def: For $\mathfrak{K} \subseteq 2^\omega$, $(\mathfrak{K}, \equiv, r)$ is a *ranked equivalence relation* if
 \equiv is an equivalence relation on \mathfrak{K} , and $r: \mathfrak{K}/\equiv \rightarrow \omega_1$.

Def: $(\mathfrak{K}, \equiv, r)$ is *scattered* if
 $r^{-1}(\alpha)$ contains countably many equivalence classes for each $\alpha \in \omega_1$.

Def: $(\mathfrak{K}, \equiv, r)$ is *projective* if
 \mathfrak{K} and \equiv are projective and r has a projective presentation $2^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$.

A sufficient condition for hyp-is-rec.

Def: For $\mathfrak{K} \subseteq 2^\omega$, $(\mathfrak{K}, \equiv, r)$ is a *ranked equivalence relation* if
 \equiv is an equivalence relation on \mathfrak{K} , and $r: \mathfrak{K}/\equiv \rightarrow \omega_1$.

Def: $(\mathfrak{K}, \equiv, r)$ is *scattered* if
 $r^{-1}(\alpha)$ contains countably many equivalence classes for each $\alpha \in \omega_1$.

Def: $(\mathfrak{K}, \equiv, r)$ is *projective* if
 \mathfrak{K} and \equiv are projective and r has a projective presentation $2^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$.

Theorem ([M.] (ZFC+PD))

Let $(\mathfrak{K}, \equiv, r)$ be scattered projective ranked equivalence relation
such that $\forall Z \in \mathfrak{K}, r(Z) < \omega_1^Z$.

For every X on a cone, (i.e. $\exists Y \forall X \geq_T Y$), every equivalence class
with an X -hyperarithmetical member has an X -computable member.

A sufficient condition for hyp-is-rec.

Def: For $\mathfrak{K} \subseteq 2^\omega$, $(\mathfrak{K}, \equiv, r)$ is a *ranked equivalence relation* if
 \equiv is an equivalence relation on \mathfrak{K} , and $r: \mathfrak{K}/\equiv \rightarrow \omega_1$.

Def: $(\mathfrak{K}, \equiv, r)$ is *scattered* if
 $r^{-1}(\alpha)$ contains countably many equivalence classes for each $\alpha \in \omega_1$.

Def: $(\mathfrak{K}, \equiv, r)$ is *projective* if
 \mathfrak{K} and \equiv are projective and r has a projective presentation $2^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$.

Theorem ([M.] (ZFC+PD))

Let $(\mathfrak{K}, \equiv, r)$ be scattered projective ranked equivalence relation
such that $\forall Z \in \mathfrak{K}, r(Z) < \omega_1^Z$.

For every X on a cone, (i.e. $\exists Y \forall X \geq_T Y$), every equivalence class
with an X -hyperarithmetical member has an X -computable member.

Lemma: [Martin] (ZFC+PD) If $f: 2^\omega \rightarrow \omega_1$ is projective and $f(X) < \omega_1^X$,
then f is constant on a cone.

Corollary: [M. 04] On a cone, every hyperarithmetic linear order is **bi-embeddable** with a computable one.

Corollary: [M. 04] On a cone, every hyperarithmetic linear order is **bi-embeddable** with a computable one. Using Hausdorff rank.

Corollary: [M. 04] On a cone, every hyperarithmetic linear order is **bi-embeddable** with a computable one. Using Hausdorff rank.

Corollary: [Greenberg–M. 05] On a cone, every hyperarithmetic p -group is **bi-embeddable** with a computable one.

Corollary: [M. 04] On a cone, every hyperarithmetic linear order is **bi-embeddable** with a computable one. Using Hausdorff rank.

Corollary: [Greenberg–M. 05] On a cone, every hyperarithmetic p -group is **bi-embeddable** with a computable one. Using the Ulm rank on p -groups with finite dimensional divisible part.

Theorem (repeated): (ZFC+PD)

Let $(\mathfrak{K}, \equiv, r)$ be scattered projective ranked equivalence relation such that $\forall Z \in \mathfrak{K}, r(Z) < \omega_1^Z$.

For every X on a cone, (i.e. $\exists Y \forall X \geq_T Y$), every equivalence class

with an X -hyperarithmetic member has an X -computable member.

Theorem (repeated): (ZFC+PD)

Let $(\mathfrak{K}, \equiv, r)$ be scattered projective ranked equivalence relation such that $\forall Z \in \mathfrak{K}, r(Z) < \omega_1^Z$.

For every X on a cone, (i.e. $\exists Y \forall X \geq_T Y$), every equivalence class

with an X -hyperarithmetic member has an X -computable member.

Theorem (repeated): (ZFC+PD)

Let $(\mathfrak{R}, \equiv, r)$ be scattered projective ranked equivalence relation such that $\forall Z \in \mathfrak{R}, r(Z) < \omega_1^Z$.

For every X on a cone, (i.e. $\exists Y \forall X \geq_T Y$), every equivalence class

with an X -hyperarithmetical member has an X -computable member.

Corollary: (ZFC+PD)

If T is scattered, the class of models of T of *low Scott rank*

satisfies hyperarithmetical-is-recursive on a cone.

where:

Theorem (repeated): (ZFC+PD)

Let $(\mathfrak{R}, \equiv, r)$ be scattered projective ranked equivalence relation such that $\forall Z \in \mathfrak{R}, r(Z) < \omega_1^Z$.

For every X on a cone, (i.e. $\exists Y \forall X \geq_T Y$), every equivalence class

with an X -hyperarithmetical member has an X -computable member.

Corollary: (ZFC+PD)

If T is scattered, the class of models of T of *low Scott rank*

satisfies hyperarithmetical-is-recursive on a cone.

where:

Def: $\rho(\mathcal{A})$ is the least α such that if $\mathcal{B} \equiv_\alpha \mathcal{A}$, then $\mathcal{B} \cong \mathcal{A}$.

Theorem (repeated): (ZFC+PD)

Let $(\mathfrak{K}, \equiv, r)$ be scattered projective ranked equivalence relation such that $\forall Z \in \mathfrak{K}, r(Z) < \omega_1^Z$.

For every X on a cone, (i.e. $\exists Y \forall X \geq_T Y$), every equivalence class

with an X -hyperarithmetical member has an X -computable member.

Corollary: (ZFC+PD)

If T is scattered, the class of models of T of *low Scott rank*

satisfies hyperarithmetical-is-recursive on a cone.

where:

Def: $\rho(\mathcal{A})$ is the least α such that if $\mathcal{B} \equiv_\alpha \mathcal{A}$, then $\mathcal{B} \cong \mathcal{A}$.

$\omega_1^{\mathcal{A}} = \text{least}\{\omega_1^X : X \text{ computes a copy of } \mathcal{A}\}.$

Theorem (repeated): (ZFC+PD)

Let $(\mathfrak{K}, \equiv, r)$ be scattered projective ranked equivalence relation such that $\forall Z \in \mathfrak{K}, r(Z) < \omega_1^Z$.

For every X on a cone, (i.e. $\exists Y \forall X \geq_T Y$), every equivalence class

with an X -hyperarithmetical member has an X -computable member.

Corollary: (ZFC+PD)

If T is scattered, the class of models of T of *low Scott rank*

satisfies hyperarithmetical-is-recursive on a cone.

where:

Def: $\rho(\mathcal{A})$ is the least α such that if $\mathcal{B} \equiv_\alpha \mathcal{A}$, then $\mathcal{B} \cong \mathcal{A}$.

$\omega_1^{\mathcal{A}} = \text{least}\{\omega_1^X : X \text{ computes a copy of } \mathcal{A}\}$.

Def: \mathcal{A} has *low Scott rank* if $\rho(\mathcal{A}) < \omega_1^{\mathcal{A}}$.

Theorem (repeated): (ZFC+PD)

Let $(\mathfrak{K}, \equiv, r)$ be scattered projective ranked equivalence relation such that $\forall Z \in \mathfrak{K}, r(Z) < \omega_1^Z$.

For every X on a cone, (i.e. $\exists Y \forall X \geq_T Y$), every equivalence class

with an X -hyperarithmetical member has an X -computable member.

Corollary: (ZFC+PD)

If T is scattered, the class of models of T of *low Scott rank*

satisfies hyperarithmetical-is-recursive on a cone.

where:

Def: $\rho(\mathcal{A})$ is the least α such that if $\mathcal{B} \equiv_\alpha \mathcal{A}$, then $\mathcal{B} \cong \mathcal{A}$.

$\omega_1^{\mathcal{A}} = \text{least}\{\omega_1^X : X \text{ computes a copy of } \mathcal{A}\}$.

Def: \mathcal{A} has *low Scott rank* if $\rho(\mathcal{A}) < \omega_1^{\mathcal{A}}$.

Obs: For every structure \mathcal{A} , $\rho(\mathcal{A}) \leq \omega_1^{\mathcal{A}}$.

Theorem (M.)

*If T has strictly more than \aleph_1 many models,
then T **does not** satisfy hyperarithmetical-is-recursive on any cone.*

The reversal

Theorem (M.)

If T has strictly more than \aleph_1 many models,
then T **does not** satisfy hyperarithmetic-is-recursive on any cone.

The technique:

Lemma (M. 09)

If \mathbb{K} has a 2^{\aleph_0} many \equiv_α -equivalence classes, then, relative to an oracle, for every X , there is \mathcal{A} in \mathbb{K} which weakly codes X in its α th-jump.

The Main Theorem—again

Theorem ([M.] (ZFC+PD))

Let T be a theory with uncountably many countable models.

The following are equivalent:

- T is a counterexample to Vaught's conjecture.
- T satisfies hyperarithmetic-is-recursive on a cone.
- *There exists an oracle relative to which*

$$\{Sp(\mathcal{A}) : \mathcal{A} \models T\} = \{\{X \in 2^\omega : \omega_1^X \geq \alpha\} : \alpha \in \omega_1\}.$$

The main direction of the theorem

Def: $Sp(\mathcal{A}) = \{X \in 2^\omega : X \text{ computes a copy of } \mathcal{A}\}$.

The main direction of the theorem

Def: $Sp^Y(\mathcal{A}) = \{X \in 2^\omega : X \oplus Y \text{ computes a copy of } \mathcal{A}\}.$

The main direction of the theorem

Def: $Sp^Y(\mathcal{A}) = \{X \in 2^\omega : X \oplus Y \text{ computes a copy of } \mathcal{A}\}$.

Recall: ω_1^X is the least ordinal without an X -computable copy.

The main direction of the theorem

Def: $Sp^Y(\mathcal{A}) = \{X \in 2^\omega : X \oplus Y \text{ computes a copy of } \mathcal{A}\}$.

Recall: ω_1^X is the least ordinal without an X -computable copy.

Recall: If Z is hyperarithmetical in X , then $\omega_1^Z \leq \omega_1^X$.

The main direction of the theorem

Def: $Sp^Y(\mathcal{A}) = \{X \in 2^\omega : X \oplus Y \text{ computes a copy of } \mathcal{A}\}$.

Recall: ω_1^X is the least ordinal without an X -computable copy.

Recall: If Z is hyperarithmetical in X , then $\omega_1^Z \leq \omega_1^X$.

Ex: $Sp(\omega_1^{CK}) = \{X : \omega_1^X > \omega_1^{CK}\}$.

The main direction of the theorem

Def: $Sp^Y(\mathcal{A}) = \{X \in 2^\omega : X \oplus Y \text{ computes a copy of } \mathcal{A}\}$.

Recall: ω_1^X is the least ordinal without an X -computable copy.

Recall: If Z is hyperarithmetical in X , then $\omega_1^Z \leq \omega_1^X$.

Ex: $Sp(\omega_1^{CK}) = \{X : \omega_1^X > \omega_1^{CK}\}$.

Theorem ([M.] (ZFC+PD))

If T is a counterexample to Vaught's conjecture, then, there is $Y \in 2^\omega$ such that

$$\{Sp^Y(\mathcal{A}) : \mathcal{A} \models T\} = \{\{X : \omega_1^{X \oplus Y} \geq \alpha\} : \alpha < \omega_1\}.$$

The main direction of the theorem

Def: $Sp^Y(\mathcal{A}) = \{X \in 2^\omega : X \oplus Y \text{ computes a copy of } \mathcal{A}\}$.

Recall: ω_1^X is the least ordinal without an X -computable copy.

Recall: If Z is hyperarithmetical in X , then $\omega_1^Z \leq \omega_1^X$.

Ex: $Sp(\omega_1^{CK}) = \{X : \omega_1^X > \omega_1^{CK}\}$.

Theorem ([M.] (ZFC+PD))

If T is a counterexample to Vaught's conjecture, then, there is $Y \in 2^\omega$ such that

$$\{Sp^Y(\mathcal{A}) : \mathcal{A} \models T\} = \{\{X : \omega_1^{X \oplus Y} \geq \alpha\} : \alpha < \omega_1\}.$$

Corollary: If T is a counterexample to Vaught's conjecture, then T satisfies hyperarithmetical-is-recursive on a cone.

Kunen's Example

Let $\mathbb{K} = \{\mathbb{Z}^\alpha \cdot \mathbb{Q} : \alpha < \omega_1\}$ as linear orders.

Kunen's Example

Let $\mathbb{K} = \{\mathbb{Z}^\alpha \cdot \mathbb{Q} : \alpha < \omega_1\}$ as linear orders.

Then

$$Sp(\mathbb{Z}^\alpha \cdot \mathbb{Q}) = \{X : \omega_1^X \geq \alpha\},$$

Kunen's Example

Let $\mathbb{K} = \{\mathbb{Z}^\alpha \cdot \mathbb{Q} : \alpha < \omega_1\}$ as linear orders.

Then

$$Sp(\mathbb{Z}^\alpha \cdot \mathbb{Q}) = \{X : \omega_1^X \geq \alpha\},$$

and hence

$$\{Sp(\mathcal{A}) : \mathcal{A} \in \mathbb{K}\} = \{\{X : \omega_1^X \geq \alpha\} : \alpha < \omega_1\}.$$

Kunen's Example

Let $\mathbb{K} = \{\mathbb{Z}^\alpha \cdot \mathbb{Q} : \alpha < \omega_1\}$ as linear orders.

Then

$$Sp(\mathbb{Z}^\alpha \cdot \mathbb{Q}) = \{X : \omega_1^X \geq \alpha\},$$

and hence

$$\{Sp(\mathcal{A}) : \mathcal{A} \in \mathbb{K}\} = \{\{X : \omega_1^X \geq \alpha\} : \alpha < \omega_1\}.$$

Obs:

- \mathbb{K} is Σ_1^1 .
- \mathbb{K} is **not** $L_{\omega_1, \omega}$ axiomatizable.

The technique

Def: $(\mathcal{A}, \bar{a}) \leq_{\alpha} (\mathcal{B}, \bar{b})$ if $\Pi_{\alpha}^{in}\text{-Th}(\mathcal{A}, \bar{a}) \subseteq \Pi_{\alpha}^{in}\text{-Th}(\mathcal{B}, \bar{b})$.

The technique

Def: $(\mathcal{A}, \bar{a}) \leq_{\alpha} (\mathcal{B}, \bar{b})$ if $\Pi_{\alpha}^{in}\text{-Th}(\mathcal{A}, \bar{a}) \subseteq \Pi_{\alpha}^{in}\text{-Th}(\mathcal{B}, \bar{b})$.

Def: Let $\mathbf{bf}_{\alpha}(\mathbb{K}) = \frac{\{(\mathcal{A}, \bar{a}) : \mathcal{A} \in \mathbb{K}, \bar{a} \in \mathcal{A}^{<\omega}\}}{\equiv_{\alpha}}$, the set of Π_{α}^{in} -types realized in \mathbb{K} .

The technique

Def: $(\mathcal{A}, \bar{a}) \leq_\alpha (\mathcal{B}, \bar{b})$ if $\Pi_\alpha^{in}\text{-Th}(\mathcal{A}, \bar{a}) \subseteq \Pi_\alpha^{in}\text{-Th}(\mathcal{B}, \bar{b})$.

Def: Let $\mathbf{bf}_\alpha(\mathbb{K}) = \frac{\{(\mathcal{A}, \bar{a}) : \mathcal{A} \in \mathbb{K}, \bar{a} \in \mathcal{A}^{<\omega}\}}{\equiv_\alpha}$, the set of Π_α^{in} -types realized in \mathbb{K} .

The α -back-and-forth structure of \mathbb{K} is

$$\{(\mathbf{bf}_{\beta,k}(\mathbb{K}); \leq_\beta) : \beta \leq \alpha, k \in \omega\},$$

The technique

Def: $(\mathcal{A}, \bar{a}) \leq_\alpha (\mathcal{B}, \bar{b})$ if $\Pi_\alpha^{in}\text{-Th}(\mathcal{A}, \bar{a}) \subseteq \Pi_\alpha^{in}\text{-Th}(\mathcal{B}, \bar{b})$.

Def: Let $\mathbf{bf}_\alpha(\mathbb{K}) = \frac{\{(\mathcal{A}, \bar{a}) : \mathcal{A} \in \mathbb{K}, \bar{a} \in \mathcal{A}^{<\omega}\}}{\equiv_\alpha}$, the set of Π_α^{in} -types realized in \mathbb{K} .

The α -back-and-forth structure of \mathbb{K} is

$$\{(\mathbf{bf}_{\beta,k}(\mathbb{K}); \leq_\beta) : \beta \leq \alpha, k \in \omega\},$$

together with

The technique

Def: $(\mathcal{A}, \bar{a}) \leq_\alpha (\mathcal{B}, \bar{b})$ if $\Pi_\alpha^{in}\text{-Th}(\mathcal{A}, \bar{a}) \subseteq \Pi_\alpha^{in}\text{-Th}(\mathcal{B}, \bar{b})$.

Def: Let $\mathbf{bf}_\alpha(\mathbb{K}) = \frac{\{(\mathcal{A}, \bar{a}) : \mathcal{A} \in \mathbb{K}, \bar{a} \in \mathcal{A}^{<\omega}\}}{\equiv_\alpha}$, the set of Π_α^{in} -types realized in \mathbb{K} .

The α -back-and-forth structure of \mathbb{K} is

$$\{(\mathbf{bf}_{\beta,k}(\mathbb{K}); \leq_\beta) : \beta \leq \alpha, k \in \omega\},$$

together with

- the projections $(\cdot)_\beta : \mathbf{bf}_{\geq \beta} \rightarrow \mathbf{bf}_\beta$ for all $\beta < \alpha$;
- the projections $\pi_\iota(\cdot) : \mathbf{bf}_{\beta,k} \rightarrow \mathbf{bf}_{\beta,\ell}$ for all $\beta \leq \alpha, k, \ell \in \omega, \iota \in \{1, \dots, \ell\}^k$;
- the binary relations $\{(\tau, \sigma) : \tau \in \text{ext}_\beta(\sigma)\} \subseteq \mathbf{bf}_\beta \times \mathbf{bf}_{>\beta}$ for all $\beta < \alpha$; and
- the map $D(\cdot)$ that assigns to each 0-bf-type σ , its $\mathcal{L} \upharpoonright |\sigma|$ -atomic diagram.

The technique

Def: $(\mathcal{A}, \bar{a}) \leq_\alpha (\mathcal{B}, \bar{b})$ if $\Pi_\alpha^{in}\text{-Th}(\mathcal{A}, \bar{a}) \subseteq \Pi_\alpha^{in}\text{-Th}(\mathcal{B}, \bar{b})$.

Def: Let $\mathbf{bf}_\alpha(\mathbb{K}) = \frac{\{(\mathcal{A}, \bar{a}) : \mathcal{A} \in \mathbb{K}, \bar{a} \in \mathcal{A}^{<\omega}\}}{\equiv_\alpha}$, the set of Π_α^{in} -types realized in \mathbb{K} .

The α -back-and-forth structure of \mathbb{K} is

$$\{(\mathbf{bf}_{\beta,k}(\mathbb{K}); \leq_\beta) : \beta \leq \alpha, k \in \omega\},$$

together with

- the projections $(\cdot)_\beta : \mathbf{bf}_{\geq \beta} \rightarrow \mathbf{bf}_\beta$ for all $\beta < \alpha$;
- the projections $\pi_\iota(\cdot) : \mathbf{bf}_{\beta,k} \rightarrow \mathbf{bf}_{\beta,\ell}$ for all $\beta \leq \alpha, k, \ell \in \omega, \iota \in \{1, \dots, \ell\}^k$;
- the binary relations $\{(\tau, \sigma) : \tau \in \text{ext}_\beta(\sigma)\} \subseteq \mathbf{bf}_\beta \times \mathbf{bf}_{>\beta}$ for all $\beta < \alpha$; and
- the map $D(\cdot)$ that assigns to each 0-bf-type σ , its $\mathcal{L} \upharpoonright |\sigma|$ -atomic diagram.

Theorem (M.)

Let \mathbb{B} be a presentation of the α -bf-structure of T and $\sigma \in \mathbf{bf}_{\alpha,k}$. Then \mathbb{B} can compute a structure (\mathcal{A}, \bar{a}) of α -bf-type σ .

The main theorem.

Theorem ([M.] (ZFC+PD))

Let T be a theory with uncountably many countable models.

The following are equivalent:

- T is a counterexample to Vaught's conjecture.
- T satisfies hyperarithmetic-is-recursive on a cone.
- There exists an oracle relative to which

$$\{Sp(\mathcal{A}) : \mathcal{A} \models T\} = \{\{X \in 2^\omega : \omega_1^X \geq \alpha\} : \alpha \in \omega_1\}.$$