Zeitschrift: L'Enseignement Mathématique
Herausgeber: Commission Internationale de l'Enseignement Mathématique
Band: 27 (1981)
Heft: 1-2: L'ENSEIGNEMENT MATHÉMATIQUE

Artikel: SPECKER'S MATHEMATICAL WORK FROM 1949 TO 1979
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Kapitel: Enjoyment of interaction
DOI: https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-51741

notes that about half of Bernays' papers may be classified as philosophical: this difference between them may be partly due to the different historical periods in which they live.

Enjoyment of interaction

Among Specker's publications, several papers seem to have been stimulated primarily by the enjoyment of personal interaction. Thus the paper 1949*c* dealt with a problem of Sikorski who was visiting Zürich then, while the paper 1964 continued the study to more elaborate cases (3 and 18 in the above list). The papers 1957*b* and 1961*b* (10 and 16 in the above list) seem to belong to the class of papers which are provoked by the infinite supply of problems from Erdös. Paper 11 answers a problem raised by Mostowski. A most obviously playful paper is 1978*b* (30) which gives, for the recognition problem, the generating problem, and the counting problem of the partition of finite sets, algorithms programmable on the "toy" computer HP-25.

Several of these papers contain clever constructions which stimulate extensions and generalizations. For example, the paper 10 gives the Specker graph which shows:

$$\omega^3 \to (2, \omega^3)^2 \text{ and } \omega^3 \not\to (3, \omega^3)^2 .$$

This leads to the function $f(n)$ such that $f(n) < \omega$,

$$\omega^n \to (f(n)-1, \omega^3)^2 \text{ and } \omega^n \not\to (f(n), \omega^3)^2 .$$

Eva Nosal many years later showed that $f(n) = 2^{n-2} + 1$ for $n \geqslant 3$, *J. London Math. Soc. (2)*, *8* (1974), 306-310.

Topology and recursive analysis

It is interesting to observe that Specker's early papers of 1949 and 1950 have continued to interest mathematicians over the years. For example, the paper 2 gives a bounded increasing recursive sequence of rational numbers that does not converge to a recursive real number. In a recent paper by M. I. Kanovič, such sequences are called Specker sequences, and the complexity of "limit candidates" for a Specker sequence is studied with the result that the larger the complexity of the candidate, the closer it is to