## On provably recursive functions and ordinal recursive functions\*

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A recursive function  $\phi(x)$  is defined to be  $U(\mu yT(e, x, y))$ , if  $\forall x \exists yT(e, x, y)$ , where U and T are primitive recursive and e is an integer; but nothing is said about the theory in which the predicate  $\forall x \exists yT(e, x, y)$  is provable. The investigation of reasonable theories  $\mathcal{T}$  in which provable recursiveness in  $\mathcal{T}$  is defined by  $\vdash_{\mathcal{T}} \forall x \exists yT(e, x, y)$  forms an interesting branch of recursive function theory, and the functions provably recursive in such  $\mathcal{T}$  constitute a not unnatural subclass of the class of computable functions. We will give a characterization of provable recursiveness for certain theories.

Let  $\mathcal{T}$  be the theory of natural numbers or a subtheory of analysis. A recursive function  $\phi(x)$  is called "provably recursive in  $\mathcal{T}$ ", if  $\vdash_{\mathcal{T}} \forall x \exists y T(\mathbf{e}, x, y)$ , where *e* is a Gödel number of  $\phi$ . Let  $\prec$  be a primitive recursive well-ordering of natural numbers with  $\forall n' \prec 0$  for every *n*. We call  $\prec$  a *provable primitive recursive well-ordering in*  $\mathcal{T}$ , if the sentence " $\prec$  is a well-ordering" is provable in  $\mathcal{T}$  (cf. § 3). A number-theoretic function  $\phi$  is called "ordinal recursive with respect to  $\prec$ " ( $\prec$ -recursive), if it is defined by "defining equations" of primitive recursive form and by transfinite induction with respect to  $\prec$ . (For the precise definition, cf. [8a] and § 2.)

In [11], Takeuti defined GLC, a Gentzen-style simple type theory containing *t*-variables of the first order and *f*-variables with finitely many argumentplaces and stated his fundamental conjecture (FC) about GLC; (that Gentzen's Hauptsatz for LK, that is the cut elimination theorem, holds in GLC as well.) Takeuti proved that FC holds for many subsystems of GLC by using transfinite

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