## Rather Classless, Highly Saturated Models of Peano Arithmetic

J.H. Schmerl

Every saturated model of Peano Arithmetic having cardinality  $\lambda$  has  $2^{\lambda}$  classes. Therefore, no saturated model of PA is rather classless. In other words, if  $\kappa = \lambda$ , then there are no rather classless,  $\lambda$ -saturated models of PA having cardinality  $\kappa$ . However, as long as  $\lambda$  is regular and  $\kappa > \lambda$ , there are no obstacles to the existence of rather classless,  $\lambda$ -saturated models of PA of cardinality  $\kappa$  other then there being no  $\lambda$ -saturated models of PA of cardinality  $\kappa$  at all. This is the content of the following theorem, which is the main result of this paper.

**Theorem** If  $\lambda$  is regular,  $\mathcal{N} \models \mathsf{PA}$  is  $\lambda$ -saturated and  $\lambda < |\mathcal{N}|$ , then there is a rather classless,  $\lambda$ -saturated  $\mathcal{M} \succ \mathcal{N}$  such that  $|\mathcal{M}| = |\mathcal{N}|$ .

The first rather classless, highly saturated models of Peano Arithmetic were constructed by Keisler [5]. His general theorem, specialized to models of PA, yields that whenever T is a consistent completion of PA,  $\lambda^{<\lambda} =$  $\lambda \geq \aleph_1$ , and the combinatorial principle  $\diamondsuit_{\lambda^+}$  holds, then there are rather classless,  $\lambda$ -saturated models of T of cardinality  $\lambda^+$  (which, moreover, are  $\lambda^+$ -like). More rather classless, highly saturated models of PA can be obtained from a general theorem of Shelah (Theorem 12 of [8]) which, when specialized to models of PA, yields the following: If T is a consistent completion of PA,  $\kappa$  is the successor of a regular cardinal, and  $\lambda$  is a regular cardinal such that  $\aleph_1 \leq \lambda < \kappa = \kappa^{<\lambda}$ , then T has a rather classless,  $\lambda$ -saturated model of cardinality  $\kappa$ .

Kaufmann [3], assuming the combinatorial principle  $\diamondsuit$ , proved that there are  $\aleph_1$ -like, rather classless, recursively saturated models of each consistent completion of PA. Subsequently, this dependence on  $\diamondsuit$  was eliminated by Shelah [8].

Rather classless, recursively saturated models of PA of each uncountable cardinality were constructed in Schmerl [7]. These models could be made

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