

# Sets With a Self-Modulus Bounding No Non-Recursive $\Delta_\alpha^0$ Set

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# Outline

- 1 Background
- 2 A Non-Trivial Self-Modulus
- 3 Moving Up The Hierarchy

## Definitions and Notation

- Say  $f \succeq g$  if  $f(n) \geq g(n)$  everywhere they are both defined.
- So if  $f, g \in \omega^\omega$  then  $f \succeq g \Leftrightarrow (\forall n)[f(n) \geq g(n)]$

### Definitions

Let  $f \in \omega^\omega$  and  $\mathbf{X}$  a Turing degree.

- $f$  is a *modulus (of computation)* for  $\mathbf{X}$  if for all  $g \in \omega^\omega$  if  $g \succeq f$  then  $g \geq_T \mathbf{X}$ .
- $f$  is a *self-modulus* if  $f$  is a modulus for the turing degree of  $f$ .

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## Basic Facts

- Every  $\Delta_2^0$ -set has a modulus.
  - Every  $\Delta_2^0$ -set is a recursive limit ( $A(x) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} R_e(x, s)$ ).
  - Every function that looks high enough can compute the limit.
- By induction every  $\Delta_1^1$ -set has a modulus.
- Using clever trick from proof that  $\Delta_2^0 \rightarrow$  h.i.-free we can show every  $\Delta_2^0$ -degree computes such a function itself.
- By Induction every  $0^{(\alpha)}$ ,  $\alpha < \omega_1^{ck}$  has a self-modulus as does any  $n$ -REA set.
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# Characterizing Degrees With A Modulus

## Theorem (Solovay)

*$X$  has a modulus if and only if  $X$  is  $\Delta_1^1$ .*

- Completely characterizes sets with a Modulus.
- What about sets with a self-modulus?
- Not every  $\Delta_1^1$ -set has a self-modulus, e.g., hyperimmune free degrees.

## Question

*Could the  $n$ -REA degrees be the only degrees with a self-modulus?*

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## Slaman and Groszek's Result

### Theorem (Slaman and Groszek)

*There is a self-modulus  $f$  that computes no non-recursive  $\Delta_2^0$ -set.*

- Need a recursive functional  $\Phi : \omega^\omega \mapsto \omega^\omega$  and a function  $f$  so that  $\Phi$  witnesses that  $f$  is a self-modulus.
- Build  $\Phi$  in stages. Each stage specifying the behavior of  $\Phi$  on bigger ( $\succ$ ) inputs.
- At each stage  $s$  we will have a guess,  $f_s$ , at  $f$
- $f_s$  is always the value of  $\Phi_s$  (and  $\Phi$ ) at biggest input considered so far.

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# Basic Machinery

## Definition

An *axiom* is a pair  $\langle \sigma \rightarrow \tau \rangle$  where  $\sigma, \tau \in \omega^{<\omega}$ .

- $\langle \sigma \rightarrow \tau \rangle$  'means' map any  $g \preceq \sigma$  to  $\tau$ .
- We define  $\Phi$  by effectively enumerating axioms into it.
- Formally  $\Phi(g)(n) = \tau(n)$  where  $\langle \sigma \rightarrow \tau \rangle$  first axiom enumerated into  $\Phi$  with  $g \preceq \sigma$  and  $n \in \text{dom } \tau$
- We never add an axiom we already know can't work.
- Look for places where  $\varphi_e^{f_t}(m) \neq \varphi_e^{f_s}(m)$  to avoid  $\varphi_e^f = A_i(x)$ .

## Lemma

If there is some initial segment,  $f \upharpoonright_n$ , of  $f$  so that we never enumerate two axioms extending  $f \upharpoonright_n$  giving different values for  $\varphi_e^\tau(m)$  then  $\varphi_e^f$  is recursive.



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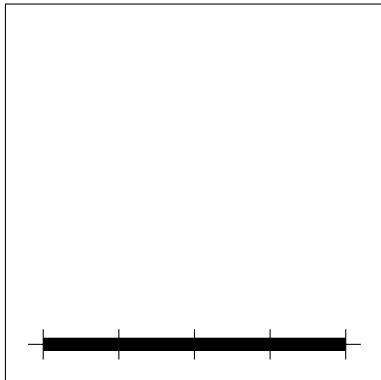
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# Avoiding One Set

Enumerate axioms so that 
$$\begin{cases} f(0) = 0 & \text{if } \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} R_i(x, s) \neq 1 \\ f(0) \neq 1 & \text{if } \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} R_i(x, s) = 1 \end{cases}$$



Start with  $f_0 = \langle 0, 0, 0, 0 \rangle$

**Axioms Guessing:**  $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} R_i(x, s) \neq 1$

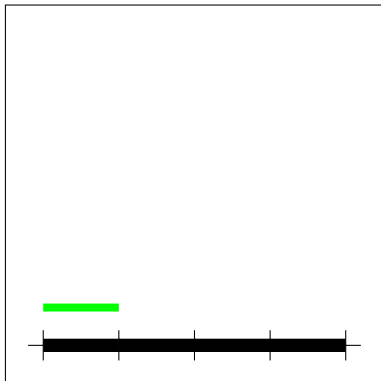
- $\langle (1) \rightarrow (0) \rangle$
- $\langle (2, 1) \rightarrow (0, 0) \rangle$
- $\langle (5, 5) \rightarrow (0, 4) \rangle$
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$R_i(x, 1) = 0$ . Guess  $f(0) = 0$ .

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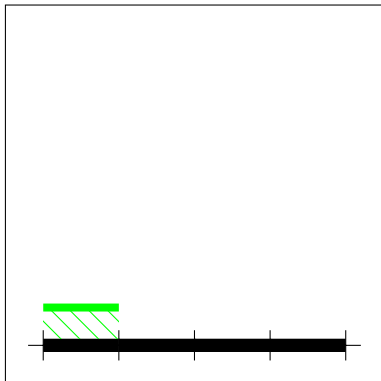
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If  $g(0) \leq 1$  then  $f(0) = 0$

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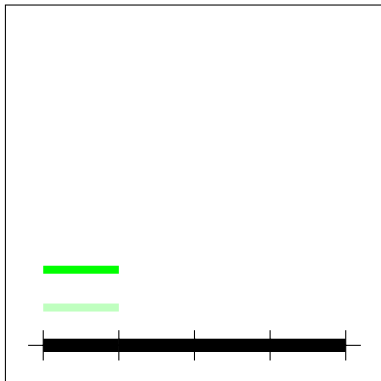
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$R_i(x, 2) = 0$  Still Guess  $f(0) = 0$

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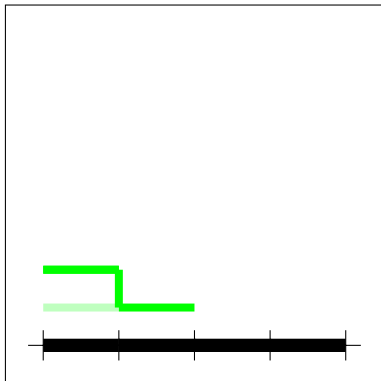
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Don't stop moving right.

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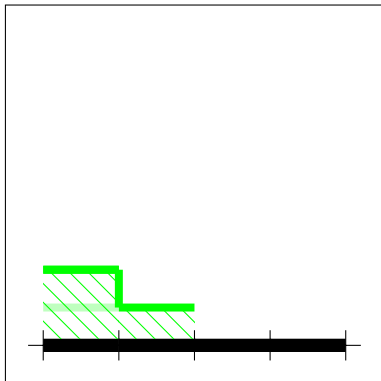
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# Avoiding One Set

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If  $g(0) \leq 2$  then  $f(0) = 0$ .

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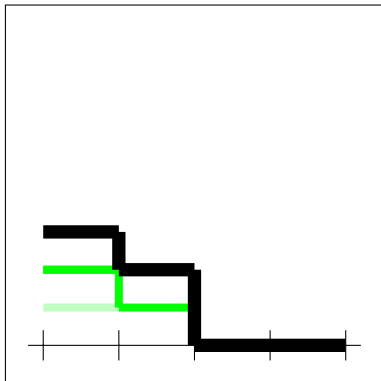
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$R_i(x, 3) = 1$ . Obsolete green axioms.

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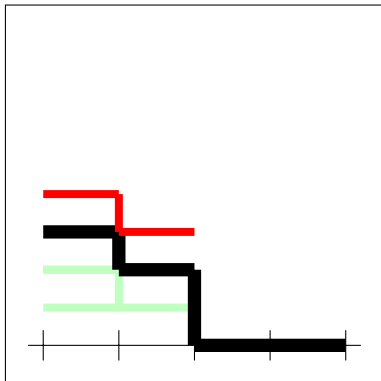
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Add axiom guessing  $f(0) = 3$ .

**Axioms Guessing:**  $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} R_i(x, s) \neq 1$

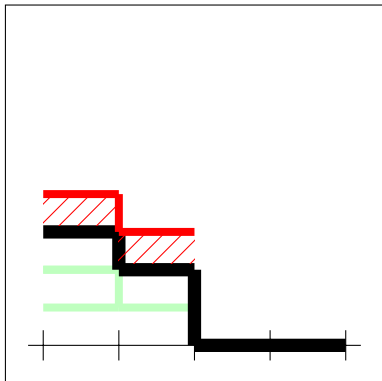
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But now need  $g(1) \leq 3$  to trigger.

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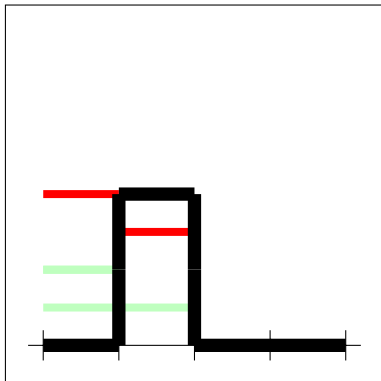
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$R_i(x, 4) = 0$  Obsolete red axioms.

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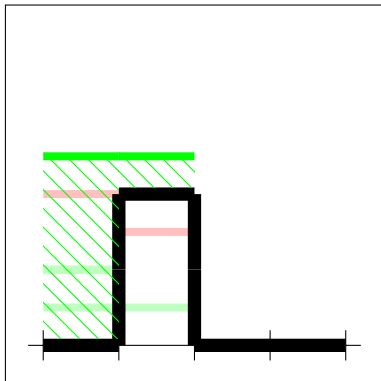
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Add green axiom.

**Axioms Guessing:**  $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} R_i(x, s) \neq 1$

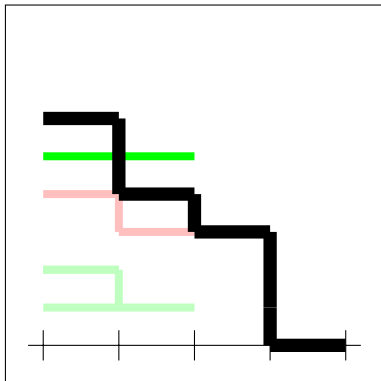
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$R_i(x, 5) = 1$ . Obsolete green axioms.

**Axioms Guessing:**  $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} R_i(x, s) \neq 1$

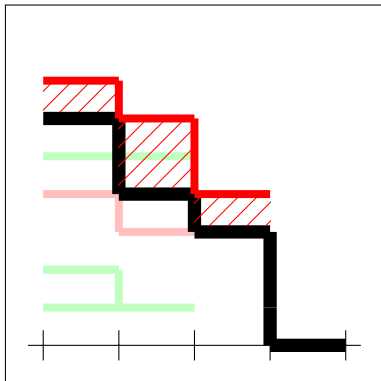
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Add red axiom.

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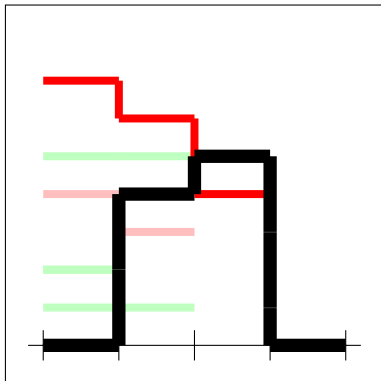
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$R_i(x, 6) = 0$  Obsolete red axioms.

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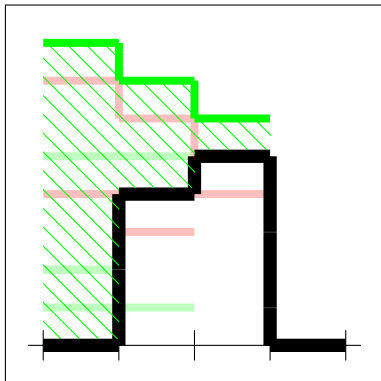
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Add green axiom.

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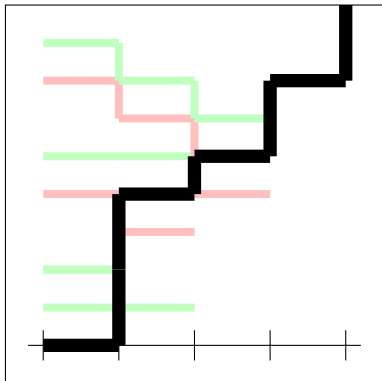
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If we keep switching get staircase.

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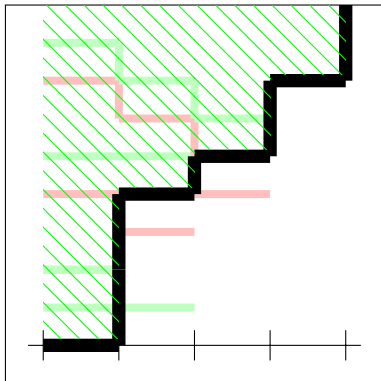
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Only green axioms above stairs.

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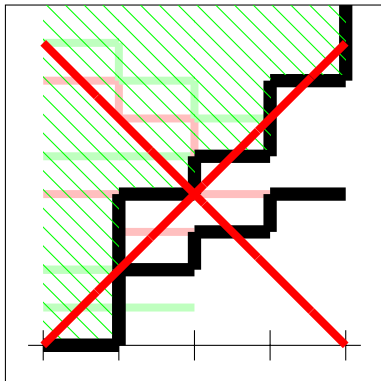
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Later  $f_s$  can't go under.

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## $\Delta_2^0$ Injuries

- Avoid  $\varphi_e^f = A_i$  with priority  $\langle e, i \rangle$ .
- Each requirement reserves initial segment plus extra space needed to cancel it.
- While guessing  $R_e \neq 0$  only reserve first column.
- Along true path machinery for  $R_e$  only takes finite space.
- Lower priorities can't mess with higher ones.
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## New Results

### Theorem

*For every  $\alpha < \omega_1^{ck}$  there is a self-modulus above no non-recursive  $\Delta_\alpha^0$  set.*

- Inductively layer machinery from  $\Delta_2^0$  construction on top of itself.
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# Infinite Machinery

- Distribute priorities to machinery working for a requirement.
- When supporting machinery is injured just copy it to after the injury.
- The moved machinery still controls the earlier values and thus whether or not the injury 'happens' along the truth path.
- $\Delta_2^0$ -proof stuck all the machinery for higher priority before lower priority machinery.
- **PROBLEM!** Now one requirement might injure another infinitely often.

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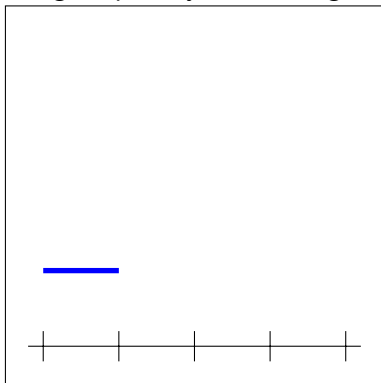
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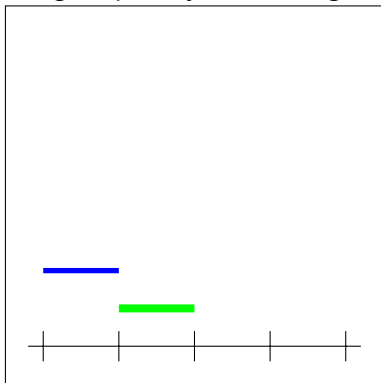
This time all the lines represent guesses at  $f$ . Suppose green bars belong to a higher priority requirement but this blue machinery has higher priority than this green machinery.



- Green uses column after blue.
- Intermediate priority requirement acts.
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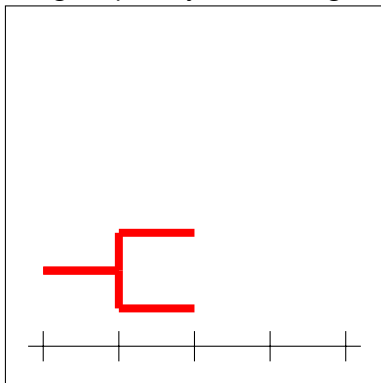
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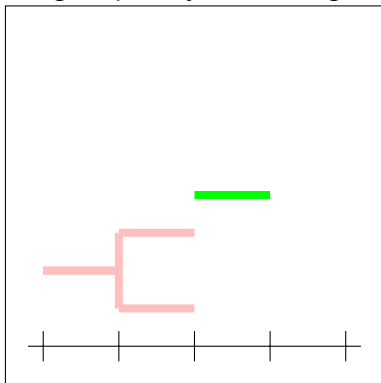
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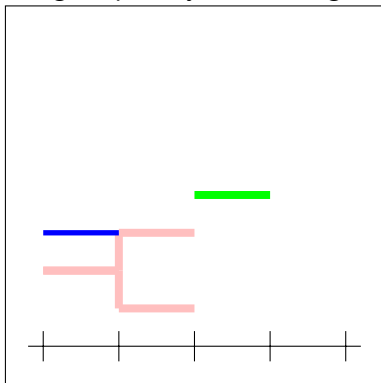
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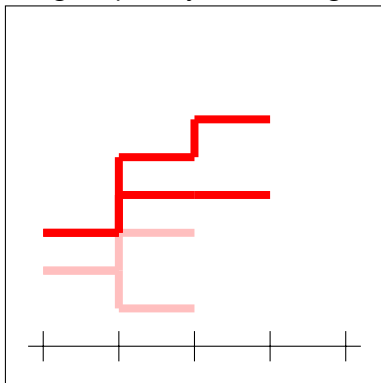
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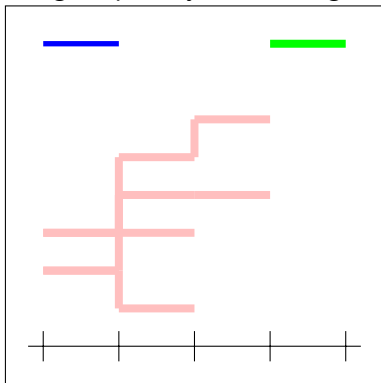
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# Infinite Interference

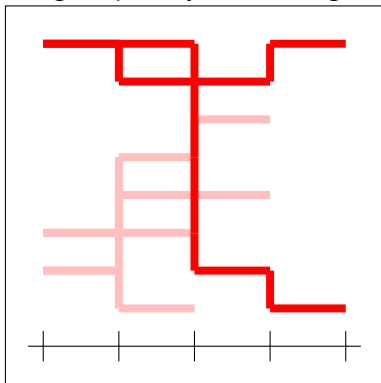
This time all the lines represent guesses at  $f$ . Suppose green bars belong to a higher priority requirement but this blue machinery has higher priority than this green machinery.



- Green uses column after blue.
- Intermediate priority requirement acts.
- Green machinery moves.
- Blue column changes guess.
- Same requirement acts again.
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# Protecting Machinery

- Let higher priority column protect later lower priority columns.
- The bigger the guess at  $f$  is in a column the more lower priority columns it can protect.
- Don't want protection to extend indefinitely!
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# Thanks

In no particular order:

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- Theodore Slaman for suggesting the problem and showing me the  $\Delta_2^0$ -case.
- The conference organizers for setting this all up.