

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN COMPUTABILITY-THEORETIC PROPERTIES OF PROBLEMS

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Abstract. A *problem* is a multivalued function from a set of *instances* to a set of *solutions*. We consider only instances and solutions coded by sets of integers. A problem admits preservation of some computability-theoretic weakness property if every computable instance of the problem admits a solution relative to which the property holds. For example, cone avoidance is the ability, given a noncomputable set A and a computable instance of a problem P , to find a solution relative to which A is still noncomputable.

In this article, we compare relativized versions of computability-theoretic notions of preservation which have been studied in reverse mathematics, and prove that the ones which were not already separated by natural statements in the literature actually coincide. In particular, we prove that it is equivalent to admit avoidance of one cone, of ω cones, of one hyperimmunity or of one non- Σ_1^0 definition. We also prove that the hierarchies of preservation of hyperimmunity and non- Σ_1^0 definitions coincide. On the other hand, none of these notions coincide in a nonrelativized setting.

§1. Introduction. In this article, we classify computability-theoretic preservation properties studied in reverse mathematics, namely cone avoidance, preservation of hyperimmunities, preservation of non- Σ_1^0 definitions, among others. Many of these preservation properties have already been separated using natural problems in reverse mathematics—that is, there is a natural problem which is known to admit preservation of one property but not preservation of the other. The observation that emerges from our work is that those properties which have not already been separated in fact coincide.¹

Reverse mathematics is a foundational program whose goal is to determine the optimal axioms for proving ordinary theorems. It uses subsystems of second-order arithmetics, with a base theory, RCA_0 , capturing *computable mathematics*. See Simpson’s book [31] for a reference in reverse mathematics. A structure in this language is a tuple $(N, S, +_N, *_N, <_N, 0_N, 1_N)$, where N stands for the first-order part, and S for the set of reals. We are in particular interested in structures in which the first-order part consists of the standard integers ω , equipped with the natural

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operations. These structures are called ω -structures, and are fully specified by their second-order part \mathcal{S} . The choice of the axioms of RCA_0 yields a nice characterization of the second-order part of ω -models of RCA_0 in terms of *Turing ideals*.

DEFINITION 1.1. A *Turing ideal* is a collection of reals $\mathcal{S} \subseteq 2^\omega$ which is closed under the effective join and downward-closed under the Turing reduction. In other words

- (a) $\forall X, Y \in \mathcal{S}, X \oplus Y = \{2n : n \in X\} \cup \{2n + 1 : n \in Y\} \in \mathcal{S}$,
- (b) $\forall X \in \mathcal{S}, \forall Y \leq_T X, Y \in \mathcal{S}$.

Many statements studied in reverse mathematics can be formulated as *mathematical problems*, with instances and solutions. For example, weak König's lemma (WKL) asserts that every infinite, finitely branching subtree of $2^{<\omega}$ has an infinite path. Here, an instance is such a tree T , and a solution to T is an infinite path through it. An ω -structure \mathcal{M} with second-order part \mathcal{S} is a *model* of a problem P (written $\mathcal{M} \models P$) if every instance in \mathcal{S} has a solution in it. In this case we also say that P holds in \mathcal{S} . In order to separate a problem P from another problem Q in reverse mathematics, one usually constructs a Turing ideal \mathcal{S} in which P holds, but not Q . However, when closing the Turing ideal with solution to instances of P , one must be careful not to make it a model of Q . This motivates the use of preservation properties.

DEFINITION 1.2. Fix a collection of sets $\mathcal{W} \subseteq 2^\omega$ downward-closed under Turing reduction. A problem P *admits preservation of* \mathcal{W} if for every set $Z \in \mathcal{W}$ and every Z -computable instance X of P , there is a solution Y to X such that $Z \oplus Y \in \mathcal{W}$.

The following basic lemma is at the core of separations in reverse mathematics.

LEMMA 1.3. *Suppose a problem P admits preservation of some collection \mathcal{W} , but another problem Q does not. Then there is a Turing ideal $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{W}$ in which P holds, but not Q .*

PROOF. Since Q does not admit preservation of \mathcal{W} , there is some $Z \in \mathcal{W}$, and a Q -instance $X_Q \leq_T Z$ such that for every solution Y to X_Q , $Z \oplus Y \notin \mathcal{W}$. We will build a Turing ideal $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{W}$ containing Z and in which P holds. In particular, Q cannot hold in any such Turing ideal. We build a countable sequence of sets Z_0, Z_1, \dots such that for every $n \in \omega$, $\bigoplus_{s < n} Z_s \in \mathcal{W}$, and for every P -instance $X \leq_T \bigoplus_{s < n} Z_s$, there is some $m \in \omega$ such that Z_m is a P -solution to X . Start with $Z_0 = Z$. Having defined Z_0, \dots, Z_{n-1} , pick the next P -instance $X \leq_T \bigoplus_{s < n} Z_s$ by ensuring that each instance will receive attention at a finite stage. Since P admits preservation of \mathcal{W} , there is a P -solution Z_n to X such that $\bigoplus_{s \leq n} Z_s \in \mathcal{W}$. Then go to the next stage. The collection $\mathcal{S} = \{X : (\exists s) X \leq_T \bigoplus_{s < n} Z_s\}$ is a Turing ideal included in \mathcal{W} in which P holds but not Q . \dashv

Many statements in reverse mathematics, mostly coming from Ramsey theory, have been separated by looking at the appropriate computability-theoretic notion of preservation. We now detail some outstanding ones, which will serve as a basis for our classification study.

1.1. Cone avoidance. Perhaps the most important property of preservation in reverse mathematics is the notion of *cone avoidance*, both for its intrinsic significance,

namely, the inability to code sets into the solutions of a computable instance of a problem, and as a tool to separate statements from the Arithmetic Comprehension Axiom (ACA).

DEFINITION 1.4. Fix $n \leq \omega$. A problem P admits avoidance of n cones if for every set Z and every collection $\{B_s : s < n\}$ of non- Z -computable sets, every P -instance $X \leq_T Z$ has a solution Y such that for every $s < n$, $B_s \not\leq_T Z \oplus Y$.

This definition can be understood in terms of Definition 1.2 by defining

$$\mathcal{W}(B_s : s < n) = \{Y : (\forall s < n) B_s \not\leq_T Y\}.$$

Then P admits avoidance of n cones precisely if it admits preservation of $\mathcal{W}(B_s : s < n)$ for every collection $\{B_s : s < n\}$. A similar analysis applies to all of the avoidance properties we will study, although for the rest we will not take the time to make it explicit.

Jockusch and Soare [13, Theorem 2.5] proved that weak König’s lemma (WKL) admits avoidance of ω cones.² Seetapun’s celebrated theorem (see [29]) states that Ramsey’s theorem for pairs (RT_2^2) admits avoidance of ω cones, answering a long-standing open question. On the other hand, Jockusch [12] proved that Ramsey’s theorem for triples (RT_3^3) does not. Later, Wang [34] proved the surprising result that for every $n \geq 2$, there is some $k \in \omega$ such that $RT_{k+1,k}^n$ admits avoidance of ω cones, where $RT_{k+1,k}^n$ asserts that for every coloring $f : [\omega]^n \rightarrow k + 1$, there is an infinite set $H \subseteq \omega$ such that $|f[H]^n| \leq k$. By looking at the literature, one can observe that all the proofs of cone avoidance hold for ω cones simultaneously. In this paper, we justify this observation by proving that avoidance of 1 cone and of ω cones coincide.

1.2. Preservation of non- Σ_1^0 definitions. Wang [33] dramatically simplified separation proofs of the Erdős–Moser (EM) from the Ascending Descending Sequence (ADS) of Lerman, Solomon and Towsner [18] by proving that some problems “preserve” the arithmetical hierarchy, in the sense that given a fixed strictly non- Σ_n^0 set A and given a P -instance, there is a solution Y such that A is not $\Sigma_n^0(Y)$. We consider the case of non- Σ_1^0 sets.

DEFINITION 1.5. Fix $n \leq \omega$. A problem P admits preservation of n non- Σ_1^0 definitions if for every set Z and every collection $\{B_s : s < n\}$ of non- Z -c.e. sets, every P -instance $X \leq_T Z$ has a solution Y such that for every $s < n$, B_s is not $Z \oplus Y$ -c.e.

This framework was very successful in proving separation results between Ramsey-like statements over ω -models. Wang [33] proved that WKL and the EM theorem admits preservation of ω non- Σ_1^0 definitions, while the thin set theorem for pairs (TS_ω^2) does not. Patey [24] proved that for every $k \geq 1$, $RT_{k+1,k}^2$ admits preservation of k but not $k + 1$ non- Σ_1^0 definitions. In particular, Ramsey’s theorem for pairs and two colors admits preservation of one but not two non- Σ_1^0 definitions.

1.3. Preservation of hyperimmunities. The proof that Ramsey’s theorem for triples does not admit cone avoidance consists of constructing a computable coloring

²Avoidance of ω cones is known as *cone avoidance* in the literature.

$f : [\omega]^3 \rightarrow 2$ such that every f -homogeneous set $H = \{x_0 < x_1 < \dots\}$ is so sparse that its *principal function* $p_H : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ defined by $p_H(n) = x_n$ grows faster than the settling time of the halting set. Actually, all the proofs that a Ramsey-like statement does not admit cone avoidance exploit the existence of instances whose solutions are all sufficiently sparse to compute fast-growing functions dominating moduli of computation [26]. It is therefore natural to consider which problems have the ability to compute fast-growing functions.

A function $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ is *hyperimmune* if it is not dominated by any computable function. An infinite set $A = \{x_0 < x_1 < \dots\}$ is *hyperimmune* if its principal function p_A is hyperimmune. Equivalently, a set A is hyperimmune if for every computable sequence of pairwise disjoint non-empty finite coded sets F_0, F_1, \dots , there is some $n \in \omega$ such that $A \cap F_n = \emptyset$.

DEFINITION 1.6. Fix $n \in \omega$. A problem P admits *preservation of n hyperimmunities* if for every set Z and every collection $\{f_s : s < n\}$ of Z -hyperimmune functions, every P -instance $X \leq_T Z$ has a solution Y such that for every $s < n$, f_s is $Z \oplus Y$ -hyperimmune.

Jockusch and Soare [13, Theorem 2.4] proved that WKL admits preservation of ω hyperimmunities (in fact, every computable instance of WKL has a solution of hyperimmune-free degree). Patey [25] proved that the EM theorem admits preservation of ω hyperimmunities and that for every $k \geq 1$, $\text{RT}_{k+1,k}^2$ admits preservation of k , but not $k+1$, hyperimmunities. He also proved that the thin set theorem for pairs admits preservation of k hyperimmunities for every $k \in \omega$, but not of ω hyperimmunities.

As it happens, all the separations over ω -models and over computable reduction which have been proven by notions of preservation of non- Σ_1^0 definitions can also be proved by preservation of hyperimmunities, and vice versa. We prove in this paper that this is not a coincidence, and that the two notions of preservation are indeed equivalent.

1.4. Constant-bound trace avoidance. Both the original proof of cone avoidance of Ramsey's theorem for pairs by Seetapun [29] and the proof by Cholak, Jockusch and Slaman [4] involve Mathias-like notions of forcing within models of weak König's lemma. Their proofs seem to make an essential use of compactness, and the community naturally wondered whether this use was necessary. Liu [19] recently negatively answered the long-standing open question of whether Ramsey's theorem for pairs implies weak König's lemma in reverse mathematics. He later [20] refined his argument and proved that RT_2^2 does not even imply the existence of Martin–Löf randoms, using the notion of constant-bound trace avoidance for closed sets.³

Given a closed set $C \subseteq 2^\omega$, a *trace* is a collection of finite coded sets of strings F_0, F_1, \dots such that for every $n \in \omega$, F_n contains only strings of length exactly n , and $C \cap [F_n] \neq \emptyset$ where $[F_n]$ is the clopen set generated by F_n . In other words, for every $n \in \omega$, there is a string $\sigma \in F_n$ with $|\sigma| = n$ such that $\sigma \prec P$ for some $P \in C$. A *k -trace* of C is a trace such that $|F_n| = k$ for every $n \in \omega$. A *constant-bound trace* of C is a k -trace for some $k \in \omega$.

³In his article, Liu calls this notion *constant-bound enumeration avoidance*. We rechristen it in keeping with the notion of traces as studied in algorithmic randomness [32].

DEFINITION 1.7. Fix $n \leq \omega$. A problem P admits avoidance of constant-bound traces for n closed sets if for every set Z and every collection of closed sets $\{C_s \subseteq 2^\omega : s < n\}$ with no Z -computable constant-bound trace, every P -instance $X \leq_T Z$ has a solution Y such that for every $s < n$, C_s has no $Z \oplus Y$ -computable constant-bound trace.

This notion of avoidance, which at first sight seems slightly more artificial, happens to be a very powerful tool to prove that Ramsey-like statements do not imply notions of compactness.

Liu [20] proved that Ramsey’s theorem for pairs and two colors (RT^2_2) admits avoidance of constant-bound traces for one closed set, while WKL does not. Patey [22] proved that the EM theorem admits avoidance of constant-bound traces for ω closed sets, and that for every $k \geq 1$, $RT^2_{k+1,k}$ admits avoidance of constant-bound traces for k but not $k + 1$ closed sets, and that TS^2_ω admits avoidance of constant-bound traces for k closed sets for every $k \in \omega$, but not for ω closed sets.

1.5. Other preservation notions. As explained, the notion of hyperimmunity can be expressed both in terms of fast-growing functions, and as sets which cannot be traced by computable strong arrays. Hyperimmunity strengthens another property of sets called *immunity*, which refers to the impossibility of computing an infinite subset of the set. Immunity is a natural notion to look at when considering Ramsey-like theorems, since their sets of solutions are closed under infinite subsets. Although hyperimmunity is a strengthening of immunity, preservation of hyperimmunity is actually strictly weaker than preservation of immunity.

DEFINITION 1.8. Fix $n \leq \omega$. A problem P admits preservation of n immunities if for every set Z and every collection $\{B_s : s < n\}$ of Z -immune sets, every P -instance $X \leq_T Z$ has a solution Y such that for every $s < n$, B_s is $Z \oplus Y$ -immune.

Very few statements in reverse mathematics admit preservation of ω immunities. The most notable is the cohesiveness principle (COH). All the statements which are known to admit preservation of ω immunities actually also preserve the following seemingly stronger notion.

DEFINITION 1.9. Fix $n \leq \omega$. A problem P admits avoidance of n closed sets in the Baire space if for every set Z and every collection $\{C_s : s < n\}$ of closed sets in the Baire space with no Z -computable member, every P -instance $X \leq_T Z$ has a solution Y such that for every $s < n$, C_s has no $Z \oplus Y$ -computable member.

A similar notion can be defined for closed sets in the Cantor space. We will prove that avoiding closed sets in the Cantor space or in the Baire space are equivalent. We leave open the question whether every problem admitting preservation of ω immunities also admits avoidance of ω closed sets.

1.6. Summary of the relations between properties of preservation. The notions of preservation admit a combinatorial counterpart, in which no effectiveness restriction is imposed on the instance of the problem. This is the notion of *strong preservation*.

DEFINITION 1.10. Fix a collection of sets $\mathcal{W} \subseteq 2^\omega$ downward-closed under the Turing reduction. A problem P admits strong preservation of \mathcal{W} if for every set

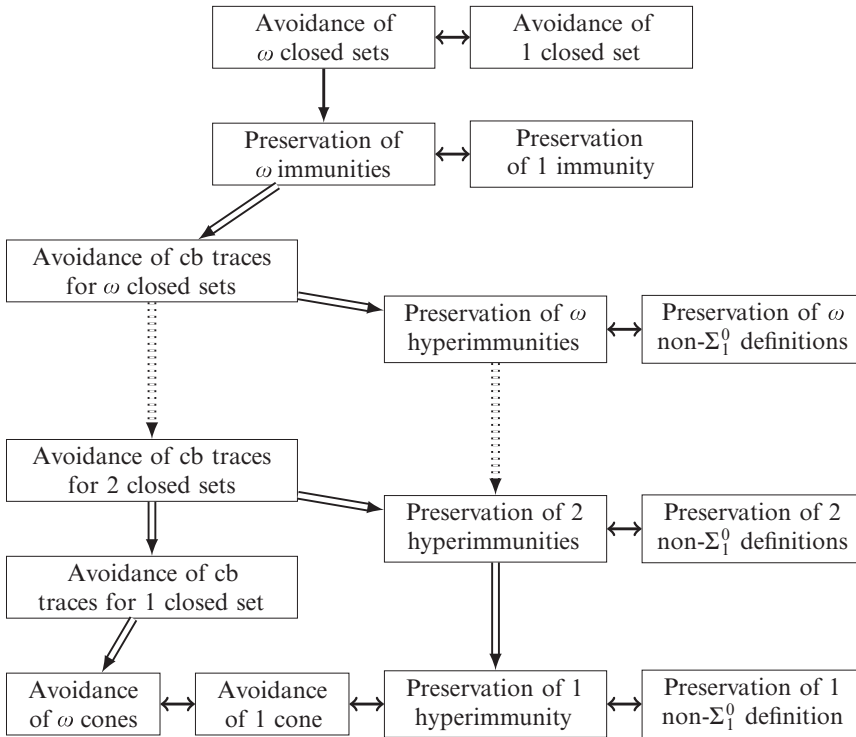


FIGURE 1. Diagram of relations between properties of preservation. A double arrow denotes a strict implication, a dotted double arrows express a strict hierarchy, while a bidirectional arrow is an equivalence. The only unknown arrow is the reversal from preservation of ω immunities to avoidance of ω closed sets.

$Z \in \mathcal{W}$ and every (not-necessarily Z -computable) instance X of P , there is a solution Y to X such that $Z \oplus Y \in \mathcal{W}$.

Considering strong preservation has two main justifications. First, its reflects the *combinatorial* weakness of problems, as opposed to the *computational* weakness of standard notions of preservation. Indeed, by proving that the infinite pigeonhole principle admits strong avoidance of ω cones, Dzhafarov and Jockusch [8] show that there is an intrinsic combinatorial weakness in the pigeonhole principle which prevents the coding of arbitrary sets in the collection of solutions. On the other hand, the proof of Seetapun [29] that Ramsey’s theorem for pairs admits avoidance of ω cones strongly relies on the effectiveness of the colorings of pairs. When removing the effectiveness restriction, one can code any hyperarithmetical set, and therefore RT_2^2 does not admit strong avoidance of ω cones. These results can be considered as interesting *per se*.

The second reason is more technical, and specific to Ramsey-like statements. Many such statements are about colorings over $[\omega]^n$ and are parametrized by the size n of the tuples. See for example Ramsey’s theorem [12], the thin set [3], free

set [3], and rainbow Ramsey [34] theorems. Such theorems admit inductive proofs based on n . Proofs that such a statement P^{n+1} admits some preservation are usually obtained by proving that P^n admits strong preservation of the property, and then deducing the non-strong version for P^{n+1} . One can even obtain reversals for the notions of avoidance mentioned in this article. See for example Theorem 1.5. of [5].

One can directly deduce implications between strong notions of preservation from their corresponding weak notions of preservation.

THEOREM 1.11. *Suppose preservation of \mathcal{W}_1 implies preservation of \mathcal{W}_2 . Then strong preservation of \mathcal{W}_1 implies strong preservation of \mathcal{W}_2 .*

PROOF. Let P be a problem which admits strong preservation of \mathcal{W}_1 . We prove that P admits strong preservation of \mathcal{W}_2 . Fix a set $Z \in \mathcal{W}_2$ and an instance X of P . Let \tilde{P} be the problem whose unique instance is \emptyset , and whose solutions are the P -solutions of X . In particular, \tilde{P} admits preservation of \mathcal{W}_1 , so it admits preservation of \mathcal{W}_2 . Let Y be a \tilde{P} -solution to the \tilde{P} -instance \emptyset such that $Z \oplus Y \in \mathcal{W}_2$. In particular, Y is a P -solution to the P -instance X . \dashv

The remainder of this article is devoted to proving the equivalences and nonequivalences of the notions of preservation presented above.

§2. Avoiding cones. The goal of this section is to prove the following theorem. The variety of notions of preservation which happen to be equivalent can be taken as an argument in favor of the naturality of the notion.

THEOREM 2.1. *Let P be a problem. Then the following are equivalent:*

1. P admits avoidance of 1 cone.
2. P admits avoidance of ω cones.
3. P admits preservation of 1 non- Σ_1^0 definition.
4. P admits preservation of 1 hyperimmunity.

The proof of Theorem 2.1 breaks into several parts, corresponding to subsections. In the first part, we prove the equivalence between avoiding one cone and avoiding ω cones. Then, we prove the equivalence between avoiding one cone and preserving one non- Σ_1^0 definition. Last, we prove the equivalence between avoiding one cone and preserving 1 hyperimmunity.

2.1. Avoiding ω cones. We start by proving that the notions of avoidance of 1 cone and of ω cones coincide. For this, we need to prove two lemmas which say that given a collection of nonzero Turing degrees $\mathbf{d}_0, \mathbf{d}_1, \dots$, one can always find a degree \mathbf{e} relative to which these degrees collapse into a single nonzero degree.

LEMMA 2.2. *Fix Z and B . $A_0, A_1, \dots \not\leq_T Z$. Then there is G such that $A_0, A_1, \dots \not\leq_T Z \oplus G$ but $A_0, A_1, \dots \leq_T Z \oplus G \oplus B$.*

PROOF. We may assume that B is not $\Sigma_1^0(Z)$ (otherwise we replace it by its complement). We build G by finite extensions as the union of a sequence $\sigma_{-1} \subseteq \tau_0 \subseteq \sigma_0 \subseteq \tau_1 \subseteq \sigma_1 \subseteq \tau_1 \subseteq \dots$.

Begin $\sigma_{-1} = \emptyset$. In general, let $\sigma_{\langle j,k \rangle} = \tau_{\langle j,k \rangle} \hat{\ } \langle A_j(k) \rangle$. Given σ_i , define τ_i as follows. Let $i = \langle j, k \rangle$. Define a $\Sigma_1^0(Z)$ set D such that $n \in D$ if and only if there are $\rho_0,$

$\rho_1 \succeq \sigma_i \hat{0}^n \wedge 1$ and ℓ with

$$\Phi_j^{Z \oplus \rho_0}(\ell) \neq \Phi_j^{Z \oplus \rho_1}(\ell).$$

Now as B is not $\Sigma_1^0(Z)$ there is $n \in B \triangle D$. If $n \in B - D$, then let $\tau_i = \sigma_i \hat{0}^n \wedge 1$. If $n \in D - B$, find the first witness (ρ_0, ρ_1, ℓ) and choose τ_i to be whichever ρ has

$$\Phi_j^{Z \oplus \rho}(\ell) \neq A_k(\ell).$$

This completes the construction of G .

First we claim that $A_k \not\leq_T Z \oplus G$. Indeed, suppose that $\Phi_j^{Z \oplus G} = A_k$. Let $i = \langle j, k \rangle$. Then, when defining τ_i , we must have had $n \in B - D$, or we would have chosen τ_i such that for some ℓ

$$\Phi_j^{Z \oplus \tau_i}(\ell) \neq A_k(\ell).$$

So we set $\tau_i = \sigma_i \hat{0}^n \wedge 1$ and for all $\rho_0, \rho_1 \succeq \tau_i$ and ℓ ,

$$\Phi_j^{Z \oplus \rho_0}(\ell) \downarrow \text{ and } \Phi_j^{Z \oplus \rho_1}(\ell) \downarrow \implies \Phi_j^{Z \oplus \rho_0}(\ell) = \Phi_j^{Z \oplus \rho_1}(\ell).$$

Thus $Z \geq_T A_k$, a contradiction.

Finally, we argue that for each j , $A_j \leq_T Z \oplus G \oplus B$. This is because $Z \oplus G \oplus B$ can reconstruct the sequence $\sigma_{-1} \subseteq \tau_0 \subseteq \sigma_0 \subseteq \tau_1 \subseteq \dots$, and $\sigma_{\langle j, k \rangle} = \tau_{\langle j, k \rangle} \hat{A}_j(k)$. Indeed, given τ_i , G can determine σ_{i+1} . Given σ_i , using G we can find n such that $\sigma_i \hat{0}^n \wedge 1 \prec G$. If $n \in B$, then $\tau_i = \sigma_i \hat{0}^n \wedge 1$. If $n \notin B$, let $i = \langle j, k \rangle$ and search for the first $\rho_0, \rho_1 \succeq \sigma_i$ and ℓ with

$$\Phi_j^{Z \oplus \rho_0}(\ell) \neq \Phi_j^{Z \oplus \rho_1}(\ell).$$

Then τ_i is whichever ρ has $\rho \prec G$. ⊣

LEMMA 2.3. Fix Z and $B, A_0, A_1, A_2, \dots \not\leq_T Z$. Then there is G such that $B \not\leq_T Z \oplus G$ but, for each i , $B \leq_T Z \oplus G \oplus A_i$.

PROOF. Using Lemma 2.2 we can inductively choose G_0, G_1, G_2, \dots such that for each n , $B, A_{n+1}, A_{n+2}, \dots \not\leq_T Z \oplus G_0 \oplus \dots \oplus G_n$ but $B \leq_T Z \oplus G_0 \oplus \dots \oplus G_n \oplus A_n$.

We will define $H = \bigoplus H_n$ where $H_n =^* G_n$. We want to have that $B \not\leq_T Z \oplus H$; since $H_n =^* G_n$, it will be automatic that for each i , $B \leq_T Z \oplus H \oplus A_i$. We define H by forcing; our conditions are of the form $H_0 \oplus \dots \oplus H_\ell$ where $H_n =^* G_n$. We argue that given a Turing reduction Φ and a condition $H_0 \oplus \dots \oplus H_\ell$, there is an extension $H_0 \oplus \dots \oplus H_k$ such that we either force that $\Phi^{Z \oplus H}$ is partial or that $\Phi^{Z \oplus H} \neq B$. If there are $x, k, \sigma_{\ell+1}, \dots, \sigma_k$ such that

$$\Phi^{Z \oplus H_0 \oplus \dots \oplus H_\ell \oplus \sigma_{\ell+1} \oplus \dots \oplus \sigma_k}(x) \downarrow \neq B(x)$$

then we can find a condition extending $H_0 \oplus \dots \oplus H_\ell$ which forces that $\Phi^{Z \oplus H} \neq B$. Otherwise, suppose that for each x there are $\sigma_{\ell+1}, \dots, \sigma_k$ such that

$$\Phi^{Z \oplus H_0 \oplus \dots \oplus H_\ell \oplus \sigma_{\ell+1} \oplus \dots \oplus \sigma_k}(x) \downarrow.$$

Then $B \leq_T Z \oplus H_0 \oplus \dots \oplus H_\ell$, a contradiction. So there must be some x such that for all $\sigma_{\ell+1}, \dots, \sigma_k$,

$$\Phi^{Z \oplus H_0 \oplus \dots \oplus H_\ell \oplus \sigma_{\ell+1} \oplus \dots \oplus \sigma_k}(x) \uparrow.$$

Then $H_0 \oplus \dots \oplus H_\ell$ already forces that $\Phi^{Z \oplus H}(x)$ does not converge. ⊣

COROLLARY 2.4. *Avoidance of 1 cone implies avoidance of ω cones.*

PROOF. Let P be a problem admitting avoidance of 1 cone. Fix some set Z , non- Z -computable sets A_0, A_1, \dots and a Z -computable instance X of P . By Lemma 2.3, letting $B = A_0$, there is a set G such that $B \not\leq_T Z \oplus G$ but, for each i , $B \leq_T Z \oplus G \oplus A_i$. Since P admits avoidance of 1 cone, there is a P -solution Y to X such that $B \not\leq_T Z \oplus G \oplus Y$. We claim that for every $i \in \omega$, $A_i \not\leq_T Z \oplus Y$. Indeed, otherwise, $B \leq_T Z \oplus G \oplus A_i$, but then $B \leq_T Z \oplus G \oplus Y$, contradiction. \dashv

However, when considering nonrelativized versions of cone avoidance, avoiding two cones is strictly stronger than avoiding one cone. We call *unrelativized* a notion for which the ground set Z is \emptyset . A pair of Turing degrees \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} is *minimal* if they are both nonzero, $\mathbf{0}$ is the only degree below both of them.

THEOREM 2.5. *There is a problem which admits nonrelativized avoidance of one cone, but not of two cones.*

PROOF. Fix two sets A and B whose Turing degrees form a minimal pair. Let P be the problem with unique instance \emptyset . A solution is either of A or B . P does not admit nonrelativized avoidance of two cones, as witnessed by taking the cones A and B . On the other hand, P admits nonrelativized avoidance of one cone. Indeed, let C be a noncomputable set, and consider the unique instance \emptyset of P . By minimality of the pair of degrees of A and B , either $A \not\geq_T C$ or $B \not\geq_T C$. In either case, there is a P -solution $Y \in \{A, B\}$ to \emptyset such that $C \not\leq_T Y$. \dashv

The equivalence between the two relativized notions show in particular that there is no pair of Turing degrees which is minimal relative to every degree which lies above neither of them. Indeed, if there were such a pair A, B , one could define the problem P whose unique instance is \emptyset and whose solutions are either A or B . The problem P would not admit avoidance of two cones as witnessed by the cones above A and B . However, by relativizing the argument of Theorem 2.5, one could prove that P admits avoidance of 1 cone, contradicting Corollary 2.4.

2.2. Preserving 1 hyperimmunity. We now prove that preserving one cone is equivalent to preserving one hyperimmunity. The forward implication is relatively simple.

LEMMA 2.6. *Fix a set Z and a nondecreasing Z -hyperimmune function $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$. There is a set G and a $\Delta_2^0(G)$ set $A \not\leq_T Z \oplus G$ such that f is a G -modulus for A .*

PROOF. We construct G which will be a Δ_2^0 -approximation of A , with f a G -modulus for A . More precisely,

$$(\forall x)(\forall y > f(x)) G(x, y) = G(x, f(x)) = A(x)$$

It is now clear that for any h dominating f , $A \leq_T G \oplus h$. It remains only to show that $A \not\leq_T Z \oplus G$. We will construct our set G by forcing. A condition is a partial function $\sigma : \omega^2 \rightarrow 2$ with finite domain. The function σ is a stem for the Δ_2^0 approximation $G : \omega^2 \rightarrow 2$. We moreover require that there can only be $(x, y), (x, z) \in \text{dom}(\sigma)$ with $\sigma(x, z) \neq \sigma(x, y)$ if $f(x) \geq \min(y, z)$. This ensures that f is a modulus for the convergence of G .

A condition τ extends σ (written $\tau \leq \sigma$) if $\tau \supseteq \sigma$. Every sufficiently generic filter yields G such that G is a stable function whose limit is $A := \lim_s G(\cdot, s)$. We now prove that the set of conditions forcing $\Phi_e^{G \oplus Z} \neq A$ is dense.

Fix a condition σ . For each $x \leq n$, let s_x be largest with $(x, s_x) \in \text{dom}(\sigma)$, if this exists, and $s_x = 0$ otherwise. For every n , we define $h(n)$ by a Z -computable search. We search for $\tau \supseteq \sigma$ such that:

- For all $x \leq n$ and all $t, r \geq s_x$ with $(x, t), (x, r) \in \text{dom}(\tau)$, $\tau(x, t) = \tau(x, r)$;
and
- $\Phi^{\tau \oplus Z}(n) \downarrow$.

We define $h(n) = |\tau|$ for the first such τ found, and $h(n) \uparrow$ if there is no such τ . Note that we are not restricting our search to conditions, as that would not be a Z -computable search. We have two cases.

Case 1: $h(n) \uparrow$ for some $n \in \omega$. Then let $\mu \prec \sigma$ be a condition such that for all $x \leq n$ and all t with $s_x < t \leq f(x)$, $(x, t) \in \text{dom}(\mu)$ and $\mu(x, t) = \sigma(x, s_x)$ if $(x, s_x) \in \text{dom}(\sigma)$, and $\mu(x, t) = 0$ otherwise. This condition forces $\Phi_e^{G \oplus Z}(n) \uparrow$.

Case 2: the function h is total Z -computable. Since f is Z -hyperimmune, there is some $n > |\sigma|$ such that $f(n) > h(n)$. Let τ witness that $h(n) \downarrow = |\tau|$. Let $\hat{\tau} \supset \tau$ be obtained by defining $\hat{\tau}(n, s) = 1 - \Phi^{\tau \oplus Z}(n)$ for all s with $h(n) < s \leq f(n)$. Note that τ has no alternations in the columns $x < n$ that weren't present in σ , and any alternations in a column $x \geq n$ occur before $|\tau| = h(n) < f(n) \leq f(x)$. There is possibly one more alteration in $\hat{\tau}$, in column n , but by construction this occurs before $f(n)$. So $\hat{\tau}$ is a valid condition extending σ . Moreover, $\hat{\tau}$ forces $\Phi_e^{G \oplus Z}(n) \downarrow \neq A \rightarrow$

COROLLARY 2.7. *Avoidance of 1 cone implies preservation of 1 hyperimmunity.*

PROOF. Suppose a problem P admits avoidance of one cone. Fix a set Z , a Z -hyperimmune function $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ and a P -instance $X \leq_T Z$. By Lemma 2.6, there is a set G and a $\Delta_2^0(G)$ set $A \not\leq_T Z \oplus G$ such that f is a modulus for A . Since P admits avoidance of 1 cone, then there is a P -solution Y to X such that $A \not\leq_T Z \oplus G \oplus Y$. If f is not $Z \oplus Y$ -hyperimmune, then $Z \oplus Y$ computes a function h dominating f , and since f is a $Z \oplus G$ -modulus for A , $Z \oplus G \oplus Y$ computes A , contradiction. \dashv

LEMMA 2.8. (Patey [22]) *For every set Z , every closed set $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \omega^\omega$ with no Z -computable member, and every set A , there is a set G such that \mathcal{C} has no $Z \oplus G$ -computable member and A is $\Delta_2^0(G)$.*

PROOF. Consider the notion of forcing whose conditions are pairs (σ, n) , where σ is a partial function $\subseteq \omega^2 \rightarrow 2$ with finite support, and $n \in \omega$. Informally, σ is a stem of the Δ_2^0 approximations $G : \omega^2 \rightarrow 2$ of A , and n specifies that the n first columns of σ are already locked to $A \upharpoonright n$. Accordingly, a condition (τ, m) extends (σ, n) (written $(\tau, m) \leq (\sigma, n)$) if $\tau \supseteq \sigma$, $m \geq n$, and for every $x < n$ and t with $(x, t) \in \text{dom} \tau \setminus \text{dom}(\sigma)$, $\tau(x, t) = A(x)$. Any sufficiently generic filter yields a stable function whose limit we denote A .

We now prove that the set of conditions forcing $\Phi_e^{G \oplus Z}$ not to be a member of \mathcal{C} is dense. Given a condition (σ, n) , define a Z -computable decreasing sequence of conditions $(\sigma, n) \geq (\tau_0, n) \geq (\tau_1, n) \geq \dots$ such that for every i , $\Phi_e^{\tau_i \oplus Z}(i) \downarrow$. We have two cases. In the first case, this sequence is finite, with some maximal element (τ_k, n) . Then the condition (τ_k, n) is an extension of (σ, n) forcing $\Phi_e^{G \oplus Z}(k + 1) \uparrow$. In the second case, the sequence is infinite. Since \mathcal{C} has no computable member, and by

closure of \mathcal{C} , there must be some $k \in \omega$ such that $\Phi_e^{\tau_k \oplus Z} \upharpoonright k \downarrow = \rho$ for some $\rho \in \omega^{<\omega}$ such that $C \cap [\rho] = \emptyset$. Again, the condition (τ_k, n) is an extension of (σ, n) forcing $\Phi_e^{G \oplus Z}$ not to be a member of \mathcal{C} . This completes the proof of the lemma. \dashv

LEMMA 2.9. *Fix a set Z and $C \not\leq_T Z$. There is a set G and a function $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ such that f is $G \oplus Z$ -hyperimmune, but $Z \oplus G \oplus C$ computes a function dominating f .*

PROOF. By Lemma 2.8 applies to Z and the closed set $\{C\}$, there is G such that C is $\Delta_2^0(Z \oplus G)$ but $C \not\leq_T Z \oplus G$. Fix a Δ_2^0 approximation $C(x, s)$ for C relative to $Z \oplus G$. Let $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ be the modulus for C with respect to this approximation, i.e., $f(n)$ is the least $s \geq n$ such that for all $m \leq n$, $C(m, s) = C(m)$. Note that $Z \oplus G \oplus C \geq_T f$, and any function dominating f , together with $Z \oplus G$, computes C : given g dominating f , compute $C(n)$ by finding $s^* \geq n$ such that for all s with $s^* \leq s \leq g(s^*)$, $C(m, s) = C(m, s^*)$; then $C(n) = C(n, s^*)$ (see [10]).

Then f is $G \oplus Z$ -hyperimmune, as any function dominating f would together with $Z \oplus G$ compute C , and $C \not\leq_T Z \oplus G$. But $Z \oplus G \oplus C$ computes a function dominating f , namely f itself. \dashv

COROLLARY 2.10. *Preservation of 1 hyperimmunity implies avoidance of 1 cone.*

PROOF. Suppose that P admits preservation of one hyperimmunity. Fix a set Z , a $C \not\leq_T Z$, and a Z -computable instance X of P . By Lemma 2.9, there is a set G and a function $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ such that f is $G \oplus Z$ -hyperimmune but $Z \oplus G \oplus C$ computes a function dominating f . Since P admits preservation of one hyperimmunity, there is a solution Y to X such that f is $Z \oplus G \oplus Y$ -hyperimmune. Then $C \not\leq_T Z \oplus Y$. \dashv

Here again, we can consider unrelativized versions of these notions of preservation, and prove that they do not coincide.

THEOREM 2.11. *There is a problem which admits nonrelativized avoidance of one cone, but not non-relativized preservation of one hyperimmunity.*

PROOF. Fix a Δ_1^1 -random set $A = \{x_0 < x_1 < \dots\}$, and let p_A denote its principal function, that is, the function defined by $p_A(n) = x_n$. Let P be the problem with unique instance \emptyset . A solution is any function dominating p_A . Since A is Δ_1^1 -random, it is in particular hyperimmune [16], so P does not admit unrelativized preservation of one hyperimmunity. We now prove that P admits nonrelativized avoidance of one cone. Fix a noncomputable set C , and the unique instance \emptyset of P . If C is hyperarithmetical, then since any Δ_1^1 -random forms a minimal pair with any nonzero hyperarithmetical set [7], $C \not\leq_T A$, and therefore p_A is a P -solution to \emptyset such that $C \not\leq_T p_A$. If C is nonhyperarithmetical, then it does not admit a modulus [10], and therefore there is a function $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ dominating p_A such that $C \not\leq_T f$. In either case, there is a P -solution f to \emptyset such that $C \not\leq_T f$. \dashv

The other direction does not hold either. A Turing degree \mathbf{d} is *hyperimmune-free* if it does not bound a hyperimmune function. There exists nonzero hyperimmune-free degrees.

THEOREM 2.12. *There is a problem which admits nonrelativized preservation of one hyperimmunity, but not nonrelativized avoidance of one cone.*

PROOF. Fix a set A of nonzero hyperimmune-free degree. Let P be the problem with unique instance \emptyset . The unique solution is the set A . Clearly, P does not admit nonrelativized avoidance of one cone. On the other hand, P admits nonrelativized preservation of one hyperimmunity. Indeed, fix a hyperimmune function f and the unique P -instance \emptyset . Since every A -computable function is dominated by a computable function, f is hyperimmune relative to A . \dashv

Again, the fact that the relativized version of these notions coincide shows that every hyperimmune function behaves, relative to some degree, like a modulus for a noncomputable set. On the other hand, no nonzero hyperimmune-free degree remains hyperimmune-free relative to every degree not above it. Indeed, the failure of the former property could be used to relativize the proof of Theorem 2.11, and the failure of the latter would enable us to relativize Theorem 2.12.

2.3. Preserving 1 non- Σ_1^0 definition. We now prove our last equivalence of Theorem 2.1, namely, preserving 1 non- Σ_1^0 definition is equivalent to avoiding one cone. The first direction is immediate, given the fact that if a set is noncomputable, then either it or its complement is not Σ_1^0 .

LEMMA 2.13. *Preservation of one non- Σ_1^0 definition implies avoidance of one cone.*

PROOF. Suppose that P admits preservation of one non- Σ_1^0 definition. Fix A and Z such that $A \not\leq_T Z$, and let X be a Z -computable instance of P . We may assume that A is not $\Sigma_1^0(Z)$, otherwise we take the complement of A . Then there is a solution Y to X such that A is not $\Sigma_1^0(Z \oplus Y)$, and so $A \not\leq_T Z \oplus Y$. \dashv

The reversal requires several lemmas which will also be useful in a latter section, when studying the hierarchy of preservation of k non- Σ_1^0 definitions. In particular, these lemmas imply the non-existence of some particular enumeration degrees, namely, totally cotal degrees.

We review some basic facts about the enumeration degrees. Enumeration reducibility was introduced by Friedberg and Rogers in 1959 [9]. This reducibility mimics Turing reducibility, except that only positive information about sets is used or required. Formally, for $A, B \subseteq \omega$, we say that A is enumeration reducible to B (and write $A \leq_e B$) if there is a uniform way to compute an enumeration of A from an enumeration of B ; equivalently, if there is a c.e. set Φ of pairs of finite sets (called an *enumeration functional*, or *operator*) such that $A = \Phi(B) = \bigcup \{a : (\exists b \subseteq B) (a, b) \in \Phi\}$. There is a natural embedding of the Turing degrees into the enumeration degrees, by mapping $\deg_T(A)$ to $\deg_e(A \oplus \overline{A})$. The latter is called the *total degree* of A , and the degrees thus obtained are called *total degrees* (the terminology originates in viewing the enumeration degrees as the degrees of partial functions, by identifying a partial function with its graph. The total degrees are then the degrees containing total functions).

For our purposes, enumeration reducibility is useful since a set A is c.e. relative to B if and only if $A \leq_e B \oplus \overline{B}$, that is, if the enumeration degree of A lies below the total degree of B . Thus, avoiding making A c.e. is the same as avoiding the upper cone above A in the enumeration degrees (but considering the degree doing the avoiding as total). Relevant here is Selman's theorem [30], that states that every enumeration degree is determined by the total degrees above it; indeed, every enumeration degree

is the infimum of two total degrees. It follows that enumeration reducibility is equivalent to its non-uniform version: $A \leq_e B$ if and only if every enumeration of B computes an enumeration of A .

Now, the plan for showing the converse of Lemma 2.13 is as follows. We suppose that a problem P avoids upper cones in the Turing degrees. Ignoring the parameter Z for notational simplicity for the moment, let X be a computable instance of P and let A be a set which is not c.e. We would like to “change the basis” to a parameter G which makes enumerating A equivalent to computing it; that is, some G such that A is co-c.e. in G , but not c.e. in G (so that it is not G -computable). We cannot always do this; but we can show that there is some $B \leq_e A$, still not c.e., such that $B \in \Pi_1^0(G) \setminus \Sigma_1^0(G)$. This suffices, because avoiding the enumeration cone above B will clearly imply avoiding the cone above A .

Now it turns out that the existence of such G is equivalent to B being not *cototal*. A set B is *cototal* if $B \leq_e \overline{B}$. The reason for this terminology is a characterisation of the total degrees as those enumeration degrees containing sets C satisfying $\overline{C} \leq_e C$. Every total degree is cototal (contains a cototal set) but not vice-versa. The cototal degrees were investigated extensively by Miller, Soskova and their co-authors [1, 21]. Now, the existence of some G making a set B co-c.e. but not c.e. is equivalent to the existence of some total degree above $\text{deg}_e \overline{B}$ which is not above $\text{deg}_e B$. By Selman’s theorem mentioned above, this is equivalent to $B \not\leq_e \overline{B}$, i.e., to B not being cototal. Thus, our main technical result required for the proof is that every nonzero enumeration degree bounds a set which is not cototal. We say that A is *totally cototal* if every $B \leq_e A$ is a cototal set. We show:

PROPOSITION 2.14. *There is no totally cototal degree above 0_e .*

To show Proposition 2.14, we use the notion of *semi-computable* sets. A set X is *semi-computable* if there is a total computable function $g : [\omega]^2 \rightarrow \omega$ such that for every $\{x, y\} \in [\omega]^2$, if $\{x, y\} \cap X \neq \emptyset$ then $g(\{x, y\}) \in \{x, y\} \cap X$. This notion was introduced by Jockusch in his Ph.D. thesis [15]; he studied them in relation to Dekker’s *retraceable* sets [6]. In [14], Jockusch showed that a set X is semi-computable if and only if it is an initial segment of some computable linear ordering. The relevance of semi-computable sets to our proof is the following:

LEMMA 2.15. (Arslanov, Cooper, Kalimullin [2]) *Let A be a semi-computable set. Then:*

1. A and \overline{A} form a minimal pair in the enumeration degrees.
2. A is not cototal unless A is c.e.

PROOF. For (1), suppose that $B \leq_e A$ and $B \leq_e \overline{A}$ via enumeration operators Φ and Ψ respectively. Let f be the function that witnesses that A is semi-computable. Then to see that B is c.e., note that

$$B = \{x : \exists \text{ finite sets } F, G \text{ such that } x \in \Phi^F, x \in \Psi^G, \\ \text{and for all } a \in F \text{ and } b \in G, f(a, b) = a\}.$$

For (2), suppose that A is cototal. Then $\overline{A} \geq_e A$, and so since A and \overline{A} form a minimal pair in the enumeration degrees, $A \equiv_e \emptyset$. ⊣

Thus, it suffices to show that if A is non-c.e., then there is some $C \leq_e A$ which is semi-computable. This was independently proved by Kihara, Ng and Pauly [17, Lemma 7.12]. As we will shortly see, the main case is when A is Δ_2^0 . We prove:

LEMMA 2.16. *For every $A \in \Delta_2^0 - \Sigma_1^0$, there is $B \leq_e A$ such that:*

1. $B \in \Delta_2^0$; and
2. B is neither left c.e. nor right c.e.

Here we identify the set B with the real with binary representation $0.B$.

Given this lemma, we proceed as follows.

COROLLARY 2.17. *For any set $A \in \Delta_2^0 - \Sigma_1^0$, there is $C \leq_e A$ which is semi-computable and immune.*

PROOF. The argument is due to Jockusch [14]. Fix $B \leq_e A$ as from Lemma 2.16. Since B is Δ_2^0 , fix a computable sequence of rationals $(q_e)_{e \in \omega}$ converging to B . Let $C = \{i : q_i < B\} = \{i : q_i \leq B\}$ (since B is noncomputable). Then $C \leq_e B$, and C is semi-computable via the induced ordering from \mathbb{Q} . C is infinite because B is not right c.e., and it is immune because B is not left c.e. \dashv

We remark that for our purposes now, we do not need the immunity of C ; this will be used in a later section.

PROOF OF THEOREM 2.14. The argument is due to Mariya Soskova (private communication).

Suppose A is a totally cototal set of non-zero degree. First we argue that A is Δ_2^0 . Let L_A be the set of all finite binary strings lexicographically to the left of or along A . Then $L_A \leq_e A$. Moreover, L_A is semi-computable: let $f(x, y)$ be the left-most of x and y . Since $L_A \leq_e A$, it is cototal, but by Lemma 2.15 L_A cannot be cototal unless it is c.e. We also have that $L_A \geq_T A$ so A is Δ_2^0 .

Since A is Δ_2^0 and not Σ_1^0 , by Corollary 2.17 there is $C \leq_e A$ which is semi-computable and immune, hence not Σ_1^0 . By assumption, C must be cototal, and so $C \leq_e \bar{C}$. But as mentioned above, each semi-computable set forms a minimal pair in the enumeration degrees with its complement. This gives a contradiction. \dashv

COROLLARY 2.18. *Avoidance of one cone implies preservation of one non- Σ_1^0 definition.*

PROOF. Suppose a problem P admits avoidance of one cone. Fix a set Z , a non- $\Sigma_1^0(Z)$ set A and a Z -computable instance X of P . By Proposition 2.14 relativized to Z , there is a non- $\Sigma_1^0(Z)$ set $C \leq_e A \oplus Z \oplus \bar{Z}$ which is not Z -cototal. In other words, there is an enumeration G of \bar{C} such that C is not $\Sigma_1^0(Z \oplus G)$. Since P admits avoidance of one cone, there is a P -solution Y to X such that $C \not\leq_T Z \oplus G \oplus Y$. We claim that A is not $\Sigma_1^0(Z \oplus Y)$. Indeed, otherwise C would be $\Sigma_1^0(Z \oplus Y)$, and therefore $C \leq_T Z \oplus G \oplus Y$, contradiction. \dashv

It remains to prove Lemma 2.16.

PROOF OF THEOREM 2.16. Fix a computable sequence $(A_s)_{s \in \omega}$ converging to A . We simultaneously construct B and an enumeration functional Φ with $B = \Phi(A)$. Our functional Φ will have the property that for any x , there will be at most one axiom $(x, F) \in \Phi$ with $F \neq \emptyset$; from this it follows that $B \in \Delta_2^0$ (using $A \in \Delta_2^0$).

We interpret c.e. sets as subsets of the rationals. We have the following requirements to meet, for all $e \in \omega$:

- R_e : $B \neq \sup(W_e)$;
- Q_e : $B \neq \inf(W_e)$.

Our construction will be a finite injury construction, and so a strategy for a given requirement will act under the assumption that no higher priority strategy will ever act.

Strategy for requirement Q_e :

1. Choose a large x , and keep both x and $x + 1$ out of B (no axioms for x or $x + 1$ are to be enumerated into Φ).
2. Wait for a stage s and a $y \in W_{e,s}$ with $y - B_s < 2^{-(x+2)}$.
3. Declare $x \in B$ and enumerate the axiom (x, \emptyset) into Φ .

Strategy for requirement R_e :

We construct a c.e. set D_e as we work. This set is reset whenever the strategy is initialized.

Our strategy will have modules for each $k \in \omega$. We will begin by running the 0-module. For each k , the k -module may run the $(k + 1)$ -module, but we will argue that this iteration will eventually terminate.

Here is the k -module:

1. Choose a large x_k . Let the current stage be s_k . Declare $x, x + 1 \in B$, enumerating the axioms (x, F_k) and $(x + 1, F_k)$ into Φ , where F_k is the positive information from $A_{s_k} \upharpoonright_k$.
2. Wait for a stage s at which one of the following happens:
 - (a) $A_s \upharpoonright_k \neq A_{s_k} \upharpoonright_k$. In this case, enumerate axioms (x, \emptyset) and $(x + 1, \emptyset)$ into Φ , declaring $x, x + 1 \in B$. Return to Step (1).
 - (b) There is a $y \in W_{e,s}$ with $B_s - y < 2^{-(x+2)}$. In this case, enumerate all of F_k into D_e and proceed to Step (3).
3. Wait for a stage s with $F_k \not\subseteq A_s$. While waiting, run the $(k + 1)$ -module.
4. Freeze the action of any running j -modules for $j > k$.
5. Wait for a stage s with $F_k \subseteq A_s$. When found, return to Step (3), resuming the action of any frozen j -modules.

Full construction: Whenever a strategy moves between steps, we initialize all lower priority strategies. When a Q_e -strategy is initialized, we enumerate (x, \emptyset) and $(x + 1, \emptyset)$ into Φ for the strategy's chosen x , declaring them both to be in B . Similarly, when an R_e -strategy is initialized, we enumerate (x_j, \emptyset) and $(x_j + 1, \emptyset)$ into Φ for all appropriate j .

Verification:

CLAIM 1. For each e :

- (a) The Q_e -strategy eventually waits forever at Step (2) or Step (3).
- (b) There is some k such that for all $j < k$, the j -module of the R_e -strategy eventually waits forever at Step (3), and the k -module eventually waits forever at Step (2) or Step (5). ⊥

PROOF. By simultaneous induction. (a) $_e$ is immediate.

For (b) $_e$, by induction there is a final time when the R_e -strategy is initialized. Let s_k be the stage at which x_k is chosen after this final initialization, and suppose

towards contradiction that s_k is defined for all $k < \omega$. Since $(A_s)_{s \in \omega}$ converges to A , the k -module cannot move between Steps (3) and (5) infinitely often, so it must be that each k -module eventually waits forever at Step (3).

But then each $F_k \subseteq A$, and $D_e = \bigcup_k F_k$. Further, for any $z \in A$, there is a sufficiently large k such that $z \in A_{s_k} = F_k$, so $D = A$, contrary to A not being c.e. ⊥

It follows that each strategy is initialized only finitely many times.

CLAIM 2. *Each Q_e -strategy meets its requirement.*

PROOF. Let t be the final stage at which the Q_e -strategy is initialized, so no higher priority strategy acts at any stage $s > t$. Consider the x chosen by this strategy. Since lower priority strategies choose their elements large, $B_{s \upharpoonright x} = B_{t \upharpoonright x}$ for all $s > t$. Observe that by construction, $x + 1 \notin B$.

If the strategy waits forever at Step (2), then certainly $B \neq \inf(W_e)$.

Suppose the strategy moves from Step (2) to Step (3) at stage $t_1 > t$. Since $x, x + 1 \notin B_{t_1}$, but $x \in B$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \inf(W_e) &< B_{t_1} + 2^{-(x+2)} \\ &\leq (B_{t_1 \upharpoonright x}) \wedge 0^\infty + 2^{-(x+2)} + 2^{-(x+2)} \\ &= (B_{t_1 \upharpoonright x}) \wedge 1 \wedge 0^\infty - 2^{-(x+1)} + 2^{-(x+2)} + 2^{-(x+2)} \\ &= (B_{t_1 \upharpoonright x}) \wedge 1 \wedge 0^\infty \\ &\leq B. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $B \neq \inf(W_e)$. ⊥

CLAIM 3. *Each R_e -strategy meets its requirement.*

PROOF. Let k be such that the k -module of the strategy eventually waits forever at Step (2) or Step (5), and let s_j for $j \leq k$ be the stages at which the x_j is chosen after the strategy's final initialization. If it is defined, let s_{k+1} be the same for x_{k+1} . Note that for $j < k$, s_{j+1} is also the stage at which the j -module first reaches Step (3). Similarly, s_{k+1} is defined precisely if the k -module reaches Step (3), in which case s_{k+1} is the first stage at which this happens.

By construction, for any $y \in (x_j + 1, x_{j+1})$, one of the following must occur:

- (i) (y, \emptyset) has been enumerated into Φ by stage s_{j+1} ; or
- (ii) For all finite sets F , $(y, F) \notin \Phi$.

To see this: since x_j is chosen large and no higher priority strategy acts after stage s_0 , no such y can be chosen by a higher priority strategy. Also, no such y can be chosen by a lower priority strategy after stage s_{j+1} , since elements are always chosen large. If y is chosen by a lower priority strategy before stage s_{j+1} , then at stage s_{j+1} we initialize that strategy and enumerate (y, \emptyset) into Φ , if we have not already done so. If y is chosen by no strategy, then no axioms for y are ever enumerated into Φ .

Note also that for all $j < k$, $x_j \in B$, and indeed $x_j \in B_s$ for any stage at which the k -module is running (not frozen). So $B_{s_k \upharpoonright x_k} = B_{s \upharpoonright x_k}$ for any $s > s_k$ at which the k -module is not frozen. The argument is now identical to the argument for the Q_e -strategy. ⊥

This completes the proof.

Note that the implication from preservation of one non- Σ_1^0 definition to avoidance of one cone is natural enough to hold again when considering their nonrelativized counterparts. However, these notions are not equivalent.

LEMMA 2.19. (Folklore) *Let A be a semi-computable set. The following are equivalent:*

- (a) A is immune.
- (b) A is hyperimmune.

Either implies (c) that A is not c.e.

PROOF. (b) \rightarrow (a) is immediate as every hyperimmune set is immune. (a) \rightarrow (c) is also immediate as every infinite c.e. set contains an infinite computable subset. Last, we prove (a) \rightarrow (b). Suppose A is not hyperimmune. Then there is a computable strong array F_0, F_1, \dots such that for every $n \in \omega$, $F_n \cap A \neq \emptyset$. By [14, Theorem 4.1], any semi-computable set A is the initial segment of a computable linear order \mathcal{L} . Then $\{\min_{\mathcal{L}} F_n : n \in \omega\}$ is an infinite c.e. subset of A and contains an infinite computable subset. \dashv

THEOREM 2.20. *There is a problem which admits nonrelativized avoidance of one cone, but not nonrelativized preservation of one non- Σ_1^0 definition.*

PROOF. Fix a computable linear ordering \mathcal{L} of order type $\omega + \omega^*$ with no infinite computable ascending or descending sequence. Such a linear order exists by Tennenbaum (see [28]). Let A be the ω part of this linear order. In particular, A and \bar{A} are both Δ_2^0 , semi-computable and immune. By Lemma 2.19, A and \bar{A} are both non- Σ_1^0 and hyperimmune. Let P be the problem with unique instance \emptyset . A solution is an infinite subset of A .

For any solution $Y \subseteq A$, $A = \{x : \exists y \in Y \ x \leq_{\mathcal{L}} y\}$, so $A \in \Sigma_1^0(Y)$, and thus P does not admit nonrelativized preservation of 1 non- Σ_1^0 definition. We claim that P admits nonrelativized avoidance of 1 cone. Fix a noncomputable set C and the unique P -instance \emptyset . If C is not Δ_2^0 , then A is a P -solution to \emptyset such that $C \not\leq_T A$. If C is Δ_2^0 , then since \bar{A} is hyperimmune and Δ_2^0 , by Proposition 4.4 of [11], there is an infinite subset $H \subseteq A$ such that $C \not\leq_T H$. In both cases, there is a Q -solution Y to \emptyset such that $C \not\leq_T Y$. \dashv

§3. The hierarchy of preservations. Given a coloring $f : [\omega]^n \rightarrow k$, an infinite set $H \subseteq \omega$ is f -homogeneous if f uses only one color on $[H]^n$. Ramsey’s theorem asserts the existence of homogeneous sets for every k -coloring of $[\omega]^n$. Jockusch [12] proved that whenever $n \geq 3$, there is a computable coloring $f : [\omega]^n \rightarrow 2$ such that every f -homogeneous set computes \emptyset' . However, Wang [34] proved the surprising result that this is no longer the case when we relax the f -homogeneity condition to allow more colors.

DEFINITION 3.1. For every $n, \ell \geq 2$, let $RT_{<\infty, \ell}^n$ be the problem whose instances are functions $f : [\omega]^n \rightarrow k$ for some $k \in \omega$. An $RT_{<\infty, \ell}^n$ -solution to f is an infinite set $H \subseteq \omega$ such that $|f[H]^n| \leq \ell$.

Wang [34] proved that for every $n \geq 1$, there is some ℓ such that $RT_{<\infty, \ell}^n$ admits cone avoidance. Patey [24, 25] proved the following theorem, which shows in

particular that the hierarchies of preservation of ℓ hyperimmunities and ℓ non- Σ_1^0 definitions is strictly increasing.

THEOREM 3.2. *For every $\ell \geq 1$, $RT_{<\infty,\ell}^2$ admits preservation of ℓ but not $\ell + 1$ non- Σ_1^0 definitions, and of ℓ but not $\ell + 1$ hyperimmunities.*

Let us sketch the proof that $RT_{<\infty,\ell}^n$ does not admit preservation of $\ell + 1$ hyperimmunities. Given $\ell \geq 1$, build a $\Delta_2^0(\ell + 1)$ -partition $A_0 \sqcup \dots \sqcup A_\ell = \omega$ such that for every $i \leq \ell$, \bar{A}_i is hyperimmune. By Schoenfield’s limit lemma, there is a computable coloring $f : [\omega]^2 \rightarrow \ell + 1$ such that for every $x \in \omega$, $\lim_y f(x, y)$ exists, and $x \in A_{\lim_y f(x,y)}$. We claim that for every $RT_{<\infty,\ell}^2$ -solution H to f , there is some $i \leq \ell$ such that \bar{A}_i is not H -hyperimmune. Since $|f[H]^2| \leq \ell$, there is some $i \leq \ell$ such that $i \notin f[H]^2$. In particular, $H \subseteq \bar{A}_i$, so the principal function of H dominates the principal function of A_i , which proves that A_i is not H -hyperimmune.

3.1. The hyperimmunities and non- Σ_1^0 definitions hierarchies. We now prove that the two hierarchies of preservation of hyperimmunities and of non- Σ_1^0 definitions coincide.

LEMMA 3.3. *For every $k \leq \omega$ and every Z , for any nondecreasing functions $(f_i)_{i < k}$ which are not Z -computably dominated, there is a G and sets $(A_i)_{i < k}$ such that none of the A_i is c.e. relative to $Z \oplus G$, but for any i and any function h dominating f_i , A_i is c.e. relative to $Z \oplus G \oplus h$.*

PROOF. We construct $(G_i)_{i < k}$ which will be Π_2^0 -approximations to the A_i , with each f_i a Σ_1^0 -modulus for G_i . That is,

$$x \in A_i \iff \exists^\infty s [(x, s) \in G_i] \iff \exists s > f_i(x) [(x, s) \in G_i].$$

Then $G = \bigoplus_{i < k} G_i$. It is now clear that for any h dominating f_i , A_i is c.e. relative to $Z \oplus G \oplus h$. It remains only to show that none of the A_i is c.e. relative to $Z \oplus G$.

We will construct our G_i generically. Conditions in our notion of forcing are pairs of sequences $((\sigma_i)_{i < k}, (N_i)_{i < k})$, with:

- $\sigma_i \in 2^{<\omega \times \omega}$;
- $N_i \in [\omega]^{<\omega}$;
- If $x \in N_i, s > f_i(x)$ and $(x, s) \in \text{dom}(\sigma_i)$, then $\sigma_i(x, s) = 0$; and
- All but finitely many of the σ_i and N_i are empty.

Of course the last requirement only matters when $k = \omega$. Extension is defined elementwise.

Note that for a sufficiently generic filter F , $x \in A_i^F \iff x \notin N_i^F$.

Note also that for any $s > f_j(x)$ and any condition $\rho = ((\sigma_i)_{i < k}, (N_i)_{i < k})$, if $\sigma_j(x, s) = 1$ then $\rho \Vdash [x \notin N_i]$. So for a sufficiently generic filter F , each A_i^F is infinite.

For a c.e. operator W and a $j < k$, we must show that for a sufficiently generic G , $A_j \neq W^{Z \oplus G}$. Given a condition $\rho = ((\sigma_i)_{i < k}, (N_i)_{i < k})$, we define a function g . For each n , search Z -effectively for a $(\tau_i)_{i < k}$ and a $y \in \omega$ such that:

- $y > n$;
- For each $i < k$, τ_i extends σ_i ;

- For all $i < k$, $x \in N_i$ and $s > f_i(x)$, we have $\tau_i(x, s) \neq 1$; and
- $y \in W^{Z \oplus (\tau_i)_{i < k}}$.

Note that this search is Z -effective, albeit nonuniformly in the information $\{(i, x, f_i(x)) : x \in N_i\}$. For the first y and $(\tau_i)_{i < k}$ found, define $g(n)$ to be the largest s with $\tau_j(y, s) = 1$, or $g(n) = 0$ if no such s exists.

If some $g(n)$ is undefined, then no extension of ρ forces any $y > n$ into $W^{Z \oplus G}$, and so $W^{Z \oplus G}$ is finite. But we already said that A_j is infinite, and so $\rho \Vdash [A_j \neq W_j^{Z \oplus G}]$.

If g is total, then since g is Z -computable, there must be an n with $g(n) < f_j(n)$. Let $(\tau_i)_{i < k}$ and y be the witnesses to the definition of $g(n)$. Define $M_i = N_i$ for $i \neq j$, and define $M_j = N_j \cup \{y\}$. Since $f_j(n) \leq f_j(y)$, there is no $s > f_j(y)$ with $\tau_j(y, s) = 1$, so $\hat{\rho} = ((\tau_i)_{i < k}, (M_i)_{i < k})$ is a condition extending ρ , and $\hat{\rho} \Vdash [y \in W^{Z \oplus G} - A_j]$. \dashv

COROLLARY 3.4. *For any $k \leq \omega$, preservation of k non- Σ_1^0 definitions implies preservation of k hyperimmunities.*

PROOF. Suppose a problem P admits preservation of k non- Σ_1^0 definitions. Fix a set Z , kZ -hyperimmune functions f_0, f_1, \dots, f_{k-1} and a Z -computable P -instance X . By Lemma 3.3, there is a G and sets $(A_i)_{i < k}$ such that none of the A_i is $\Sigma_1^0(Z \oplus G)$, but for any i and any function h dominating f_i , A_i is $\Sigma_1^0(Z \oplus G \oplus h)$. Since P admits preservation of k non- Σ_1^0 definitions, there is a P -solution Y to X such that for every $i < k$, A_i is not $\Sigma_1^0(Z \oplus G \oplus Y)$. In particular, for every $i < k$, f_i is $Z \oplus G \oplus Y$ -hyperimmune. \dashv

LEMMA 3.5. *For every set Z , every countable sequence of non- Z -c.e. sets B_0, B_1, \dots , and every set A , there is a set G such that B_i is not $Z \oplus G$ -c.e. for every $i \in \omega$ and A is $\Delta_2^0(G)$.*

PROOF. Consider again the notion of forcing whose conditions are pairs (σ, n) , where σ is a partial function $\subseteq \omega^2 \rightarrow 2$ with finite support, and $n \in \omega$. A condition (τ, m) extends (σ, n) if $\tau \supseteq \sigma$, $m \geq n$, and for every $(x, y) \in \text{dom } \tau \setminus \text{dom } \sigma$ such that $x < n$, $\tau(x, y) = A(x)$. Any sufficiently generic filter yields a stable function whose limit is A .

We now prove that the set of conditions forcing $W_e^{G \oplus Z} \neq B_i$ is dense. Given a condition (σ, n) , let $U = \{x : \exists (\tau, n) \leq (\sigma, n) x \in W_e^{\tau \oplus Z}\}$. The set U is $\Sigma_1^0(Z)$, so $B_i \Delta U \neq \emptyset$. If there is some $x \in B_i \setminus U$ then the condition (σ, n) already forces $x \notin W_e^{G \oplus Z}$ are we done. If there is some $x \in U \setminus B_i$, then then condition $(\tau, n) \leq (\sigma, n)$ such that $x \in W_e^{\tau \oplus Z}$ is an extension forcing $x \in W_e^{G \oplus Z}$. In both cases, there is an extension forcing $W_e^{G \oplus Z} \neq B_i$. This completes the proof of the lemma. \dashv

COROLLARY 3.6. *For any $k \leq \omega$, preservation of k hyperimmunities implies preservation of k non- Σ_1^0 definitions.*

PROOF. Suppose some problem P admits preservation of k hyperimmunities. Fix a set Z and k non- $\Sigma_1^0(Z)$ sets $\langle A_i : i < k \rangle$. By Lemma 3.5, there is a set G such that for every $i < k$, A_i is not $\Sigma_1^0(Z \oplus G)$, but $\bigoplus_{i < k} A_i$ is $\Delta_2^0(G)$. By Corollary 2.17, there are semi- $Z \oplus G$ -computable sets $\langle B_i : i < k \rangle$ such that for every $i < k$, $B_i \leq_e A_i \oplus Z \oplus G \oplus \bar{Z} \oplus \bar{G}$ and B_i is $Z \oplus G$ -immune. By Lemma 2.19, B_i is $Z \oplus G$ -hyperimmune. Since P admits preservation of k hyperimmunities, there is a P -solution Y to X such that B_i is $Z \oplus G \oplus Y$ -hyperimmune for every $i < k$. We claim

that A_i is not $\Sigma_1^0(Z \oplus G \oplus Y)$. Indeed, otherwise, B_i would be $\Sigma_1^0(Z \oplus G \oplus Y)$, and by Lemma 2.19, B_i would not be $Z \oplus G \oplus Y$ -hyperimmune. \dashv

3.2. The hierarchy of constant-bound traces of closed sets. One can define a similar hierarchy for avoidance of constant-bound traces of closed sets. By the hyperimmune-free basis theorem, WKL admits preservation of ω hyperimmunities (hence of ω non- Σ_1^0 definitions as well). On the other hand, WKL does not admit avoidance of constant-bound traces of even one closed set. Indeed, letting \mathcal{C} be the effectively closed set of all the completions of Peano arithmetics, every constant-bound trace of \mathcal{C} computes a member of \mathcal{C} . This separates the hierarchies of preservation of hyperimmunities and non- Σ_1^0 definitions from the hierarchy of constant-bound traces of closed sets.

On the other direction, avoidance of constant-bound traces for closed sets does not imply the preservation of more hyperimmunities than closed sets, as shows the following theorem.

THEOREM 3.7. *For every $\ell \geq 1$, there is a problem which admits avoidance of constant-bound traces for ℓ closed sets, but not preservation of $\ell + 1$ hyperimmunities.*

PROOF. Patey [22] proved that $RT_{<\infty,\ell}^2$ admits avoidance of constant-bound traces of ℓ closed sets. On the other hand, we already argued that $RT_{<\infty,\ell}^2$ does not admit preservation of $\ell + 1$ hyperimmunities. \dashv

We finish this section by proving that avoidance of constant-bound traces for k closed sets implies preservation of k hyperimmunities.

LEMMA 3.8. *For any $k \leq \omega$, for any $Z \in 2^\omega$ and $(f_i)_{i < k}$ such that each f_i is Z -hyperimmune, there is a $G \in 2^\omega$ and closed sets $(C_i)_{i < k}$ in Cantor space such that each C_i has no constant-bound $(Z \oplus G)$ -trace, but for any function h dominating f_i , there is a $(Z \oplus G \oplus h)$ -computable element of C_i .*

PROOF. We construct sets $(E_i)_{i < k}$ and $(F_i)_{i < k}$, which will be Σ_2^0 approximations to sets A_i and B_i , respectively, and such that each f_i is a Π_1^0 -modulus for A_i and B_i . That is,

$$x \in A_i \iff \exists s \forall t > s [(x, t) \in E_i] \iff \forall t > f_i(x) [(x, t) \in E_i]$$

and

$$x \in B_i \iff \exists s \forall t > s [(x, t) \in F_i] \iff \forall t > f_i(x) [(x, t) \in F_i].$$

Then $G = \bigoplus_{i < k} E_i \oplus \bigoplus_{i < k} F_i$.

Our sets will have the property that $A_i \cap B_i = \emptyset$. Each C_i will then be the set of separators of A_i and B_i . That is, $C_i = \{X \in 2^\omega : A_i \subseteq X \wedge B_i \subseteq \bar{X}\}$. Observe that if h dominates f_i , then A_i and B_i are $\Pi_1^0(h \oplus G)$, and so $h \oplus G$ computes an element of C_i . It remains only to show that none of the C_i has a constant-bound trace relative to $Z \oplus G$.

We will construct our E_i and F_i simultaneously generically. Conditions in our notion of forcing are tuples of sequences $((\sigma_i)_{i < k}, (N_i)_{i < k}, (\tau_i)_{i < k}, (M_i)_{i < k})$ with:

- $\sigma_i, \tau_i \in 2^{<\omega \times \omega}$;
- $N_i, M_i \in [\omega]^{<\omega}$;

- If $x \in N_i$, $s > f_i(x)$ and $(x, s) \in \text{dom}(\sigma_i)$, then $\sigma_i(x, s) = 1$;
- If $x \in M_i$, $s > f_i(x)$ and $(x, s) \in \text{dom}(\tau_i)$, then $\tau_i(x, s) = 1$;
- $N_i \cap M_i = \emptyset$; and
- All but finitely many of the σ_i , τ_i , N_i and M_i are empty.

Extension is defined elementwise.

Note that for a sufficiently generic filter, $A_i = N_i$ and $B_i = M_i$.

For a $b \in \omega$, a $j < k$ and a Turing functional Φ , we must show that for a sufficiently generically chosen G , $\Phi^{Z \oplus G}$ is not a b -bounded trace of C_j . We may assume that for all oracles X and all $n \in \omega$, $\Phi^X(n)$ is a subset of 2^n of size at most b . Given a condition $\rho = ((\sigma_i)_{i < k}, (N_i)_{i < k}, (\tau_i)_{i < k}, (M_i)_{i < k})$, we define a function g . On input n , we search for $(\hat{\sigma}_i)_{i < k}$ and $(\hat{\tau}_i)_{i < k}$ such that:

- For each i , $\hat{\sigma}_i$ extends σ_i , and $\hat{\tau}_i$ extends τ_i ;
- For all $i < k$, $x \in N_i$ and $s > f_i(x)$ with $(x, s) \in \text{dom}(\hat{\sigma}_i)$, we have $\hat{\sigma}_i(x, s) = 1$;
- For all $i < k$, $x \in M_i$ and $s > f_i(x)$ with $(x, s) \in \text{dom}(\hat{\tau}_i)$, we have $\hat{\tau}_i(x, s) = 1$; and
- $\Phi^{Z \oplus (\hat{\sigma}_i)_{i < k} \oplus (\hat{\tau}_i)_{i < k}}(n + b) \downarrow$.

Note that this search is Z -effective, albeit nonuniformly in the information $\{(i, x, f_i(x)) : x \in N_i \cup M_i\}$. For the first $(\hat{\sigma}_i)_{i < k}$ and $(\hat{\tau}_i)_{i < k}$ found, define $g(n)$ to be the largest s with $\hat{\sigma}_j(n + a, s) = 0$ or $\hat{\tau}_j(n + a, s) = 0$ for some $a < b$, or $g(n) = 0$ if no such s exists.

If some $g(n)$ is undefined, then no extension of ρ forces $\Phi^{Z \oplus G}(n + b) \downarrow$, and so ρ forces that $\Phi^{Z \oplus G}$ is partial, and thus not a b -bounded trace.

If g is total, then since it is Z -computable, there must be an n with $g(n) < f_j(n)$. Let $(\hat{\sigma}_i)_{i < k}$ and $(\hat{\tau}_i)_{i < k}$ be the witnesses to the definition of $g(n)$. Let $\Phi^{Z \oplus (\hat{\sigma}_i)_{i < k} \oplus (\hat{\tau}_i)_{i < k}}(n + b) = \{\pi_0, \dots, \pi_{b-1}\}$. Define $\hat{N}_i = N_i$ and $\hat{M}_i = M_i$ for $i \neq j$. Define $\hat{N}_j = N_j \cup \{a < b : \pi_a(n + a) = 0\}$ and $\hat{M}_j = M_j \cup \{a < b : \pi_a(n + a) = 1\}$. Since $f_j(n) > g(n)$, there is no $s > f_j$ and $a < b$ with $\hat{\sigma}_j(n + a, s) = 0$ or $\hat{\tau}_j(n + a, s) = 0$, so $\hat{\rho} = ((\hat{\sigma}_i)_{i < k}, (\hat{N}_i)_{i < k}, (\hat{\tau}_i)_{i < k}, (\hat{M}_i)_{i < k})$ is a condition extending ρ , and $\hat{\rho}$ forces that no element of $\Phi^{Z \oplus G}(n)$ is extendible to an element of C_j . ⊥

COROLLARY 3.9. *For all $k \leq \omega$, avoidance of constant-bound traces for k closed sets implies preserving k hyperimmunities.*

PROOF. Suppose a problem P admits avoidance of constant-bound traces for k closed sets. Fix a set Z , a collection of Z -hyperimmune functions $(f_i)_{i < k}$ and a Z -computable P -instance X . By Lemma 3.8, there is a G and closed sets $(C_i)_{i < k}$ in the Cantor space such that none of the C_i has a constant-bound $Z \oplus G$ -trace, but for any function h dominating f_i , there is a $Z \oplus G \oplus h$ -computable element of C_i . Since P admits avoidance of constant-bound traces for k closed sets, there is a P -solution Y to X such that for every $i < k$, C_i has no constant-bound $Z \oplus G \oplus Y$ -trace. In particular, for every $i < k$, f_i is $Z \oplus G \oplus Y$ -hyperimmune. ⊥

§4. Immunity and closed sets. This last section is devoted to the study of two notions of preservation whose hierarchies collapse, namely, preservation of

immunities and avoidance of closed sets. These notions are strictly stronger than the notions of preservation we considered so far, and are not known to be distinct.

LEMMA 4.1. *Fix a set Z and A_0, A_1, \dots all Z -immune. There is a set G which is Z -immune and such that for every n , $G[n] =^* A_n$.*

PROOF. Write $\omega^{[n]} = \{\langle n, x \rangle : x \in \omega\}$. We will define $G = \bigoplus_{n \in \omega} G_n$ where $G_n =^* A_n$. We want G to be Z -immune, so that no Z -computable set is a subset of G . Since each A_n is immune, no Z -computable infinite set which is a subset of $\omega^{[0]} \cup \dots \cup \omega^{[n]}$ can be a subset of G .

Let B_0, B_1, \dots be a list of the infinite Z -computable sets which intersect infinitely many of the $\omega^{[n]}$. Suppose that we have defined $a_0 < a_1 < \dots < a_k$ and G_0, \dots, G_k such that for each $i \leq k$, $B_i \cap \omega^{[a_k]} \not\subseteq \langle k, G_k \rangle$. Then for some $a_{k+1} > a_k$, B_{k+1} intersects $\omega^{[a_{k+1}]}$, say $\langle a_{k+1}, n \rangle \in B_{k+1}$. Set $G_i = A_i$ for $a_k < i < a_{k+1}$, and $G_{a_{k+1}} = A_{a_{k+1}} - \{n\}$. So no B_i is a subset of G , and hence $G = \bigoplus_{n \in \omega} G_n$ is Z -immune. \dashv

THEOREM 4.2. *Let P be a problem. Then the following are equivalent:*

1. P admits preservation of one immunity.
2. P admits preservation of ω immunities.

PROOF. (2) \Rightarrow (1) is obvious. For (1) \Rightarrow (2): Let Z be a set and X a Z -computable instance of P . Suppose that A_1, A_2, \dots are Z -immune. Let G be as in Lemma 4.1: G is Z -immune, and $G[i] =^* A_i$ for all i . Then there is a solution Y to X such that G is $Z \oplus Y$ -immune. If, for some i , A_i was not $Z \oplus Y$ -immune, then $Z \oplus Y$ would compute an infinite subset of A_i , and hence of G (since $G[i] =^* A_i$). This cannot happen as G is $Z \oplus Y$ -immune. \dashv

LEMMA 4.3. *Preservation of ω immunities implies avoidance of constant-bound traces for ω closed sets.*

PROOF. Suppose a problem P admits preservation of ω immunities. Fix a set Z and a countable collection of closed sets $C_0, C_1, \dots \subseteq 2^\omega$ with no Z -computable constant-bound trace. For every $n, k \in \omega$, let $A_{n,k}$ be the set of all finite coded k -sets F of binary strings such that every string in F has the same length, and such that $[F] \cap C_n \neq \emptyset$. Every infinite subset of $A_{n,k}$ computes a k -trace of C_n , so $A_{n,k}$ is Z -immune. Conversely, every k -trace of C_n computes an infinite subset of $A_{n,k}$. Since P admits preservation of ω immunities, there is a P -solution Y to X such that for every n, k , $A_{n,k}$ is $Z \oplus Y$ -immune. In particular, for every $n \in \omega$, C_n has no $Z \oplus Y$ -computable constant-bound trace. \dashv

LEMMA 4.4. *Fix a set Z and a closed set $C \subseteq \omega^\omega$ in the Baire space with no Z -computable member. There exists a closed set $D \subseteq 3^\omega$ with no Z -computable member, and such that every member of C computes a member of D .*

PROOF. Fix Z and C . Let $T \subseteq 2^{<\omega}$ be a Z -computable infinite tree with no Z -computable infinite path. Given some $P \in C$, let $\hat{P} \in 3^\omega$ be defined by $\sigma_0 2 \sigma_1 2 \sigma_2 2 \sigma_3 2 \dots$, where for every $n \in \omega$, σ_n is the left-most string in T of length $P(n)$. Let D be the closure of $\{\hat{P} : P \in C\}$. Note that for any $X \in D \setminus \{\hat{P} : P \in C\}$, $X = \sigma \hat{\ } Y$ for some $\sigma \in 3^{<\omega}$ and $Y \in [T]$, and that neither $\{\hat{P} : P \in C\}$ nor $[T]$ has Z -computable members. Therefore D has no Z -computable member. Moreover any $P \in C$ computes $\hat{P} \in D$. \dashv

COROLLARY 4.5. *Avoidance of one closed set in the Cantor space implies avoidance of ω closed sets in the Baire space.*

PROOF. Suppose a problem P admits avoidance of one closed set in the Cantor space. Fix a set Z , countably many closed sets in the Baire space $C_0, C_1, \dots \subseteq \omega^\omega$ with no Z -computable member, and a Z -computable P -instance X . Let $\mathcal{E} = \{n \smallfrown P : P \in C_n\}$. In particular, \mathcal{E} is a closed set with no Z -computable member. By Lemma 4.4, there is a closed set $\mathcal{D} \subseteq 3^\omega$ with no Z -computable member, and such that every member of \mathcal{E} computes a member of \mathcal{D} . Let $\tilde{\mathcal{D}} \subseteq 2^\omega$ be the closed set obtained from \mathcal{D} by fixing a binary coding of the ternary strings. In particular, any member of C_n computes a member of $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$, and $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ has no Z -computable members. Since P admits avoidance of one closed set in the Cantor space, there is a P -solution Y to X such that $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ has no $Z \oplus Y$ -computable member. In particular, for every $n \in \omega$, C_n has no $Z \oplus Y$ -computable member. \dashv

We now prove that preservation of 1 immunity is strictly above the hierarchy of avoidance of constant-bound traces. Let EM be the problem whose instances are colorings $f : [\omega]^2 \rightarrow 2$. An EM-solution to f is an infinite set $H \subseteq \omega$ such that for every $x < y < z \in H$, and every $i < 2$, if $f(x, y) = i$ and $f(y, z) = i$, then $f(x, z) = i$.

THEOREM 4.6. *There is a problem that admits avoidance of constant-bound traces for ω closed sets but not preservation of one immunity.*

PROOF. Patey [22] proved that EM admits avoidance of constant-bound traces for ω closed sets. On the other hand, Rice [27] constructed a computable instance of EM such that every solution computes a diagonally noncomputable function, while Patey [23] constructed a Δ_2^0 immune set A such that every diagonally noncomputable function computes an infinite subset of A . This shows that EM does not admit preservation of one immunity. \dashv

The following question is left open:

QUESTION 4.7. *Does preservation of one immunity implies avoidance of one closed set?*

The combinatorics used to prove that a problem admits preservation of one immunity and avoidance of one closed set are very similar, which could be taken as an argument in favor of a positive answer.

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