

On Kalimullin pairs

Mingzhong Cai

Department of Mathematics
Dartmouth College
Hanover, NH 03755-3551, USA
mingzhongcai@gmail.com

Steffen Lempp

Department of Mathematics
University of Wisconsin
Madison, WI 53706-1388, USA
lemp@math.wisc.edu

Joseph S. Miller

Department of Mathematics
University of Wisconsin
Madison, WI 53706-1388, USA
jmiller@math.wisc.edu

Mariya I. Soskova

Faculty of Mathematics and Informatics
Sofia University
5 James Bourchier Blvd.
1164 Sofia, Bulgaria
msoskova@fmi.uni-sofia.bg

Abstract. We study Kalimullin pairs, a definable class (of pairs) of enumeration degrees that has been used to give first-order definitions of other important classes and relations, including the enumeration jump and the total enumeration degrees. We show that the global definition of Kalimullin pairs is also valid in the local structure of the enumeration degrees, giving a simpler local definition than was previously known. We prove that the typical enumeration degree is not half of a nontrivial Kalimullin pair, both in the sense of category and measure. Using genericity, we show that not all members of nontrivial Kalimullin pairs are half of a maximal Kalimullin pair. Finally, we construct such a set that has no maximal Kalimullin partner, making it qualitatively different from half of a maximal Kalimullin pair.

Keywords: Enumeration reducibility, Kalimullin pairs, Genericity.

1. Introduction

One focus of classical computability theory is the investigation of degree structures. These structures arise from reducibilities on the power set $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$ of the natural numbers: we say that a set A is “reducible” to a set B if there is a way to “compute” membership in A from membership information about B . There are several natural formalizations of this idea, giving different reducibilities. Such a reducibility is always reflexive and transitive and thus induces a preorder on $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$. The equivalence classes of sets reducible to each other are usually called “degrees”, and the preorder on the sets induces a partial order on the degrees. Almost always, a degree structure will also be an upper semilattice.

The most commonly studied reducibility is Turing reducibility: a set A is *Turing reducible* to a set B if there is an algorithm that, on any input x , determines whether $x \in A$ in finitely many steps and making finitely many membership queries to B . A closely related notion is enumeration reducibility: a set A is *enumeration reducible* to a set B if there is an algorithm to enumerate all elements of A from any enumeration of the elements of B . In a sense, while

Turing reducibility uses and produces both positive and negative information about sets, enumeration reducibility uses and produces only positive membership information. Enumeration reducibility, like Turing reducibility, arises naturally in questions from computable algebra and computable model theory. In this paper, however, we are studying the enumeration degrees as an algebraic structure of independent intrinsic interest.

When investigating the properties of a degree structure, a central question is: which degree-invariant relations definable in second-order arithmetic remain first-order definable in the degree structure? For example, consider the structure of the Turing degrees, \mathcal{D}_T , induced by Turing reducibility. The jump operator, which relates a set of natural numbers to its halting set, is an example of a degree-invariant function. It is a theorem of Shore and Slaman [13] that the jump operator is first-order definable in the Turing degrees. This first-order definition relies on the analysis of Slaman and Woodin of the automorphism group of the Turing degrees [14] and goes through an interpretation of a model of second-order arithmetic in the Turing degrees.

The structure of the enumeration degrees, \mathcal{D}_e , is induced by enumeration reducibility. There is a natural embedding of the Turing degrees into the enumeration degrees. The enumeration degrees in the range of this embedding are called *total*. Enumeration reducibility comes with its own notion of a jump operator, which agrees with the Turing jump operator under the embedding. Kalimullin [10] gave a first-order definition of the jump in the enumeration degrees. His definition is more elementary than the definition of the Turing jump given by Slaman and Woodin; it relies on the existence and definability of a class of pairs of enumeration degrees, which came to be known as Kalimullin pairs. Kalimullin pairs, or \mathcal{K} -pairs, turn out to play a central role in definability results in the enumeration degrees. Ganchev and Soskova [5] showed that Kalimullin pairs are also first-order definable in the local structure of the enumeration degrees, $\mathcal{D}_e(\leq \mathbf{0}')$, the substructure of the enumeration degrees bounded by the first enumeration jump of the least degree. They applied this fact in [7] to show that various other classes of degrees are first-order definable in $\mathcal{D}_e(\leq \mathbf{0}')$, including the low enumeration degrees and the total enumeration degrees in $\mathcal{D}_e(\leq \mathbf{0}')$. Building on this work, Cai, Ganchev, Lempp, Miller and Soskova [2] show that the class of total enumeration degrees is definable in \mathcal{D}_e .

In this article, we examine properties of \mathcal{K} -pairs and settle some questions raised through the investigations described above. The original local definition of \mathcal{K} -pairs [5] uses Kalimullin's global definition in combination with a structural property of $\mathcal{D}_e(\leq \mathbf{0}')$ which relates to cupping and whose proof is inspired by Harrington's non-splitting theorem [8]. In Section 3, we show that Kalimullin's first-order definition is sufficient for the definition of \mathcal{K} -pairs in the local structure, thereby lowering the complexity and simplifying the proof of the local definability of \mathcal{K} -pairs.

Semi-computable sets were introduced by Jockusch [9] as initial segments of computable linear orders. Their properties in the context of enumeration reducibility were first examined by Arslanov, Cooper and Kalimullin [1]. A semi-computable set and its complement form a \mathcal{K} -pair of a particular kind, a *maximal* \mathcal{K} -pair. The proof of the definability of the total enumeration degrees in \mathcal{D}_e is based on maximal \mathcal{K} -pairs. It is shown that, up to enumeration equivalence, every maximal \mathcal{K} -pair is of the form $\{A, \bar{A}\}$ for some semi-computable set A . In Section 4, we produce a nontrivial \mathcal{K} -pair such that neither half is enumeration equivalent to a semi-computable set, hence neither half is a member of a maximal \mathcal{K} -pair. We do this by building a \mathcal{K} -pair consisting of two 1-generic sets and proving that a 1-generic set cannot have the same degree as a semi-computable set. We further investigate the relationship between genericity and \mathcal{K} -pairs, showing that if a set is sufficiently generic, it cannot even be part of a nontrivial \mathcal{K} -pair. In other words, the collection of sets that are half of a nontrivial \mathcal{K} -pair is meager. We finish the section by showing that this collection also has measure zero: no 1-random is half of a nontrivial \mathcal{K} -pair.

In Section 5, we distinguish general \mathcal{K} -pairs from maximal \mathcal{K} -pairs in another way. If \mathbf{a} is one member of a \mathcal{K} -pair, the set of enumeration degrees that forms a \mathcal{K} -pair with \mathbf{a} is an ideal. For members of a maximal \mathcal{K} -pair, this ideal is principal. It is natural to ask whether this is true for every half of a nontrivial \mathcal{K} -pair. We give a negative answer by directly constructing a counterexample.

2. Preliminaries

Enumeration reducibility

We start with basic definitions and properties of enumeration reducibility and of the enumeration degrees.

Definition 2.1. A set A is *enumeration reducible* to a set B (denoted by $A \leq_e B$) if there is a c.e. set Φ such that

$$A = \Phi(B) = \{n: (\exists u) [\langle n, u \rangle \in \Phi \ \& \ D_u \subseteq B]\},$$

where D_u denotes the finite set with canonical index u under the standard coding of finite sets.

We will refer to the c.e. set Φ in the definition above as an *enumeration operator*. An element $\langle n, u \rangle \in \Phi$ will be called an *axiom* for n in Φ . We will often identify finite sets with their canonical indices and write $\langle n, D_u \rangle$ for $\langle n, u \rangle$.

A set A is *enumeration equivalent* to a set B (denoted by $A \equiv_e B$) if $A \leq_e B$ and $B \leq_e A$. The equivalence class of A under the relation \equiv_e is the *enumeration degree* $\mathbf{d}_e(A)$ of A . The structure of the enumeration degrees $\langle \mathcal{D}_e, \leq \rangle$ is the partial ordering of enumeration degrees ordered by $\mathbf{d}_e(A) \leq \mathbf{d}_e(B)$ if and only if $A \leq_e B$. It has a least element $\mathbf{0}_e = \mathbf{d}_e(\emptyset)$, the set of all c.e. sets. We define a least upper bound operation by setting $\mathbf{d}_e(A) \vee \mathbf{d}_e(B) = \mathbf{d}_e(A \oplus B)$.

The enumeration jump of a set A was defined by Cooper [3].

Definition 2.2. The *enumeration jump* of a set A is denoted by $J_e(A)$ and is defined as $K_A \oplus \overline{K_A}$, where $K_A = \{ \langle e, x \rangle : x \in \Phi_e(A) \}$. Here, $\{\Phi_e\}_{e < \omega}$ is the standard listing of the enumeration operators. The *enumeration jump* of $\mathbf{d}_e(A)$ is $\mathbf{d}_e(A)' = \mathbf{d}_e(J_e(A))$.

Definition 2.3. A set A is called *total* if $A \equiv_e A \oplus \overline{A}$. An enumeration degree is called *total* if it contains a total set.

It is not difficult to see that a set A is Turing equivalent to a set B if and only if $A \oplus \overline{A}$ is enumeration equivalent to $B \oplus \overline{B}$. Thus, the map ι , defined by

$$\iota(\mathbf{d}_T(A)) = \mathbf{d}_e(A \oplus \overline{A}),$$

is an embedding of \mathcal{D}_T into \mathcal{D}_e that preserves the order, the least element, and the least upper bound. McEvoy [12] showed that it also preserves the jump operation.

The local structure of the enumeration degrees, denoted by $\mathcal{D}_e(\leq \mathbf{0}')$, is the substructure of all enumeration degrees that are below $\mathbf{0}'_e$. The elements of $\mathcal{D}_e(\leq \mathbf{0}')$ are the enumeration degrees that contain Σ_2^0 -sets, or equivalently, that consist entirely of Σ_2^0 -sets. Jockusch [9] showed that to every Σ_2^0 -set A , we can associate a uniformly computable sequence of finite sets $\{A[s]\}_{s < \omega}$, called a *good Σ_2^0 -approximation* to A , such that

1. there are infinitely many stages s at which $A[s] \subseteq A$ (we call these *good stages*), and
2. $n \in A$ if and only if $n \in A[s]$ at all but finitely many stages s .

We refer to Cooper [4] for a survey of basic results on the structure of the enumeration degrees and to Sorbi [15] for a survey of basic results on the local structure $\mathcal{D}_e(\leq \mathbf{0}')$.

Kalimullin pairs

The central topic of this paper is *Kalimullin pairs*; these were introduced by Kalimullin [10] to give a definition of the jump in the enumeration degrees.

Definition 2.4 (Kalimullin [10]). We call $A, B \subseteq \omega$ a *Kalimullin pair* (or \mathcal{K} -pair) if there is a c.e. set $W \subseteq \omega \times \omega$ such that $A \times B \subseteq W$ and $\overline{A} \times \overline{B} \subseteq \overline{W}$.

Ganchev and Soskova [5] gave Kalimullin pairs their current name; Kalimullin [10] originally called them *e-ideal pairs* because of the following property.

Proposition 2.5. *For any set of natural numbers A , the collection of all sets B that form a \mathcal{K} -pair with A is downwards closed under enumeration reducibility and closed under the join operation, i.e., it is an ideal in the enumeration degrees.*

If A is a c.e. set, then the ideal of its \mathcal{K} -partners contains every set of natural numbers. \mathcal{K} -pairs with a c.e. member are called *trivial* and will be of no interest to us. Nontrivial \mathcal{K} -pairs have nontrivial properties, as can be seen below.

Proposition 2.6 (Kalimullin [10, Proposition 2.7]). *If A and B form a nontrivial \mathcal{K} -pair, then:*

1. $A \leq_e \bar{B}$ and $B \leq_e \bar{A}$,
2. $\bar{A} \leq_e B \oplus J_e(\emptyset)$ and $\bar{B} \leq_e A \oplus J_e(\emptyset)$.

Remark 2.1. The reduction in part (1) of Proposition 2.6 can easily be made explicit. Assume that A and B form a \mathcal{K} -pair witnessed by W , and A is not c.e. Then $B = \{b : (\exists a) \langle a, b \rangle \in W \text{ and } a \in \bar{A}\}$. This works even if B is c.e.

It follows from Proposition 2.5 that being a \mathcal{K} -pair is a degree-theoretic property: Let us call a pair of enumeration degrees \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} a \mathcal{K} -pair if the members of \mathbf{a} form \mathcal{K} -pairs with the members of \mathbf{b} . Kalimullin [10] showed that this is a definable property: \mathcal{K} -pairs are minimal pairs relative to every other enumeration degree.

Theorem 2.7 (Kalimullin [10, Theorem 2.6]). *A pair of enumeration degree \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} form a \mathcal{K} -pair if and only if for every enumeration degree \mathbf{x} ,*

$$(\mathbf{a} \vee \mathbf{x}) \wedge (\mathbf{b} \vee \mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}.$$

Semi-computable sets

Semi-computable sets give rise to \mathcal{K} -pairs, in fact, to *maximal* \mathcal{K} -pairs, which are central to the definability of the total enumeration degrees.

Definition 2.8 (Jockusch [9]). A set A is called *semi-computable* if there is a computable function (called a *selector function*) $f : \omega \times \omega \rightarrow \omega$ such that for any $x, y \in \omega$, $f(x, y) \in \{x, y\}$, and if $\{x, y\} \cap A \neq \emptyset$ then $f(x, y) \in A$.

Equivalently, A is semi-computable if and only if there is a computable linear ordering on ω such that A is a cut in this linear ordering. We give a particular example of this.

Let $\sigma <_L \tau$ denote that σ is *lexicographically to the left of* τ . Define $\sigma \leq \tau$ to mean that $\sigma \preceq \tau$ or $\sigma <_L \tau$. Note that \leq is a computable linear ordering on $2^{<\omega}$. For $A \subseteq \omega$, we write $\sigma \leq A$ to mean that $\sigma \leq A \upharpoonright |\sigma|$. Let $L_A = \{\sigma : \sigma \leq A\}$. The set L_A is an initial segment of $(2^{<\omega}, \leq)$, hence it is semi-computable. As $A \equiv_T L_A$, it follows that every Turing degree contains a semi-computable set. Jockusch [9] extended this to show that every Turing degree contains a semi-computable set that is neither c.e. nor co-c.e. In \mathcal{D}_e , sets of the form L_A characterize the enumeration degrees of semi-computable sets:

Proposition 2.9 (Ganchev and Soskova [7]). *If $A \subseteq \omega$ is semi-computable, then $A \equiv_e L_A$.*

If $A \subseteq \omega$ is semi-computable, then A and \bar{A} form a \mathcal{K} -pair. Thus nontrivial semi-computable sets provide us with examples of nontrivial \mathcal{K} -pairs. Taking Proposition 2.6 into account, we see that a semi-computable set and its complement have the following maximality property.

Definition 2.10 (Ganchev, Soskova [7]). A \mathcal{K} -pair of enumeration degrees $\{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}\}$ is a *maximal* \mathcal{K} -pair if for every \mathcal{K} -pair of enumeration degrees $\{\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d}\}$, such that $\mathbf{a} \leq \mathbf{c}$ and $\mathbf{b} \leq \mathbf{d}$, we have that $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{c}$ and $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{d}$.

Cai, Ganchev, Lempp, Miller and Soskova [2] show that every maximal \mathcal{K} -pair is of the form $\{d_e(A), d_e(\bar{A})\}$ for some semi-computable set A . Thus the nonzero total enumeration degrees can be defined as the least upper bounds of maximal \mathcal{K} -pairs.

\mathcal{K} -pairs in $\mathcal{D}_e(\leq \mathbf{0}')$

\mathcal{K} -pairs in the local structure of the enumeration degrees have particularly nice properties. It is immediate from Proposition 2.6 that if $\{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}\}$ is a nontrivial \mathcal{K} -pair in $\mathcal{D}_e(\leq \mathbf{0}')$, then \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} are Δ_2^0 -enumeration degrees and, in fact, even low enumeration degrees, i.e., $\mathbf{a}' = \mathbf{b}' = \mathbf{0}'_e$.

The main tool for constructing \mathcal{K} -pairs in $\mathcal{D}_e(\leq \mathbf{0}')$ is given by the following dynamic characterization:

Lemma 2.11 (Kalimullin [10, Theorem 4.1]). For Σ_2^0 -sets A and B , the following are equivalent:

1. A and B form a \mathcal{K} -pair.
2. There are Σ_2^0 -approximations $\{A[s]\}_{s<\omega}$ and $\{B[s]\}_{s<\omega}$ such that

$$(\forall s) [A[s] \subseteq A \vee B[s] \subseteq B].$$

Since Kalimullin states and proves this only for Δ_2^0 -sets, we include a full proof here:

Proof. For the forward direction, we may assume that neither A nor B is c.e., or else the result is trivial by using a Σ_1^0 -approximation to A or B , making a fixed disjunct of (2) above always true. So suppose that A and B form a nontrivial \mathcal{K} -pair via W . Fix a good Σ_2^0 -approximation $\{\hat{A}[s] \oplus \hat{B}[s]\}_{s<\omega}$ to $A \oplus B$. We assume furthermore that $\hat{A}[0] = \hat{B}[0] = \emptyset$. Fix a Σ_1^0 -approximation $\{W[s]\}_{s<\omega}$ to W . From the given approximations to A and B , we construct the desired Σ_2^0 -approximations $\{A[s]\}_{s<\omega}$ and $\{B[s]\}_{s<\omega}$ as follows:

Set $A[0] = \hat{A}[0]$ and $B[0] = \hat{B}[0]$. Suppose that we have defined $A[s] = \hat{A}[i_s]$ and $B[s] = \hat{B}[j_s]$. At stage $s+1$, find the greatest pair $\langle i, j \rangle \leq s$ such that either $i_s = i$ and $j_s = j$, or $i_s < i$, $j_s < j$ and $\hat{A}[i] \times \hat{B}[j] \subseteq W[s]$. Let $i_{s+1} = i$, $j_{s+1} = j$, and set $A[s+1] = \hat{A}[i_{s+1}]$ and $B[s+1] = \hat{B}[j_{s+1}]$.

To see that $\{A[s]\}_{s<\omega}$ and $\{B[s]\}_{s<\omega}$ satisfy (2), we argue as follows. For every s , $A[s] \times B[s] \subseteq W[s] \subseteq W$. As $\bar{A} \times \bar{B} \subseteq \bar{W}$, it follows that $A[s] \subseteq A$ or $B[s] \subseteq B$.

We next verify that $\{i_s\}_{s<\omega}$ and $\{j_s\}_{s<\omega}$ are unbounded; note that by our construction, we only need to show this for the sequence $\{i_s\}_{s<\omega}$. So fix n arbitrary, and fix a good stage $i > n$ for $A \oplus B$. Then $\hat{A}[i] \times \hat{B}[i] \subseteq A \times B \subseteq W$, hence there is a sufficiently large stage s^* such that $\hat{A}[i] \times \hat{B}[i] \subseteq W_{s^*}$ and so $i_{s^*} \geq i > n$.

We conclude from this that $\{A[s] \oplus B[s]\}_{s<\omega}$ is a Σ_2^0 -approximation to $A \oplus B$ as follows: Suppose that $x \in A[s] \setminus A$ for cofinitely many s . Then, since $A[s] \subseteq A$ or $B[s] \subseteq B$ for all s , we have $B[s] \subseteq B$ for cofinitely many s , making B c.e. contrary to our hypothesis.

For the opposite direction, fix Σ_2^0 -approximations $\{A[s]\}_{s<\omega}$ to A and $\{B[s]\}_{s<\omega}$ to B such that

$$(\forall s) [A[s] \subseteq A \vee B[s] \subseteq B].$$

Then A and B form a \mathcal{K} -pair witnessed by the c.e. set $W = \bigcup_{s<\omega} A[s] \times B[s]$. □

Kalimullin [10] showed that $\mathbf{0}'_e$ is the largest enumeration degree that can be represented as the least upper bound of a \mathcal{K} -triple. A \mathcal{K} -triple is an instance of a \mathcal{K} -system, a set of enumeration degrees such that every pair of distinct elements is a nontrivial \mathcal{K} -pair. Thus \mathcal{K} -systems not below $\mathbf{0}'_e$ have cardinality at most 2. In contrast, Ganchev and Soskova [6] showed that below every nonzero Δ_2^0 -enumeration degree one can find an infinite countable \mathcal{K} -system. \mathcal{K} -systems can then be used to code relations into the local structure, as in [6], or to characterize various other classes of enumeration degrees, as in [5]. Of course, all of these results rely essentially on the fact that \mathcal{K} -pairs form a definable class in the local structure of the enumeration degrees.

3. A Local Definition of \mathcal{K} -pairs

The first-order definition of \mathcal{K} -pairs in the global structure \mathcal{D}_e is given by a universal formula:

$$\varphi_{\mathcal{K}}(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) \leftrightarrow (\forall \mathbf{x}) (\mathbf{a} \vee \mathbf{x}) \wedge (\mathbf{b} \vee \mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}.$$

This allows for the possibility of the existence of *fake* \mathcal{K} -pairs in the local structure, i.e., pairs of sets U and V whose degrees \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} satisfy the formula $\varphi_{\mathcal{K}}$ in the local structure, but do not satisfy it globally. Ganchev and Soskova [5] circumvent this problem by using a more restrictive formula $\varphi_{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{K}} = \varphi_{\mathcal{K}} \ \& \ \psi$, where ψ contains additional structural requirements. The additional formula ψ raises the complexity of this first-order definition by one quantifier level. We now show that fake \mathcal{K} -pairs do not exist in the local structure, and therefore this additional restriction in the local definition of \mathcal{K} -pairs is not necessary.

Theorem 3.1. A pair of Σ_2^0 -sets A and B form a \mathcal{K} -pair if and only if for every $\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{0}'_e$,

$$(\mathbf{d}_e(A) \vee \mathbf{x}) \wedge (\mathbf{d}_e(B) \vee \mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}.$$

Proof. Immediate from Theorem 2.7 above and Theorem 3.2 below. \square

Theorem 3.2. If U and V are Σ_2^0 -sets that do not form a \mathcal{K} -pair, then there are Σ_2^0 -sets A and Y such that $Y \leq_e A \oplus U$ and $Y \leq_e A \oplus V$, but $Y \not\leq_e A$.

Proof. Let U and V be Σ_2^0 -sets that do not form a \mathcal{K} -pair. We will construct a Σ_2^0 -set A and two enumeration operators Γ and Λ so that the following two types of requirements are satisfied:

1. The global requirement

$$\mathcal{R}: \Gamma(U \oplus A) = \Lambda(V \oplus A)$$

2. For every natural number e , we will have a requirement

$$\mathcal{N}_e: \Phi_e(A) \neq \Gamma(U \oplus A)$$

The construction will make use of a tree of strategies T . The nodes on the tree are all strings of symbols in the set $\mathbf{O} = \omega \cup \{\mathbf{w}\}$, called the *set of outcomes*. A node α on the tree of length e will be assigned the requirement \mathcal{N}_e . The outcomes are ordered as follows:

$$0 < 1 < \dots < n < n+1 < \dots < \mathbf{w}$$

Fix a good Σ_2^0 -approximation $\{U[s] \oplus V[s]\}_{s < \omega}$ to $U \oplus V$. The construction will run in stages. At every stage s , we construct approximations to the sets A , Γ and Λ and a finite path $\delta[s]$ of length s in the tree of strategies T . Nodes $\alpha \preceq \delta[s]$ will be called *activated* or *visited* at stage s , and s will be called an α -*true* stage. Nodes along $\delta[s]$ will be allowed to perform actions following a specific strategy aimed at satisfying their assigned requirement. This is why we will often refer to the nodes in the tree T as *strategies*. Nodes to the right of $\delta[s]$ will be injured at stage s . The intention is that there will be an infinite path of nodes visited at infinitely many stages and injured only finitely many times, called the *true path*, along which all strategies succeed in satisfying their requirement. In particular, if \mathbf{w} is the leftmost outcome visited at infinitely many stages for some strategy α along the true path, then the construction will guarantee that α has outcome \mathbf{w} at all but finitely many true stages.

An important technical detail in our proof is the way we construct the set A . We will build a uniformly computable sequence of *cofinite* sets $\{A[s]\}_{s < \omega}$ that will serve as a Σ_2^0 approximation to A . At the beginning of each stage s , we set $A_0[s] = \omega$. Then, during stage s , every proper initial segment of $\delta[s]$ of length $n \leq s$ is activated and constructs $A_{n+1}[s]$ by extracting numbers from $A_n[s]$. $A[s] = A_s[s]$ will be the resulting set after all strategies have made their extractions. Ultimately, an element x is in A if and only if $x \in A[s]$ at all but finitely many stages. In other words, the only natural numbers x that do not belong to the set A are the ones that get extracted by strategies at infinitely many stages s .

Description of the strategies

At the beginning of every stage s , we first activate the global \mathcal{R} -strategy. The global \mathcal{R} -strategy constructs the operators Γ and Λ . Every element x that enters $\Gamma(U \oplus A)$ or $\Lambda(V \oplus A)$ at any stage will be the responsibility of one particular \mathcal{N} -strategy, say α . If the strategy α decides to use this element, then it will define for it a U -marker $u(x)$, a V -marker $v(x)$, and an A -marker $a(x)$. Initially, all the markers are positive numbers. The strategy α can change them once to $u(x) = 0$, $v(x) = 0$, and $a(x)$ to a larger number. At stage s , the \mathcal{R} -strategy enumerates axioms for all elements x that have defined markers. The axioms enumerated into the operators Γ and Λ at stage s for x will be

$$\langle x, (U[s] \upharpoonright u(x)) \oplus \{a(x)\} \rangle \text{ and } \langle x, (V[s] \upharpoonright v(x)) \oplus \{a(x)\} \rangle.$$

If $a(x) \in A$ then, as we have a good Σ_2^0 -approximation to $U \oplus V$, eventually we will enumerate a valid axiom for x into both operators.

After activating the global strategy we start the construction of $\delta[s]$. This finite path is defined inductively—we always start by activating the root of the tree \emptyset . When a strategy $\alpha = \delta[s] \upharpoonright n$ is activated, it performs certain actions as described below and selects an outcome \circ . If $n = s$, then the construction of $\delta[s] = \delta[s] \upharpoonright n$ is complete and the construction proceeds to stage $s + 1$. Otherwise, $\delta[s] \upharpoonright n + 1 = (\delta[s] \upharpoonright n) \hat{\circ}$.

Every \mathcal{N} -strategy α will be equipped with an infinite computable list of witnesses $X_\alpha = \{x_0 < x_1 \dots\}$ so that if $\alpha \neq \beta$ then $X_\alpha \cap X_\beta = \emptyset$. These witnesses will be used by α in its attempts to diagonalize $\Gamma(U \oplus A)$ against $\Phi_{|\alpha|}(A)$. Every witness has one of three possible statuses: unused, used and canceled. Consider the first stage s_0 that the strategy α is visited (after being initialized). At this stage, α will select as its current witness x_α the least unused witness $x \in X_\alpha$ and declare it used. It will define its markers $u(x_\alpha)$, $v(x_\alpha)$ and $a(x_\alpha)$ as fresh numbers not seen in the construction so far. This will mean that from the next stage onward the global strategy will be enumerating axioms for x_α . Note that $a(x_\alpha)$ is selected as a fresh number and will remain in the set A as long as no strategy extracts it. The strategy α will wait until x_α appears in $\Phi_{|\alpha|}(A)$, and while this is not true, it will have outcome \mathbf{w} . If this never happens, then the strategy is successful, as $x_\alpha \in \Gamma(U \oplus A) \setminus \Phi_{|\alpha|}(A)$. If at a stage s an axiom for x_α appears in $\Phi_{|\alpha|}$, then the strategy α would like to keep $x_\alpha \in \Phi_{|\alpha|}(A)$ at all further stages while at the same time extracting it from the set $\Gamma(U \oplus A)$. Unfortunately, this is not immediately possible, as extracting the marker $a(x_\alpha)$ might injure $x_\alpha \in \Phi_{|\alpha|}(A)$. In order to resolve this conflict, the strategy will keep $a(x_\alpha) \in A$ and try to obtain evidence that x_α is not in either $\Gamma(U \oplus A)$ or $\Lambda(V \oplus A)$ based on memberships in U and V . The strategy will initiate the construction of a pair of approximations $\{U_n\}_{n < \omega}$ and $\{V_n\}_{n < \omega}$, setting the first members of these approximations to $U_0 = \bigcap_{s_0 \leq t \leq s} U[t] \upharpoonright u(x_\alpha)$ and $V_0 = \bigcap_{s_0 \leq t \leq s} V[t] \upharpoonright v(x_\alpha)$.

If $U_0 \not\subseteq U$ and $V_0 \not\subseteq V$, then all axioms for x_α enumerated into Γ and Λ until this stage are invalid. It is however possible that only one of these approximations is wrong, making $\Gamma(U \oplus A)$ and $\Lambda(V \oplus A)$ differ at x_α . To prevent this at the current stage, the strategy sets $u(x_\alpha) = v(x_\alpha) = 0$ and defines a new fresh value for the marker $a(x_\alpha)$, larger than any number used in an axiom in the current approximation to $\Phi_{|\alpha|}$. At all further stages, if it appears that both $U_0 \not\subseteq U$ and $V_0 \not\subseteq V$, i.e., the strategy has observed two new stages s_1 and s_2 at which $U_0 \not\subseteq U[s_1]$ and $V_0 \not\subseteq V[s_2]$, then α will extract the newly defined $a(x_\alpha)$ from A , invalidating all axioms for x_α and have outcome $\mathbf{0}$. Meanwhile, it will initiate a new cycle with a new witness, the next unused element of X_α .

To keep track of cycles the strategy α will have a parameter C_α , which lists necessary information about all previous cycles. The n -th entry in C_α will be $C_\alpha[n] = \langle x_n, a_n, U_n, V_n, o_n \rangle$, where x_n is the witness from α 's n -th cycle, a_n is the value of its first A -marker, U_n and V_n are the n -th members of the approximations to U and V constructed by α , and o_n is the previous stage when α had outcome \mathbf{n} .

If the strategy α performs finitely many cycles, it must come across a witness x , guaranteeing that $\Gamma(U \oplus A) \neq \Phi_{|\alpha|}(A)$. If α completes infinitely many cycles, it defines a pair of Σ_2^0 -approximations $\{U_n\}_{n < \omega}$ and $\{V_n\}_{n < \omega}$ to the sets U and V . As U and V do not form a \mathcal{K} -pair, we have by Lemma 2.11 that there must be some least n such that $U_n \not\subseteq U$ and $V_n \not\subseteq V$. Then the n -th cycle will ultimately be successful and \mathbf{n} will be the true outcome of α .

Conflicts between a pair of \mathcal{N} -strategies

Suppose that α and β are two strategies on the true path and $\alpha \hat{\mathbf{n}} \preceq \beta$, where $\mathbf{n} \in \omega$. The strategy β would like to ensure that some finite set D is a subset of A . However, there is the possibility that the higher-priority strategy α prevents this from happening. If at infinitely many stages, α has outcome $\mathbf{m} > \mathbf{n}$ and the witness x_m has marker $a(m)$ which is in the set D , then ultimately $D \not\subseteq A$ and so β is not successful.

In order to prevent this, every time α has outcome \mathbf{n} , it will extract all markers that could possibly be extracted by α during any larger cycle as well, namely the markers $a(x_m)$ for every $m \geq n$. Extracting only the current marker of a previous witness can lead to an inconsistency between the two constructed operators Γ and Λ . For this reason, α will also extract the initial values of the a -markers a_m for $m > n$, recorded in C_α . The way we have set up the approximation to A ensures that this will not injure the activity of α itself. Recall, that at every stage s the set $A[s]$ is the set of all natural numbers minus the elements extracted at stage s . If \mathbf{n} is not the true outcome but some $\mathbf{m} > \mathbf{n}$ is, then $\alpha \hat{\mathbf{n}}$ will be visited only finitely many times and the extractions involved will not affect A .

We summarize the fate of the markers a_n and $a(x_n)$ after they are defined by α : If cycle $m < n$ is active, we extract both a_n and $a(x_n)$ from A , causing x_n to leave both $\Gamma(U \oplus A)$ and $\Lambda(V \oplus A)$. If cycle n is active, we extract only $a(x_n)$ from A , causing x_n to leave both $\Gamma(U \oplus A)$ and $\Lambda(V \oplus A)$, but letting it remain in $\Phi_{|\alpha|}(A)$. If cycle $m > n$ is active, we leave both a_n and $a(x_n)$ in A , causing x_n to remain in both $\Gamma(U \oplus A)$ and $\Lambda(V \oplus A)$.

Finally, with this modification in mind, we note that α will extract more and more numbers every time that it has outcome n . We will ensure that every time α defines a new value for a marker, the value will be larger than the current stage. The lower-priority strategy β can safely assume that no more elements $x < s$ (where s is the current stage) will be extracted by α on further visits, except for the ones currently extracted by α .

Construction

At stage 0, all strategies and all parameters are in their initial state: set parameters are empty, number parameters are undefined.

At stage $s > 0$, all parameters inherit their value from the previous stage. We first activate the global \mathcal{R} -strategy:

The global \mathcal{R} -strategy:

For all $x < s$ such that $a(x)$, $u(x)$ and $v(x)$ are defined, enumerate into the operator Γ the axiom $\langle x, (U[s] \upharpoonright u(x)) \oplus \{a(x)\} \rangle$ and into the operator Λ the axiom $\langle x, (V[s] \upharpoonright v(x)) \oplus \{a(x)\} \rangle$.

Then we start the construction of $\delta[s]$. Set $\delta[s] \upharpoonright 0 = \emptyset$ and $A_0[s] = \omega$. Suppose that we have constructed $\delta[s] \upharpoonright k$ and $A_k[s]$. If $k = s$, then set $\delta[s] = \delta[s] \upharpoonright k$ and $A[s] = A_k[s]$. We end this stage by canceling all strategies α such that $\delta[s] < \alpha$ (i.e., initializing all nodes to the right of the current path) and proceed to stage $s + 1$. When an \mathcal{N} -strategy α is initialized, we set C_α , x_α and s_α to their initial states. For every element x in X_α which has status *used*, we set its status to *canceled*, enumerate the axiom $\langle x, \emptyset \rangle$ into both operators Γ and Λ and make $a(x)$, $u(x)$ and $v(x)$ undefined.

Otherwise, denote $\delta[s] \upharpoonright k$ by α . We activate the strategy α until it produces an outcome \mathbf{o} , in which case we move on to the next substage. $A_{k+1}[s]$ is defined by α and $\delta[s] \upharpoonright k + 1 = \alpha \hat{\ } \mathbf{o}$.

The \mathcal{N} -strategy α :

The strategy α first executes the C -module, the module that checks the state of previous cycles. If this module signals that one of the previous cycles seems successful, α ends its activity with the corresponding outcome. Otherwise it carries on to the main module, which runs the newest cycle.

The C -module: Scan all entries of the list C_α from first to last until an entry produces an outcome or all entries are scanned.

Scanning $C_\alpha[n]$: Let $C_\alpha[n] = \langle x_n, a_n, U_n, V_n, o_n \rangle$. Search for stages t_1 and t_2 such that:

- $o_n < t_1 \leq s$ and $U_n \not\subseteq U[t_1]$; and
- $o_n < t_2 \leq s$ and $V_n \not\subseteq V[t_2]$.

If such stages t_1 and t_2 are found then set $o_n = s$. Let $A_{k+1}[s]$ be the set which is produced by extracting from $A_k[s]$ the elements $a(x_m)$ for every m such that $n \leq m < |C_\alpha|$, the elements a_m for every m such that $n < m < |C_\alpha|$, and $a(x_\alpha)$, the marker of the current witness x_α . Let the outcome be \mathbf{n} .

Otherwise, move on to the next entry of the list C_α .

The main module:

1. If the witness x_α is not defined, then α starts a new cycle. Let x_α be the least unused witness from X_α . Change the status of x_α to *used*. Set $s_\alpha = u(x_\alpha) = v(x_\alpha) = s$ and let $a(x_\alpha)$ be a fresh number larger than s and unused in the construction so far. Set $A_{k+1}[s] = A_k[s]$ and let the outcome be \mathbf{w} . Otherwise, go to the next step.
2. If $x_\alpha \notin \Phi_{|\alpha|}(A_k[s] \upharpoonright s)$ then set $A_{k+1}[s] = A_k[s]$ and let the outcome be \mathbf{w} . Otherwise, go to the next step.

3. Let $\hat{U} = \bigcap_{s_\alpha < t \leq s} U[t] \upharpoonright u(x_\alpha)$ and $\hat{V} = \bigcap_{s_\alpha < t \leq s} V[t] \upharpoonright v(x_\alpha)$. Enumerate a new entry in the list C_α :

$$\langle x_\alpha, a(x_\alpha), \hat{U}, \hat{V}, s \rangle.$$

Set $a(x_\alpha)$ to be a fresh number larger than s . Set $u(x_\alpha) = v(x_\alpha) = 0$. Make x_α and s_α undefined and go to step (1).

Verification

Towards showing that the true path is infinite, we first show the following property of the construction:

Lemma 3.3. *Let α be an \mathcal{N} -strategy which, for a least stage s , is not initialized at any stage $t > s$ and which is visited infinitely often. If α has infinitely many cycles, then there is a least n such that α has outcome n at infinitely many stages.*

Proof. Towards a contradiction, suppose that α defines an infinite list C_α and for every n , α has outcome n at most finitely many times. After stage s , the list C_α is not initialized. From the third and fourth parameters in the entries recorded in this list, we obtain two infinite approximating sequences $\{U_n\}_{n < \omega}$ and $\{V_n\}_{n < \omega}$. We will show that these are Σ_2^0 -approximations to U and V , satisfying the \mathcal{K} -approximation property: for every n , either $U_n \subseteq U$ or $V_n \subseteq V$. As U and V do not form a \mathcal{K} -pair, by Lemma 2.11 this is a contradiction.

For every n , let $s_n > s$ be the stage at which the values of U_n and V_n are defined. It follows from step 3 of the main module that for every n , $U_{n+1} = \bigcap_{s_n < t \leq s_{n+1}} U[t] \upharpoonright s_n$ and $V_n = \bigcap_{s_n < t \leq s_{n+1}} V[t] \upharpoonright s_n$. For $x \in U$, let t_x be a stage such that $t_x > x$ and at all stages $t > t_x$, $x \in U[t]$. For every n such that $s_n > t_x$, we have that $x \in U_{n+1}$. If $x \notin U$, then $x \notin U[t]$ whenever t is a good stage (i.e., when $U[t] \subseteq U$). Then for every n such that there is a good stage $t \in (s_n, s_{n+1}]$ we have that $x \notin U_{n+1}$. As there are infinitely many good stages and the sequence $\{s_n\}_{n < \omega}$ is strictly increasing, it follows that there are infinitely many n such that $x \notin U_n$. That $\{V_n\}_{n < \omega}$ is a Σ_2^0 -approximation to V is proved similarly.

Let n be a natural number. Let t_n be a stage such that the outcomes that α has at stages $t \geq t_n$ are greater than n . It follows that o_n , the last parameter in the list $C_\alpha[n]$ which records the previous stage when α had outcome n , has permanent value strictly less than t_n . If $U_n \not\subseteq U$, then there is a stage $t \geq t_n$ such that $U_n \not\subseteq U[t]$. As α does not have outcome n after stage t_n , it follows that for all $t \geq t_n$ we have $V_n \subseteq V[t]$ and thus $V_n \subseteq V$. \square

Corollary 3.4. *There is an infinite path f in the tree of strategies T with the following two properties:*

1. *For every k , there are infinitely many stages s such that $f \upharpoonright k \leq \delta[s]$.*
2. *For every k , there is a least stage $s(k)$ such that $f \upharpoonright k$ is not initialized at any stage $t > s(k)$.*

Proof. We define the true path inductively. Obviously, $f \upharpoonright 0 = \emptyset$ and $s(0) = 0$ satisfy both properties, as the root of the tree is visited at every stage and never initialized. Suppose we have defined $f \upharpoonright k = \alpha$ and $s(k)$. If only finitely many values are enumerated into C_α at stages $t > s(k)$, then α has only finitely many possible outcomes at stages $t > s(k)$. Let \mathfrak{o} be the leftmost one that is visited infinitely many times. Then $f \upharpoonright (k+1) = \alpha \hat{\ } \mathfrak{o}$ and $s(k+1) \geq s(k)$ is the last stage when α has an outcome that is to the left of \mathfrak{o} . Otherwise, C_α has infinitely many entries, i.e., α has infinitely many cycles, and by Lemma 3.3, there are a leftmost outcome n and a stage $s(k+1)$ such that $\alpha \hat{\ } n$ is visited at infinitely many stages, and at any stage $t > s(k+1)$, the strategy α does not have an outcome $\mathfrak{m} <_L n$. In this case, $f \upharpoonright (k+1) = \alpha \hat{\ } n$ satisfies both properties. \square

Lemma 3.5. $\Gamma(U \oplus A) = \Lambda(V \oplus A)$.

Proof. Let x be a natural number. Depending on the status of x as a witness, we have the following cases:

Case 1: The element x is not a witness or does not become a used witness at any stage. In this case, the u -, v - or a -markers for x do not receive a value at any stage and the main strategy does not enumerate any axiom for x . So, in this case, $x \notin \Gamma(U \oplus A) \cup \Lambda(V \oplus A)$.

Case 2: The element x becomes a used witness, but at some finite stage is canceled. But when it is canceled, the axiom $\langle x, \emptyset \rangle$ is enumerated into both operators Γ and Λ . In this case, $x \in \Gamma(U \oplus A) \cap \Lambda(V \oplus A)$.

Case 3: The element x becomes a used witness for an \mathcal{N} -strategy α but never enters the list C_α and is never canceled. Then the values of its u -, v - and a -markers are defined once at stage s , when α picks x as a current witness, and remain the same at all further stages. At stages $t > s$, the axioms enumerated into Γ and Λ are $\langle x, (U[t] \upharpoonright u(x)) \oplus \{a(x)\} \rangle$ and $\langle x, (V[t] \upharpoonright v(x)) \oplus \{a(x)\} \rangle$, respectively. Thus, if $a(x) \notin A$, then $x \notin \Gamma(U \oplus A) \cup \Lambda(V \oplus A)$. If $a(x) \in A$, then let $t_1 > t$ be a good stage for the approximation to $U \oplus V$, i.e., $U[t_1] \subseteq U$ and $V[t_1] \subseteq V$. Then the axioms $\langle x, (U[t_1] \upharpoonright u(x)) \oplus \{a(x)\} \rangle \in \Gamma[t_1]$ and $\langle x, (V[t_1] \upharpoonright v(x)) \oplus \{a(x)\} \rangle \in \Lambda[t_1]$ witness the fact that $x \in \Gamma(U \oplus A) \cap \Lambda(V \oplus A)$.

Case 4: The element x becomes a used witness for an \mathcal{N} -strategy α at stage s_1 , enters list C_α at stage s_2 as part of the n -th entry and is never canceled. The u -, v - and a -markers for x have the same values u_1, v_1, a_1 at stages $t \in (s_1, s_2]$, and values $0, 0, a_2$ with $a_1 < a_2$ at stages $t > s_2$. $C_\alpha[n] = \langle x, a_1, U_n, V_n, o_n \rangle$, where $U_n = \bigcap_{s_1 < t \leq s_2} U[t] \upharpoonright u_1$ and $V_n = \bigcap_{s_1 < t \leq s_2} V[t] \upharpoonright v_1$. The axioms enumerated into Γ are $\langle x, (U[t] \upharpoonright u_1) \oplus \{a_1\} \rangle$ for every $t \in (s_1, s_2]$ and $\langle x, \emptyset \oplus \{a_2\} \rangle$. The axioms enumerated into Λ are $\langle x, (V[t] \upharpoonright v_1) \oplus \{a_1\} \rangle$ for every $t \in (s_1, s_2]$ and $\langle x, \emptyset \oplus \{a_2\} \rangle$. If $a_2 \in A$, then $x \in \Gamma(U \oplus A) \cap \Lambda(V \oplus A)$.

So suppose $a_2 \notin A$. This means that the strategy α is visited infinitely often and not initialized after stage s_1 , thus it is on the true path. Furthermore, the true outcome of α is $\mathbf{o} \leq \mathbf{n}$. If $\mathbf{o} < \mathbf{n}$, then every time α has its true outcome \mathbf{o} , both a_1 and a_2 are extracted from A . Thus $a_1 \notin A$, hence $x \notin \Gamma(U \oplus A) \cup \Lambda(V \oplus A)$. Finally, if $\mathbf{o} = \mathbf{n}$, then let $t_1 < t_2 \cdots < t_k < \dots$ be the sequence of stages at which α has outcome \mathbf{n} . By construction, these are the consecutive values defined for the parameter o_n , the last parameter in the entry $C_\alpha[n]$. For every interval of stages (t_k, t_{k+1}) , there are stages t' and t'' in this interval such that $U_n \not\subseteq U[t']$ and $V_n \not\subseteq V[t'']$. Thus $U_n \not\subseteq U$ and $V_n \not\subseteq V$, hence in this case as well, $x \notin \Gamma(U \oplus A) \cup \Lambda(V \oplus A)$. \square

Lemma 3.6. $\Gamma(A \oplus U) \not\subseteq_e A$.

Proof. For every e , we will show that $\Phi_e(A) \neq \Gamma(A \oplus U)$. Fix a natural number e and let $\alpha = f \upharpoonright e$ be the \mathcal{N}_e -strategy on the true path. By Corollary 3.4, there is a least stage $s(e)$ such that α is not initialized after stage $s(e)$. Let \mathbf{o} be α 's true outcome. If $\mathbf{o} = \mathbf{w}$, then by Lemma 3.3, α has finitely many cycles and there is a last witness x_α that never enters the list C_α . Hence, at all α -true stages s , $x_\alpha \notin \Phi_e(A[s] \upharpoonright s)$. By Case 3 from the proof of Lemma 3.5 and the fact that $a(x) \in A$, we have that $x \in \Gamma(U \oplus A) \setminus \Phi_e(A)$, and hence the strategy is successful.

If $\mathbf{o} = \mathbf{n}$, let $s > s(e)$ be the stage at which $C_\alpha[n] = \langle x_n, a_n, U_n, V_n, o_n \rangle$ is defined. By Case 4 from the proof of Lemma 3.5, since $a(x_n) \notin A$, we have that $x_n \notin \Gamma(U \oplus A)$. At stage s , we have that $x_n \in \Phi_e(A_{|\alpha|}[s] \upharpoonright s)$. Thus we need to show that $A_{|\alpha|}[s] \upharpoonright s \subseteq A$. The inductive definition of the approximation to the set A that we define during the construction ensures that for every stage t and natural number a we have that $a \notin A[t]$ if and only if there is a strategy along $\delta[t]$ that extracts a at stage t . The definition of A from its approximation ensures that $a \notin A$ if and only if $a \notin A[t]$ for infinitely many stages t . It suffices to show that no number $a \in A_{|\alpha|}[s] \upharpoonright s$ is extracted at infinitely many stages. The strategy α does not cause the extraction of any element $a < s$, as after α stops having outcomes to the left of \mathbf{n} , it can only extract markers that are defined after stage s and hence are greater than s . Strategies that are not on the true path are either visited finitely many times or initialized infinitely often and hence do not cause the extraction of any elements from the set A . Strategies extending $\alpha \hat{\ } \mathbf{n}$ are in initial state at stage $s(e) + 1$ and are not visited at stages $t \in (s(e), s]$, as $C_\alpha[n]$ is not defined at these stages. If γ is an \mathcal{N} -strategy of higher priority than α that causes an element $a < s$ to be extracted from A , then γ has true outcome \mathbf{m} for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and a is defined before stage s as either an a -marker (past or current) of a witness x_k , where $k > m$, as the second a -marker $a(x_m)[s]$, or $a(x_\gamma)[s]$. All such markers are extracted at every $\gamma \hat{\ } \mathbf{m}$ -true stage greater than or equal to s . In particular, as $\gamma \hat{\ } \mathbf{m} \preceq \alpha$ and s is an α -true stage, it follows that $a \notin A_{|\alpha|}[s] \upharpoonright s$. Thus $A_{|\alpha|}[s] \upharpoonright s \subseteq A$, and hence $x_n \in \Phi_e(A) \setminus \Gamma(A \oplus U)$. \square

This completes the proof of Theorem 3.2. \square

4. Genericity, Semi-computability, and \mathcal{K} -pairs

We will see that a sufficiently generic set cannot be half of a nontrivial \mathcal{K} -pair, hence cannot be enumeration equivalent to a semi-computable set. However, the amount of genericity needed for these two properties is not the same. We will show that a 1-generic set *can* be half of a nontrivial \mathcal{K} -pair, and in fact, both halves can be 1-generic. On the other hand, no 1-generic set is enumeration equivalent to a semi-computable set. These two results are shown in Lemma 4.3 and 4.2, respectively, and yield the following

Theorem 4.1. *There is a (nontrivial) \mathcal{K} -pair such that neither set in the pair is enumeration equivalent to a semi-computable set.*

Proof. Immediate from Lemmas 4.2 and 4.3, proved below. \square

Lemma 4.2. *No 1-generic set is enumeration equivalent to a semi-computable set.*

Proof. Let $X \in 2^\omega$ be 1-generic. By Proposition 2.9, we must show that X is not enumeration equivalent to an initial segment of $\langle 2^{<\omega}, \preceq \rangle$. Let Γ and Δ be enumeration operators and assume that $X = \Gamma(\Delta(X))$. We will view $\Delta(X)$ as a subset of $2^{<\omega}$.

Assume, for a contradiction, that $\Delta(X)$ is an initial segment of $2^{<\omega}$. Consider the following c.e. subsets of $2^{<\omega}$:

$$\begin{aligned} T_0 &= \{ \sigma : (\exists \rho) \rho 10 \preceq \sigma, |\rho| \in \Gamma(\Delta(\sigma)) \text{ with } \Gamma\text{-use } F, \\ &\quad (\exists \tau) \rho 01 \preceq \tau, |\rho| + 1 \in \Gamma(\Delta(\tau)) \text{ with } \Gamma\text{-use } G, \\ &\quad \text{and } \max(F) \geq \max(G) \}, \\ T_1 &= \{ \tau : (\exists \rho) \rho 01 \preceq \tau, |\rho| + 1 \in \Gamma(\Delta(\tau)) \text{ with } \Gamma\text{-use } G, \\ &\quad (\exists \sigma) \rho 10 \preceq \sigma, |\rho| \in \Gamma(\Delta(\sigma)) \text{ with } \Gamma\text{-use } F, \\ &\quad \text{and } \max(G) \geq \max(F) \}, \\ T &= T_0 \cup T_1. \end{aligned}$$

Here $\Delta(\sigma)$ is shorthand for $\Delta(\{n < |\sigma| : \sigma(n) = 1\})$ and F and G are considered as subsets of $2^{<\omega}$ ordered lexicographically. We claim that no prefix of X can be in T . To see this, assume first that $\sigma \prec X$ is in T_0 as witnessed by ρ and τ . Then $|\rho| \in \Gamma(\Delta(\sigma))$ with Γ -use F . In particular, $F \subseteq \Delta(\sigma) \subseteq \Delta(X)$. Also, $|\rho| + 1 \in \Gamma(\Delta(\tau))$ with Γ -use G . But $\max(F) \geq \max(G)$, and we are assuming that $\Delta(X)$ is an initial segment of $2^{<\omega}$, so $G \subseteq \Delta(X)$. This means that $|\rho| + 1 \in \Gamma(\Delta(X))$. But $|\rho| + 1 \notin \rho 10 \preceq \sigma \prec X$, which is a contradiction. Similarly, no prefix of X is in T_1 .

Since X is 1-generic, it must have a prefix $\nu \prec X$ that has no extension in T . We will show that this is also impossible. Consider the following c.e. subset of $2^{<\omega}$:

$$S = \{ \rho 01 : \nu \preceq \rho \text{ and } (\exists \sigma) [\rho 10 \preceq \sigma \text{ and } |\rho| \in \Gamma(\Delta(\sigma))] \}.$$

First, we claim that every prefix of X has an extension in S . Let $\nu \preceq \mu \prec X$. Every 1-generic is infinite and co-infinite, so there is a ρ such that $\mu \preceq \rho$ and $\rho 10 \prec X$. Since $X = \Gamma(\Delta(X))$, we know that $|\rho| \in \Gamma(\Delta(X))$, so for any sufficiently long σ extending $\rho 10$, we have $|\rho| \in \Gamma(\Delta(\sigma))$. Therefore, we have $\mu \prec \rho 01 \in S$.

Since X is 1-generic and no prefix of X avoids S , there must be a $\rho 01 \in S$ such that $\rho 01 \prec X$. In particular, there is a $\sigma \succeq \rho 10$ such that $|\rho| \in \Gamma(\Delta(\sigma))$, say, with Γ -use F . We also have $|\rho| + 1 \in X = \Gamma(\Delta(X))$, so there is a τ extending $\rho 01$ such that $|\rho| + 1 \in \Gamma(\Delta(\tau))$, say with Γ -use G . If $\max(F) \geq \max(G)$, then $\sigma \in T_0$. Otherwise, $\max(G) > \max(F)$, so $\tau \in T_1$. Either way, there is an element of T that extends $\rho \succeq \nu$, contradicting the choice of ν and completing the proof. \square

Lemma 4.3. *There are 1-generic sets A and B that form a \mathcal{K} -pair.*

Proof. We construct Δ_2^0 -approximations $\{A[s]\}_{s < \omega}$ and $\{B[s]\}_{s < \omega}$ to sets A and B . To ensure that A and B are 1-generic we meet the standard genericity requirements: For every natural number e , let \mathcal{G}_{2e} express that A meets or

avoids the e -th c.e. set of finite binary strings, similarly let \mathcal{G}_{2e+1} express that B meets or avoids the e -th c.e. set of finite binary strings. As usual, priority is given to requirements with smaller indices.

To meet the requirement \mathcal{G}_{2e} , we have a natural strategy: When activated for the first time after injury, say at stage s_0 , it is provided with an initial segment $\sigma = A[s_0] \upharpoonright R_{2e}$, restrained by higher-priority strategies. The strategy waits for $\tau \succeq \sigma$ to enter W_e . If no such τ is found, then \mathcal{G}_{2e} is satisfied as witnessed by σ . If at a stage $s_1 \geq s_0$, the strategy sees $\tau \succeq \sigma$ enter $W_e[s_1]$, then it requires attention. If it receives attention at stage s_1 , then it ensures that τ is an initial segment of A at stage s_1 and onwards by injuring lower-priority requirements and raising the value of R_{2i} , for $i > e$, to a number larger than $|\tau|$.

Now we need to incorporate the \mathcal{K} -pair requirements. By Lemma 2.11, it is sufficient to ensure that for every s , either $A[s] \subseteq A$ or $B[s] \subseteq B$. Making τ an initial segment of $A[s_1]$ might require the extraction of a number $a > R_{2e}$ from the current approximation of A . This means that at all stages t such that $a \in A[t]$, we will ultimately have that $A[t] \not\subseteq A$. Thus we need to ensure that $B[t] \subseteq B$. To do this, we limit the possible problematic stages t by ensuring that at the initial stage s_0 , no number larger than R_{2e} has ever been enumerated into A . Thus all problematic stages t are larger than s_0 . Then at stage s_1 , we will “dump” into B all elements that have appeared in B at stages after s_0 and preserve B up to the largest dumped element by raising the restraint R_{2i+1} for $i \geq e$.

This leads us to the following construction. Let $A[0] = B[0] = \emptyset$ and $R_j[0] = j$ and $S_j[0] = 0$ for all $j < \omega$. Assume we have constructed $A[s]$, $B[s]$ and for every $j < \omega$, the restraint $R_j[s]$ and the stage $S_j[s]$.

We will say that \mathcal{G}_{2e} requires attention at stage $s + 1$, witnessed by τ , if τ is a finite string in $W_e[s]$ that extends $A[s] \upharpoonright R_{2e}[s]$. Similarly, \mathcal{G}_{2e+1} requires attention at stage $s + 1$ if there is a finite binary string $\tau \in W_e[s]$ that extends $B[s] \upharpoonright R_{2e+1}[s]$. At stage $s + 1$, pick the highest priority strategy that has not yet been satisfied and that requires attention.

Assume, for concreteness, that it is \mathcal{G}_{2e} and let τ be its least witness. We set $A[s + 1](n) = \tau(n)$ if $n < |\tau|$ and $A[s + 1](n) = 0$ otherwise. We set $B[s + 1] = \bigcup_{S_{2e} < t \leq s} B[t]$. We initialize all lower-priority requirements. We set $R_j[s + 1] = \max(|\tau|, B[s + 1])$ and $S_j = s + 1$ for all $j > 2e$ and move on to the next stage.

The verification that this construction works is now a routine induction on the priority ordering. \square

We finish the section by showing, as claimed above, that a sufficiently generic set cannot be half of a nontrivial \mathcal{K} -pair. In fact, weak 2-genericity is sufficient, so Lemma 4.3 is fairly tight.

We recall the definition of weak n -genericity, a notion that was introduced by Kurtz [11]. Call a set $S \subseteq 2^{<\omega}$ of strings *dense* if every $\sigma \in 2^{<\omega}$ has an extension in S . A set $G \in 2^\omega$ is *weakly n -generic* if for every dense Σ_n^0 -set $S \subseteq 2^{<\omega}$, there is a $\tau \in S$ that is a prefix of G . Kurtz [11] showed that

$$2\text{-generic} \implies \text{weakly } 2\text{-generic} \implies 1\text{-generic} \implies \text{weakly } 1\text{-generic},$$

and that all implications are strict.

Proposition 4.4. *If A is weakly 1-generic and half of a nontrivial \mathcal{K} -pair, then A is Σ_2^0 .*

Proof. Assume that A forms a nontrivial \mathcal{K} -pair with B witnessed by $W \subseteq \omega \times \omega$. We claim that

$$b \in B \text{ iff } (\exists^\infty a) [\langle a, b \rangle \in W].$$

First, assume that $b \in B$. Since A is weakly 1-generic, there are infinitely many $a \in A$. For each such a , it is the case that $\langle a, b \rangle \in W$, so $(\exists^\infty a) \langle a, b \rangle \in W$. For the other direction, fix b and assume that $(\exists^\infty a) \langle a, b \rangle \in W$. Consider the following c.e. subset of $2^{<\omega}$:

$$T = \{\sigma : (\exists a < |\sigma|) [\sigma(a) = 0 \text{ and } \langle a, b \rangle \in W]\}.$$

By assumption, T is dense and obviously Σ_1^0 , so A has a prefix $\sigma \in T$. Therefore, there is an $a \notin A$ such that $\langle a, b \rangle \in W$, which implies that $b \in B$. This proves the claim, giving us a Π_2^0 -definition of B . But recall that since A and B form a nontrivial \mathcal{K} -pair, $A \leq_e \bar{B}$ by Proposition 2.6, so A is Σ_2^0 . \square

Corollary 4.5. *No weakly 2-generic set is half of a nontrivial \mathcal{K} -pair.*

Proof. By the previous proposition, all that remains is to prove that if $A \in 2^\omega$ is weakly 2-generic, then it is not Σ_2^0 . This fact is well known and easy to see: If $I \in 2^\omega$ is an infinite Σ_2^0 -set, then

$$S = \{\sigma : (\exists n < |\sigma|) [\sigma(n) = 0 \text{ and } n \in I]\}$$

is a dense Σ_2^0 -subset of $2^{<\omega}$. Hence A has a prefix in S , implying that $I \not\subseteq A$. \square

Let \mathcal{H} be the class consisting of all sets that are half of a nontrivial \mathcal{K} -pair. By the previous result, \mathcal{H} is meager. It is natural to ask if \mathcal{H} is also small in the sense of measure. It is, as the following proposition demonstrates. Recall that a *Martin-Löf test* is a uniform sequence $\{U_n\}_{n \in \omega}$ of Σ_1^0 -classes such that $\mu(U_n) \leq 2^{-n}$ for all $n \in \omega$. (Here μ is the standard Lebesgue measure on Cantor space.) A set $A \in 2^\omega$ passes the test if $A \not\subseteq \bigcap_{n \in \omega} U_n$. We say that A is *1-random* (or *Martin-Löf random*) if it passes all Martin-Löf tests. Note that the class of 1-random sets has full measure, so the following result shows that $\mu(\mathcal{H}) = 0$.

Proposition 4.6. *No 1-random set is half of a nontrivial \mathcal{K} -pair.*

Proof. Assume that $A \in 2^\omega$ is 1-random and that A and B form a \mathcal{K} -pair as witnessed by W . We will show that B must be c.e.

Consider the family of c.e. sets $F_b = \{a : \langle a, b \rangle \in W\}$, defined uniformly in $b \in \omega$. If $|F_b| \geq m$, let $F_{b,m}$ be the first m elements enumerated into F_b and let $V_{b,m} = \{X \in 2^\omega : F_{b,m} \subseteq X\}$. If $|F_b| < m$, let $V_{b,m} = \emptyset$. For each $n \in \omega$, let $U_n = \bigcup_{b \in \omega} V_{b, n+b+1}$. Note that U_n is a Σ_1^0 -class, uniformly in n , and $\mu(U_n) \leq \sum_{b \in \omega} \mu(V_{b, n+b+1}) \leq \sum_{b \in \omega} 2^{-n-b-1} = 2^{-n}$, hence $\{U_n\}_{n \in \omega}$ is a Martin-Löf test. Therefore, there is an n such that $A \not\subseteq U_n$.

We claim that $b \in B$ if and only if $|F_b| \geq n + b + 1$. Note that this implies that B is c.e., completing the proof. First, assume that $b \in B$. In this case, $A \times \{b\} \subseteq W$, so $A \subseteq F_b$. Since A is 1-random, there are infinitely many $a \in A$, and hence F_b is infinite. Now assume that $b \notin B$. Since $F_b \times \{b\} \subseteq W$, it must be the case that $F_b \subseteq A$. This means that if $|F_b| \geq n + b + 1$, then $A \in V_{b, n+b+1} \subseteq U_n$, which contradicts the choice of n . Therefore, $|F_b| < n + b + 1$. \square

5. A Set Without a Maximal \mathcal{K} -partner

Consider the \mathcal{K} -partners of an e -degree \mathbf{a} , i.e., $\{\mathbf{b} : \mathbf{a} \text{ and } \mathbf{b} \text{ form a } \mathcal{K}\text{-pair}\}$. By Proposition 2.5, this set is an ideal in the enumeration degrees. Assume that \mathbf{a} is half of a maximal \mathcal{K} -pair, in particular, with \mathcal{K} -partner \mathbf{b} . Cai et al. [2] proved that there is a (semi-computable) set A such that $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{d}_e(A)$ and $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{d}_e(\bar{A})$. By Proposition 2.6, every \mathcal{K} -partner of A is enumeration reducible to \bar{A} , so \mathbf{b} is the *maximum* \mathcal{K} -partner for \mathbf{a} . In other words, if \mathbf{a} is half of a maximal \mathcal{K} -pair, then its ideal of \mathcal{K} -partners is principal. By Theorem 4.1, we know that there is a nontrivial \mathcal{K} -pair that contains no semi-computable sets, hence neither half is part of a maximal \mathcal{K} -pair. This still leaves the possibility, however, that every nonzero degree has a principal ideal of \mathcal{K} -partners. In this section, we prove that this is not necessarily the case.

Theorem 5.1. *There is a set A that is half of a nontrivial \mathcal{K} -pair such that the set $\{\mathbf{d}_e(B) : A \text{ and } B \text{ form a } \mathcal{K}\text{-pair}\}$ is not a principal ideal.*

Proof. The rest of this section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 5.1.

5.1. List of requirements and priority tree

We have the following list of requirements; as usual, each requirement corresponds to nodes on a priority tree that are labeled by the requirement. First, we have the usual requirements for making A non-c.e.:

$$\mathcal{P}_j : A \neq W_j$$

Each \mathcal{P} -node has two outcomes: **d** (diagonalization) and **w** (wait).

Our other requirements will ensure that there is no maximum \mathcal{K} -partner for A . Assuming that we meet all \mathcal{P}_j -requirements, Remark 2.1 gives us a way to index all possible \mathcal{K} -partners for A . Let $B_e = \{b : (\exists a) [\langle a, b \rangle \in W_e \text{ and } a \in \bar{A}]\}$. If A and B form a \mathcal{K} -pair witnessed by W_e , then $B = B_e$. Therefore, the following requirements guarantee that A has no maximum \mathcal{K} -partner:

$$\mathcal{R}_e: \mathcal{K}(A, B_e) \text{ via } W_e \rightarrow (\exists C) [\mathcal{K}(A, C) \wedge C \not\leq_e B_e],$$

where $\mathcal{K}(A, B)$ means that A and B form a \mathcal{K} -pair. Each \mathcal{R} -node has two outcomes: **i** (infinite) and **w** (wait). Moreover, below the infinite outcome of an \mathcal{R}_e -requirement, we have subrequirements ensuring $C \not\leq_e B_e$:

$$\mathcal{R}_{e,i}: C \neq \Phi_i(B_e)$$

Such a subrequirement node also has two outcomes: **d** (diagonalization) and **w** (wait). The outcome **d** involves the most difficult part of the construction.

Note that we do not need a requirement to ensure that A is half of a nontrivial \mathcal{K} -pair. Take any e such that $W_e = \emptyset$. Then $B_e = \emptyset$ and A and B_e form a \mathcal{K} -pair witnessed by W_e , so \mathcal{R}_e gives us a $C \not\leq_e \emptyset$ such that A and C form a \mathcal{K} -pair.

5.2. Construction

We will construct the set A by a Δ_2 -approximation, meaning that for every $x \in \omega$, we can change $A(x)$ as many times as we want as long as it eventually settles down. The approximation to A induces an approximation to the set B_e : $B_e[s] = \{b : (\exists a) [\langle a, b \rangle \in W_e[s] \text{ and } a \in \bar{A}[s] \upharpoonright s]\}$.

The \mathcal{P}_j -requirements are handled very naturally: We first pick a fresh number y to witness the diagonalization, put it into A , and wait for y to enter the corresponding c.e. set W_j . While we wait, the outcome is **w**. If x never enters W_j , then we satisfy the requirement; if y eventually does enter W_j , then we take y out of A and change the outcome to **d**. In this case, the requirement is also satisfied. So for the remaining part of the construction, let us focus on the \mathcal{R} -requirements and their subrequirements.

The \mathcal{R}_e -nodes service requests made by their substrategies. These requests are explained in detail below. The failure of an \mathcal{R}_e -node to complete a request would prove that A and B_e do not form a \mathcal{K} -pair witnessed by W_e . When we reach an \mathcal{R}_e -node α , we check for an active request. If there is no active request at α , then by default we go to outcome **i**. If there is an active request at α that can be completed, then α completes it and has outcome **i**; otherwise α has outcome **w**.

Below outcome **i**, we construct a set C_α and require that A and C_α form a \mathcal{K} -pair. We use the same strategy as before (see Lemma 2.11 and the proof of Lemma 4.3), namely, when we remove any element x from C_α , we need to add all elements back into A that were in A while x was in C_α , and vice versa.

We now consider an $\mathcal{R}_{e,i}$ -subrequirement node β below an \mathcal{R}_e mother node α . It is working to diagonalize C_α against $\Phi_i(B_e)$. Naively, we pick a fresh witness x at this node β when it is first visited (after it has been initialized). We initially assume that $x \notin \Phi_i(B_e)$ and so put x into C_α for diagonalization. In this case, the outcome is **w**. If we see that x enters $\Phi_i(B_e)$, then we want to take x out of C_α and go to outcome **d**. However, this plan has a very serious flaw. Notice that when we take x out of C_α , we need to add some elements back into A . Denote the set of such elements by R_x ; it will turn out that these were all removed from A by lower-priority requirements, hence no higher-priority requirement will be injured. The problem is that $B_e \leq_e \bar{A}$, so adding R_x to A may affect the use of $x \in \Phi_i(B_e)$ and prevent the desired diagonalization.

The solution is as follows. At the moment we see x enter $\Phi_i(B_e)$ at β , we remove x from C_α , but we do not immediately add R_x to A . Instead, we rely on the mother node α to provide permission to add R_x to A , which it acquires by exploiting the assumption that A and B_e form a \mathcal{K} -pair witnessed by W_e . Let F be the current use of $x \in \Phi_i(B_e)$. We want to be able to add R_x to A without removing F from B_e . To do this, we issue the following request to α and end the current stage:

1. Pick a fresh number m and add it to A .

2. If $\{m\} \times F \not\subseteq W_e$, stay in outcome w of α .
3. If $\{m\} \times F \subseteq W_e$, remove m from A and add R_x back into A (completing the request and fulfilling the promise implicit in the removal of x from C_α). Continue to outcome i of α .

Note that the removal of m from A ensures (by the definition of B_e) that $F \subseteq B_e$ at the end of step (3). As long as m remains out of A , which is preserved with priority α , we have $F \subseteq B_e$ and thus $x \in \Phi_i(B_e)$. Also note that at step (3), no C_α -change is necessary, as we have not changed C_α ever since we issued this request.

There are two cases in which an element is extracted from A : a \mathcal{P}_j -node extracts its diagonalization witness, or an \mathcal{R}_e strategy completes a request. Both of these actions can affect the requirement that A and C_α remain a \mathcal{K} -pair for strategies α with higher priority. We prevent this from happening by asking that whenever a sub-requirement node β is initialized, its witness x is dumped back into C_α .

The construction combines the above strategies in an infinite-injury priority argument on a tree of strategies in the usual way.

5.3. Verification

First, it is easy to see that there is a leftmost path that is visited infinitely often; call this the *true path*. We must argue that all strategies along the true path satisfy their requirements.

Consider a \mathcal{P}_j -strategy γ along the true path. Let y be γ 's last witness. If γ never removes y from A , then it is successful. The strategy is vulnerable to injury only if it removes y from A . The possible danger comes from an $\mathcal{R}_{e,i}$ -strategy β that has issued a request to enumerate y back in A in order to remove its own witness x from C_α . We argue that this is not possible as follows. If γ has higher priority than β , then β will be visited for the first time after initialization only after y has been removed from A , so there is no stage at which both $y \in A$ and $x \in C_\alpha$. Similarly, if β has higher priority than γ and β ever issues a request, then γ will be visited for the first time after initialization after this request has been issued and x is already removed from C_α , thus again there is no stage at which both $y \in A$ and $x \in C_\alpha$.

Let α be an \mathcal{R}_e -strategy along the true path. If α has true outcome w , then there is an active request, issued after α 's last initialization, that cannot be completed. In other words, there are a number m and a finite set F such that $\{m\} \times F \not\subseteq W_e$. The strategy α selected m and enumerated it into A in response to this request. As only α can ever remove this element from A , it follows that $m \in A$ at all future stages. The set F is a subset of B_e when the request is made; a set $R_x \subseteq \bar{A}$ ensures this. We argue that R_x remains a subset of \bar{A} at all future stages. We can assume that \mathcal{P}_j - or $\mathcal{R}_{j,i}$ -strategies of higher priority than α will not act at future stages, or else α is initialized. Similarly \mathcal{R}_j strategies of higher priority, such that α extends their outcome w never complete their requests. An \mathcal{R}_j -strategy of higher priority than α , such that α extends its infinite outcome i , can only complete requests issued after α 's request without initializing α . It follows that these requests are issued by strategies of lower priority than α . Thus only strategies of lower priority than α can affect the set A . However, strategies of lower priority than α that are ever active at future stages are visited for the first time (after initialization) after $R_x \subseteq \bar{A}$, and hence will never cause an element from R_x to be enumerated back into A . Thus, $\{m\} \times F \subseteq A \times B_e$, proving that A and B_e are not a \mathcal{K} -pair witnessed by W_e .

If, on the other hand, α has true outcome i , then all requests that α ever receives are eventually completed. Consider the set C_α , built below α 's i . We will first show that A and C_α form a \mathcal{K} -pair. By Lemma 2.11 it is sufficient to show that A and C_α have the \mathcal{K} -pair approximation property. Suppose x is an element that is not in C_α , but was in C_α at stages $t \in [s_0, s_x]$. It follows that x is a witness that belongs to a strategy β which is not initialized after stage s_0 . At stage s_x , the strategy β issued a request to α that was completed. Thus all elements that were extracted from A at stages in the interval $[s_0, s_x]$ are enumerated back into A . No other element that appears in A at a stage in the interval $[s_0, s_x]$ can be extracted from A at further stages, as this would cause the initialization of β .

It remains to be shown that $C_\alpha \not\subseteq_e B_e$, i.e., that all $\mathcal{R}_{e,i}$ -subrequirements are satisfied. Let β be an $\mathcal{R}_{e,i}$ -node along the true path and x the final diagonalization witness at β . If β never issues a request, then the requirement is satisfied by direct diagonalization: $x \in C_\alpha \setminus \Phi_i(B_e)$. If β issues a request, then it removes x from C_α , as it has found a finite set F such that $x \in \Phi_i(F)$. By assumption, α completes this request by removing from A a number m

such that $\{m\} \times F \subseteq W_e$. An argument similar to the ones above shows that $x \notin C_\alpha$ and that $m \in \bar{A}$ (noting also that strategies extending $\alpha \hat{\ }1$ are not visited at any stage at which $m \in A$). Therefore $F \subseteq B_e$ and $x \in \Phi_i(B_e) \setminus C_\alpha$.

This completes the proof of Theorem 5.1. \square

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