

Maximal towers and ultrafilter bases in computability

Steffen Lempp

University of Wisconsin-Madison

May 30, 2022

Leeds Computability Days

(joint work with J. Miller, Nies, M. Soskova)

Set theory defines *cardinal characteristics of the continuum*, i.e., cardinals between \aleph_1 and \mathfrak{c} that try to capture properties of subsets of ω , or of functions from ω to ω .

Set theory defines *cardinal characteristics of the continuum*, i.e., cardinals between \aleph_1 and \mathfrak{c} that try to capture properties of subsets of ω , or of functions from ω to ω .

Some Definitions

- A function $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ *dominates* a function $g : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ (written $f >^* g$) if for all but finitely many n , $f(n) > g(n)$.

Set theory defines *cardinal characteristics of the continuum*, i.e., cardinals between \aleph_1 and \mathfrak{c} that try to capture properties of subsets of ω , or of functions from ω to ω .

Some Definitions

- A function $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ *dominates* a function $g : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ (written $f >^* g$) if for all but finitely many n , $f(n) > g(n)$.
- A family \mathcal{F} of infinite subsets of ω is *almost disjoint* if for any distinct $C, D \in \mathcal{F}$, $C \cap D$ is finite.

Set theory defines *cardinal characteristics of the continuum*, i.e., cardinals between \aleph_1 and \mathfrak{c} that try to capture properties of subsets of ω , or of functions from ω to ω .

Some Definitions

- A function $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ *dominates* a function $g : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ (written $f >^* g$) if for all but finitely many n , $f(n) > g(n)$.
- A family \mathcal{F} of infinite subsets of ω is *almost disjoint* if for any distinct $C, D \in \mathcal{F}$, $C \cap D$ is finite.
- A family of infinite subsets of ω is *independent* if any finite intersection of sets from the family is infinite.

Set theory defines *cardinal characteristics of the continuum*, i.e., cardinals between \aleph_1 and \mathfrak{c} that try to capture properties of subsets of ω , or of functions from ω to ω .

Some Definitions

- A function $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ *dominates* a function $g : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ (written $f >^* g$) if for all but finitely many n , $f(n) > g(n)$.
- A family \mathcal{F} of infinite subsets of ω is *almost disjoint* if for any distinct $C, D \in \mathcal{F}$, $C \cap D$ is finite.
- A family of infinite subsets of ω is *independent* if any finite intersection of sets from the family is infinite.
- For subsets $A, B \subseteq \omega$, we define $A \subseteq^* B$ if $A - B$ is finite.

Set theory defines *cardinal characteristics of the continuum*, i.e., cardinals between \aleph_1 and \mathfrak{c} that try to capture properties of subsets of ω , or of functions from ω to ω .

Some Definitions

- A function $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ *dominates* a function $g : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ (written $f >^* g$) if for all but finitely many n , $f(n) > g(n)$.
- A family \mathcal{F} of infinite subsets of ω is *almost disjoint* if for any distinct $C, D \in \mathcal{F}$, $C \cap D$ is finite.
- A family of infinite subsets of ω is *independent* if any finite intersection of sets from the family is infinite.
- For subsets $A, B \subseteq \omega$, we define $A \subseteq^* B$ if $A - B$ is finite.
- A *tower* of sets is a collection of infinite subsets of ω linearly ordered under \subseteq^* .

Examples of cardinal characteristics

- The *dominating number* \mathfrak{d} is the smallest size of a collection \mathcal{S} of functions $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ such that every function $g : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ is dominated by some $f \in \mathcal{S}$.

Examples of cardinal characteristics

- The *dominating number* \mathfrak{d} is the smallest size of a collection \mathcal{S} of functions $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ such that every function $g : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ is dominated by some $f \in \mathcal{S}$.
- The *almost disjointness number* \mathfrak{a} is the smallest size of an (infinite) maximal almost disjoint (“MAD”) family of infinite subsets of ω .

Examples of cardinal characteristics

- The *dominating number* \mathfrak{d} is the smallest size of a collection \mathcal{S} of functions $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ such that every function $g : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ is dominated by some $f \in \mathcal{S}$.
- The *almost disjointness number* \mathfrak{a} is the smallest size of an (infinite) maximal almost disjoint (“MAD”) family of infinite subsets of ω .
- The *independence number* \mathfrak{i} is the smallest size of a maximal independent family of subsets of ω .

Examples of cardinal characteristics

- The *dominating number* \mathfrak{d} is the smallest size of a collection \mathcal{S} of functions $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ such that every function $g : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ is dominated by some $f \in \mathcal{S}$.
- The *almost disjointness number* \mathfrak{a} is the smallest size of an (infinite) maximal almost disjoint (“MAD”) family of infinite subsets of ω .
- The *independence number* \mathfrak{i} is the smallest size of a maximal independent family of subsets of ω .
- The *tower number* \mathfrak{t} is the smallest size of a tower to which no smaller set can be added.

Examples of cardinal characteristics

- The *dominating number* \mathfrak{d} is the smallest size of a collection \mathcal{S} of functions $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ such that every function $g : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ is dominated by some $f \in \mathcal{S}$.
- The *almost disjointness number* \mathfrak{a} is the smallest size of an (infinite) maximal almost disjoint (“MAD”) family of infinite subsets of ω .
- The *independence number* \mathfrak{i} is the smallest size of a maximal independent family of subsets of ω .
- The *tower number* \mathfrak{t} is the smallest size of a tower to which no smaller set can be added.
- The *ultrafilter number* \mathfrak{u} is the smallest subset of $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$ generating a nonprincipal ultrafilter under upward closure.

Examples of cardinal characteristics

- The *dominating number* \mathfrak{d} is the smallest size of a collection \mathcal{S} of functions $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ such that every function $g : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ is dominated by some $f \in \mathcal{S}$.
- The *almost disjointness number* \mathfrak{a} is the smallest size of an (infinite) maximal almost disjoint (“MAD”) family of infinite subsets of ω .
- The *independence number* \mathfrak{i} is the smallest size of a maximal independent family of subsets of ω .
- The *tower number* \mathfrak{t} is the smallest size of a tower to which no smaller set can be added.
- The *ultrafilter number* \mathfrak{u} is the smallest subset of $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$ generating a nonprincipal ultrafilter under upward closure.

ZFC proves $\aleph_1 \leq \mathfrak{t} \leq \mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{u} \leq \mathfrak{c}$ and $\aleph_1 \leq \mathfrak{t} \leq \mathfrak{d} \leq \mathfrak{i} \leq \mathfrak{c}$ but no other relation. (CH collapses all, of course.)

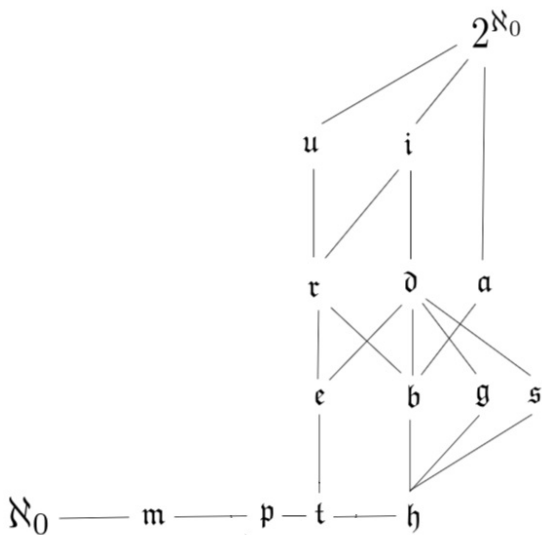


Diagram of Cardinal Characteristics

In computability theory, we replace arbitrary subsets by computable subsets of ω , and arbitrary functions by computable functions from ω to ω .

In computability theory, we replace arbitrary subsets by computable subsets of ω , and arbitrary functions by computable functions from ω to ω .

This line of research was started by Rupperecht in his 2010 Ph.D. thesis and pursued further by Brendle, Brooke-Taylor, Ng and Nies (2013), Greenberg, Kuyper and Turetsky (2019), and others.

In computability theory, we replace arbitrary subsets by computable subsets of ω , and arbitrary functions by computable functions from ω to ω .

This line of research was started by Rupperecht in his 2010 Ph.D. thesis and pursued further by Brendle, Brooke-Taylor, Ng and Nies (2013), Greenberg, Kuyper and Turetsky (2019), and others.

Instead of collections of computable subsets $\mathcal{C} = \{C_i \mid i \in \omega\}$ of ω , we use single (usually noncomputable) sets $C = C_{\mathcal{C}}$ such that $\mathcal{C} = \{C^{[i]} \mid i \in \omega\}$ (where the order of columns can matter). For convenience, we will from now on freely use C_i to denote $C^{[i]}$.

In computability theory, we replace arbitrary subsets by computable subsets of ω , and arbitrary functions by computable functions from ω to ω .

This line of research was started by Rupperecht in his 2010 Ph.D. thesis and pursued further by Brendle, Brooke-Taylor, Ng and Nies (2013), Greenberg, Kuyper and Turetsky (2019), and others.

Instead of collections of computable subsets $\mathcal{C} = \{C_i \mid i \in \omega\}$ of ω , we use single (usually noncomputable) sets $C = C_C$ such that $\mathcal{C} = \{C^{[i]} \mid i \in \omega\}$ (where the order of columns can matter). For convenience, we will from now on freely use C_i to denote $C^{[i]}$.

The families \mathcal{E} of sets C for which the corresponding collections C_C have a certain property are subsets of $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$, i.e., *mass problems*.

A convenient way to compare mass problems is given by two classical reducibilities:

- the uniform *Medvedev reducibility* $\mathcal{E} \leq_s \mathcal{F}$:
There is a single Turing functional Φ such that $\Phi^D \in \mathcal{E}$ for any $D \in \mathcal{F}$,

A convenient way to compare mass problems is given by two classical reducibilities:

- the uniform *Medvedev reducibility* $\mathcal{E} \leq_s \mathcal{F}$:
There is a single Turing functional Φ such that $\Phi^D \in \mathcal{E}$ for any $D \in \mathcal{F}$, and
- its non-uniform counterpart, the *Muchnik reducibility* $\mathcal{E} \leq_w \mathcal{F}$:
Any $D \in \mathcal{F}$ computes some $C \in \mathcal{E}$ (so the Φ above is allowed to depend on D).

A convenient way to compare mass problems is given by two classical reducibilities:

- the uniform *Medvedev reducibility* $\mathcal{E} \leq_s \mathcal{F}$:
There is a single Turing functional Φ such that $\Phi^D \in \mathcal{E}$ for any $D \in \mathcal{F}$, and
- its non-uniform counterpart, the *Muchnik reducibility* $\mathcal{E} \leq_w \mathcal{F}$:
Any $D \in \mathcal{F}$ computes some $C \in \mathcal{E}$ (so the Φ above is allowed to depend on D).

Computability theory can now be used to study mass problems arising from properties inspired by cardinal characteristics.

Two Examples of Mass Problems

- \mathcal{A} is the mass problem of (infinite) maximal almost disjoint families of computable sets (i.e., of sets A such that $\{A_i \mid i \in \omega\}$ forms a MAD family of computable sets).

Two Examples of Mass Problems

- \mathcal{A} is the mass problem of (infinite) maximal almost disjoint families of computable sets (i.e., of sets A such that $\{A_i \mid i \in \omega\}$ forms a MAD family of computable sets).
- \mathcal{T} is the mass problem of maximal towers of computable sets (i.e., of sets T such that $\{T_i \mid i \in \omega\}$ forms a *maximal tower* of computable sets, namely, $T_0 = \omega$, and $T_{i+1} \subseteq^* T_i$ and $T_i - T_{i+1}$ is infinite for each i), and there is no infinite computable set $C \subseteq^* T_i$ for all i .

Two Examples of Mass Problems

- \mathcal{A} is the mass problem of (infinite) maximal almost disjoint families of computable sets (i.e., of sets A such that $\{A_i \mid i \in \omega\}$ forms a MAD family of computable sets).
- \mathcal{T} is the mass problem of maximal towers of computable sets (i.e., of sets T such that $\{T_i \mid i \in \omega\}$ forms a *maximal tower* of computable sets, namely, $T_0 = \omega$, and $T_{i+1} \subseteq^* T_i$ and $T_i - T_{i+1}$ is infinite for each i), and there is no infinite computable set $C \subseteq^* T_i$ for all i .

Fact

We have $\mathcal{A} \equiv_s \mathcal{T}$.

Two Examples of Mass Problems

- \mathcal{A} is the mass problem of (infinite) maximal almost disjoint families of computable sets (i.e., of sets A such that $\{A_i \mid i \in \omega\}$ forms a MAD family of computable sets).
- \mathcal{T} is the mass problem of maximal towers of computable sets (i.e., of sets T such that $\{T_i \mid i \in \omega\}$ forms a *maximal tower* of computable sets, namely, $T_0 = \omega$, and $T_{i+1} \subseteq^* T_i$ and $T_i - T_{i+1}$ is infinite for each i), and there is no infinite computable set $C \subseteq^* T_i$ for all i .

Fact

We have $\mathcal{A} \equiv_s \mathcal{T}$.

Proof:

For \leq_s , define $\text{Diff}(T) = A$ by setting $A_i = T_i - T_{i+1}$.

Two Examples of Mass Problems

- \mathcal{A} is the mass problem of (infinite) maximal almost disjoint families of computable sets (i.e., of sets A such that $\{A_i \mid i \in \omega\}$ forms a MAD family of computable sets).
- \mathcal{T} is the mass problem of maximal towers of computable sets (i.e., of sets T such that $\{T_i \mid i \in \omega\}$ forms a *maximal tower* of computable sets, namely, $T_0 = \omega$, and $T_{i+1} \subseteq^* T_i$ and $T_i - T_{i+1}$ is infinite for each i), and there is no infinite computable set $C \subseteq^* T_i$ for all i .

Fact

We have $\mathcal{A} \equiv_s \mathcal{T}$.

Proof:

For \leq_s , define $\text{Diff}(T) = A$ by setting $A_i = T_i - T_{i+1}$.

For \geq_s , define $\text{Compl}(A) = T$ by setting $T_i = \omega - \bigcup_{j < i} A_j$.

Theorem

We have $\mathcal{T} \leq_s \text{NonLow}$.

Theorem

We have $\mathcal{T} \leq_s \text{NonLow}$.

Definition

Call a set L *index guessable* if there is an $\mathbf{0}'$ -computable function g such that if Φ_e^L is computable then $\Phi_e^L = \varphi_{g(e)}$.

Theorem

We have $\mathcal{T} \leq_s \text{NonLow}$.

Definition

Call a set L *index guessable* if there is an $\mathbf{0}'$ -computable function g such that if Φ_e^L is computable then $\Phi_e^L = \varphi_{g(e)}$.

Fact

Every index guessable set L is low.

Theorem

We have $\mathcal{T} \leq_s \text{NonLow}$.

Definition

Call a set L *index guessable* if there is an $\mathbf{0}'$ -computable function g such that if Φ_e^L is computable then $\Phi_e^L = \varphi_{g(e)}$.

Fact

Every index guessable set L is low.

Theorem

If L is 1-generic and Δ_2^0 then L is index guessable.

Theorem

We have $\mathcal{T} \leq_s \text{NonLow}$.

Definition

Call a set L *index guessable* if there is an $\mathbf{0}'$ -computable function g such that if Φ_e^L is computable then $\Phi_e^L = \varphi_{g(e)}$.

Fact

Every index guessable set L is low.

Theorem

If L is 1-generic and Δ_2^0 then L is index guessable.

So 1-generic $\Delta_2^0 \implies$ index guessable \implies
not computing maximal towers \implies low.

Two More Examples of Mass Problems

- \mathcal{U} is the mass problem of ultrafilter bases (i.e., of sets U such that $\{U_i \mid i \in \omega\}$ forms an *ultrafilter base* of computable sets, namely, a (maximal) tower such that for each infinite computable set C , there is some i with $U_i \subseteq^* C$ or $U_i \subseteq^* \overline{C}$).

Two More Examples of Mass Problems

- \mathcal{U} is the mass problem of ultrafilter bases (i.e., of sets U such that $\{U_i \mid i \in \omega\}$ forms an *ultrafilter base* of computable sets, namely, a (maximal) tower such that for each infinite computable set C , there is some i with $U_i \subseteq^* C$ or $U_i \subseteq^* \overline{C}$).
- \mathcal{I} is the mass problem of all *maximal independent* sets.

Two More Examples of Mass Problems

- \mathcal{U} is the mass problem of ultrafilter bases (i.e., of sets U such that $\{U_i \mid i \in \omega\}$ forms an *ultrafilter base* of computable sets, namely, a (maximal) tower such that for each infinite computable set C , there is some i with $U_i \subseteq^* C$ or $U_i \subseteq^* \overline{C}$).
- \mathcal{I} is the mass problem of all *maximal independent* sets.

Theorem

We have $\mathcal{U} \equiv_s \mathcal{I} \equiv_s \text{DomFcn}$, the mass problem of functions dominating all total computable functions (i.e., basically, High).

Fact

No maximal tower (and so in particular no ultrafilter base) can be a c.e. set; no MAD set can be co-c.e.

Fact

No maximal tower (and so in particular no ultrafilter base) can be a c.e. set; no MAD set can be co-c.e.

Proof: If T were a c.e. maximal tower, then there is a computable strictly increasing function g with $g(i) \in \bigcap_{j < i} T_j$, so $W = \text{ran}(g)$ is an infinite computable set extending T .

Fact

No maximal tower (and so in particular no ultrafilter base) can be a c.e. set; no MAD set can be co-c.e.

Proof: If T were a c.e. maximal tower, then there is a computable strictly increasing function g with $g(i) \in \bigcap_{j < i} T_j$, so $W = \text{ran}(g)$ is an infinite computable set extending T .

If A were a co-c.e. MAD set, then $\text{Compl}(A)$ is a c.e. maximal tower.

Fact

No maximal tower (and so in particular no ultrafilter base) can be a c.e. set; no MAD set can be co-c.e.

Proof: If T were a c.e. maximal tower, then there is a computable strictly increasing function g with $g(i) \in \bigcap_{j < i} T_j$, so $W = \text{ran}(g)$ is an infinite computable set extending T .

If A were a co-c.e. MAD set, then $\text{Compl}(A)$ is a c.e. maximal tower.

Theorem

For each c.e. set $W >_T \emptyset$, there is a MAD c.e. set $A \leq_T W$ (and thus also a co-c.e. maximal tower $T \leq_T W$).

Fact

No maximal tower (and so in particular no ultrafilter base) can be a c.e. set; no MAD set can be co-c.e.

Proof: If T were a c.e. maximal tower, then there is a computable strictly increasing function g with $g(i) \in \bigcap_{j < i} T_j$, so $W = \text{ran}(g)$ is an infinite computable set extending T .

If A were a co-c.e. MAD set, then $\text{Compl}(A)$ is a c.e. maximal tower.

Theorem

For each c.e. set $W >_T \emptyset$, there is a MAD c.e. set $A \leq_T W$ (and thus also a co-c.e. maximal tower $T \leq_T W$).

Thus $\text{NonLow} \not\leq_w \mathcal{T}$.

Fact

No maximal tower (and so in particular no ultrafilter base) can be a c.e. set; no MAD set can be co-c.e.

Proof: If T were a c.e. maximal tower, then there is a computable strictly increasing function g with $g(i) \in \bigcap_{j < i} T_j$, so $W = \text{ran}(g)$ is an infinite computable set extending T .

If A were a co-c.e. MAD set, then $\text{Compl}(A)$ is a c.e. maximal tower.

Theorem

For each c.e. set $W >_T \emptyset$, there is a MAD c.e. set $A \leq_T W$ (and thus also a co-c.e. maximal tower $T \leq_T W$).

Thus $\text{NonLow} \not\leq_w \mathcal{T}$.

Theorem

There is a co-c.e. ultrafilter base U .

Thanks!

Thanks!

Stay safe, mask up, and
get your COVID-19 booster!