

AN ANALOGY BETWEEN CARDINAL CHARACTERISTICS AND HIGHNESS PROPERTIES OF ORACLES

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ABSTRACT. We develop an analogy between cardinal characteristics from set theory and highness properties from computability theory, which specify a sense in which a Turing oracle is computationally strong. We focus on characteristics from Cichoń's diagram.

1. INTRODUCTION

Mathematics studies abstract objects via concepts and corresponding methods. Metamathematics studies these concepts and methods. A common scheme in metamathematics is duality, which can be seen as a bijection between concepts. For instance, Stone duality matches concepts related to Boolean algebras with concepts related to totally disconnected Hausdorff spaces. A weaker scheme is analogy, where different areas develop in similar ways. An example is the analogy between meager sets and null sets. While one can match the concepts in one area with the concepts in the other area, the results about them may differ.

We systematically develop an analogy between

- (a) cardinal characteristics from set theory, which broadly speaking measure the deviation from the continuum hypothesis of a particular model of ZFC
- (b) highness properties from computability theory, which specify a sense in which a Turing oracle is computationally strong.

One of the simplest examples of a cardinal characteristic is the unbounding number. For functions f, g in Baire space ${}^\omega\omega$, let $f \leq^* g$ denote that $f(n) \leq g(n)$ for almost all $n \in \omega$. Given a countable collection of functions $(f_i)_{i \in \omega}$ there is g such that $f_i \leq^* g$ for each i : let $g(n) = \max_{i \leq n} f_i(n)$. How large a collection of functions do we need so that no upper bound g exists? The unbounding number \mathfrak{b} is the least size of such a collection of functions; clearly $\aleph_0 < \mathfrak{b} \leq 2^{\aleph_0}$.

In computability theory, probably the simplest highness property is the following: an oracle A is called (classically) high if $\emptyset'' \leq_T A'$. Martin [20] proved that one can require equivalently the following: there is a function $f \leq_T A$ such that $g \leq^* f$ for each computable function g .

At the core of our analogy, we will describe a formalism to transform cardinal characteristics into highness properties. A ZFC provable relation $\kappa \leq \lambda$ between

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cardinal characteristics turns into a containment: the highness property for κ implies the one for λ .

The analogy occurred implicitly in the work of Terwijn and Zambella [27], who showed that being low for Schnorr tests is equivalent to being computably traceable. (These are lowness properties, saying the oracle is close to being computable; we obtain highness properties by taking complements.) This is the computability theoretic analog of a result by Bartoszyński [1] that the cofinality of the null sets (how many null sets does one need to cover all null sets?) equals the domination number for traceability, which we will later on denote $\mathfrak{d}(\in^*)$. Terwijn and Zambella alluded to some connections with set theory in their work. However, it was not Bartoszyński's work, but rather work on rapid filters by Raisonier [24]. Actually, their proof bears striking similarity to Bartoszyński's; for instance, both proofs use measure-theoretic calculations involving independence. See also the book references [3, 2.3.9] and [22, 8.3.3].

The analogy was first observed and studied explicitly by Rupprecht [25]. Let $\text{add}(\mathcal{N})$ denote the additivity of the null sets: how many null sets does one need so that their union is not null? Rupprecht found the computability-theoretic analog of $\text{add}(\mathcal{N})$. He called this highness property ‘‘Schnorr covering’’; we prefer to call it ‘‘Schnorr engulfing’’. A Schnorr null set is a certain effectively defined kind of null set. An oracle A is Schnorr engulfing if it computes a Schnorr null set that contains all plain Schnorr null sets. While $\text{add}(\mathcal{N})$ can be less than \mathfrak{b} , Rupprecht showed that the Schnorr engulfing sets are exactly the high sets. Thus, we only have an analogy, not full duality.

2. CARDINAL CHARACTERISTICS AND CICHÓN'S DIAGRAM

All our cardinal characteristics will be given as the unbounding and domination numbers of suitable relations. Let $R \subseteq X \times Y$ be a relation between spaces X, Y (such as Baire space). Let $S = \{\langle y, x \rangle \in Y \times X : \neg xRy\}$. We write

$$\mathfrak{d}(R) = \min\{|G| : G \subseteq Y \wedge \forall x \in X \exists y \in G xRy\}.$$

$$\mathfrak{b}(R) = \mathfrak{d}(S) = \min\{|F| : F \subseteq X \wedge \forall y \in Y \exists x \in F \neg xRy\}.$$

$\mathfrak{d}(R)$ is called the *domination number* of R , and $\mathfrak{b}(R)$ the *unbounding number*.

If R is a preordering without greatest element, then ZFC proves $\mathfrak{b}(R) \leq \mathfrak{d}(R)$. To see this, we show that any dominating set G as in the definition of $\mathfrak{d}(R)$ is an unbounded set as in the definition of $\mathfrak{b}(R)$. Given y take a z such that $\neg zRy$. Pick $x \in G$ with zRx . Then $\neg xRy$.

For example, the relation \leq^* on ${}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega$ is a preordering without maximum. One often writes \mathfrak{b} for $\mathfrak{b}(\leq^*)$ and \mathfrak{d} for $\mathfrak{d}(\leq^*)$; thus $\mathfrak{b} \leq \mathfrak{d}$. (Another easy exercise is to show that if R is a preordering, then $\mathfrak{b}(R)$ is a regular cardinal.)

2.1. Null sets and meager sets. Let $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$ be a collection of ‘‘small’’ sets; in particular, \mathcal{S} is closed downward under inclusion, each singleton set is in \mathcal{S} , and \mathbb{R} is not in \mathcal{S} . We will mainly consider the case when \mathcal{S} is the class of null sets or the class of meager sets. For null or meager sets, we can replace \mathbb{R} by Cantor space or Baire space without changing the cardinals.

The unbounding and the domination number for the subset relation $\subseteq_{\mathcal{S}}$ on \mathcal{S} are called additivity and cofinality, respectively. They have special notations:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{add}(\mathcal{S}) &= \mathfrak{b}(\subseteq_{\mathcal{S}}) \\ \text{cofin}(\mathcal{S}) &= \mathfrak{d}(\subseteq_{\mathcal{S}}) \end{aligned}$$

Let $\in_{\mathcal{S}}$ be the membership relation on $\mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{S}$. The unbounding and domination numbers for membership also have special notations:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{non}(\mathcal{S}) &= \mathfrak{b}(\in_{\mathcal{S}}) = \min\{|U| : U \subseteq \mathbb{R} \wedge U \notin \mathcal{S}\} \\ \text{cover}(\mathcal{S}) &= \mathfrak{d}(\in_{\mathcal{S}}) = \min\{|\mathcal{F}| : \mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{S} \wedge \bigcup \mathcal{F} = \mathbb{R}\} \end{aligned}$$

The diagram in Fig. 1 shows the ZFC relationships between these cardinals. An arrow $\kappa \rightarrow \lambda$ means that ZFC proves $\kappa \leq \lambda$. The only slightly nontrivial arrow is

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{non}(\mathcal{S}) & \longrightarrow & \text{cofin}(\mathcal{S}) \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \text{add}(\mathcal{S}) & \longrightarrow & \text{cover}(\mathcal{S}) \end{array}$$

FIGURE 1. Basic ZFC relations of characteristics for a class \mathcal{S}

$\text{non}(\mathcal{S}) \rightarrow \text{cofin}(\mathcal{S})$: Suppose we are given $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{S}$ such that for every $C \in \mathcal{S}$ there is $D \in \mathcal{F}$ with $C \subseteq D$. Using the axiom of choice, for each D pick $u_D \notin D$. Now let $V = \{u_D : D \in \mathcal{F}\}$. Then $V \notin \mathcal{S}$ and $|V| \leq |\mathcal{F}|$. (Note that we have used the notations “cover” and “cofin” instead of the standard “cov” and “cof”, because the latter two look very much alike.)

2.2. The combinatorial Cichoń diagram. In a somewhat nonstandard approach to Cichoń’s diagram, we will consider the smaller “combinatorial” diagram in Fig. 2 which describes the ZFC relations between the cardinal characteristics $\mathfrak{d}(R)$ and $\mathfrak{b}(R)$ for three relations R . The first relation is \leq^* . The second relation is

$$\{\langle f, g \rangle \in {}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega : \forall^\infty n f(n) \neq g(n)\},$$

which we will denote by \neq^* . For instance, we have

$$\mathfrak{d}(\neq^*) = \min\{|F| : F \subseteq {}^\omega\omega \wedge \forall e \in {}^\omega\omega \exists f \in F \forall^\infty n e(n) \neq f(n)\}$$

For the third relation, let Y be the space of functions from ω to the set of finite subsets of ω . Recall that $\sigma \in Y$ is a *slalom* if $|\sigma(n)| \leq n$ for each n . We say that a function $f \in {}^\omega\omega$ is *traced* by σ if $f(n) \in \sigma(n)$ for almost every n . We denote this relation on ${}^\omega\omega \times Y$ by \in^* . We have for example

$$\mathfrak{b}(\in^*) = \min\{|F| : F \subseteq {}^\omega\omega \wedge \forall \text{ slalom } \sigma \exists f \in F \forall^\infty n f(n) \notin \sigma(n)\}.$$

The nontrivial arrows such as $\mathfrak{b}(\in^*) \rightarrow \mathfrak{d}(\neq^*)$ follow from the full diagram discussed next.

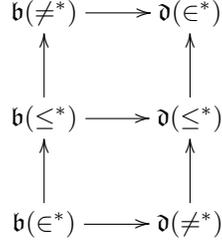
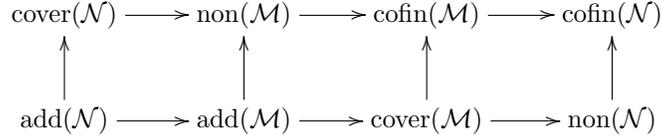


FIGURE 2. Combinatorial ZFC relations

FIGURE 3. The diagrams for \mathcal{N} and \mathcal{M} joined

2.3. The full Cichoń diagram. We are now ready to present (a slight extension of) the usual Cichoń diagram. As a first step, in Figure 1 we take the equivalent diagram for $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{N}$ where $\text{cover}(\mathcal{N})$ and $\text{non}(\mathcal{N})$ have been interchanged. We join it with the diagram for $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{M}$ and obtain the diagram in Figure 3. The new arrows joining the two 4-element diagrams, such as $\text{cofin}(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \text{cofin}(\mathcal{N})$, are due to Rothberger and Bartoszyński; see [3, 2.1.7 and 2.3.1] for details.

Finally in Fig. 4 we superimpose this 8-element diagram with the combinatorial 6-element diagram in Fig. 2. For all its elements except \mathfrak{b} and \mathfrak{d} , ZFC proves equality with one of the characteristics in the 8-element diagram. These four ZFC equalities are due to Bartoszyński [1, 2] and Miller [21]. Below we will mainly rely on the book reference [3, Sections 2.3 and 2.4].

Fig. 4 shows *all* ZFC-provable binary relationships: for any two cardinal characteristics \mathfrak{v} and \mathfrak{w} appearing in the diagram, if there is no arrow $\mathfrak{v} \rightarrow \mathfrak{w}$, then there is a known model of ZFC in which $\mathfrak{v} > \mathfrak{w}$. See Subsection 4.2 for more discussion related to this.

Two ZFC-provable ternary relationships will be of interest to us:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{add}(\mathcal{M}) &= \min(\mathfrak{b}, \text{cover}(\mathcal{M})), & \text{Miller, Truss; see [3, 2.2.9]} \\
\text{cofin}(\mathcal{M}) &= \max(\mathfrak{d}, \text{non}(\mathcal{M})) & \text{Fremlin; see [3, 2.2.11].}
\end{aligned}$$

3. HIGHNESS PROPERTIES CORRESPONDING TO THE CARDINAL CHARACTERISTICS

We develop a scheme to describe highness properties of oracles which is analogous to the one in Section 2. As before, let $R \subseteq X \times Y$ be a relation between spaces X, Y , and let $S = \{(y, x) \in Y \times X : \neg xRy\}$. Suppose we have specified what it means for objects x in X , y in Y to be computable in a Turing oracle A . We denote this for example $x \leq_T A$. In particular, for $A = \emptyset$ we have a notion of computable

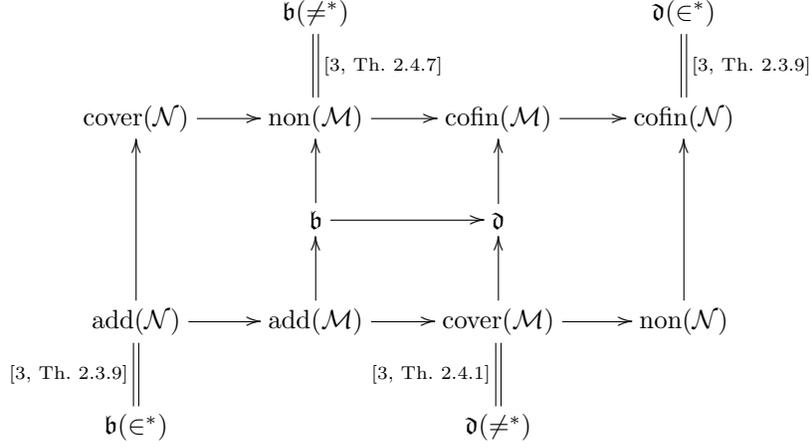


FIGURE 4. Cichoń’s diagram

objects. For instance, if X is Baire space and $f \in X$, we have the usual notion $f \leq_T A$.

Let the variable x range over X , and let y range over Y . We define the highness properties

$$\mathcal{B}(R) = \{A : \exists y \leq_T A \forall x \text{ computable } [xRy]\}$$

$$\mathcal{D}(R) = \mathcal{B}(S) = \{A : \exists x \leq_T A \forall y \text{ computable } [\neg xRy]\}$$

If R is a preordering with no greatest computable element, then clearly $\mathcal{B}(R) \subseteq \mathcal{D}(R)$. We will give some examples of such preorderings in Subsection 3.2.

Comparing these definitions with the ones of $\mathfrak{d}(R)$ and $\mathfrak{b}(R)$ at the beginning of Section 2, one notes that here we use the analogs of the negation of the statements there. The main reason is the connection to forcing. The cardinal characteristics we consider are each defined as $\min\{|\mathcal{F}| : \varphi(\mathcal{F})\}$ for some φ , where \mathcal{F} is a set of functions $\omega \rightarrow \omega$, or meager sets, or Lebesgue null sets. In each case, there is a forcing that introduces via a generic object a function (or meager set, or null set) such that φ no longer holds of the set of all ground model functions (respectively, meager sets, null sets) in the extension model. Building a generic object is analogous to building an oracle that is computationally powerful in the sense specified by the analog of φ .

A notational advantage of taking the negations is that as the analog of \mathfrak{b} we obtain classical highness, rather than the lowness property of being non-high.

3.1. Schnorr null sets and effectively meager sets. We find effective versions of null and meager sets. For null sets, instead of in \mathbb{R} we will work in Cantor space ${}^\omega 2$. Let λ denote the usual product measure on ${}^\omega 2$. For meager sets we will work in Cantor space, or sometimes in Baire space ${}^\omega \omega$.

A *Schnorr test* is an effective sequence $(G_m)_{m \in \omega}$ of Σ_1^0 sets such that each $\lambda G_m \leq 2^{-m}$ and this measure is a computable real uniformly in m . A set $\mathcal{F} \subseteq {}^\omega 2$ is called *Schnorr null* if $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \bigcap_m G_m$ for a Schnorr test $(G_m)_{m \in \omega}$.

An *effective* F_σ class has the form $\bigcup_m \mathcal{C}_m$, where the \mathcal{C}_m are uniformly Π_1^0 . A set $\mathcal{F} \subseteq {}^\omega 2$ is called *effectively meager* if it is contained in such a class $\bigcup_m \mathcal{C}_m$ where each \mathcal{C}_m is nowhere dense. (In this case, from m and a string σ we can compute a string $\rho \succeq \sigma$ with $[\rho] \cap \mathcal{C}_m = \emptyset$. Informally, for a Π_1^0 class, being nowhere dense is effective by nature.)

We now obtain $4 + 4$ highness properties according to the relations specified in Subsection 2.1.

3.1.1. Effectively meager sets.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{B}(\in_{\mathcal{M}}) & \xrightarrow{(3)} & \mathcal{D}(\subseteq_{\mathcal{M}}) \\ (2) \uparrow & & \uparrow (4) \\ \mathcal{B}(\subseteq_{\mathcal{M}}) & \xrightarrow{(1)} & \mathcal{D}(\in_{\mathcal{M}}) \end{array}$$

We clarify the meaning of these properties of an oracle A , and introduce some terminology or match them with known notions in computability theory.

- $\mathcal{B}(\subseteq_{\mathcal{M}})$: there is an effectively meager in A set \mathcal{S} that includes all effectively meager sets. Such an oracle A will be called *meager engulfing*.
- $\mathcal{B}(\in_{\mathcal{M}})$: there is an effectively meager in A set that contains all computable reals. Such an oracle A will be called *weakly meager engulfing*. Note that the notion of (weakly) meager engulfing is the same in the Cantor space and in the Baire space.
- $\mathcal{D}(\subseteq_{\mathcal{M}})$: there is an effectively meager in A set not included in any effectively meager set. It is easy to see that this is the same as saying that A is not low for weak 1-genericity (see [26, Theorem 3.1]).
- $\mathcal{D}(\in_{\mathcal{M}})$: there is $f \leq_T A$ such that $f \notin \mathcal{F}$ for each effectively meager \mathcal{F} . This says that A computes a weakly 1-generic.

An arrow now means containment. The various arrows can be checked easily.

- (1) Given an A -effectively meager set $\mathcal{S} \subseteq {}^\omega 2$, by finite extensions build $f \in {}^\omega 2$, $f \leq_T A$ such that $f \notin \mathcal{S}$. If \mathcal{S} includes all effectively meager sets, then f is not in any nowhere dense Π_1^0 class, so f is weakly 1-generic.
- (2) Trivial.
- (3) Let \mathcal{F} be an effectively meager in A set containing all computable reals. If \mathcal{F} is included in an effectively meager set \mathcal{G} , then choose a computable $P \notin \mathcal{G}$ for a contradiction.
- (4) Trivial.

3.1.2. *Schnorr null sets.* In order to join diagrams later on, for measure we work with the equivalent flipped diagram from Subsection 2.1 where the left upper and right lower corner have been exchanged.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{D}(\in_{\mathcal{N}}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{D}(\subseteq_{\mathcal{N}}) \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \mathcal{B}(\subseteq_{\mathcal{N}}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{B}(\in_{\mathcal{N}}) \end{array}$$

- $\mathcal{B}(\subseteq_{\mathcal{N}})$: there is a Schnorr null in A set that includes all Schnorr null sets. Such an oracle A will be called *Schnorr engulfing*. This is called “Schnorr covering” in [25].

- $\mathcal{B}(\in_{\mathcal{N}})$: there is a Schnorr null in A set that contains all computable reals. Such an oracle A will be called *weakly Schnorr engulfing*.
- $\mathcal{D}(\subseteq_{\mathcal{N}})$: there is a Schnorr null in A set not contained in any Schnorr null sets. One says that A is not low for Schnorr tests following [27].
- $\mathcal{D}(\in_{\mathcal{N}})$: there is $x \leq_{\text{T}} A$ such that $x \notin \mathcal{F}$ for each Schnorr null \mathcal{F} . This says that A computes a Schnorr random.

As before, the arrows are easily verified. One uses the well-known fact that each Schnorr null set fails to contain some computable real; see for example [22, Ex. 1.9.21] and the solution. This was already observed by Rupprecht [25].

3.2. Combinatorial relations. Let us see which highness properties we obtain for the three relations in Subsection 2.2.

- If R is \leq^* , then $\mathcal{B}(R)$ is highness, and $\mathcal{D}(R)$ says that an oracle A is of hyperimmune degree. Recall that a set A is called *DNR* if it computes a *diagonally nonrecursive* function g , i.e., there is no e such that the e th partial computable function converges on input e with output $g(e)$ (this is also referred to as diagonally noncomputable or d.n.c., for example in [22]). A is called *PA* if it computes a $\{0, 1\}$ -valued diagonally nonrecursive function.
- Let R be \neq^* . The property $\mathcal{B}(\neq^*)$ says that there is $f \leq_{\text{T}} A$ such that f eventually disagrees with each computable function. This is equivalent to “high or DNR” by [17, Thm. 5.1].

The property $\mathcal{D}(\neq^*)$ says that there is $f \leq_{\text{T}} A$ such that f agrees infinitely often with each computable function.

- Let R be \in^* . Slaloms are usually called *traces* in computability theory. Recall that D_n is the n -th finite set. We say that a trace σ is *computable in A* if there is a function $p \leq_{\text{T}} A$ such that $\sigma(n) = D_{p(n)}$. Now $\mathcal{B}(\in^*)$ says that A computes a trace that traces all computable functions. By [25, Theorem 6] this is equivalent to highness.

The property $\mathcal{D}(\in^*)$ says that there is a function $f \leq_{\text{T}} A$ such that, for each computable trace σ , f is not traced by σ . This means that A is not computably traceable in the sense of [27].

4. THE FULL DIAGRAM IN COMPUTABILITY THEORY

We now present the full analog of Cichoń’s diagram. The bijection between concepts in set theory and in computability theory is obtained as follows. In Section 3 we have already specified effective versions of each of the relations R introduced in Section 2. In Cichoń’s diagram of Fig. 4, express each characteristic in the original form $\mathfrak{b}(R)$ or $\mathfrak{d}(R)$, and replace it by $\mathcal{B}(R)$ or $\mathcal{D}(R)$, respectively. Replacing most of these notations by their meanings defined and explained in Section 3, we obtain the diagram of Fig. 5.

Note that there is a lot of collapsing: instead of ten distinct nodes, we have only seven. Recall that we rely on a specific way of effectivizing the relations R . T.Kihara has raised the question whether, if one instead chooses an effectivization via higher computability theory, there is no collapsing.

As the analog of $\text{cofin}(\mathcal{M}) = \max(\mathfrak{d}, \text{non}(\mathcal{M}))$, we have that

not low for weak 1-genericity = weakly meager engulfing \cup h.i. degree.

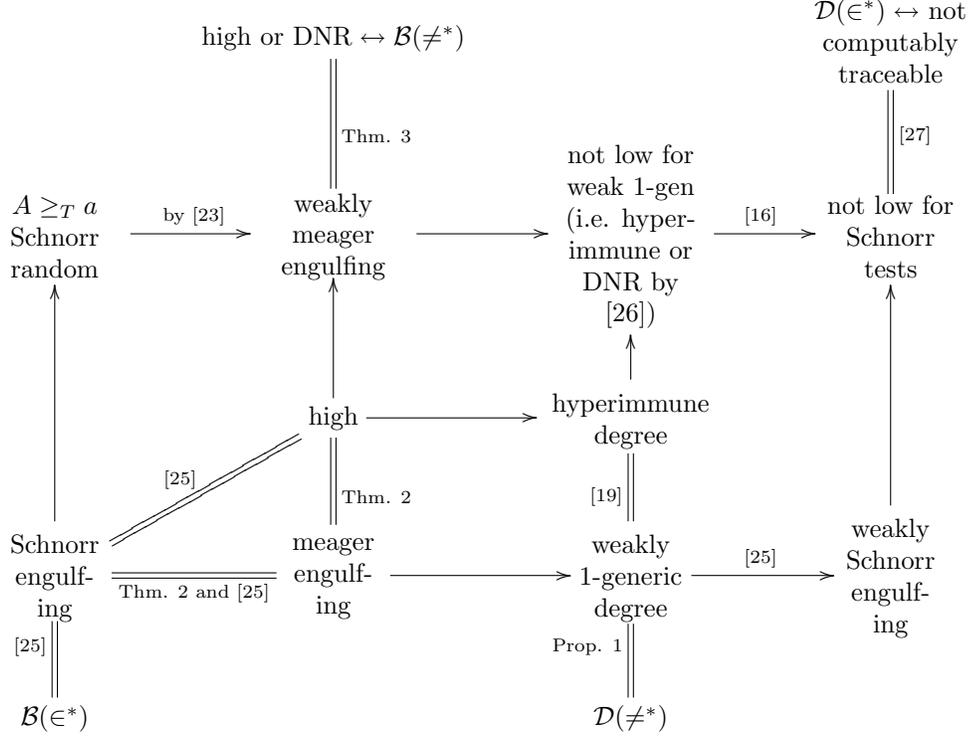


FIGURE 5. The analog of Cichoń's diagram in computability

This is so by the degree theoretic characterizations and because highness implies being of hyperimmune degree. The analog of the dual ternary relation $\text{add}(\mathcal{M}) = \min(\mathfrak{b}, \text{cover}(\mathcal{M}))$ is trivial because of the collapsing.

4.1. Implications. We verify the arrows and equalities in the computability version of Cichoń's diagram Fig. 5 in case they have not been referenced in the diagram, or are the trivial arrows from Subsections 3.1.1 or 3.1.2. This only leaves highness properties relating to meagerness. As indicated in the diagram, Kurtz [19] has shown that the weakly 1-generic and hyperimmune degrees coincide (also see [9, Corollary 2.24.19]).

Proposition 1. *A is in $\mathcal{D}(\neq^*) \Leftrightarrow A$ has weakly 1-generic degree.*

Proof. (\Rightarrow): Suppose $f \leq_T A$ infinitely often agrees with each computable function. Then $f + 1$ is not dominated by any computable function, so A is of hyperimmune degree.

(\Leftarrow): Suppose that A is weakly 1-generic. Let $f(n) = \text{least } i \geq 0 \text{ such that } n + i \in A$. Let h be a total computable function. It is enough to argue that $f(x) = h(x)$ for some x . We let $V = \{\sigma * 0^{h(|\sigma|)} * 1 \mid \sigma \in 2^{<\omega}, |\sigma| > 0\}$. Clearly V is a dense computable set of strings. Let σ be such that $A \supset \sigma * 0^{h(|\sigma|)} * 1$. Then $f(|\sigma|) = h(|\sigma|)$. \square

Theorem 2. *The following are equivalent for an oracle A .*

- (i) A high.
- (ii) There is an effective relative to A sequence $\{G_k\}$ of nowhere dense $\Pi_1^0(A)$ -classes such that each nowhere dense Π_1^0 class equals some G_k .
- (iii) A is meager engulfing.

Proof. (i) \Rightarrow (ii): One says that $f \in {}^\omega\omega$ is *dominant* if $g \leq^* f$ for each computable function g . Suppose $A \geq_T f$ for some dominant function f . Fix an effective list P_0, P_1, \dots of all Π_1^0 -classes, and for each i let $h_i(n)$ be the least stage $s > n$ such that for every $\sigma \in 2^n$ there exists some $\tau \succeq \sigma$ such that $[\tau] \cap P_{i,s} = \emptyset$. Then each h_i is partial computable, and h_i is total iff P_i is nowhere dense.

Define the closed set

$$F_{i,n} = \begin{cases} \emptyset, & \text{if } (\exists x > n) (h_i(x) \uparrow \vee h_i(x) > f(x)), \\ P_i, & \text{if otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Note that the predicate “ $(\exists x > n) (h_i(x) \uparrow \vee h_i(x) > f(x))$ ” is $\Sigma_1^0(A)$ and so $\{F_{i,n}\}$ is an A -computable sequence of $\Pi_1^0(A)$ -classes, which are all nowhere dense. Now fix i such that P_i is nowhere dense, i.e. h_i is total. Since f is dominant let n be such that $f(x) > h_i(x)$ for every $x > n$. We have $F_{i,n} = P_i$.

(ii) \Rightarrow (iii): For this easy direction, note that an oracle A is meager engulfing iff there exists an A -effectively meager $F_\sigma(A)$ -class containing all nowhere dense Π_1^0 -classes (i.e., we may replace being effectively meager by being nowhere dense).

(iii) \Rightarrow (i): Suppose A is meager engulfing. Let $\bigcup_i G_i$ be an A -effectively meager $F_\sigma(A)$ -class in the sense of Subsection 3.1 containing all nowhere dense Π_1^0 -classes. Let $f(n)$ be defined by

$$f(n) = \max_{i < n, \sigma \in {}^{n_2}} \{|\tau| \mid \tau \succeq \sigma \text{ is the first found such that } [\tau] \cap G_i = \emptyset\}$$

Then f is total (as each G_i is nowhere dense) and $f \leq_T A$.

We claim that the function f is dominant. Suppose not. Let h be a computable function and let the increasing sequence $\{x_n\}$ be such that $h(x_n) > f(x_n)$ for every n . We will define a nowhere dense Π_1^0 -class P such that $P \not\subseteq \bigcup_i G_i$. Given string τ and $n \in \omega$ we say that τ is n -good if τ is of the form $0^k * 1 * \tau' * 1$ where $k \in \omega$ and τ' can be any binary string of length $h(n+k+1)$. An infinite binary string X is good if there are strings $\sigma_0, \sigma_1, \dots$ such that $X = \sigma_0 * \sigma_1 * \dots$, σ_0 is 0-good, and for each i , σ_{i+1} is $(|\sigma_0| + |\sigma_1| + \dots + |\sigma_i|)$ -good. Now let P be the set of all infinite binary strings X which are good. Clearly the complement of P is open and is generated by a computable set of basic neighbourhoods. It is also clear that P is nowhere dense, since if $\sigma_0 * \dots * \sigma_i$ is an initial segment of a good path, then the string $\sigma_0 * \dots * \sigma_i * 1 * \tau' * 0$ is not extendible in P for any τ' of length $h(|\sigma_0| + |\sigma_1| + \dots + |\sigma_i| + 1)$.

Now we use the sequence $\{x_n\}$ to build a path $X \in P$ such that $X \notin G_i$ for every i . (We remark that since the sequence $\{x_n\}$ is A -computable, the construction below will produce an A -computable path X). We inductively define strings η_0, η_1, \dots such that η_0 is 0-good and η_{i+1} is $(|\eta_0| + |\eta_1| + \dots + |\eta_i|)$ -good for every i . At the end we take $X = \eta_0 * \eta_1 * \dots$ and so $X \in P$. We will also explicitly ensure that $X \notin G_i$ for any i .

Construction of X . Suppose that η_0, \dots, η_i have been defined satisfying the above, so that $\eta_0 * \dots * \eta_i$ is extendible in P . Find the least j such that $x_j > |\eta_0| + \dots + |\eta_i|$, and take $k = x_j - |\eta_0 * \dots * \eta_i| - 1 \geq 0$. Let τ' be any string of length strictly equal to $h(x_j)$ such that $[\eta_0 * \dots * \eta_i * 0^k * 1 * \tau'] \cap G_{i+1} = \emptyset$.

This τ' exists because $h(x_j) > f(x_j)$ and can be found A -computably. Now take $\eta_{i+1} = 0^k * 1 * \tau' * 1$, which will be $(|\eta_0 * \dots * \eta_i|)$ -good.

It is straightforward to check the construction that $X = \eta_0 * \eta_1 * \dots$ is good and that for every i , $[\eta_0 * \dots * \eta_i] \cap G_i = \emptyset$. Hence P is a nowhere dense set not contained in $\bigcup_i G_i$, a contradiction. \square

Theorem 3. *The following are equivalent for an oracle A .*

- (i) *A is in $\mathcal{B}(\neq^*)$, that is, there is some $f \leq_T A$ that eventually disagrees with each computable function.*
- (ii) *A is weakly meager engulfing.*

Proof. (i) \Rightarrow (ii): Let $f \leq_T A$ be given. Then the classes $\mathcal{C}_m = \{x : (\forall n \geq m)(x(n) \neq f(n))\}$ are uniformly $\Pi_1^0(A)$ (in the Baire space) and all \mathcal{C}_m are nowhere dense. Thus the effectively meager set $D = \bigcup_m \mathcal{C}_m$ contains all computable functions in ${}^\omega\omega$.

(ii) \Rightarrow (i): We now work in the Cantor space. Suppose that (i) fails. Let $V = \cup_e V_e$ be a meager set relative to A . For each n we let σ_n be the first string found such that $V_i \cap [\tau * \sigma_n] = \emptyset$ for every $\tau \in 2^n$ and $i \leq n$. Since the degree of A is not high, let p be a computable function not dominated by the function $n + |\sigma_n| \leq_T A$. Call a pair (m, τ) good with respect to n if $p^n(0) \leq m < p^{n+1}(0)$ and $|\tau| + m < p^{n+2}(0)$. Here $p^0(0) = 0$ and $p^{n+1}(0) = p(p^n(0))$. Call two good pairs (m_0, τ_0) and (m_1, τ_1) disjoint if (m_i, τ_i) is good with respect to n_i and $n_0 + 2 \leq n_1$ or $n_1 + 2 \leq n_0$. By the choice of p there are infinitely many numbers m such that (m, σ_m) is good and pairwise disjoint from each other.

Define $f(n)$ to code the sequence $(m_0^n, \sigma_{m_0^n}), \dots, (m_{3n}^n, \sigma_{m_{3n}^n})$ such that each pair in the sequence is good and the pairs are pairwise disjoint (from each other and from all previous pairs coded by $f(0), \dots, f(n-1)$). Let h be a computable function infinitely often equal to f . We may assume that each $h(n)$ codes a sequence of the form $(t_0^n, \tau_0^n), \dots, (t_{3n}^n, \tau_{3n}^n)$ where each pair in the sequence is good for some number larger than n , and that the pairs are pairwise disjoint. (Unfortunately we cannot assume that (t_i^n, τ_i^n) and (t_j^m, τ_j^m) are disjoint if $n \neq m$.) This can be checked computably and if $h(n)$ is not of the correct form then $h(n) \neq f(n)$ and in this case we can redefine it in any way we want.

We define the computable real α by the following. We first pick the pair (t_0^0, τ_0^0) . Assume that we have picked a pair from $h(i)$ for each $i < n$, and assume that the n pairs we picked are pairwise disjoint. From the sequence coded by $h(n)$ there are $3n + 1$ pairs to pick from, so we can always find a pair from $h(n)$ which is disjoint from the n pairs previously picked. Now define α to consist of all the pairs we picked, i.e. if (t, τ) is picked then we define $\alpha \supset (\alpha \upharpoonright t) * \tau$, and fill in 1 in all the other positions. α is computable because for each i , $h(i)$ must code pairs which are good for some $n > i$. It is easily checked that α is not in $\cup_e V_e$. \square

4.2. Separations. It is well-known that Cichoń's diagram is complete in the strong sense that any distribution of the cardinals \aleph_1 and \aleph_2 that does not contradict the diagram, i.e., the arrows as well as the two equalities $\text{add}(\mathcal{M}) = \min(\mathfrak{b}, \text{cover}(\mathcal{M}))$ and $\text{cofin}(\mathcal{M}) = \max(\mathfrak{d}, \text{non}(\mathcal{M}))$, is consistent with ZFC (see [3, Sections 7.5 and 7.6] for all the models). We expect the same to be true for the computability-theoretic diagram, that is, that there are degrees which satisfy any Boolean combination of properties not forbidden by the diagram, but there are still several

open questions. Of course, since there are more equivalences on the computability theoretic side, there are fewer possible combinations.

Here is a list of known possible combinations.

- (1) *There is a set $A \geq_T$ a Schnorr random which is not high yet of hyperimmune degree.* This follows by considering a low random real, whose existence is guaranteed by the low basis theorem [22, 1.8.37].
- (2) *There is a set $A \geq_T$ a Schnorr random which is weakly Schnorr engulfing and of hyperimmune-free degree.* This follows by taking a set A of hyperimmune-free PA degree (see e.g. [22, 1.8.32 and 1.8.42] for the existence of such A). This set is weakly Schnorr engulfing (by Theorem 7) and also computes a Schnorr random (by the Scott basis theorem, see [9, 2.21.2] or [22, 4.3.2]).

Note that Rupperecht [25, Corollary 27] shows that if A is the degree of a hyperimmune-free Schnorr random a , then A is not weakly Schnorr engulfing; this shows the example A itself cannot be Schnorr random. Intuitively, the example A is “larger than the Schnorr random”. One way to view this (from the forcing-theoretic point of view) is as a two-step iteration: first add the hyperimmune-free Schnorr random a and then the hyperimmune-free weakly Schnorr engulfing A , see e.g. [25, Prop. 18 or Thm. 19].

- (3) *There is a set A which is not weakly Schnorr engulfing and computes a Schnorr random.* This follows by taking A to be of Schnorr random and hyperimmune-free degree (which is possible by the basis theorem for computably dominated sets [22, 1.8.42]), see [25, Corollary 27].
- (4) *There is a hyperimmune degree which is not weakly meager engulfing.* Any non recursive low r.e. degree will suffice. By Arslanov’s completeness criterion [22, 4.1.11], such a degree cannot be DNR.
- (5) *There is a weakly Schnorr engulfing degree which is low for weak 1-genericity.* This is [25, Theorem 19].

Question 4. (6) Is there a weakly meager engulfing set A which computes no Schnorr random and is of hyperimmune degree?

- (7) Is there a weakly meager engulfing set A which neither computes a Schnorr random nor is of hyperimmune degree, yet A is weakly Schnorr engulfing?
- (8) Is there a weakly meager engulfing set A which neither computes a Schnorr random nor is weakly Schnorr engulfing?
- (9) Is there a degree which is not low for Schnorr tests but which is low for weak 1-genericity and not weakly Schnorr engulfing?

Kumabe and Lewis [18] show that there is a minimal Turing degree A which is DNR. It was observed in [12, Theorems 1.1 and 3.1] that this construction also makes A hyperimmune-free. Since A cannot compute a Schnorr random set, there is a positive answer to either the second or the third item in Question 4. We note that a positive answer to the fourth item above would refute [25, Conjecture 31].

5. OTHER CARDINAL CHARACTERISTICS AND THEIR ANALOGS

5.1. Kurtz randomness and closed measure zero sets. A closed measure zero set necessarily is nowhere dense. Thus the σ -ideal \mathcal{E} generated by closed measure zero sets is contained in both \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} ; in fact, it is properly contained in $\mathcal{M} \cap \mathcal{N}$.

In a combinatorially intricate work [4], Bartoszyński and Shelah computed the cardinal characteristics of \mathcal{E} (see alternatively [3, Section 2.6]). Main results are:

- (A) $\text{add}(\mathcal{E}) = \text{add}(\mathcal{M})$ and, dually, $\text{cofin}(\mathcal{E}) = \text{cofin}(\mathcal{M})$;
- (B) $\text{add}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{M}) = \text{cover}(\mathcal{M})$ and, dually, $\text{cofin}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{M}) = \text{non}(\mathcal{M})$;
- (C) if $\text{cover}(\mathcal{M}) = \mathfrak{d}$, then $\text{cover}(\mathcal{E}) = \max\{\text{cover}(\mathcal{M}), \text{cover}(\mathcal{N})\}$;
dually, if $\text{non}(\mathcal{M}) = \mathfrak{b}$, then $\text{non}(\mathcal{E}) = \min\{\text{non}(\mathcal{M}), \text{non}(\mathcal{N})\}$.

Here, for two ideals $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathcal{J}$, $\text{add}(\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{J})$ denotes the least size of a family of sets in \mathcal{I} whose union does not belong to \mathcal{J} . Similarly, $\text{cofin}(\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{J})$ is the smallest cardinality of a subfamily \mathcal{F} of \mathcal{J} such that all members of \mathcal{I} are contained in a set from \mathcal{F} .

The notion corresponding to \mathcal{E} and its characteristics on the computability theory side is *Kurtz randomness*: a *Kurtz test* is an effective sequence (G_m) of clopen sets such that each G_m has measure at most 2^{-m} . The corresponding null Π_1^0 class $\bigcap_m G_m$ is called *Kurtz null set*. A real a is *Kurtz random* if it passes all Kurtz tests, i.e., a avoids $\bigcap_m G_m$ for all Kurtz tests (G_m) . An oracle A is *low for Kurtz tests* if for every Kurtz test (G_m) relative to A , there is a Kurtz test (L_k) such that $\bigcap_m G_m \subseteq \bigcap_k L_k$. A is *low for Kurtz randomness* if every Kurtz random Z is Kurtz random relative to A . Finally, A is *low for Schnorr-Kurtz* if every B which is Schnorr random is Kurtz random relative to A .

Greenberg and Miller proved [10, Theorem 1.1] that a degree is low for Kurtz tests iff it is low for weak 1-genericity. This is the computability theoretic analogue of the dual form $\text{cofin}(\mathcal{E}) = \text{cofin}(\mathcal{M})$ of (A) above. (They also observed that low for Kurtz randomness is the same as low for Kurtz tests.) Furthermore, they showed [10, Corollary 1.3] that a degree is low for Schnorr-Kurtz iff it is neither DNR nor high. Thus, by [16, Thm. 5.1] and by our Theorem 3, a degree is not low for Schnorr-Kurtz iff it is weakly meager engulfing. This corresponds to $\text{cofin}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{M}) = \text{non}(\mathcal{M})$ in (B) above. Finally, it is well-known (see e.g. [22, 3.6.4]) that a Kurtz random either is of hyperimmune degree (and thus contains a weakly 1-generic) or is already Schnorr random, an analogue of the first part of (C) above. (Note that the antecedent $\text{cover}(\mathcal{M}) = \mathfrak{d}$ is true in computability theory: weakly 1-generic = hyperimmune.)

We now look into the computability theoretic aspect of the dual results of the Bartoszyński-Shelah theorems. To this end, say that an oracle A is *Kurtz engulfing* if there is an A -computable sequence $\{G^i\} = \{(G_m^i)\}$ of Kurtz tests relative to A such that each Kurtz null set $\bigcap_m L_m$ is contained in some $\bigcap_m G_m^i$. A is *weakly Kurtz engulfing* if there is such $\{G^i\} = \{(G_m^i)\}$ such that $\bigcup_i \bigcap_m G_m^i$ contains all computable reals. Finally, A is *Schnorr-Kurtz engulfing* if the union of all Kurtz null sets is a Schnorr null set relative to A . Then we obtain:

Theorem 5. *The following are equivalent for an oracle A .*

- (i) A is high.
- (ii) There is a Kurtz test (G_m) relative to A such that for all Kurtz tests (L_m) and almost all m , $L_{2m} \cup L_{2m+1} \subseteq G_m$.
- (iii) There is a Kurtz test (G_m) relative to A such that for all Kurtz tests (L_m) there is an m_0 with $\bigcap_{m \geq m_0} L_m \subseteq \bigcap_{m \geq m_0} G_m$.
- (iv) A is Kurtz engulfing.

Proof. (i) \Rightarrow (ii): We use [25, Theorem 6]: since A is high, there is a trace $\sigma \leq_T A$ tracing all computable functions. Fix a computable coding $c(m, i)$ of all basic clopen sets in 2^ω such that for fixed m , $c(m, \cdot)$ lists all basic clopen sets of measure

$\leq 2^{-m}$. Let $G_m = \bigcup\{c(2m, i) : i \in \sigma(2m)\} \cup \bigcup\{c(2m+1, i) : i \in \sigma(2m+1)\}$. Then $\lambda G_m \leq 2m \cdot 2^{-2m} + (2m+1) \cdot 2^{-(2m+1)} < 2^{-m}$ for $m \geq 4$. So, changing finitely many G_m if necessary, we may think of (G_m) as a Kurtz test relative to A . Now, given a Kurtz test $L = (L_m)$, define a function $f = f_L$ by $f(m) = \min\{i : L_m = c(m, i)\}$. Clearly f is computable and $L_m = c(m, f(m))$. Thus $f \in^* \sigma$. This means that $L_{2m} \cup L_{2m+1} = c(2m, f(2m)) \cup c(2m+1, f(2m+1)) \subseteq G_m$ for almost all m , as required.

(ii) \Rightarrow (iii) \Rightarrow (iv): Trivial.

(iv) \Rightarrow (i): Assume A is not high and $\{G^i\} = \{(G_m^i)\}$ is an A -computable sequence of Kurtz tests relative to A . This means that there are sequences (k_m^i) and $(\sigma_{m,j}^i)$ computable in A such that each G_m^i is of the form $G_m^i = \bigcup_{j < k_m^i} [\sigma_{m,j}^i]$. It is easy to see that each $\sigma_{m,j}^i$ belongs to 2^k for some $k \geq m$. It suffices to find a Kurtz test (L_m) and a function $x \leq_T A$ such that $x \in \bigcap_m L_m$ yet $x \notin \bigcup_i \bigcap_m G_m^i$, that is, for each i there is m with $x \notin G_m^i$.

Define a function $f \leq_T A$ as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &= 0 \\ f(n+1) &= \min\{k : \forall m \leq f(n) + (n+1)^2 \forall i < n+1 \forall j < k_m^i (\sigma_{m,j}^i \in 2^{\leq k})\} \end{aligned}$$

Then clearly $f(n+1) \geq f(n) + (n+1)^2$; in particular, f is strictly increasing. Since A is not high, there is a computable function h with $h \not\leq^* f$. We may assume that h is strictly increasing as well. Let J_m be the interval $[h(m), h(m)+m)$ of length m . Put $L_m = \{x : x \upharpoonright J_m \equiv 0\}$. Then $\lambda L_m = 2^{-m}$ and therefore (L_m) is a Kurtz test. We produce the required $x \in \bigcap_m L_m \setminus \bigcup_i \bigcap_m G_m^i$ by recursively defining $x \upharpoonright f(n)$ such that $x \upharpoonright (f(n) \cap J_m) \equiv 0$ for all m .

$x \upharpoonright f(0) = x \upharpoonright 0$ is the trivial sequence. Assume $x \upharpoonright f(n)$ has been defined. If $h(n+1) \leq f(n+1)$ simply extend $x \upharpoonright f(n)$ to $x \upharpoonright f(n+1)$ such that $x \upharpoonright (f(n+1) \cap J_m) \equiv 0$ for all m . So suppose $h(n+1) > f(n+1)$. Note that, when extending x from $f(n)$ to $f(n+1)$, there are at most $|\bigcup_{m \leq n} J_m| \leq n^2$ many places where x necessarily has to assume the value 0. Hence the measure of the set of possible extensions of x to $f(n+1)$ is $\geq 2^{-(f(n)+n^2)}$. On the other hand,

$$\lambda \left(\bigcup_{i \leq n} G_{f(n)+(n+1)^2}^i \right) \leq (n+1)2^{-(f(n)+(n+1)^2)} < 2^{-(f(n)+n^2)}$$

This means that we can extend $x \upharpoonright f(n)$ to $x \upharpoonright f(n+1)$ such that $x \upharpoonright (f(n+1) \cap J_m) \equiv 0$ for all m and $[x \upharpoonright f(n+1)] \cap G_{f(n)+(n+1)^2}^i = \emptyset$ for all $i \leq n$. Since $h(n+1) > f(n+1)$ for infinitely many n , x is as required. \square

Theorem 6. *The following are equivalent for an oracle A .*

- (i) A is hyperimmune.
- (ii) A is Schnorr-Kurtz engulfing.

Proof. (i) \Rightarrow (ii): By Proposition 1, we know that there is a function $f \leq_T A$ infinitely often equal to all computable reals. As in the previous proof, let $c(n, \cdot)$ be a computable coding of all basic clopen sets of measure $\leq 2^{-n}$. Then $h(n) = c(n, f(n))$ is a sequence of clopen sets computable in A with $\lambda(h(n)) \leq 2^{-n}$. Thus, by [25, Proposition 3], $N = \bigcap_m \bigcup_{n \geq m} h(n)$ is a Schnorr null set relative to A . We need to show it contains all Kurtz null sets. Let (G_n) be a Kurtz test. Then $G_n = c(n, k(n))$ for some computable function k . Hence $k(n) = f(n)$ for infinitely

many n . Now assume $x \in \bigcap_n G_n$. Fix any m . There is $n \geq m$ with $k(n) = f(n)$. Thus $x \in G_n = c(n, k(n)) = c(n, f(n)) = h(n) \subseteq \bigcup_{n \geq m} h(n)$. Unfixing m we see that x belongs to N , as required.

(ii) \Rightarrow (i): Assume A is hyperimmune-free and N is a Schnorr null set relative to A . By [25, Proposition 3], we may assume that $N = \bigcap_n \bigcup_{m \geq n} E_m$ where E_m is a sequence of clopen sets computable in A with $\lambda E_m \leq 2^{-m}$. There are sequences (k_m) and $(\sigma_{m,j})$ computable in A such that each E_m is of the form $E_m = \bigcup_{j < k_m} [\sigma_{m,j}]$. It suffices to find a Kurtz test (L_m) and a function $x \leq_T A$ such that $x \in \bigcap_m L_m$ yet $x \notin N$, that is, there is some m_0 with $x \notin \bigcup_{m \geq m_0} E_m$.

We proceed as in the proof of (iv) \Rightarrow (i) of Theorem 5. Define $f \leq_T A$ by:

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &= 0 \\ f(n+1) &= \min\{k : \forall m \leq f(n) + (n+1)^3 \forall j < k_m (\sigma_{m,j} \in 2^{\leq k})\} \end{aligned}$$

Since A is hyperimmune-free, there is a computable function h with $h \geq^* f$. We may assume that $h \geq f$ everywhere and that h is strictly increasing. As in the previous proof, let J_m be the interval $[h(m), h(m) + m)$ of length m and define a Kurtz test (L_m) by $L_m = \{x : x \upharpoonright J_m \equiv 0\}$. Let $m_0 = f(2) + 28$. We produce the required $x \in \bigcap_m L_m \setminus \bigcup_{m \geq m_0} E_m$ by recursively defining $x \upharpoonright f(n)$ such that

- (a) $x \upharpoonright (f(n) \cap J_m) \equiv 0$ for all $m < n$,
- (b) $[x \upharpoonright f(n)] \cap \bigcup_{f(2)+27 < \ell \leq f(n-1)+n^3} E_\ell = \emptyset$,
- (c) $\lambda([x \upharpoonright f(n)] \cap \bigcup_{f(n-1)+n^3 < \ell \leq f(n)+(n+1)^3} E_\ell) < 2^{-(f(n)+(n-1)n^2)}$ for $n \geq 3$.

Clearly, an x satisfying the first two properties for all n is as required. The third property is used to guarantee the second property along the recursive construction.

$x \upharpoonright f(2)$ is arbitrary satisfying (a). When defining $x \upharpoonright f(3)$, (b) vacuously holds. Between $f(2)$ and $f(3)$, there are at most $|J_0 \cup J_1 \cup J_2| = 3$ many places where x necessarily has to assume the value 0. Hence the set of extensions of x to $f(3)$ satisfying (a) for $n = 3$ has measure at least $2^{-(f(2)+3)}$. On the other hand,

$$\lambda \left(\bigcup_{f(2)+27 < \ell \leq f(3)+64} E_\ell \right) < 2^{-(f(2)+27)}$$

This means that the relative measure of the latter set in the set of possible extensions is smaller than $\frac{2^3}{2^{3^3}} < 2^{3^2-3^3} = 2^{-2 \cdot 3^2}$. Hence there must be one such extension $x \upharpoonright f(3)$ satisfying

$$\lambda \left([x \upharpoonright f(3)] \cap \bigcup_{f(2)+27 < \ell \leq f(3)+64} E_\ell \right) < 2^{-(f(3)+2 \cdot 3^2)}$$

Thus (c) holds for $n = 3$.

More generally, suppose $x \upharpoonright f(n)$ has been defined for $n \geq 3$. Between $f(n)$ and $f(n+1)$, there are at most $|\bigcup_{m \leq n} J_m| \leq n^2$ many places where x necessarily has to assume the value 0. Hence the set of extensions of x to $f(n+1)$ satisfying (a) for $n+1$ has measure at least $2^{-(f(n)+n^2)}$. By (c) for n we see that the set of extensions satisfying both (a) and (b) for $n+1$ has measure at least $2^{-(f(n)+n^2+1)}$.

On the other hand,

$$\lambda \left(\bigcup_{f(n)+(n+1)^3 < \ell \leq f(n+1)+(n+2)^3} E_\ell \right) < 2^{-(f(n)+(n+1)^3)}$$

This means that the relative measure of the latter set in the set of possible extensions is smaller than $\frac{2^{n^2+1}}{2^{(n+1)^3}} < 2^{(n+1)^2-(n+1)^3} = 2^{-n(n+1)^2}$. Hence there must be one such extension $x \upharpoonright f(n+1)$ satisfying

$$\lambda \left([x \upharpoonright f(n+1)] \cap \bigcup_{f(n)+(n+1)^3 < \ell \leq f(n+1)+(n+2)^3} E_\ell \right) < 2^{-(f(n+1)+n(n+1)^2)}$$

Again, this gives (c) for $n+1$. \square

Theorem 7. *Each PA degree is weakly Kurtz engulfing.*

Proof. Fix an oracle A computing a $\{0, 1\}$ -valued function g such that for all e , if $J(e) := \varphi_e(e) \downarrow$, then we have $J(e) \neq g(e)$. If φ_e is $\{0, 1\}$ -valued and total then it gives rise naturally to a computable real X where $X(n) = \varphi_e(n)$. Furthermore every computable real can be identified with a total φ_e for some e .

There is a computable sequence $\{R_e\}$ of pairwise disjoint computable sets such that for every e and n , if $\varphi_e(n) \downarrow$ then $J(r_e(n)) \downarrow = \varphi_e(n)$, where $r_e(n)$ is the n^{th} element of R_e . Now define the A -Kurtz test $\{G_k\}$ by

$$G_k = \bigcup_{i < k} [Z_i \upharpoonright 2k],$$

where for every i , Z_i is the infinite binary sequence defined by $Z_i(j) = 1 - g(r_i(j))$. It is then easy to see that every computable real X belongs to $\bigcup_e \bigcap_{k \geq e} G_k$. \square

Corollary 8. *There is a hyperimmune-free weakly Kurtz engulfing degree.*

Proof. It is well-known that there is a hyperimmune-free PA degree. (Use that the PA degrees form a Π_1^0 class and the basis theorem for computably dominated sets. See [22, 1.8.32 and 1.8.42].) See also item (2) in 4.2. \square

We have no characterization of “weakly Kurtz engulfing” in terms of the other properties and conjecture there is none. More specifically, we conjecture there is a degree both weakly meager engulfing and weakly Schnorr engulfing that is not weakly Kurtz engulfing. (Note that the antecedent of the second part of (C), $\text{non}(\mathcal{M}) = \mathfrak{b}$, is false in computability theory: high is strictly stronger than weakly meager engulfing.)

5.2. Specker-Eda number and its dual. The *Specker-Eda number* \mathfrak{se} is a cardinal characteristic introduced by Blass [5] in the context of homomorphisms of abelian groups. Whilst the original definition would take us too far afield, there is an equivalent formulation due to Brendle and Shelah [8] that fits in well with the cardinal characteristics we have already considered.

Definition 9. *A partial g -slalom is a function $\varphi : D \rightarrow [\omega]^{<\omega}$ with domain D an infinite subset of ω , satisfying $|\varphi(n)| \leq g(n)$ for all $n \in D$.*

In defining (total) slaloms in Section 2.2, we implicitly took g to be the identity function. In the set-theoretic context, the specific choice of g is in fact irrelevant for our purposes so long as it goes to infinity; we have given the definition in this way for the sake of the analogy to come. As such, for Definition 10 we think of g as being fixed.

Definition 10. *The Specker-Eda number \mathfrak{se} is the unbounding number for the relation of being traced by a partial slalom:*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{se} &= \mathfrak{b}(\in_p^*) \\ &= \min\{|\mathcal{F}| : \mathcal{F} \subseteq \omega^\omega \wedge \forall \text{ partial slalom } \sigma \exists f \in \mathcal{F} \exists^\infty n \in \text{dom}(\sigma)(f(n) \notin \sigma(n))\}. \end{aligned}$$

We denote its dual by $\mathfrak{d}(\in_p^*)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{d}(\in_p^*) &= \min\{|\Phi| : \Phi \text{ is a set of partial slaloms } \wedge \\ &\quad \forall f \in \omega^\omega \exists \sigma \in \Phi \forall^\infty n \in \text{dom}(\sigma)(f(n) \in \sigma(n))\}. \end{aligned}$$

The cardinal \mathfrak{se} sits in the curious part of the diagram in which cardinals are different set-theoretically but their computability-theoretic analogues are equivalent notions: $\text{add}(\mathcal{N}) \leq \mathfrak{se} \leq \text{add}(\mathcal{M})$, and each of these inequalities may be strict — see [8, Corollary (b)].

The fact that we are considering partial slaloms raises the consideration of partial computable rather than just computable traces. For the analogue of \mathfrak{se} , we shall see that the choice is immaterial.

Definition 11. *Given an infinite computably enumerable subset D of ω and a computable function $g : D \rightarrow \omega$ dominating the identity, a (D, g) -trace is a computable function σ from D to $[\omega]^{<\omega}$ such that for all $n \in D$, $|\sigma(n)| < g(n)$. A partial trace is a (D, g) trace for some D and g . We say that a (D, g) -trace σ traces $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ if $f(n) \in \sigma(n)$ for all but finitely many $n \in D$.*

Thus, the computability-theoretic analogue of \mathfrak{se} is the property that A computes a partial trace tracing every computable function. This property coincides with being high.

Theorem 12. *The following are equivalent for any oracle A .*

- (i) *A computes a trace tracing every computable function (i.e. A is high).*
- (ii) *A computes a partial trace tracing every computable function.*

Proof. (i) \Rightarrow (ii) is trivial. For the reverse direction, it suffices by [25, Theorem 6] to show that (ii) implies A is high. So suppose σ is a (D, g) -trace computed by A , tracing every computable function; we wish to show that A computes a function eventually dominating every computable function. Fix a computable enumeration of D , and for each $m \in \omega$ let n_m be the first natural number greater than or equal to m that appears in this enumeration of D . We define $g : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ by $g(m) = \max(\sigma(n_m))$. Now, let f be a computable function from ω to ω . The function $n \mapsto \max\{f(m) : m \leq n\}$ is computable from f and dominates it, so without loss of generality we may assume that f is non-decreasing. There is some $m_0 \in \omega$ such that for all $n \in D \setminus m_0$, $f(n) \in \sigma(n)$. In particular, for all $m \geq m_0$, $f(m) \leq f(n_m) \in \sigma(n_m)$, and so $f(m) \leq g(m)$. \square

We turn now to the analogue of $\mathfrak{d}(\in_p^*)$: the property that A computes a function not traceable by any partial trace. With “partial trace” defined as in Definition 11, this property coincides with being hyperimmune, and the proof is straightforward.

Theorem 13. *The following are equivalent for any oracle A .*

- (i) A is hyperimmune.
- (ii) A computes a function not traceable by any partial trace.
- (iii) For every partial computable function g , there exists $f \leq_T A$ such that f cannot be traced by a (D, g) -trace for any c.e. D .

Proof. (i) \Rightarrow (ii): Let f be a function computable from A which is dominated by no computable function. We may assume that f is increasing. If f is traced by a (D, g) -trace σ then we let $h(n) = \max(\sigma(x_n))$ where x_n is the first number greater than or equal to n that is enumerated in D . Then $h + 1$ is a computable function dominating f , which is impossible.

(ii) \Rightarrow (iii): Trivial.

(iii) \Rightarrow (i): Let $g(\langle e, n \rangle) = \varphi_e(\langle e, n \rangle) + 1$, where φ_e is the e^{th} partial computable function. Let f be an A -computable function that cannot be traced by any (D, g) -trace. Then we claim that f cannot be dominated by a computable function. If φ_e dominates f then we take $D = \{\langle e, n \rangle : \varphi_e(\langle e, n \rangle) \downarrow\}$ and take $\sigma(x) = \{0, \dots, \varphi_e(x)\}$. Clearly σ is a (D, g) trace tracing f , contradiction. \square

So the notion of “partial computably traceable” coincides with being hyperimmune-free if the bound g is allowed to be partial. If g is required to be total, however, we obtain a different notion. This latter notion is obviously still weaker than being computably traceable, but is now strictly stronger than being hyperimmune-free. In fact:

Proposition 14. *Suppose that there is a total computable function g such that for every $f \leq_T A$ there is a (D, g) -trace tracing f . Then A is hyperimmune-free and not DNR.*

Proof. By Theorem 13 we get that A is hyperimmune-free. To show that A is not DNR, let f be A -computable. Let σ be a (D, g) -trace tracing f ; we may assume that in fact $f(n) \in \sigma(n)$ for all $n \in D$. Viewing σ as a c.e. trace then allows us by [17, Theorem 6.2] to deduce that A is not DNR. \square

In other words, if we consider the property that for every total computable g , there is an $f \leq_T A$ such that no (D, g) -trace traces f , then this property lies between “not low for weak 1-genericity” and “not low for Schnorr tests” in Figure 5. This is analogous to the fact in the set-theoretic setting that $\text{cofin}(\mathcal{M}) \leq \mathfrak{d}(\mathcal{E}_p^*) \leq \text{cofin}(\mathcal{N})$.

5.3. Final comments. The *splitting number* \mathfrak{s} is the least size of a subset \mathcal{S} of $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$ such that every infinite set is split by a set in \mathcal{S} into two infinite parts. The analog in computability theory is *r-cohesiveness*: an infinite set $A \subseteq \omega$ is *r-cohesive* if it cannot be split into two infinite parts by a computable set; that is, if B is computable, then either $A \subseteq^* B$ or $A \cap B$ is finite. A is *cohesive* if it cannot be split into two infinite parts by a computably enumerable set. Clearly, cohesive implies *r-cohesive*. ZFC proves that $\mathfrak{s} \leq \mathfrak{d}, \text{non}(\mathcal{E})$ [6, Theorems 3.3 and 5.19]. On the computability side, *r-cohesive* implies both hyperimmune and weakly Kurtz engulfing. On the other hand, $\mathfrak{s} < \text{add}(\mathcal{N})$ [15] (see also [3, Theorem 3.6.21]), $\mathfrak{s} > \text{cover}(\mathcal{E})$, and $\mathfrak{s} > \mathfrak{b}$ are known to be consistent (the latter two follow from [7], see the next paragraph). The first has no analog in recursion theory for high implies cohesive [13], while the last does by a result of Jockusch and Stephan [14], who showed that a cohesive set can be non-high. We do not know whether there is a(n *r-cohesive* degree that does not compute a Schnorr random.

The dual of the splitting number is the *unreaping number* \mathfrak{r} , the least size of a subset \mathcal{S} of $[\omega]^\omega$ (the infinite subsets of ω) such that every subset of ω is either almost disjoint from, or almost contains, a member of \mathcal{S} . To see the duality, consider the relation $R \subseteq [\omega]^\omega \times [\omega]^\omega$ defined by $\langle x, y \rangle \in R$ iff y splits x iff both $x \cap y$ and $x \setminus y$ are infinite. Then $\mathfrak{s} = \mathfrak{d}(R)$ and $\mathfrak{r} = \mathfrak{b}(R)$. The analog of \mathfrak{r} is being of *bi-immune degree*, a property introduced by [11]: $A \subseteq \omega$ is *bi-immune* if it splits every infinite computable set or, equivalently, if it splits every infinite computably enumerable set, that is, if neither A nor its complement contain an infinite computable (or computably enumerable) set. $\mathfrak{r} \geq \mathfrak{b}, \text{cover}(\mathcal{E})$ holds in ZFC [6, Theorems 3.8 and 5.19]. Similarly, Kurtz random (and thus also hyperimmune) implies bi-immune. Jockusch and Lewis [12] recently showed that DNR implies having bi-immune degree, so that, in fact, not low for weak 1-generic implies bi-immune. This is very different from the situation in set theory, where $\mathfrak{r} < \mathfrak{s}$ (and thus also $\mathfrak{r} < \text{non}(\mathcal{E})$ and $\mathfrak{r} < \mathfrak{d}$) is consistent [7]. We do not know whether there is a weakly Schnorr-engulfing degree that is not bi-immune.

For further open problems see Question 4 above.

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