Domination, forcing, array nonrecursiveness and relative recursive enumerability

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March 13, 2009

Abstract

We present some abstract theorems showing how domination properties equivalent to not being $\mathbf{GL}_2$ or array recursive can be used to construct sets generic for different notions of forcing. These theorems are then applied to give simple proofs of several old results. We also give a direct uniform proof of a recent result of Ambos-Spies, Ding, Wang and Yu [2009] that every degree above any not in $\mathbf{GL}_2$ is recursively enumerable in a 1-generic degree strictly below it. Our major new result is that every array nonrecursive degree is r.e. in some degree strictly below it. Our analysis of array nonrecursiveness and construction of generic sequences below **ANR** degrees also reveal a new level of uniformity in these types of results.

1 Introduction

The motivations for the work presented here were twofold. The first was the similarity between certain constructions of degrees below a nonzero recursively enumerable one and the analogous ones for degrees that are not in $\mathbf{GL}_2$ or **ANR** (array nonrecursive). (A Turing degree $\mathbf{a}$ is in $\mathbf{GL}_2$ if $\mathbf{a}'' = (\mathbf{a} \vee \mathbf{0}')'$. An equivalent condition is that for every function $g \leq_T \mathbf{a} \vee \mathbf{0}'$, there is an $f \leq_T \mathbf{a}$ which is not dominated by g, i.e. $\exists^\infty x(g(x) < f(x))$ (see Lerman [1983, IV.3.4]). The degree $\mathbf{a}$ is **ANR** if, for every function $g \leq_{wtt} 0'$, there is an $f \leq_T \mathbf{a}$ which is not dominated by g (Downey, Jockusch and Stob [1996], hereafter [DJS]). In particular, there are theorems from Shore [1981, Lemma 4.2] and Shore [2007, Theorem 4.1] about coding sets which are Σ_3^A below $\mathbf{a}$ for $A \in \mathbf{a}$ when $\mathbf{a}$

*Partially supported by NSF Grant DMS-0554855 and John Templeton Foundation Grant 13408.

is either r.e. and nonrecursive or **ANR**. These results played crucial roles in the proofs, respectively, that the theory of $\mathcal{D}(\leq \mathbf{0}')$, the degrees below $\mathbf{0}'$, is recursively isomorphic to that of true (first order) arithmetic and that the Turing jump operator is directly definable in any jump ideal containing $\mathbf{0}^{(\omega)}$, the degree of the truth set of (first order) arithmetic. Both theorems were proved by fairly complicated but in some ways similar constructions. The first used what is called r.e. permitting and the second **ANR** permitting. Both, like many constructions below r.e. **ANR** or $\overline{\mathbf{GL}_2}$ degrees, depend on domination properties of the given degree to carry out a type of forcing argument (meeting various dense sets) in a type of priority construction.

Thus it seemed that these and other results could be simplified by proving that **ANR** (and so *a fortiori* $\overline{\mathbf{GL}_2}$) degrees are *relatively recursively enumerable*, **RRE**, i.e. recursively enumerable in some degree strictly below them. Moreover, it seemed desirable to formulate a general theorem about meeting classes of dense sets for specified notions of forcing based on the relevant domination properties characterizing these two classes of degrees that would unify the various constructions exploiting these properties.

The second motivation for this work was the paper of Ambos-Spies, Ding, Wang and Yu [2009], hereafter [ASDWY]. They proved the following:

Theorem 1.1. ([ASDWY, Theorem 1.5]) *Every* $\mathbf{a} \in \overline{\mathbf{GL_2}}$ *is* **RRE** *and, in fact,every* $\mathbf{b}$ *above any* $\mathbf{a} \in \overline{\mathbf{GL_2}}$ *is r.e. in some 1-generic degree* $\mathbf{c} < \mathbf{b}$.

[ASDWY] then raised a number of interesting questions asking for characterizations of the degrees $\mathbf{a}$ such that every $\mathbf{b} \geq \mathbf{a}$ is **RRE** and the relation between being **RRE** and (the apparently stronger) property of being r.e. in a strictly smaller 1-generic degree. (A set G is 1-generic if for every r.e. set of binary strings S there is a binary string $\sigma \subset G$ such that either $\sigma \in S$ or $(\forall \tau \supseteq \sigma)(\tau \notin S)$. A degree is 1-generic if it contains a 1-generic set.)

We present in §2 a analysis of the domination properties characterizing array nonrecursiveness that provide a good definition for a relativized version of the notion. The analysis also proves that **ANR** degrees satisfy a stronger domination property with greater uniformity than previously established. This property is closer to that characterizing $\overline{\mathbf{GL}_2}$ and allows us to give a single proof of a general theorem about meeting dense sets recursively in either $\overline{\mathbf{GL}_2}$ or **ANR** degrees. Even in the $\overline{\mathbf{GL}_2}$ case our Theorem 2.8 is more general than the ones in the literature that typically deal only with Cohen forcing. In particular, it allows for notions of forcing that are recursive in the given $\overline{\mathbf{GL}_2}$ or **ANR** degree and so are directly applicable to results that, for example, involve statements about coding the given set. It thus applies directly to results about cupping (join) properties and jump inversion. It also includes notions of forcing whose conditions are objects such as finite trees which are more complicated than binary strings. The proof we provide is also simpler than the standard ones in that we eliminate the usual procedure of, given the current string σ (an initial segment of our eventual generic G), appointing a string $\tau \supset \sigma$ as a target (to satisfy some density requirement) and moving toward τ

one step at a time while at every step checking to see if some target for a higher priority requirement has been located. While this procedure makes sense for binary strings, it is hard to see what to make of it in more general settings when the forcing conditions are more complicated. Instead, we provide a method that, at every step, attempts to satisfy the highest possible requirement not currently satisfied. These attempts eventually succeed for each requirement. We then present a couple of illustrative applications for old results (at times extended from $\overline{\mathbf{GL_2}}$ to **ANR**) that are proven by ad hoc arguments in the literature. Ones for **ANR** degrees are presented in §3 as is the new result (Theorem 3.2) that **ANR** degrees are **RRE** and some strengthenings. This supplies the result needed to unify those of Shore [1981] and [2007] as described above.

In §4, we provide direct proofs of weaker natural variants, as well as the full result, of Theorem 1.1 for $\overline{\mathbf{GL_2}}$ degrees. To be more precise, we note that the proof of Theorem 1.1 in [ASDWY, Theorem 1.5], while very ingenious and clever, is quite indirect and nonuniform. It proceeds by first establishing that any $\mathbf{a} \leq \mathbf{0}'$ which is not $\mathbf{L}_2$ (i.e. $\mathbf{a}'' > \mathbf{0}''$) is **RRE**. This argument relies on results of Harizanov [1998] to convert the problem into one of finding an infinite ascending or descending chain in a linear order constructed from $\mathbf{a}$ and then on (a modification of) one of Hirschfeldt and Shore [2007] to (nonuniformly) produce such a chain that is low and even 1-generic. [ASDWY] then use a modification of a result of Jockusch and Posner [1978] (proved below for **ANR** degrees as Theorem 3.1) and one of Yu [2006] as well as the Robinson Jump Interpolation Theorem [1971] and another result of Jockusch and Posner [1978] to reduce the general case to a relativization of the one for degrees below $\mathbf{0}'$ not in $\mathbf{L}_2$. In contrast, our proof that even **ANR** degrees are **RRE** is uniform in a witness that the given degree is **ANR** as defined and explained in Definition 2.4, Proposition 2.5 and Theorem 3.2. In Theorem 4.1 we extend a more elaborate coding strategy introduced in Definition 3.5 that provides a 1-generic $\mathbf{c}$ in which the given $\overline{\mathbf{GL_2}}$ degree is **RRE**. We close our treatment of $\overline{\mathbf{GL_2}}$ degrees by using a notion of forcing in which conditions are finite trees to give a direct proof (Theorem 4.4) of the full version of Theorem 1.1 that is uniform relative to choice of a function witnessing the specific instance of the degree being in $\overline{\mathbf{GL_2}}$ required by the construction.

Theorems 3.2 and 1.1 also raise the natural question of whether the former can be strengthened along the lines of the latter by making the given **ANR** degree r.e. in a 1-generic below it. Rather surprisingly, the answer is no as will be shown in Cai [2010]:

Theorem 1.2. (Cai [2010]) *There is an* **ANR** *degree* $\mathbf{a}$ *which is not r.e. in any 1-generic* $\mathbf{g} < \mathbf{a}$.

This contrasts with the observation in Proposition 4.1 of [ASDWY] that every **RRE** degree is r.e. in some 1-generic (not necessarily below it) and answers Question 4.2 of [ASDWY].

Even more surprisingly, Cai [2010] shows the property that every $\mathbf{b} \geq \mathbf{a}$ is **RRE** characterizes the **ANR** degrees and answers Questions 4.3 and 4.4 of [ASDWY]:

Theorem 1.3. (Cai [2010]) *If* $\mathbf{a} \notin \mathbf{ANR}$ *then there is a* $\mathbf{b} \geq \mathbf{a}$ *which is not* $\mathbf{RRE}$.

Corollary 1.4. (Cai [2010]) *A degree* $\mathbf{a}$ *is* $\mathbf{ANR}$ *if and only if every* $\mathbf{b} \geq \mathbf{a}$ *is* $\mathbf{RRE}$.

2 Domination and Forcing

In this section we begin by analyzing the definition of array nonrecursiveness. We have in mind two goals. One (motivated in part by Theorem 3.4 and Question 2.7) is to develop the correct relativized version. The other is to strengthen the known domination properties for these functions and degrees. The strengthenings will be make the notion seem more similar to the domination characterization of $\overline{\mathbf{GL}_2}$ degrees. They will also provide a stronger general theorem about meeting dense sets to construct generic sequences for a larger class of collections of dense sets than had been previously handled. Indeed, they will provide a common construction of generic sequences for both $\mathbf{ANR}$ and $\overline{\mathbf{GL}_2}$ degrees.

Recall that the basic domination theoretic definition of array nonrecursiveness as given originally in [DJS] is for degrees:

Definition 2.1. A degree $\mathbf{a}$ is $\mathbf{ANR}$ if for every function $g \leq_{wtt} K$ there is an $f \leq_T \mathbf{a}$ such that f *is not dominated by* g, i.e. $\exists^\infty x (f(x) > g(x))$.

What then should be the correct relativized definition that $\mathbf{a}$ is array nonrecursive relative to $\mathbf{b}$? We should at least have $\mathbf{b} \leq \mathbf{a}$. One might first try also requiring that for some (or perhaps any) $B \in \mathbf{b}$ and any $g \leq_{wtt} B'$ there is an $f \leq_T \mathbf{a}$ not dominated by g. This, however, would not be sufficient to relativize the usual results about $\mathbf{ANR}$ degrees to the realm above $\mathbf{b}$. (In fact, it is not hard to see that there is a single function recursive in $0'$ which dominates every g wtt below any set X.) Another possibility might be to include all functions f computable from B' with use bounded by a function recursive in A. This too is insufficient. One needs to allow unbounded access to B. Along these lines a stronger version would be that for any g computable from $B \oplus B'$ such that the use from B' is bounded by a function recursive in B there is an $f \leq_T \mathbf{a}$ not dominated by g. Other variations also seem plausible. A simpler route is provided by an alternate characterization of $\mathbf{ANR}$ degrees from [DJS] that depends (in the unrelativized case) on only a single function g, the modulus of K:

Notation 2.2. *We let* m *be the least modulus function of* K, *i.e.* $m(x)$ *is the least* $s \geq x$ *such that* $K_s \upharpoonright x = K \upharpoonright x$ *where* K_s *is the standard enumeration of* $K = 0'$. *Note that* m *is nondecreasing. Similarly we let* m_h *(or* m_A*) be the least modulus function for the standard enumeration of* h' *(*A'*) relative to* h *(*A*). (We view sets as represented by their characteristic functions.)*

Proposition 2.3. *([DJS]) A degree* $\mathbf{a}$ *is* $\mathbf{ANR}$ *if and only if there is a function* $f \leq_T \mathbf{a}$ *which is not dominated by* m.

We propose to turn this Proposition into a definition which relativizes in an obvious way.

Definition 2.4. A function f is ANR if it is not dominated by m. It is ANR relative to h if $h \leq_T f$ and f is not dominated by m_h. A degree $\mathbf{a}$ is **ANR** relative to one $\mathbf{b}$, $\mathbf{ANR}(\mathbf{b})$, if there is an $f \in \mathbf{a}$ and an $h \in \mathbf{b}$ such that f is ANR relative to h, $ANR(h)$.

Note that when $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{0}$ this definition agrees with the standard one for $\mathbf{a}$ being **ANR** by Proposition 2.3 and the general observation that if there is a $g \leq_T X$ not dominated by a function h then there is an $f \equiv_T X$ which is also not dominated by h: Let $f(n) = 2g(n) + X(n)$. We now provide a domination property characterizing being $\mathbf{ANR}(\mathbf{h})$ stronger than the ones previously presented in the literature even in the unrelativized case. It also shows that our (seemingly weak) definition in the relativized case is even stronger than all the proposals above. It also makes **ANR** seem much more similar to $\overline{\mathbf{GL}}_2$. Recall that $\mathbf{a} \in \overline{\mathbf{GL_2}}$ if for every function $g \leq_T \mathbf{a} \vee \mathbf{0}'$, there is an $f \leq_T \mathbf{a}$ which is not dominated by g. Our proposition similarly says that if f is ANR and $g = \Theta(f \oplus 0')$ with $0'$ use bounded by a function $r \leq_T f$ (not just a recursive function or even one recursive in h in the relativized version) then there is a $k \leq_T f$ which is not dominated by g. We state and prove the relativized version by substituting an arbitrary h' for $0'$ and also make the uniformities explicit.

Proposition 2.5. *If f is $ANR(h)$ and $g = \Theta(f \oplus h')$ with h' use bounded by a function $r \leq_T f$ then there is a $k \leq_T f$ which is not dominated by g. Moreover k can be found uniformly in f in the sense that there is a recursive function $s(e,i,j)$ such that if $\Theta = \Phi_e$, $r = \Phi_i(f)$ and $h = \Phi_j(f)$ then $\Phi_{s(e,i,j)}(f)$ will serve as the required k.*

Proof. Without loss of generality or uniformity we may assume that f, g and r are increasing. We define the required $k \leq_T f$ as follows: To compute $k(n)$ compute $\Theta_{fr(m)}(f \oplus (h')_{fr(m)}; n)$ (i.e. compute $fr(m)$ many steps in the standard enumeration of h' from h and then, using this set as the second component of the oracle (and f for the first), compute Θ at n for $fr(m)$ many steps for each $m > n$ in turn until the computation converges and then add 1 to get the value of $k(n)$. (This procedure must converge as $\Theta(f \oplus h'; n)$ converges.) Now as m_h does not dominate f, there are infinitely many n such that there is a $j \in [r(n), r(n+1))$ with $f(j) > m_h(j)$. For such n we have $fr(n+1) > f(j) > m_h(j) \geq m_h r(n)$. Thus $(h')_{fr(m)} \restriction r(n) = (h') \restriction r(n)$ for every $m > n$. So the computation of $\Theta(f \oplus h'; n)$ is, step by step, the same as that of $\Theta(f \oplus (h')_{fr(m)}; n)$ for each $m > n$ as all the oracles agree on the actual use of the true computation. So eventually we get an $m > n$ such that $\Theta_{fr(m)}(f \oplus (h')_{fr(m)}; n) \downarrow$ and the output must be $\Theta(f \oplus h'; n)$. Thus for these n, $k(n) = g(n) + 1 > g(n)$ as required. The uniformity of the definition of k from f and the functions of the hypotheses is clear. (Noting that we can uniformly, in f and the reduction of h to f, compute the standard enumeration of h' from h.) $\square$

Corollary 2.6. *A degree $\mathbf{a}$ is $\mathbf{ANR}(\mathbf{b})$ if and only if for every $h \in \mathbf{b}$ there is a $k \in \mathbf{a}$ such that k is $ANR(h)$.*

Proof. The only if direction is immediate from Definition 2.4. The other direction follows easily from the Proposition since given one $h \in \mathbf{b}$ with $f \in \mathbf{a}$ which is $ANR(h)$, the modulus function of any $\hat{h} \equiv_T h$ is given by a function of the type specified in the hypotheses of the Proposition and so the function $k \leq_T f$ provided by the Proposition is not dominated by $m_{\hat{h}}$ and as noted above we may as well take $k \equiv_T f$. It is then the required $ANR(\hat{h})$ function. □

Iterating the notion of relative array recursiveness also provides some interesting questions. (A degree $\mathbf{a}$ is array recursive relative to $\mathbf{b}$ if it is not $\mathbf{ANR}(\mathbf{b})$.)

Question 2.7. If $\mathbf{0} = \mathbf{a}_0 < \mathbf{a}_1 < \mathbf{a}_2 < \cdots < \mathbf{a}_n$ is a sequence of degrees such that $\mathbf{a}_{i+1}$ is array recursive relative to $\mathbf{a}_i$ for each i, what can be said about $\mathbf{a}_n$? If, for example, one could prove that $\mathbf{a}_n \in \mathbf{GL}_2$ then one could show that no $\overline{\mathbf{GL}_2}$ degree is the top of a finite maximal chain of degrees and so answer this question from Lerman [1983, p. 87] who shows that the top of any such maximal chain below $\mathbf{0}'$ must be in $\mathbf{L}_2$. Even showing that $\mathbf{a}_n \notin \mathbf{GH}_1$ would provide interesting information.

We next present a basic and somewhat simplified view of relatively effective notions of forcing. A *notion of forcing*, $\mathcal{P}$ is simply a partial order $q \leq_{\mathcal{P}} p$, q extends p, on a set P of *forcing conditions* with greatest element $\mathbf{1}$. We view the elements of P as being (coded by) natural numbers equipped, of course, with their usual natural order $\leq$ as well. For convenience we let the natural number $\mathbf{1}$ be the greatest element of P. $\mathcal{P}$ is A-*recursive* (or $\mathbf{a}$-*recursive*) if the set P and relation $\leq_{\mathcal{P}}$ are recursive in A ($\in \mathbf{a}$). (In general, one also has a forcing language $\mathcal{L}$ and a forcing relation $\Vdash$ that need to be defined and analyzed but for the constructions of this paper they will be obvious and actually unneeded.) If $\mathcal{C}$ is a collection of *dense* subsets D_n of $\mathcal{P}$ (i.e. $(\forall p \in P)(\exists q \leq_{\mathcal{P}} p)(q \in D_n)$) then a sequence $\langle p_i \rangle$ of conditions is $\mathcal{C}$-*generic* if it is *nested*, i.e. $\forall i(p_i \leq_{\mathcal{P}} p_{i+1})$ and it *meets* each D_n, i.e. $\forall n \exists i(p_i \in D_n)$. (We work in terms of generic sequences in place of filters as it is the sequences that we actually construct and going from them to the filter they generate while usually a recursive operation is not always so without some assumptions on the partial order $\mathcal{P}$.)

The standard example is Cohen forcing where the elements of $\mathcal{P}$ are binary strings and $\sigma \leq_{\mathcal{P}} \tau \Leftrightarrow \tau \supseteq \sigma$. This is the primary recursive notion of forcing and while it is, in some sense, universal it is will be helpful to consider others that are A ($\mathbf{a}$)-recursive for specified sets (degrees) A ($\mathbf{a}$).

The basic fact about degrees $\mathbf{a} \in \overline{\mathbf{GL_2}}$ being able to construct generic sequences (for Cohen forcing) is Lemma 6 of Jockusch and Posner [1978] stating that if $\mathcal{C} = \langle D_n \rangle$ is a sequence of dense sets (in $2^{<\omega}$) uniformly recursive in $A \oplus 0'$ for any $A \in \mathbf{a}$ then there is a $\mathcal{C}$-generic sequence recursive in $\mathbf{a}$. (In fact, as [DJS] point out, it is easy to see that this condition also implies (and so is equivalent to) $\mathbf{a} \in \overline{\mathbf{GL_2}}$.) We wish to generalize this result to arbitrary notions of forcing that are $\mathbf{a}$-recursive. We give a construction more direct than the original and usual one in that at each step we move (if at all) directly to the condition that seems to get into the first D_n that our sequence does not yet seem to have met rather searching for a "best possible" target then moving towards it step by step and perhaps changing our mind before reaching it. Also note that the idea of moving toward a condition p step by step that makes natural sense when the conditions are binary sequences does not make any obvious sense when they are arbitrary numbers under an arbitrary order relation.

We also give a single argument that works (under the appropriate assumptions) for both $\overline{\mathbf{GL}_2}$ and **ANR** degrees. For $\mathbf{a} \in \overline{\mathbf{GL_2}}$ the natural formulation of the necessary condition on the sequence $\langle D_n \rangle$ of dense sets that we want to meet is that it is uniformly recursive in $A \oplus 0'$. What we actually want to use in the construction is a procedure witnessing this density requirement, i.e. a function $d(x,y)$ recursive in $A \oplus 0'$ such that $\forall p \in P \forall n(d(p,n) \leq_{\mathcal{P}} p \ \& \ d(p,n) \in D_n)$. In this setting, the existence of the desired function d always follows from, and is usually equivalent to, the density of the D_n and their being uniformly recursive in $A \oplus 0'$. This is no longer the case when we move from $\overline{\mathbf{GL}_2}$ degrees to **ANR** ones and so from Turing reducibility to wtt reducibility. (For example, one cannot get the required $d \leq_{wtt} A \oplus 0'$ from the assumption that the D_n are dense and uniformly wtt reducible to $A \oplus 0'$ as its definition requires an unbounded search.) Thus to handle **ANR** degrees we would naturally turn to the function witnessing density as is done for Cohen forcing in [DJS]. To give a single proof for both classes of degrees we use it for the $\overline{\mathbf{GL}_2}$ case as well. Note that, by Proposition 2.5,we can actually get by with a weaker hypothesis in the **ANR** case than might be expected that is closer to that for $\overline{\mathbf{GL}_2}$. For notational convenience we state and prove the unrelativized versions of the theorem but, given the definitions and results above, relativization (to $\overline{\mathbf{GL}_2}(\mathbf{b})$ and $\mathbf{ANR}(\mathbf{b})$) is routine.

Theorem 2.8. *Suppose $\mathcal{P}$ is an A-recursive notion of forcing, $\mathcal{C} = \langle D_n \rangle$ a sequence of sets dense in $\mathcal{P}$ and there is a $d(x,y) = \Psi(A \oplus K; x, y)$ witnessing their density, i.e. $\forall p \in P \forall n(d(p,n) \leq_{\mathcal{P}} p \ \& \ d(p,n) \in D_n)$.*

(i) If $A \in \overline{\mathbf{GL}_2}$ then there is a $\mathcal{C}$-generic sequence recursive in A.

*(ii) If $A \in$ **ANR** and the use from K in the computation of $\Psi(A \oplus K; x, y)$ is bounded by a function $\hat{r} \leq_T A$, then there is also a $\mathcal{C}$-generic sequence recursive in A.*

*In both cases the sequence $\langle p_s \rangle$ constructed is $\mathcal{C}$-generic because $\forall n \exists s(p_{s+1} = d(p_s, n))$. Moreover, in the **ANR** case the generic sequence is uniformly computable from any ANR $f \in \mathbf{a}$ (as a function of the indices of Ψ and of $\hat{r}$ relative to f).*

Proof. Let $\hat{r}(x,y)$ be a function that bounds the K use in the computation of $\Psi(A \oplus K; x, y)$. Without loss of generality we may assume that $\hat{r}(x,y)$ is increasing in both x and y. In case (i) we may clearly take $\hat{r} \leq_T A \oplus K$ and in case (ii) we may take $\hat{r} \leq_T A$ by hypothesis. Next note that the nondecreasing function $m\hat{r}(s,s)$ in case (i) is recursive in $A \oplus 0'$ and in case (ii) satisfies the hypotheses of Proposition 2.5, i.e. it is computable from $A \oplus K$ and its K use is bounded by a function $(\hat{r}(s,s))$ recursive in A. Finally note that the maximum of the running times of $\Psi(A \oplus K; x, y)$ for $x, y \leq s$ is also is such a function in each case. (We run Ψ on each input and then output the sum of the number of steps needed to converge.) Finally, we let r be the maximum of these three functions so it too is of the desired form. We now have, by the basic characterization of $\overline{\mathbf{GL}_2}$ degrees or Proposition 2.5, an increasing function $g \leq_T A$ not dominated by r. We use g to construct the desired generic sequence p_s by recursion.

We begin with $p_1 = \mathbf{1}$. At step $s+1$ we have (by induction) a nested sequence $\langle p_i | i \leq s \rangle$ with $p_i \leq s$. We calculate $K_{g(s+1)}$ and see if there are any changes on the use from K in a computation based on which some D_m was previous declared satisfied. If so we now declare it unsatisfied. Suppose n is the least $m < s+1$ such that D_m is not now declared satisfied. (There must be one as we declare at most one m to be satisfied at every stage and none at stage 1.) We compute $\Psi_{g(s+1)}(A \oplus K_{g(s+1)}; p_s, n)$. If the computation does not converge or gives an output q such that $q > s+1$ or $q \not\leq_{\mathcal{P}} p_s$ we end the stage and set $p_{s+1} = p_s$. Otherwise, we end the stage, declare D_n to be satisfied on the basis of this computation of the output q and set $p_{s+1} = q$.

We now verify that the sequence constructed is $\mathcal{C}$-generic and indeed $\forall n \exists s(p_{s+1} = d(p_s, n))$. Clearly if we ever declare D_n to be satisfied (and define p_{s+1} accordingly) and it never becomes unsatisfied again then $p_{s+1} = d(p_s, n)$. Moreover, if we ever declare D_n to be satisfied (and define p_{s+1} accordingly) and it remains satisfied at a point of the construction at which we have enumerated K correctly up to $r(p_s, n)$, then by definition $p_{s+1} = d(p_s, n)$ and D_n is never declared unsatisfied again. We now show that this happens.

Suppose all D_m for $m < n$ have been declared satisfied by s_0 and are never declared unsatisfied again. Let $s+1 \geq s_0$ be least such that $g(s+1) \geq r(s+1)$. If D_n was declared satisfied at some $t+1 \leq s$ on the basis of some computation of $\Psi_{g(t+1)}(A \oplus K_{g(t+1)}; p_t, n)$ and there is no change in K on the use of this computation by stage $g(s+1)$ then the computation is correct, $p_{t+1} = \Psi(A \oplus K; p_t, n) \in D_n$ and D_n is never declared unsatisfied again. (The point here is that by our choice of s, $g(s+1) > m\hat{r}(s+1, s+1) \geq m\hat{r}(p_t, n)$ and so $K_{g(s)} \upharpoonright \hat{r}(p_t, n) = K \upharpoonright \hat{r}(p_t, n)$.) Otherwise, D_n is unsatisfied at s and the least such. By construction we compute $\Psi_{g(s+1)}(A \oplus K_{g(s+1)}; p_s, n)$. The definition of r along with our choice of g and s guarantee that this computation converges and is correct and so unless $d(p_s, n) > s+1$ we declare D_n satisfied, set $p_{s+1} = d(p_s, n)$ and D_n is never declared unsatisfied again. If $d(p_s, n) > s+1$, we set $p_{s+1} = p_s$ and, as D_n remains unsatisfied and the computations already found do not change, we continue to do this until we reach a stage $v+1 \geq d(p_s, n)$ at which point $p_v = p_s$ and we set $p_{v+1} = d(p_v, n)$ declare D_n satisfied and it is never unsatisfied again.

The uniformity required in the **ANR** case is immediate from Proposition 2.5 and our construction. □

The uniformity provided in the **ANR** case of this Theorem carries over to most constructions of degrees recursive in a given **ANR** one. We describe them explicitly in a number of results below. One classic example is the result of DJS that every **ANR** degree bounds a 1-generic degree. Our construction shows that there is a single e such that, for every ANR function f, $\Phi_e(f)$ is 1-generic (see also Proposition 3.8). (An equivalent but suggestive reformulation of this fact is the assertion that $\{G|\ G$ is 1-generic$\}$ is Medvedev reducible to $\{f|\ f$ is $ANR\}$.)

3 ANR degrees are RRE

In this section we give a number of applications of the basic Theorem 2.8 for **ANR** degrees including the result that they are **RRE**. We begin by extending a theorem of Jockusch and Posner [1978] from $\overline{\mathbf{GL}_2}$ to **ANR**. Even for the $\overline{\mathbf{GL}_2}$ case, it does not fall under the usual paradigm since it makes demands on coding that require a notion of forcing that is **a**-recursive but not recursive.

Theorem 3.1. *If* $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbf{ANR}$ *and* $\mathbf{c} \geq \mathbf{a} \vee \mathbf{0}'$ *and is r.e. in* $\mathbf{a}$*, then there is a* $\mathbf{g} \leq \mathbf{a}$ *s.t.* $\mathbf{g}' = \mathbf{c}$.

Proof. First fix an $A \in \mathbf{a}$ and an A-recursive enumeration $\langle C_s \rangle$ of C. The conditions in our notion of forcing $\mathcal{P}$ are binary strings σ but extension is defined to reflect the given enumeration of C. We let $F(\sigma) = \{e|\Phi_e^\sigma(e)\downarrow\}$. (We employ the usual conventions so that, for example, the computation of $\Phi_e^\tau(x)$ requires at least x many steps to converge and runs only for $|\tau|$ many steps so F is a recursive function and its values are finite sets.)

If $\tau \supseteq \sigma$ (and so $F(\tau) \supseteq F(\sigma)$) and for any $e \leq \min(\{|\sigma|\} \cup (F(\tau) - F(\sigma)))$, and for any $\langle e, s\rangle \in [|\sigma|, |\tau|)$, $\tau(\langle e, s\rangle) = C_{|\sigma|}(e)$ we say that $\tau \leq_{\mathcal{P}} \sigma$. We make this into the required partial order by taking the transitive closure of this relation which is still, of course, recursive in A. The intuition (as in the Shoenfield [1959] jump theorem) is that, whenever we try to extend a string, we want to make sure that some (eventually growing) initial segment of columns respect the enumeration of C in sense that $\tau(\langle e, s\rangle) = C_{|\sigma|}(e)$.

Define our sequence $\mathcal{C}$ of sets as follows:

$$D_{n,j} = \{\sigma : |\sigma| > j \ \&\ [\Phi_n^\sigma(n)\downarrow \text{ or } \forall\tau \supset \sigma[\Phi_n^\tau(n)\uparrow \text{ or}$$

$$\exists s \exists e < \min(\{|\sigma|\} \cup (F(\tau) - F(\sigma)))(\langle e, s\rangle \in [|\sigma|, |\tau|) \ \&\ \tau(\langle e, s\rangle) \neq C_{|\sigma|}(e))]]\}.$$

We calculate the required witness function $d(\sigma, \langle n, j\rangle)$ for the $D_{n,j}$ as follows: Given any σ, n and j we may as well assume (by, recursively in A, taking a long enough extension ρ with $\rho(\langle e, s\rangle) = C_{|\sigma|}(e)$ for every $\langle e, s\rangle > |\sigma|, \langle e, s\rangle \leq j$) that $|\sigma| > j$. Now check whether $\Phi_n^\sigma(n)\downarrow$, if so then set $d(\sigma\ \langle n, j\rangle) = \sigma \in D_{n,j}$ and we are done. If not, then use A to get all the values of $C_{|\sigma|}(e)$ for $e \leq |\sigma|$. Ask (K) whether we can find an extension τ of σ with the property that for all $e \leq \min(\{|\sigma|\} \cup (F(\tau) - F(\sigma)))$ and all s such that $\langle e, s\rangle \in [|\sigma|, |\tau|)$, we have $\tau(\langle e, s\rangle) = C_{|\sigma|}(e)$, and $\Phi_n^\tau(n)\downarrow$, if so we let $d(\sigma, \langle n, j\rangle)$ be the first such τ (found in a standard ordering of computations). It is immediate that $d(\sigma, \langle n, j\rangle) \leq_{\mathcal{P}} \sigma$ and $\tau \in D_{n,j}$. Otherwise, we let $d(\sigma, \langle n, j\rangle) = \sigma \in D_{n,j}$.

As we determined C_σ recursively in A, the K use for the question asked is clearly bounded by a function recursive in A. Thus, by Theorem 2.8(ii), we have a $\mathcal{C}$-generic sequence $\langle \sigma_i \rangle$ recursive in A. We let $G = \cup\{\sigma_{p_i}\} \leq_T A$.

First, we claim that $C \leq_T G'$ and, in particular, $C(n) = \lim G(n,s)$ for every n. Given n, there is obviously a j such that for every $e \leq n$, $e \in G' \Leftrightarrow \Phi_e^{\sigma_j}(e) \downarrow$ and $C_{|\sigma_j|}(n) = C(n)$. By the definition of our forcing notion, $G(n,t) = C_{|\tau|}(n) = C(n)$ for $t \geq |\tau|$ as required.

To see that $G' \leq_T C$, assume we have determined $G' \upharpoonright n$ and want to decide if $n \in G'$. Recursively in $A \vee 0' \leq_T C$ find j and k large enough so that $C \upharpoonright n = C_j \upharpoonright n$, $\sigma_{k+1} = d(\sigma_k, \langle n, j \rangle)$ and $G' \upharpoonright n = F(\sigma_{k+1}) \upharpoonright n$. (It is clear, first, that there are such j and k and then that they can be recognized recursively in $A \vee 0'$ which computes both the sequence σ_i and d.) It is now clear from the definition of $D_{n,j}$ and our notion of forcing that $n \in G' \Leftrightarrow \Phi_n^{\sigma_k}(n) \downarrow$. $\square$

We now apply our general theorem to an A-recursive notion of forcing chosen to produce relative recursive enumerability.

Theorem 3.2. *If* $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbf{ANR}$ *then* $\mathbf{a}$ *is* **RRE**. *Indeed, there are* e *and* i *such that, for every ANR function* f, $\Phi_e(f) <_T f$ *and* $W_i^{\Phi_e(f)} \equiv_T f$.

Proof. Suppose $f \in \mathbf{a}$ is ANR. Uniformly take an $A \equiv_T f$ (say its graph). We use an A-recursive notion of forcing $\mathcal{P}$ with conditions $p = \langle p_0, p_1, p_2 \rangle$, $p_i \in 2^{<\omega}$ such that

1. $|p_0| = |p_1|$, $p_0(d_n) = A(n-1)$, $p_1(d_n) = 1 - A(n-1)$ where d_n is n^{th} place where p_0, p_1 differ and
2. $\forall e < |p_0 \oplus p_1| (e \in p_0 \oplus p_1 \Leftrightarrow \exists x(\langle e, x \rangle \in p_2))$.

Extension in the notion of forcing is defined by

$$q \leq_{\mathcal{P}} p \Leftrightarrow q_i \supseteq p_i \text{ and } \neg\exists x \left(\langle e, x \rangle \in q_2 - p_2 \ \&\ p_0 \oplus p_1(e) = 0\right).$$

Membership in P and $\leq_{\mathcal{P}}$ are clearly recursive in A.

Our plan is to define a class $\mathcal{C}$ of sets D_n with witness functions $d(p,n)$ recursive in $A \oplus K$ with K use actually recursively bounded. Theorem 2.8(ii) then supplies a $\mathcal{C}$-generic sequence $\langle p_s \rangle \leq_T A$ from which we can define the required $G \leq_T A$ in which $\mathbf{a}$ is r.e. If $p_s = \langle p_{s,0}, p_{s,1}, p_{s,2} \rangle$ we let $G_i = \cup\{p_{s,i} | s \in \mathbb{N}\}$ for $i = 0,1,2$ so $G_i \leq_T A$. Then, if we can force G_0 and G_1 to differ at infinitely many places, $G_0 \oplus G_1 \equiv_T A$. On the other hand, the definition of the notion of forcing obviously makes $G_0 \oplus G_1$ r.e. in G_2. Thus $\mathbf{a}$ will be r.e. in $\mathbf{g} = \deg(G_2)$. We will have other requirements that make $\mathbf{g} < \mathbf{a}$ as well.

We begin with the dense sets that provide the differences we need:

$$D_{2n} = \{p \in \mathcal{P} : p_0, p_1 \text{ differ at at least } n \text{ points}\}.$$

We define the required function $d(r, 2n)$ by recursion on n. Given r and $n+1$, we suppose we have calculated $d(r, 2n) = p = \langle p_0, p_1, p_2\rangle \in D_{2n}$ with $p \leq_{\mathcal{P}} r$. If $p \notin D_{2n+2}$, we need to compute a $q = \langle q_0, q_1, q_2\rangle \in D_{2n+2}$ with $q \leq_{\mathcal{P}} p$. Let $q_0 = p_0\hat{\ }A(n)$, $q_1 = p_1\hat{\ }(1-A(n))$. Choose $i \in \{0, 1\}$ such that $q_i(|p_0|) = 1$. Define $q_2 \supseteq p_2$ by choosing x large and setting $q_2(\langle 2|p_0| + i, x\rangle) = 1$ and $q_2(z) = 0$ for all $z \notin \text{dom}(p_2)$ and less than $\langle 2|p_0| + i, x\rangle$. Now $q = \langle q_0, q_1, q_2\rangle$ satisfies the requirements to be a condition in P. It obviously extends p and is in D_{2n+2}. This computation is clearly recursive in A.

We must now add dense sets to guarantee that $A \not\leq_T G_2$. A direct route is to let

$$\begin{aligned} D_{2n+1} &= \{p \in \mathcal{P} :\ \exists x(\Phi_n^{p_2}(x)\downarrow \neq A(x)) or \forall(\sigma_0, \sigma_1 \supseteq p_2)[\exists x(\Phi_n^{\sigma_0}(x)\downarrow \neq \Phi_n^{\sigma_1}(x))\downarrow \Rightarrow \\ (\exists i &\in \{0, 1\})(\exists \langle e, x\rangle)(e < |p_0 \oplus p_1| \ \&\ \sigma_i(\langle e, x\rangle) = 1 \neq (p_0 \oplus p_1)(e)]\}. \end{aligned}$$

Of course, the first alternative guarantees that $\Phi_n^{G_2} \neq A$ while the second that $\Phi_n^{G_2}$, if total, is recursive by our definition of extension in the notion of forcing. We compute the required function $d(q, 2n+1)$ as follows. Given q we ask one question of K determined recursively in q: Are there extensions σ_0, σ_1 of q_2 that would show that q does not satisfy the second disjunct in the definition of D_{2n+1}. If not, let $d(q, 2n+1) = q$ which is already in D_{2n+1}. If so, we find the first such pair (appearing in a recursive search) and ask A which σ_i gives an answer different from $A(x)$. We now need a condition $r = d(q, 2n+1)$ extending q with third coordinate r_2 extending σ_i. For each $\langle e, x\rangle$ with $e \geq |q_1 \oplus q_2|)$ and $\sigma_i(\langle e, x\rangle) = 1$ we define $r_j(z) = 1$ for both $j \in \{0, 1\}$ for the z that makes $(r_0 \oplus r_1)(e) = 1$ and otherwise we let $r_j(u) = 0$ for all other u less than the largest element put into either r_0 or r_1 by the previous procedure. We now extend σ_i to the desired r_2 by putting in $\langle k, y\rangle$ for a large y for all those $k \geq |q_1|$ put into $r_0 \oplus r_1$ for which there is no $\langle k, w\rangle$ in σ_i. Otherwise we extend σ_i by 0 up to the largest element put in by this procedure. It is clear that this produces a condition r as required. (No points of difference between r_0 and r_1 are created that were not already present in q.)

We now apply Theorem 2.8 to get a $\mathcal{C}$-generic sequence $\langle p_s\rangle \leq_T A$. As promised, we let $G_i = \cup\{p_{s,i} | s \in \mathbb{N}\}$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$ and, as described above, $A \equiv_T G_0 \oplus G_1$ which is r.e. in G_2. In addition, the conditions in D_{2n+1} guarantee (as above) that $\Phi_n^{G_2} \neq A$ as well. The uniformity assertions follow immediately from those in Theorem 2.8 and our construction. $\square$

We now point out some additional information about G_2 that can be extracted from this construction.

Proposition 3.3. *For the G_2 constructed in the proof of Theorem 3.2 such that the given $A \in \mathbf{ANR}$ is r.e. in and strictly above G_2 we also have $G_2' \equiv_T A \oplus 0'$ and so if $A \in \overline{\mathbf{GL}}_2$ then A is also $\overline{\mathbf{GL}_2}(G_2)$, i.e. $(A \oplus G_2')' <_T A''$.*

Proof. We first claim that $G_2' \leq_T A \vee 0'$. To see if $e \in G_2'$, recursively compute an n such that $\Phi_n^\tau(x) = \tau(x)$ if $\Phi_e^\tau(e)\downarrow$ and is divergent otherwise. Now, recursively in $A \oplus 0'$ find an s such that $p_{s+1} = d(p_s, 2n+1)$. If p_{s+1} is in D_{2n+1} because of the first clause of the definition then $\Phi_n^{p_{s+1,2}}(x)\downarrow$ for some x and so $e \in G_2'$. Otherwise we claim $e \notin G_2'$. Suppose for the sake of a contradiction that, for some t, $\Phi_e^{p_{t,2}}(e)\downarrow$. It is now easy to get extensions of $p_{t,2}$ that show that p_{s+1} does not satisfy the second clause of the definition of D_n for the desired contradiction. Simply choose $y > 2|p_{s,0}|, |p_{t,2}|$ and extend $p_{t,2}$ by 0 up to $\langle y, 0\rangle$ and then with $i = 0, 1$ at $\langle y, 0\rangle$ to get the required σ_i. On the other hand, as $\mathbf{a}$ is r.e. in G_2, $A \oplus 0' \leq_T G_2'$ and $G_2' \equiv_T A \oplus 0'$ as desired. If $\mathbf{a} \in \overline{\mathbf{GL_2}}$, $\mathbf{a}'' > (\mathbf{a} \vee \mathbf{0}')'$ and so $\mathbf{a}'' > (\mathbf{a} \vee \mathbf{g}_2')'$ as required. □

A reasonable question now would be to ask for an analogous result for **ANR** degrees to that given in this Proposition for $\overline{\mathbf{GL}_2}$ based on our Definition 2.4 of relative array nonrecursiveness.

Theorem 3.4. *If* $\mathbf{a}$ *is* **ANR** *then there is a* $\mathbf{g}$ *relative to which* $\mathbf{a}$ *is both r.e. and* **ANR**.

Proof. We replace the sets D_{2n+1} of the proof of Theorem 3.2 with new ones (also called D_{2n+1}) that force a maximal number of convergences of $\Phi_n^{G_2}(m)$. We here directly specify the (calculation procedure for the) associated density functions $d(p, 2n+1)$: We ask 2^p many questions of K. For each subset F of $\{i|i < p\}$ we ask if there is a $\sigma \supseteq p_2$ "adding no new numbers" (i.e. $\neg\exists\,\langle e,x\rangle\,(e < |p_0 \oplus p_1|\ \&\ \sigma(\langle e,x\rangle) = 1 \neq (p_0 \oplus p_2)(\langle e,x\rangle))$ that makes $\Phi_n^{\sigma}(m)\downarrow$ for every $m \in F$. We take a maximal such F and find the first extension $\sigma > p$ witnessing the convergences for $m \in F$. We then get an extension q of p with third coordinate extending σ as before. Note that by the usual coding of binary sequences and triples, $q > p$ as well. By induction then if $g(m)$ is the mth stage s at which we have $p_{s+1} = d(p_s, 2n+1)$ for some n, $p_{g(m)} > m$. Note that this procedure also satisfies the hypotheses of Theorem 2.8(ii). The D_{2n+1} are declared satisfied and unsatisfied as before but note that they become unsatisfied when we discover that the F associated with the extension used was not maximal (this is, after all, part of the computation on which we based the calculation of d). By the proof of Theorem 2.8, there are infinitely many m such that the D_{2n+1} declared satisfied at $g(m)$ is never declared unsatisfied. So in particular for such m, for every $e < m$ with $e \in G_2'$, $\Phi_e^{p_{g(m)+1,2}}(e)\downarrow$. Thus if we now define $h(m)$ as the stage in the standard enumeration of G_2' at which all the numbers e such that $\Phi_e^{p_{g(m)+1,2}}(e)\downarrow$ have been enumerated in G_2', then, for each of these infinitely many m, $h(m)$ will be at least as large as the modulus function for G_2' (relative to G_2) at m. □

In the next section we will improve Theorem 3.2 when $\mathbf{a} \in \overline{\mathbf{GL_2}}$ by making the degree witnessing that $\mathbf{a}$ is **RRE** 1-generic. Here we present another extension to **ANR** of a result result from [ASDWY] about $\overline{\mathbf{GL}_2}$ both as an illustration of our general methodology as well as an introduction of the coding techniques that will be exploited in the next section.

Definition 3.5. For any set G, we define a relationship $\mathbf{as}(e, G) = \sigma$, the number e is *assigned to (the string)* σ to hold when σ is the shortest $\tau \subset G$ such that $\Phi_e^{\tau}(e)\downarrow$. If $\mathbf{as}(e, G) = \sigma$, we define the *weak order of* e *along* G, $\mathbf{wo}(e, G)$, recursively as one more than the weak order of e' along G where e' is the unique $x < e$ such, for some $\tau \subset \sigma$, $\mathbf{as}(x, G) = \tau$ and for no $e'' < x$ and ρ with $\tau \subset \rho \subset \sigma$ is $\mathbf{as}(e'', G) = \rho$. If there is no such x, then $\mathbf{wo}(e, G) = 0$. We define $\mathbf{as}(e, \rho) = \sigma$ and the weak order of e along ρ similarly for strings ρ.

Intuitively we first assign numbers to strings along G, and then for any e assigned to σ, we search downward from σ for the first $e' < e$ assigned. The weak order of e is then the weak order of e' plus 1.

Remark 3.6. Without loss of generality we may clearly choose our master list of computations so that for any τ there is at most one e such that $\Phi_e^{\tau}(e)\downarrow$ but $\Phi_e^{\tau^-}(e)\uparrow$. So along any G each node is assigned at most one number.

Notation 3.7. *For any string σ, we let σ^- be the initial segment of σ gotten by removing the last number in σ. If there is a set G (string τ) that is clear from the context such that $\sigma \subset G$ (τ), σ^+ will denote $\sigma\hat{\ }G(|\sigma|)$ ($\sigma\hat{\ }\tau(|\sigma|)$).*

Proposition 3.8. ([ASDWY]) *If* $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbf{ANR}$ *then there is an* 1*-generic degree* $\mathbf{g}$ *recursive in* $\mathbf{a}$ *such that* $\mathbf{g}' = \mathbf{a} \vee \mathbf{0}'$. *Indeed, there is an e such that, if f is ANR, then Φ_e^f is 1-generic and $\Phi_e(f)' \equiv_T f \oplus 0'$ (and this equivalence is also given uniformly).*

Proof. We again being with uniformly choosing an $A \equiv_T f$. Our forcing conditions are binary strings. Membership of ρ in $\mathcal{P}$ is defined recursively: if $\sigma \subsetneq \rho$ is the longest initial segment of ρ such that $\mathbf{as}(e, \rho) = \sigma$ for any e then we require that $\sigma^+(|\sigma|) = A(\mathbf{wo}(e, \rho))$; moreover, if τ is the longest initial segment of σ such that $\mathbf{as}(e', \rho) = \tau$ for some $e' < e$ then τ^+ is also (recursively required to be) in $\mathcal{P}$. (By default, for the base case, if no number is assigned to any $\sigma \subset \tau$, then $\tau \in \mathcal{P}$.) Thus $\mathcal{P}$ is clearly recursive in A. The order $\sigma \leq_{\mathcal{P}} \tau$ for our notion of forcing is the usual extension relation on strings, $\sigma \supseteq \tau$.

Our dense sets will be:

$$D_n = \{\sigma \in \mathcal{P} | \Phi_n^{\sigma}(n)\downarrow \text{ or } (\forall \tau \supset \sigma)(\Phi_n^{\tau^-}(n)\downarrow \text{ or } \Phi_n^{\tau}(n)\uparrow \text{ or } (\forall i)(\tau\hat{\ }i \notin \mathcal{P}))\}.$$

Now we define an appropriate function $d(p, n)$ witnessing the density of the D_n. Consider any $\rho \in \mathcal{P}$. (If $\rho \notin \mathcal{P}$, we let $d(\rho, n) = 1$ for any n.) In order to find $\sigma \leq_{\mathcal{P}} \rho$ in D_n, we first check whether $\Phi_n^{\rho}(n)\downarrow$, if so we are done, if not then ask whether there is $\sigma \supset \rho$ such that $\Phi_n^{\sigma}(n)\downarrow$, $\Phi_n^{\sigma^-}(n)\uparrow$ and $\sigma\hat{\ }A(\mathbf{wo}(n, \sigma)) \in \mathcal{P}$. If so, $\sigma\hat{\ }A(\mathbf{wo}(n, q)) \in D_n$ and $\sigma\hat{\ }A(\mathbf{wo}(n, q) \leq_{\mathcal{P}} \rho$. If not, $\rho \in D_n$. The second question only requires $A \restriction n$ to determine the question it asks of K. The rest of the procedure is recursive in A and so d satisfies the hypotheses of Theorem 2.8(ii).

Theorem 2.8(ii) now provides a sequence $\langle \sigma_i \rangle \leq_T A$ meeting all the D_n. Our desired G is $\cup \sigma_i$. So $G \leq_T A$. To see that G is 1-generic, we need to check that for any e there is a node $\sigma \subset G$ which forces $e \in G'$ or $e \notin G'$. Note that there is an i such that σ_i decides if $e' \in G'$ for every $e' < e$ (by induction) and $\sigma_{i+1} \in D_e$ (by the genericity of the sequence and the closure of the D_n under extension in $\mathcal{P}$). Of course, if $\Phi_e^{\sigma_{i+1}}(e)\downarrow$

we are done. Otherwise, we claim that σ_{i+1} forces $e \notin G'$. If not, then we can find the first $\tau \supset \sigma_i$ such that $\Phi_e^\tau(e)\downarrow$, take a one-bit extension of τ by coding in $A(\mathbf{wo}(e,\tau))$, then this $\tau^+ \in \mathcal{P}$ because all $e' < e$ in G' are forced in by strings shorter than σ_i. This contradicts the fact that $\sigma_{i+1} \in D_n$.

Now we have $G' \leq_T G \vee 0' \leq_T A \vee 0'$ and it remains to show that $A \leq_T G'$. We say some pair (e,τ) has true weak order $n = \mathbf{wo}(e,\tau)$, if no string extending τ can have an assignment e' with weak order n, i.e., any e' assigned after τ is greater than e. For such a pair (e,τ), we must have $\tau^+(|\tau|) = A(\mathbf{wo}(e,\tau)) = A(n)$. Finally, for every n we can use G' to find the unique pair (e,τ) with true weak order n, so $A \leq_T G'$.

As usual the desired uniformities are immediate from those of Theorem 2.8(ii) and our construction. □

4 $\overline{\mathbf{GL}_2}$ degrees

Theorem 3.2 provides a procedure that, given any **ANR** degree $\mathbf{a}$, produces a $\mathbf{g} < \mathbf{a}$ in which $\mathbf{a}$ is r.e. We now show how to make $\mathbf{g}$ 1-generic if $\mathbf{a} \in \overline{\mathbf{GL_2}}$ much more directly than is done in [ASDWY].

Theorem 4.1. *If* $\mathbf{a} \in \overline{\mathbf{GL}_2}$*, then it is r.e. in and above a* 1*-generic degree.*

Proof. Given a finite string σ, we define the *rank* of σ ($\mathbf{rk}(\sigma)$) as the maximum weak order along σ.

Define a notion of forcing $\mathcal{P}$ consisting of all $p = \langle p_0, p_1, p_2\rangle$, $p_0, p_1, p_2 \in 2^{<\omega}$ such that:

1. p_0 and p_1 are of the same length and if m is the nth position at which they differ, $p_0(m) = 1 - p_1(m) = A(n-1)$.
2. For $n < |p_0 \oplus p_1|$, $n \in p_0 \oplus p_1$ if and only if there exists $\sigma \subsetneq p_2$ and an e assigned to σ with weak order n and $p_2(|\sigma|) = 1$ (i.e. $\sigma^+(|\sigma|) = 1$).
3. $2|p_0| = \mathbf{rk}(p_2)$.

Let $q \leq_{\mathcal{P}} p$ if $q_i \supset p_i$ for each i. Clearly this notion of forcing is A-recursive. Intuitively, if we get $\langle A_0, A_1, G\rangle$ from a sufficiently generic sequence (recursive in A), then $A \equiv_T A_0 \oplus A_1$ which is r.e. in (and above) G. To determine whether $n \in A_0 \oplus A_1$, one simply runs through G checking whether there is a node with weak order n and a 1 coded right after that. We also want to guarantee the 1-genericity of G.

Given $p \in \mathcal{P}$, we say $\tau \supset p_2$ *respects* p if there is no (n,σ) such that $n < |p_0 \oplus p_1|$, $n \notin p_0 \oplus p_1$, σ is between p_2 and τ with some number e assigned to it and of weak order n and $\tau(|\sigma|) = 1$. So if τ does not respect p, then we cannot extend p to a condition q with q_2 extending τ because any such extension would violate clause (2) in the definition of our notion of forcing. Conversely, the following holds:

Lemma 4.2. *If $p \in \mathcal{P}$, $\mathbf{rk}(p_2) > n$, $\Phi_n^{p_2}(n) \uparrow$, $\tau \supset p_2$ respects p and n is assigned to τ, then there exists a $q \leq_{\mathcal{P}} p$ such that $q_2 \supset \tau$ and so one can be found recursively in A.*

Proof. We first try to extend p_0 and p_1. If we use τ and blindly follow the dictates of clause (2) of our definition of $\mathcal{P}$ to extend p_0, p_1, we might violate clause (1). However, it is easy to see that we can fix this by extending τ by putting 1's after some nodes with certain weak order between $\mathbf{rk}(p_2)$ and $\mathbf{rk}(\tau)$. Notice that $\mathbf{wo}(n, \tau) \leq n$ and $\mathbf{rk}(p_2) > n$, and those weak orders that need adjustments are $> n$, so we can extend τ and wait for those weak orders to appear, then code in 1's after some of them so that we meet the requirements of clause (1). $\square$

Define dense sets:

$$D_n = \{p : \Phi_n^{p_2}(n) \downarrow \text{ or } \forall \tau \supset p_2(\Phi_n^{\tau}(n) \uparrow)\}.$$

These D_n will guarantee that $G = \cup_i \{p_{i,2}\}$ is 1-generic. We need to find witnesses to density recursively in $A \oplus 0'$.

Given p, assume $\Phi_n^{p_2}(n) \uparrow$ and $\mathbf{rk}(p_2) > n$ (as we can always extend a string respectfully). We first ask whether there is a τ extending p_2 which makes $\Phi_n^{\tau}(n) \downarrow$ and respects p. If so we find the first such τ and notice that n is assigned to τ. Then by Lemma 4.2 we can find $q \in D_n$ extending p. If not, we claim that we can find $q \leq_{\mathcal{P}} p$ with $q \in D_n$ and $\Phi_n^{q_2}(n) \uparrow$, i.e. q forces $n \notin G'$.

Next we ask ($0'$) whether there is a τ extending p_2 which makes $\Phi_n^{\tau}(n) \downarrow$. If not then p is already in D_n. If so, find the first one τ_1, then, by the negative answer to our first question, we know that τ_1 does not respect p. Find the first initial segment η_1 of τ which does not respect p, i.e., η_1^- is assigned a number with weak order $< \mathbf{rk}(p_2)$, $\eta_1(|\eta_1| - 1) = 1$ but the definition of η_1 respecting τ would require it to be 0. Then put $\xi_1 = \eta_1^- * 0$, that is, we change the last bit to respect p.

Note that $\varphi_n^{\xi_1}(n) \uparrow$ because ξ_1 respects p. Now ask ($0'$) whether ξ_1 forces $n \notin G'$. If so, then we are done by (a slight variation of) Lemma 4.2. If not, we repeat this process: find $\tau_2 \supset \xi_1$ which makes $\Phi_n^{\tau_2}(n) \downarrow$, then find the first initial segment of τ_2 which does not respect p, change the last bit and get a ξ_2 which respects p.

We can continue this process but at each repetition we need some new extension assigned a number with weak order $< \mathbf{rk}(p_2)$. Therefore this process cannot continue forever, i.e. we will eventually stop and get a ξ_i which respects p and which forces $n \notin G'$. Finally use Lemma 4.2 to get $q \leq_{\mathcal{P}} p$, $q_2 \supset \xi_i$ and $q \in D_n$.

To make sure that A_0 and A_1 have infinitely many points of differences we add another sequence of dense sets:

$$D_n^* = \{p : p_0, p_1 \text{ differ at at least } n \text{ positions}\}$$

This is similar to the last part of Lemma 4.2: for any p, one has to be careful extending p_2 while still satisfying clauses (1) and (2) and yet adding a point of difference. Since we don't have any other requirements, this process is easy and recursive in A. $\square$

Our final step is to prove that if $\mathbf{a} \in \overline{\mathbf{GL}_2}$ then every $\mathbf{b} \geq \mathbf{a}$ is r.e. in a 1-generic strictly below it. We prove a seemingly quite different proposition from which this result will easily follow.

Proposition 4.3. *Every $\mathbf{a} \in \overline{\mathbf{GL}_2}$ computes an infinite binary tree T in $2^{<\omega}$ such that for any path $C \in [T]$, C is 1-generic, C does not compute $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{a}$ is r.e. in C (but not necessarily above C).*

Proof. We now also arrange our master list of computations so that there is no τ of even length such that $\Phi_e^{\tau}(e)\downarrow$ but $\Phi_e^{\tau^-}(e)\uparrow$. Thus no string of even length is assigned a number.

We say a string τ is A-admissible if there exist p_0, p_1 s.t. $\langle p_0, p_1, \tau\rangle$ is a forcing condition in the sense of the previous construction. Note that p_0 and p_1 are uniquely determined by τ. We will denote them by $p_0(\tau)$ and $p_1(\tau)$, respectively.

We say τ respects σ if τ respects $\langle p_0(\sigma), p_1(\sigma), \sigma\rangle$ as in the previous construction.

Now we define a new notion of forcing: $\mathcal{P}$ consists of finite binary trees such that every leaf is A-admissible. We let $q \leq_{\mathcal{P}} p$ if q is a binary tree extending p, and each leaf of q respects the corresponding leaf in p it extends.

We define dense sets:

$$D_n = \{p : \text{ for every leaf } \sigma \text{ of p, } \Phi_n^{\sigma}(n)\downarrow \text{ or } \forall\tau \supset \sigma(\Phi_n^{\tau}(n)\uparrow)\}.$$

$$D_n^* = \{p : \text{ for every leaf } \sigma \text{ of p, } p_0(\sigma) \text{ and } p_1(\sigma) \text{ differ at at least } n \text{ positions}\}$$

These two types of dense sets are handled in the same way as in the previous construction. For every leaf, after we find an extension satisfying the conditions in D_n (or D_n^*), we can assume that it has even length and extend it by 0 and 1 to split it into two leaves. This preserves A-admissibility since no number is assigned to nodes of even length.

Next, we want to make sure that no path C can compute A. Define additional dense sets as follows:

$$E_n = \{p : \text{ for every leaf } \sigma \text{ of } p, [\exists x \Phi_n^{\sigma}(x)\downarrow \neq A(x)$$

$$\text{or } \exists x \forall \tau \supset \sigma(\tau \text{ respects } \sigma \Rightarrow \Phi_n^{\tau}(x)\uparrow)]\}$$

Now given σ, a leaf of p, we first fix a recursive list of strictly increasing indices $n_0 < n_1 < \ldots < n_i < \ldots$ such that if $\Phi_n^{\tau}(i)\downarrow$ then for any $\tau' \supset \tau$ which is large enough to allow for the spacing required by the conditions we imposed on our master list of computations, $\Phi_{n_i}^{\tau'}(n_i)\downarrow$, and conversely $\Phi_{n_i}^{\tau'}(n_i)\uparrow$ if no $\tau \subset \tau'$ makes $\Phi_n^{\tau}(i)\downarrow$.

Let $\sigma_i = \sigma * 0^j$ where j is the least such that $\mathbf{rk}(\sigma * 0^j) > n_i$ and $\mathbf{rk}(\sigma * 0^j)$ is even. Using $0'$ and A we go through the σ_i asking whether:

$$\forall \tau \supset \sigma_i(\tau \text{ respects } \sigma_i \Rightarrow \Phi_n^{\tau}(i)\uparrow)$$

If we ever get a"yes" answer for some σ_i, we output this σ_i (note that σ_i is always A-admissible and respects σ). If we get a "no" answer for σ_i, we then find the first such $\tau_i \supset \sigma_i$ which respects σ_i and which makes $\Phi_n^{\tau_i}(i) \downarrow$. If $\Phi_n^{\tau_i}(i) = A(i)$ we proceed to $i+1$. If $\Phi_n^{\tau_i}(i) \neq A(i)$, then extend τ_i to $\eta_i = \tau_i * 0^k$ for the first k such that η_i is assigned the number n_i. Now this η_i respects σ_i and by Lemma 4.2 we can find an extension η of η_i which is A-admissible, and then output η.

Now we prove that we always halt in this process: Suppose not, then for any σ_i we would always get a "yes" answer and could find the first $\tau_i \supset \sigma_i$ which respects σ_i and $\Phi_n^{\tau_i}(i) = A(i)$. That would make A recursive.

Finally we get extensions of all leaves of p and then branch each them into two in the same way as in our analysis of D_n and D_n^*. Now E_n forces that, for each path C, either Φ_n^C is not total, or it is not A. □

Theorem 4.4. *If* $\mathbf{a} \in \overline{\mathbf{GL}_2}$ *and* $\mathbf{b} > \mathbf{a}$*, then* $\mathbf{b}$ *is r.e. in and strictly above a* 1*-generic* $\mathbf{c}$*. Moreover, a* $C \in \mathbf{c}$ *can be found uniformly effectively in any* $B \in \mathbf{b}$ *from an index for an* $A \in \mathbf{a}$ *as a set recursive in* B *and an index for a function (recursive in* A *and hence* B*) not dominated by a particular effectively determined function recursive* $A \oplus 0'$*.*

Proof. Let T be the tree recursive in A constructed in the above Proposition. Given $B \geq_T A$, we let C be the path in the tree gotten by following B, i.e., $C = T(B)$. It is easy to see that $B \equiv_T A \oplus C$, so B is r.e. in and above C which is, of course, 1-generic. Moreover, since $A \not\leq_T C$, C is strictly below B.

As for the uniformity assertions, we explain what we mean by describing the procedure. We are given B and an index computing A from B. From this information we can effectively find indices (from $A \oplus 0'$) for the density functions for the sets D_n, D_n^* and E_n and then for the associated function r (from $A \oplus 0'$) used in the proof of Theorem 2.8. The noneffective step is now to produce an index for the function $g \leq_T A$ which is not dominated by r. Given that index for g, the rest of the construction in the proof of Theorem 2.8 proceeds effectively in A and provides the generic sequence $\langle p_i \rangle$ for our construction here and an index for it from A. Going from the sequence to the corresponding tree T and then to the path $C = T(B)$ is then also uniformly effective in B. □

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