BILL, RECORD LECTURE!!!!

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Computable Ramsey Theory

Exposition by William Gasarch

February 18, 2025

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Is there a program with the following behaviour: **Input** A program *M* that computes a 0-1-valued function on $\binom{\mathbb{N}}{2}$. (so a 2-coloring). **Output** A program *N* that computes a 0-1-valued function on \mathbb{N} (so a set) such that the set $\{x : N(x) = 1\}$ is homog.

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And The Answer Is

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No.

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No. We will define terms and see what we can say.



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M(x) \uparrow means that M(x) does not halt.

A set A is *computable* if there is a TM M such that

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x \in A & \Longrightarrow & M(x) \downarrow = 1 \\ x \notin A & \Longrightarrow & M(x) \downarrow = 0 \end{array}$$

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 $A \in \Sigma_2$ is there exists comp B such that $A = \{x : (\exists y)(\forall z) [(x, y, z) \in B]\}.$

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One can define Σ_i , Π_i .

Examples of Sets In the Arithmetic Hierarchy

$$\text{HALT} = \{(e, x) \colon (\exists s) [M_{e,s}(x) \downarrow\} \in \Sigma_1 - \Sigma_0$$

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HALT = {(*e*, *x*): (∃*s*)[*M*_{*e*,*s*}(*x*) ↓} ∈ Σ₁ − Σ₀ FIN is all *e* such that *M*_{*e*} halts on finite numb of inputs.

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Examples of Sets In the Arithmetic Hierarchy

HALT = {(e, x): (∃s)[$M_{e,s}(x) \downarrow$ } ∈ $\Sigma_1 - \Sigma_0$ FIN is all e such that M_e halts on finite numb of inputs. FIN = {e: (∃x)(∀y, s)[$y > x \implies M_{e,s}(y) \uparrow$ } ∈ $\Sigma_2 - \Pi_2$. (Proof that FIN $\notin \Pi_2$ is hard. So proof that FIN is hard, is hrd.)

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$$\begin{split} &\mathrm{HALT} = \{(e,x) \colon (\exists s) [M_{e,s}(x) \downarrow\} \in \Sigma_1 - \Sigma_0 \\ &\mathrm{FIN} \text{ is all } e \text{ such that } M_e \text{ halts on finite numb of inputs.} \\ &\mathrm{FIN} = \{e \colon (\exists x) (\forall y, s) [y > x \implies M_{e,s}(y) \uparrow\} \in \Sigma_2 - \Pi_2. \\ &(\text{Proof that FIN } \notin \Pi_2 \text{ is hard. So proof that FIN is hard, is hrd.}) \\ &\mathrm{INF} \text{ is all } e \text{ such that } M_e \text{ halts on infinite numb of inputs.} \\ &\mathrm{INF} \in \Pi_2 - \Sigma_2. \\ &(\text{The proof that INF} \notin \Sigma_2 \text{ is hard.}) \end{split}$$

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HALT = { $(e, x): (\exists s)[M_{e,s}(x) \downarrow$ } $\in \Sigma_1 - \Sigma_0$ FIN is all *e* such that M_e halts on finite numb of inputs. FIN = { $e: (\exists x)(\forall y, s)[y > x \implies M_{e,s}(y) \uparrow$ } $\in \Sigma_2 - \Pi_2$. (Proof that FIN $\notin \Pi_2$ is hard. So proof that FIN is hard, is hrd.) INF is all *e* such that M_e halts on infinite numb of inputs. INF $\in \Pi_2 - \Sigma_2$. (The proof that INF $\notin \Sigma_2$ is hard.) COF is all *e* such that M_e halts on almost all inputs. COF $\in \Sigma_3 - \Pi_3$. (The proof that COF $\notin \Pi_3$ is not easy.)

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 $\Sigma_0\subset \Sigma_1\subset \Sigma_2\subset \cdots.$

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$$\begin{split} \Sigma_0 \subset \Sigma_1 \subset \Sigma_2 \subset \cdots . \\ \Pi_0 \subset \Pi_1 \subset \Pi_2 \subset \cdots . \end{split}$$

 $\Sigma_0 \subset \Sigma_1 \subset \Sigma_2 \subset \cdots$. $\Pi_0 \subset \Pi_1 \subset \Pi_2 \subset \cdots$. For all $i \ge 1$, Σ_i and Π_i are incomparable.

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Back to Ramsey Theory

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Back to Ramsey Theory

Vote on how to finish the theorem.



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- 5) H is not in the arithmetic hierarchy.

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Thm

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Thm

1) \forall computable $\mathrm{COL}\colon \binom{\mathbb{N}}{2} \to [2] \exists$ a Π_2 homog set.



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Is there a weaker version that is constructive?

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