

The reverse mathematics of the pigeonhole hierarchy

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Abstract

The infinite pigeonhole principle for k colors (RT_k^1) states, for every k -partition $A_0 \sqcup \dots \sqcup A_{k-1} = \mathbb{N}$, the existence of an infinite subset $H \subseteq A_i$ for some $i < k$. This seemingly trivial combinatorial principle constitutes the basis of Ramsey's theory, and plays a very important role in computability and proof theory. In this article, we study the infinite pigeonhole principle at various levels of the arithmetical hierarchy from both a computability-theoretic and reverse mathematical viewpoint. We prove that this hierarchy is strict over RCA_0 using an elaborate iterated jump control construction, and study its first-order consequences. This is part of a large meta-mathematical program studying the computational content of combinatorial theorems.

1 Introduction

The infinite pigeonhole principle for k colors (RT_k^1) states, for every k -partition $A_0 \sqcup \dots \sqcup A_{k-1} = \mathbb{N}$, the existence of an infinite subset $H \subseteq A_i$ for some $i < k$. In particular, for $k = 2$, it is equivalent to the existence, for every set $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}$, of an infinite set $H \subseteq A$ or $H \subseteq \overline{A}$. This statement is the basis of Ramsey's theorem, and more generally of Ramsey's theory. Recall that Ramsey's theorem for n -tuples states, for every k -coloring of $[\mathbb{N}]^n$, the existence of an infinite set $H \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ such that the coloring is monochromatic on $[H]^n$. Here, $[H]^n$ denotes the set of all subsets of H of size n . The classical proof of Ramsey's theorem consists of reducing a k -coloring of $[\mathbb{N}]^{n+1}$ to a k -coloring of $[\mathbb{N}]^n$ by ω applications of the pigeonhole principle. In the base case, Ramsey's theorem for singletons is nothing but RT_k^1 .

In reverse mathematics, the pigeonhole principle plays an equally important role, both for theoretical and practical reasons. Reverse mathematics is a foundational program at the intersection of computability theory and proof theory, whose goal is to find the optimal axioms to prove theorems of ordinary mathematics. The study of Ramsey's theorem for pairs received a particular attention as its strength escaped the empirical structural observation of reverse

mathematics. [20] As it turns out, the computability-theoretic study of Ramsey's theorem for pairs is closely related to the study of the pigeonhole principle. Practically, all the computability-theoretic and proof-theoretic subtleties of Ramsey's theorem for pairs are already present in the study of RT_2^1 . [3, 13, 24, 25]

In this article, we study the pigeonhole principle viewed both as a statement in second-order arithmetic and as a mathematical problem, formulated in terms of *instances* and *solutions*. An instance of RT_2^1 is a set A , and a solution is an infinite subset $H \subseteq A$ or $H \subseteq \bar{A}$. We study a hierarchy of pigeonhole principles based on the complexity of their instances, and use the frameworks of computability theory and reverse mathematics, to give lower and upper bounds to the complexity of finding a solution. We extend several known results to higher levels of the arithmetic hierarchy, using a unifying framework of iterated jump control for the pigeonhole principle initially developed by Monin and Patey [28, 30]. This answers multiple open questions from Benham et al. [2]. In particular, we prove that every Σ_2^0 instance of RT_2^1 admits a solution whose jump is computable in any PA degree over \emptyset' . This surprising result is obtained by an asymmetric construction whose dividing line is new in computability theory.

1.1 Reverse mathematics

Reverse mathematics is a foundational program started by Harvey Friedman in 1975, whose goal is to find optimal axioms to prove “ordinary mathematics”. This program can be considered as a partial realization of Hilbert's program [36], and as an answer to the crisis of foundations. It uses the framework of subsystems of second-order arithmetics, with a base theory, RCA_0 , capturing “computable mathematics”. More precisely, here is a formal description of its axioms.

Robinson arithmetic \mathbf{Q} (Peano arithmetic without induction) is composed of the following axioms:

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|--|---|
| (1) $x + 1 \neq 0$ | (5) $x + (y + 1) = (x + y) + 1$ |
| (2) $x = 0 \vee \exists y (x = y + 1)$ | (6) $x \times 0 = 0$ |
| (3) $x + 1 = y + 1 \rightarrow x = y$ | (7) $x \times (y + 1) = (x \times y) + x$ |
| (4) $x + 0 = x$ | (8) $x < y \leftrightarrow \exists z (z \neq 0 \wedge x + z = y)$ |

A second-order formula is *arithmetic* if it contains only first-order quantifiers (with second-order parameters allowed). Arithmetic formulas admit a natural classification based on the number of alternations of their quantifiers in prenex normal form. A formula is Σ_0^0 (or Π_0^0) if it contains only bounded first-order quantifiers, that is, quantifiers of the form $\forall x \leq t$ or $\exists x \leq t$ where x is a first-order variable and t is an arithmetic term. A formula is Σ_n^0 if it is of the form $\exists x_0 \forall x_1 \dots Q x_{n-1} \varphi(x_0, \dots, x_{n-1})$, where φ is a Σ_0^0 formula. Π_n^0 formulas are defined accordingly, starting with a universal first-order quantifier. A set $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ is Σ_n^0 or Π_n^0 if it is definable by a Σ_n^0 or Π_n^0 formula, respectively. It is Δ_n^0 if it is simultaneously Σ_n^0 and Π_n^0 . By a theorem from Gödel, Δ_1^0 sets are exactly the computable ones. The Δ_1^0 -*comprehension scheme* is defined for every Σ_1^0 -

formula $\varphi(x)$ and every Π_1^0 -formula $\psi(x)$ as

$$\forall x(\varphi(x) \leftrightarrow \psi(x)) \rightarrow \exists Z \forall x(x \in Z \leftrightarrow \varphi(x))$$

The left-hand part of the implication ensures that the predicate defined by $\varphi(x)$ is Δ_1^0 , while the right-hand part is the classical comprehension axiom for $\varphi(x)$. Based on the correspondence between Δ_1^0 and computable sets, the Δ_1^0 -comprehension scheme restricts the comprehension scheme to sets which can be obtained computably from their parameters.

Last, the Σ_1^0 -induction scheme is defined for every Σ_1^0 -formula $\varphi(x)$ as

$$[\varphi(0) \wedge \forall x(\varphi(x) \rightarrow \varphi(x+1))] \rightarrow \forall y \varphi(y)$$

In general, the induction scheme for Σ_n^0 -formulas is equivalent to a bounded version of the Σ_n^0 -comprehension scheme, that is, the existence of every initial segment of the Σ_n^0 -set. Restricting the induction therefore corresponds to restricting the complexity of the finite sets of the model. RCA_0 is composed of Robinson arithmetic, together with the Δ_1^0 -comprehension scheme, and the Σ_1^0 -induction scheme.

Models of second order arithmetic are of the form $\mathcal{M} = (M, S, +, \times, <, 0, 1)$, where M is the first-order part, representing the integers in the model, and $S \subseteq \mathcal{P}(M)$ is the second-order part, representing the sets of integers. An ω -model is a structure $\mathcal{M} = (M, S, +, \times, <, 0, 1)$ whose first-order part M consists of the standard integers ω , together with the standard operations $+$, \times and the natural order $<$. Thus, ω -models are fully specified by their second-order part S . In particular, ω -models of RCA_0 admit a nice characterization in terms of Turing ideals. A *Turing ideal* $S \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\omega)$ is a non-empty collection of sets which is downward-closed under the Turing reduction, and closed under the effective join $X \oplus Y = \{2n : n \in X\} \cup \{2n+1 : n \in Y\}$. In particular, RCA_0 admits a minimal ω -model (for inclusion) whose second-order part is exactly the collection of all computable sets.

Among models of second-order arithmetic, ω -models are of particular interest due to their connection with classical computability theory, and most proofs of non-implications over RCA_0 consist of building a Turing ideal satisfying the left-hand side but not the right-hand side. This will also be the case in this article.

Since the beginning of reverse mathematics, many theorems from the core of mathematics have been studied, and some empirical structure phenomena emerged: there exist four main subsystems of second-order arithmetic, linearly ordered by logical strength, such that the vast majority of mathematics is either equivalent to one of these systems over RCA_0 , or already provable over RCA_0 . See Simpson [37] or Dzhafarov and Mummert [14] for an introduction to reverse mathematics and these main systems. Most of the theorems studied in reverse mathematics are statements of the form $(\forall X)[\phi(X) \rightarrow (\exists Y)\psi(X, Y)]$. Any such statement can be seen as a problem P , whose instances are sets X such that $\phi(X)$, and whose solutions to X are any set Y such that $\psi(X, Y)$ holds. These statements are called Π_2^1 -problems.

1.2 Hierarchy of pigeonhole principles

The observation of structural phenomenon of reverse mathematics admits a few counter-examples, mostly coming from Ramsey theory. Historically, the first natural theorem escaping this phenomenon is Ramsey's theorem for pairs (RT_2^2), which was proven not to be even linearly ordered with the main subsystems above-mentioned. The computability-theoretic and proof-theoretic study of Ramsey's theorem for pairs raised many long-standing open questions, each of them requiring the development of new techniques and breakthroughs in computability theory [35, 3, 24, 29]. The computability-theoretic study of combinatorial theorems from Ramsey theory is still currently the most active branch of research in reverse mathematics. See Hirschfeldt [20] for an introduction to the reverse mathematics of combinatorial principles.

Beyond the clear combinatorial link between Ramsey's theorem for pairs and the pigeonhole principle, the formal computability-theoretic relation between these two principles was emphasized by the decomposition of RT_2^2 into a cohesiveness principle (COH) and the pigeonhole principle for Δ_2^0 instances ($\Delta_2^0\text{-Subset}$).¹

Given an infinite sequence of sets $\vec{R} = R_0, R_1, \dots$, an infinite set C is \vec{R} -cohesive if for every $s \in \mathbb{N}$, $C \subseteq^* R_s$ or $C \subseteq^* \bar{R}_s$, where \subseteq^* denotes inclusion up to finite changes. One can think of the sequence \vec{R} as an infinite sequence of instances of RT_2^1 , and an \vec{R} -cohesive set as an infinite set which is almost a solution to every instances simultaneously.

Statement 1.1 (Cohesiveness). COH is the statement “Every infinite sequence of sets has a cohesive set”.

Informally, $\Sigma_n^0\text{-Subset}$ and $\Delta_n^0\text{-Subset}$ are the restriction of the pigeonhole principle for 2-colorings of Σ_n^0 and Δ_n^0 sets, respectively. Technically, Σ_n^0 sets do not necessarily belong to models of weak arithmetic, and therefore are manipulated through formulas.

Statement 1.2. Fix $n \geq 1$.

- $\Sigma_n^0\text{-Subset}$ is the statement “For every Σ_n^0 formula $\varphi(x)$, there is an infinite set $H \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ such that either $\forall x \in H \varphi(x)$ or $\forall x \in H \neg\varphi(x)$.”
- $\Delta_n^0\text{-Subset}$ is the statement “For every Σ_n^0 formula $\varphi(x)$ and every Π_n^0 formula $\psi(x)$ such that $\forall x(\varphi(x) \leftrightarrow \psi(x))$ holds, there is an infinite set $H \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ such that either $\forall x \in H \varphi(x)$ or $\forall x \in H \neg\varphi(x)$.”

Cholak, Jockusch and Slaman [3] and Mileti [27] proved the equivalence of RT_2^2 and $\text{COH} + \Delta_2^0\text{-Subset}$ over $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{I}\Delta_2^0$, where $\text{I}\Gamma$ denotes the induction scheme for Γ -predicates². Later, Chong, Lempp and Yang [4] got rid of the use of $\text{I}\Delta_2^0$, yielding the following equivalence:

Theorem 1.3 ([3, 27, 4]). $\text{RCA}_0 \vdash \text{RT}_2^2 \leftrightarrow \text{COH} + \Delta_2^0\text{-Subset}$.

¹This principle is also known as D_2^2 in the reverse mathematical literature.

²Over RCA_0 , $\text{I}\Delta_n^0$ is equivalent to the better-known collection principle for Σ_n^0 -formulas ($\text{B}\Sigma_n^0$) for $n \geq 2$.

The cohesiveness principle is very weak from a reverse mathematical viewpoint. It has the same first-order consequences as RCA_0 [3] and preserves all the first-jump control properties studied in reverse mathematics, such as cone avoidance, PA avoidance, DNC avoidance, among others. From a more abstract perspective, COH is equivalent over $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{ID}_2^0$ to the statement “Every Δ_2^0 infinite binary tree admits an infinite Δ_2^0 path” [1] and Towsner [39] proved that the Δ_2^0 -sets are indistinguishable from arbitrary sets from the viewpoint of RCA_0 . Thus, a statement of the existence of a Δ_2^0 -approximation of a set does not add any proof-theoretic strength to RCA_0 . It follows from these considerations that the whole reverse mathematical complexity of RT_2^2 is already contained in $\Delta_2^0\text{-Subset}$.

More recently, Benham et al. [2] revealed a surprising connection between a theorem of topology and RT_2^1 for Σ_2^0 sets. The Ginsburg-Sands theorem [16] states that every infinite topological space has an infinite subspace homeomorphic to exactly one of the following five topologies on \mathbb{N} : indiscrete, discrete, initial segment, final segment, and cofinite. When restricted to T_1 -spaces, it states that every infinite topological space has an infinite subspace homeomorphic to either the discrete or the cofinite topology on \mathbb{N} . Benham et al. [2] proved that the Ginsburg-Sands theorem for T_1 spaces is equivalent over RCA_0 to $\text{COH} + \Sigma_2^0\text{-Subset}$. The higher levels of the pigeonhole hierarchy are related to Ramsey-type hierarchies such as the rainbow Ramsey and free set theorems [8, 40], whose strictness remains an open question.

1.3 Strictness of the hierarchy

The main contributions of this article are the strictness of the hierarchy of pigeonhole principles over RCA_0 , and conservation theorems at various levels of the induction hierarchy. Separating a problem P from another problem Q over RCA_0 usually consists in finding an invariant computability-theoretic weakness property such that every weak instance of P admits a weak solution, while there is a weak instance of Q with no weak solution. Then, a simple iterated construction yields an ω -model of $\text{RCA}_0 + P$ which is not a model of Q .

The most natural weakness properties are the levels of the arithmetic hierarchy, but these are not invariant, as if a set X is $\Delta_2^0(Y)$ and Y is Δ_2^0 , then X is not in general Δ_2^0 . Lowness properties are a strengthening of the levels of the arithmetic hierarchy providing the desired invariant. A set X is of *low* degree if $X' \leq_T \emptyset'$. More generally, a set X is of *low_n* degree if $X^{(n)} \leq_T \emptyset^{(n)}$, where $X^{(n)}$ denotes the n -fold Turing jump of X . If a set X is *low_n* over Y and Y is *low_n*, then X is *low_n*, as $X^{(n)} \leq_T Y^{(n)} \leq_T \emptyset^{(n)}$. The *low_n* degrees form a subclass of the Δ_{n+1}^0 degrees.

Definition 1.4. Fix $n \geq 1$. A problem P *admits a low_n basis* if every computable instance of P admits a solution of *low_n* degree.

Building a solution G of *low_n* degree consists of deciding the $\Sigma_n^0(G)$ properties through a $\emptyset^{(n)}$ -computable process. This technique is called *nth-jump control*. Second and higher jump controls are usually significantly more complicated than first-jump control, as the forcing relation involves density properties. Thankfully,

in many cases, $(n + 1)$ th-jump control can be obtained by an n th-jump control with PA degrees. A set P is of *PA degree* over X if every infinite X -computable binary tree admits an infinite P -computable path.

Definition 1.5. Fix $n \geq 1$. A problem P admits a *weakly low_n basis* if to every computable instance of P , and for every set Q of PA degree over $\emptyset^{(n)}$, there is a solution Y such that $Y^{(n)} \leq_T Q$.

Clearly, if a problem admits a low_n basis, then it admits a weakly low_n basis. On the other hand, given $n \geq 1$, by the low basis theorem for Π_1^0 -classes [21], there is a set Q of PA degree over $\emptyset^{(n)}$ such that $Q' \leq_T \emptyset^{(n+1)}$. Thus, if Y is a solution such that $Y^{(n)} \leq_T Q$, then $Y^{(n+1)} \leq_T Q' \leq_T \emptyset^{(n+1)}$, hence Y is of low_{n+1} degree. It follows that if a problem admits a weakly low_n basis, then it admits a low_{n+1} basis. We therefore have the following implications

low basis \rightarrow weakly low basis \rightarrow low₂ basis \rightarrow weakly low₂ basis $\rightarrow \dots$

Due to its strong connections with Ramsey's theorem for pairs, the statement Δ_2^0 -Subset was thoroughly studied in reverse mathematics. Low_n and weakly low_n basis theorems for Δ_2^0 -Subset were studied in particular by Cholak, Jockusch and Slaman [3] and Downey, Hirschfeldt, Lempp and Solomon [12]. The problem Δ_n^0 -Subset for $n \geq 2$ was studied by Monin and Patey [30], and the problem Σ_2^0 -Subset was more recently studied by Benham et al. [2]. The following table summarizes the known literature on the subject.

Problem	Non-basis	Previous basis	New basis
Σ_{n+1}^0 -Subset	low _n [12]	weakly low _{n+1} [30]	weakly low _n
Δ_{n+1}^0 -Subset	low _n [12]	weakly low _n [30]	
Σ_2^0 -Subset	low [12]	low ₂ [2]	weakly low
Δ_2^0 -Subset	low [12]	weakly low [3]	
Σ_1^0 -Subset		computable solutions	

Figure 1: Summary table of the previously known bounds and the new bounds in terms of low basis theorems. The new basis theorem proven in this article completes the table with tight bounds.

Our first main theorem is a weakly low_n basis theorem for Σ_{n+1}^0 -Subset, disproving a conjecture of Benham et al. [2].

Main Theorem 1.6. Fix $n \geq 1$. For every Σ_{n+1}^0 set A and every set Q of PA degree over $\emptyset^{(n)}$, there is an infinite set $H \subseteq A$ or $H \subseteq \overline{A}$ such that $H^{(n)} \leq_T Q$.

It follows that for every $n \geq 1$, there is an ω -model of Σ_n^0 -Subset with only low_n sets. By Downey et al. [12], there is a computable instance of Δ_{n+1}^0 -Subset with no low_n solution. Thus, $\text{RCA}_0 + \Sigma_n^0\text{-Subset} \not\vdash \Delta_{n+1}^0\text{-Subset}$ for every $n \geq 1$.

Separating Δ_n^0 -Subset from Σ_n^0 -Subset is more complicated, as these principles satisfy the same lowness basis. A function $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ *dominates* $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ if $\forall x(f(x) \geq g(x))$. A function $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is X -*hyperimmune* if it is not dominated by any X -computable function. If X is computable, then we simply say that f is hyperimmune. Benham et al. [2] separated Δ_2^0 -Subset from Σ_2^0 -Subset by designing a very elaborate invariant in terms of preservation of hyperimmunities and \emptyset' -hyperimmunities simultaneously. We simplify their argument and generalize it to higher levels of the pigeonhole hierarchy.

Definition 1.7. Fix a multiset $I \subseteq \mathbb{N}$. A problem P *preserves hyperimmunity at levels I* if for every computable instance X of P and every family of functions $(f_n)_{n \in I}$ such that f_n is $\emptyset^{(n)}$ -hyperimmune, there is a solution Y to X such that for every $n \in I$, f_n is $Y^{(n)}$ -hyperimmune.

Benham et al. [2] essentially proved that Σ_2^0 -Subset does not preserve hyperimmunity at levels $\{0, 1\}$ while Δ_2^0 -Subset does. A direct relativization of their proof yields that Σ_n^0 -Subset does not preserve hyperimmunity at levels $\{n - 2, n - 1\}$ for every $n \geq 2$, but the positive preservation theorem requires a non-trivial generalization. Our second main theorem generalizes and simplifies the proof of Benham et al. [2] by stating that Δ_n^0 -Subset preserves hyperimmunity at levels $\{n - 2, n - 1\}$ for every $n \geq 2$.

Main Theorem 1.8. Fix $n \geq 2$. For every Δ_n^0 set A , every $\emptyset^{(n-2)}$ -hyperimmune function $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ and every $\emptyset^{(n-1)}$ -hyperimmune function $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, there is an infinite set $H \subseteq A$ or $H \subseteq \bar{A}$ such that f is $H^{(n-2)}$ -hyperimmune and g is $H^{(n-1)}$ -hyperimmune.

It follows that $\text{RCA}_0 + \Delta_n^0\text{-Subset} \not\vdash \Sigma_n^0\text{-Subset}$ for every $n \geq 2$. Thus, the hierarchy of pigeonhole principles is strict, answering a question of Benham et al. [2]. The separation being witnessed by ω -models, these separations also hold when adding the full induction scheme to RCA_0 .

Main Theorem 1.9. Over RCA_0 , the following hierarchy is strict

$$\Sigma_1^0\text{-Subset} < \Delta_2^0\text{-Subset} < \Sigma_2^0\text{-Subset} < \Delta_3^0\text{-Subset} < \dots$$

1.4 Conservation theorems

The *first-order part* of a second-order theory T is the set of its first-order theorems. Characterizing the first-order part of ordinary second-order theorems is an important subject of study in reverse mathematics and is closely related to Hilbert's finitistic reductionism program.

The first-order part of the main subsystems studied in reverse mathematics are well-understood. In particular, the first-order part of $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{I}\Sigma_n^0$ for $n \geq 1$ corresponds to $\text{Q} + \text{I}\Sigma_n$, where $\text{I}\Sigma_n$ denotes the induction scheme restricted to Σ_n -formulas, that is, with no second-order parameter allowed.

A good way to calibrate the first-order part of second-order theories is to reduce it to existing benchmark theories through conservation. Given a family

of sentences Γ , a theory T_2 is Γ -conservative over T_1 if every Γ -sentence provable over T_2 is provable over T_1 . A formula is Π_1^1 if it starts with a universal second-order quantifier, followed by an arithmetic formula. If a theory T_2 is Π_1^1 -conservative over T_1 , then the first-order part of T_2 follows from the first-order part of T_1 .

Characterizing the first-order part of Δ_2^0 -Subset is one of the most important questions in reverse mathematics. Chong, Lempp and Yang [4] proved that $\text{RCA}_0 \vdash \Delta_2^0\text{-Subset} \rightarrow \text{I}\Delta_2^0$. On the other hand, Cholak, Jockusch and Slaman [3] proved that $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{I}\Sigma_2^0 + \Delta_2^0\text{-Subset}$ is Π_1^1 -conservative over $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{I}\Sigma_2^0$ and Chong, Slaman and Yang [6] proved that $\text{RCA}_0 + \Delta_2^0\text{-Subset} \not\vdash \text{I}\Sigma_2^0$. Thus, the first-order part of $\text{RCA}_0 + \Delta_2^0\text{-Subset}$ is above $\text{Q} + \text{I}\Delta_2$ and strictly below $\text{Q} + \text{I}\Sigma_2$.

Benham et al. [2] asked whether $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{I}\Sigma_2^0 + \Sigma_2^0\text{-Subset}$ is Π_1^1 -conservative over $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{I}\Sigma_2^0$. We answer positively at every level of the hierarchy.

Main Theorem 1.10. *Fix $n \geq 2$. Then $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{I}\Sigma_n^0 + \Sigma_n^0\text{-Subset}$ is Π_1^1 -conservative over $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{I}\Sigma_n^0$.*

It follows that the Ginsburg-Sands theorem for T_1 -spaces is Π_1^1 -conservative over $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{I}\Sigma_2^0$. On the other hand, it remains open whether $\text{RCA}_0 + \Sigma_n^0\text{-Subset} \vdash \text{I}\Sigma_2^0$ for any $n \geq 2$ or even whether $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{I}\Delta_n^0 + \Sigma_n^0\text{-Subset}$ is Π_1^1 -conservative over $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{I}\Delta_n^0$.

1.5 Notation

We assume the reader is familiar with notations from classical computability theory. See Cooper [7] or Soare [38] for a reference. In particular, \leq_T denotes the Turing reduction, and Φ_0, Φ_1, \dots is a fixed enumeration of all the Turing functionals. We write $\Phi_e^A(x) \downarrow$ to say that the e th program with oracle A halts on input x , and $\Phi_e^A(x) \uparrow$ otherwise.

Integers. We let \mathbb{N} denote the set of non-negative integers. When working in models of weak arithmetic, we distinguish the formal set \mathbb{N} representing the integers in the model, from the set ω of standard integers, which corresponds to the integers in the meta-theory. In particular, ω is always a (proper or not) initial segment of \mathbb{N} .

Binary strings. We let $2^{<\mathbb{N}}$ denote the set of all finite binary strings, and $2^{\mathbb{N}}$ denote the class of all infinite binary sequences. Note that $2^{\mathbb{N}}$ is in bijection with $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$ and both are usually identified. Finite binary strings are written with greek letters σ, τ, μ, \dots . The length of a binary string σ is written $|\sigma|$, and the concatenation of two binary strings σ and τ is written $\sigma \cdot \tau$. Given an infinite binary sequence $X \in 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we write $X \upharpoonright_n$ for its initial segment of length n . A string σ is a prefix of a string τ , written $\sigma \preceq \tau$, if there is some μ such that $\sigma \cdot \mu = \tau$.

Finite sets. Finite binary strings, seen as finite characteristic functions, are often identified with finite sets, that is, σ is identified with $\{n < |\sigma| : \sigma(n) = 1\}$. Based on this correspondence, we extend the set-theoretic notations to binary strings, and let for example $\sigma \cup \rho$ denote the binary string of length $\max(|\sigma|, |\rho|)$, and such that $(\sigma \cup \rho)(n) = 1$ iff $\sigma(n) = 1$ or $\rho(n) = 1$. In particular, one shall

distinguish the cardinality $\text{card } \sigma = \text{card}\{n < |\sigma| : \sigma(n) = 1\}$ of a string seen as a set, from its length $|\sigma|$.

Trees. A *binary tree* is a set $T \subseteq 2^{<\mathbb{N}}$ closed under prefix. A *path* through a binary tree T is an infinite binary sequence $X \in 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ such that $X \upharpoonright_n \in T$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. We let $[T]$ denote the class of all paths through T . Every closed class in the Cantor space can be written of the form $[T]$ for a binary tree $T \subseteq 2^{<\mathbb{N}}$. A class $\mathcal{C} \subseteq 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ is $\Pi_1^0(X)$ if it is of the form $[T]$ for an X -co-c.e. tree T , or equivalently an X -computable tree T , or even a primitive X -recursive tree T . A set P is of *PA degree* over X if for every X -computable infinite binary tree $T \subseteq 2^{<\mathbb{N}}$, P computes an infinite path. Note that if P is of PA degree over X , then P computes X .

Formulas. A formula is $\Sigma_n^0(X_1, \dots, X_k)$ (resp. $\Pi_n^0(X_1, \dots, X_k)$) if it is Σ_n^0 (resp. Π_n^0) with parameters X_1, \dots, X_k . Given a family of sets $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$, a formula is $\Sigma_n^0(\mathcal{M})$ (resp. $\Pi_n^0(\mathcal{M})$) if it is $\Sigma_n^0(X_1, \dots, X_k)$ (resp. $\Pi_n^0(X_1, \dots, X_k)$) for some $X_1, \dots, X_k \in \mathcal{M}$.

Ideals. Recall that a non-empty family of sets $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$ is a *Turing ideal* if for every $X \in \mathcal{M}$ and $Y \leq_T X$, then $Y \in \mathcal{M}$, and for every $X, Y \in \mathcal{M}$, $X \oplus Y \in \mathcal{M}$. A Turing ideal \mathcal{M} is a *Scott ideal* if furthermore, for every infinite binary tree $T \in \mathcal{M}$, there is an infinite path $P \in [T] \cap \mathcal{M}$. A countable Turing ideal $\mathcal{M} = \{Z_0, Z_1, \dots\}$ is *coded* by a set $M \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ if $M = \bigoplus_n Z_n = \{\langle x, n \rangle : x \in Z_n\}$. Here, $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : \mathbb{N}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ denotes the usual Cantor bijection. An *M-index* of an element $X \in \mathcal{M}$ is an integer n such that $X = Z_n$. A *Scott code* of a Scott ideal \mathcal{M} is a code M such that the operations $(m, n) \mapsto p$ such that $Z_p = Z_m \oplus Z_n$, and $(e, n) \mapsto p$ such that Z_p is a completion of $\Phi_e^{Z_n}$, are computable. A collection of sets \mathcal{M} is *topped* by a set X if it is of the form $\{Z \in 2^{\mathbb{N}} : Z \leq_T X\}$. Note that every topped collection is a Turing ideal, and that no Scott ideal is topped.

ω -structure. An ω -structure $\mathcal{M} = (\omega, S)$ is fully specified by its second-order part S . Thus, we identify both notions. In particular, we say that \mathcal{M} is topped if so is S . As mentioned, $\mathcal{M} \models \text{RCA}_0$ iff S is a Turing ideal.

Mathias forcing. A *Mathias condition* is an ordered pair (σ, X) , where σ is a finite binary string, and $X \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ is an infinite set with $\min X > |\sigma|$. A condition (τ, Y) *extends* another condition (σ, X) if $\sigma \preceq \tau$, $Y \subseteq X$, and $\tau \setminus \sigma \subseteq X$. The set X of a Mathias condition (σ, X) is considered as a *reservoir* of elements which are allowed to be later added to the initial segment σ . By abuse of notation, when $\min X \leq |\sigma|$, we shall write (σ, X) to denote the Mathias condition $(\sigma, X \setminus \{0, \dots, |\sigma|\})$.

1.6 Organization of the paper

In Section 2, we present the big picture of the iterated-jump control techniques used to achieve the main theorems. In particular, we emphasize the role of the so-called “forcing question” in the preservation of computability-theoretic weakness properties.

PA degrees play an essential role in computability theory, and are often involved as intermediary objects to obtain a good iterated jump control construc-

tion. Let *weak König's lemma* (WKL) be the problem whose instances are infinite binary trees and whose solutions are paths. In Section 3, we prove that WKL preserves hyperimmunity at levels \mathbb{N} , that is, at every level of the arithmetic hierarchy simultaneously. This both serves as a gentle example to iterated-jump control and a preliminary construction necessary to prove our main theorems.

Solutions to combinatorial theorems from Ramsey theory are often constructed using variants of Mathias forcing. However, Mathias forcing does not behave well with respect to iterated-jump control. In Section 4, we introduce the fundamental concepts of largeness, partition regularity, minimal and cohesive class, which enable to define a refinement of Mathias forcing with the appropriate iterated-jump control. Then, in Section 5, we introduce the common combinatorial core of all the notions of forcing used in this article.

In Section 6, we define two notions of forcing, namely, main forcing and witness forcing, to build low_{n+1} and weakly low_n solutions to $\Sigma_{n+1}^0\text{-Subset}$, and use it to separate $\Sigma_n^0\text{-Subset}$ from $\Delta_{n+1}^0\text{-Subset}$ over ω -models. Then, in Section 7, we introduce a disjunctive notion of forcing to preserve multiple hyperimmunities simultaneously, and use this framework to separate $\Delta_{n+1}^0\text{-Subset}$ from $\Sigma_{n+1}^0\text{-Subset}$ over ω -models. We formalize the constructions of Section 6 over weak models of arithmetic in Section 8 to prove that $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_{n+1}^0 + \Sigma_{n+1}^0\text{-Subset}$ is Π_1^1 -conservative over $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_{n+1}^0$.

Last, in Section 9, we state some remaining open questions and research directions.

2 Iterated jump control and forcing question

The main theorems of this article are proven by effective forcing, with an iterated jump control. This technique consists of making the constructed set inherit computability-theoretic weaknesses of the ground model by translating arithmetical properties of the generic set into absolute arithmetical formulas of the same complexity.

In what follows, we shall consider an arbitrary notion of forcing (\mathbb{P}, \leq) , together with an *interpretation function* $[\cdot] : \mathbb{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(2^{\mathbb{N}})$ such that if $d \leq c$, then $[d] \subseteq [c]$. Intuitively, a condition c is an approximation of the constructed set, and its interpretation is the class of all candidate sets which satisfy the approximation. If $d \leq c$, then the approximation d is more precise than c , thus $[d] \subseteq [c]$. In all the notions of forcing we shall consider, the interpretation will be a closed class in the Cantor space, and for every sufficiently generic filter \mathcal{F} , the class $\bigcap_{c \in \mathcal{F}} [c]$ will be a singleton $\{G_{\mathcal{F}}\}$. A condition c *forces* a formula $\varphi(G)$ if $\varphi(G_{\mathcal{F}})$ holds for every sufficiently generic filter \mathcal{F} containing c .

The computability-theoretic weaknesses of the generic set are closely related to the existence of a so-called forcing question with a good definitional complexity.

Definition 2.1. Let Γ be a family of formulas. A *forcing question* is a relation $? \vdash : \mathbb{P} \times \Gamma$ such that for every $c \in \mathbb{P}$ and $\varphi(G) \in \Gamma$,

1. If $c \Vdash \varphi(G)$, then there is an extension $d \leq c$ forcing $\varphi(G)$;
2. If $c \nVdash \varphi(G)$, then there is an extension $d \leq c$ forcing $\neg\varphi(G)$.

Given a formula $\varphi(G)$, the set \mathbb{P} can be divided into three categories: the conditions forcing $\varphi(G)$, the conditions forcing $\neg\varphi(G)$, and the conditions forcing neither of those. A forcing question can be thought of as a dividing line within the third category. There are therefore two canonical implementations, by merging the third category with either the first, or the second one. In some cases, however, there exist intermediary forcing questions with a better definitional complexity.

Note that a forcing question for Σ_n^0 formulas induces a forcing question for Π_n^0 formulas by negating the relation, thus we shall only consider forcing questions for Σ_n^0 formulas. The notion of forcing question was introduced by Monin and Patey [28, Section 2] who proved two abstract theorems. We recall them for the sake of completeness.

Definition 2.2. Let Γ be a family of formulas. A forcing question is Γ -*preserving* if for every $c \in \mathbb{P}$ and every formula $\varphi(G, x) \in \Gamma$, the relation $c \Vdash \varphi(G, x)$ is in Γ uniformly in x .

The first abstract theorem concerns the preservation of the arithmetic hierarchy. It is used to prove cone avoidance, or its iterated versions.

Theorem 2.3 ([28]). *Let (\mathbb{P}, \leq) be a notion of forcing with a Σ_n^0 -preserving forcing question. For every non- Σ_n^0 set C and every sufficiently generic filter \mathcal{F} , C is not $\Sigma_n^0(G_{\mathcal{F}})$.*

Proof. For every $e \in \mathbb{N}$, let $\mathcal{D}_e \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ be the set of all conditions forcing $W_e^{G^{(n-1)}} \neq C$. We claim that \mathcal{D}_e is dense. Indeed, given $c \in \mathbb{P}$, consider the following set:

$$U = \{x \in \mathbb{N} : c \Vdash x \in W_e^{G^{(n-1)}}\}$$

Since the forcing question is Σ_n^0 -preserving, the set U is Σ_n^0 , thus $U \neq C$. Let $x \in U \Delta C = (U \setminus C) \cup (C \setminus U)$. Suppose first that $x \in U \setminus C$. By Property 1 of the forcing question, there is an extension $d \leq c$ forcing $x \in W_e^{G^{(n-1)}}$. Suppose now that $x \in C \setminus U$. By Property 2 of the forcing question, there is an extension $d \leq c$ forcing $x \notin W_e^{G^{(n-1)}}$. In both cases, the extension $d \leq c$ forces $W_e^{G^{(n-1)}} \neq C$, so the set \mathcal{D}_e is dense. This proves our claim. Thus, for every sufficiently generic filter \mathcal{F} , \mathcal{F} is $\{\mathcal{D}_e : e \in \mathbb{N}\}$ -generic, hence C is not $\Sigma_n^0(G_{\mathcal{F}})$. \square

Many forcing questions, when answering positively a Σ_n^0 question, can actually find a finite set of witnesses for the outermost existential quantifier. This can be seen as a form of compactness.

Definition 2.4. A forcing question is Σ_n^0 -*compact* if for every $c \in \mathbb{P}$ and every Σ_n^0 formula $\varphi(G, x)$, if $c \Vdash \exists x \varphi(G, x)$, then there is some $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $c \Vdash (\exists x < k) \varphi(G, x)$.

The existence of a Σ_n^0 -compact forcing question is closely related to the ability to compute fast-growing functions. Recall that a function $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is *hyperimmune* if it is not dominated by any computable function.

Theorem 2.5 ([28]). *Let (\mathbb{P}, \leq) be a notion of forcing with a Σ_n^0 -compact, Σ_n^0 -preserving forcing question. For every $\emptyset^{(n-1)}$ -hyperimmune function $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ and every sufficiently generic filter \mathcal{F} , f is $G_{\mathcal{F}}^{(n-1)}$ -hyperimmune.*

Proof. For every $e \in \mathbb{N}$, let $\mathcal{D}_e \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ be the set of all conditions forcing $\Phi_e^{G^{(n-1)}}$ not to dominate f . More precisely, \mathcal{D}_e is the set of all conditions forcing either $\Phi_e^{G^{(n-1)}}$ to be partial, or $\Phi_e^{G^{(n-1)}}(x) \downarrow < f(x)$ for some $x \in \mathbb{N}$. We claim that \mathcal{D}_e is dense. Suppose first that $c \not\vdash \Phi_e^{G^{(n-1)}}(x) \downarrow$ for some $x \in \mathbb{N}$. Then by Property 2 of the forcing question, there is an extension $d \leq c$ forcing $\Phi_e^{G^{(n-1)}}(x) \uparrow$, hence to be partial. Suppose now that for every $x \in \mathbb{N}$, $c \vdash \exists v \Phi_e^{G^{(n-1)}}(x) \downarrow = v$. By Σ_n^0 -compactness of the forcing question, for every $x \in \mathbb{N}$, there is some bound $k_x \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $c \vdash (\exists v < k_x) \Phi_e^{G^{(n-1)}}(x) \downarrow = v$. Let $h : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ be the function which on input x , looks for some $k_x \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $c \vdash (\exists v < k_x) \Phi_e^{G^{(n-1)}}(x) \downarrow = v$, and outputs k_x . Such a function is total by hypothesis, and $\emptyset^{(n-1)}$ -computable by Σ_n^0 -preservation of the forcing question. Since f is $\emptyset^{(n-1)}$ -hyperimmune, $h(x) < f(x)$ for some $x \in \mathbb{N}$. By Property 1 of the forcing question, there is an extension $d \leq c$ forcing $(\exists v < k_x) \Phi_e^{G^{(n-1)}}(x) \downarrow = v$. Since $f(x) \geq k_x$, d forces $\Phi_e^{G^{(n-1)}}(x) \downarrow < f(x)$. This proves our claim. Thus, for every sufficiently generic filter \mathcal{F} , \mathcal{F} is $\{\mathcal{D}_e : e \in \mathbb{N}\}$ -generic, hence f is $G_{\mathcal{F}}^{(n-1)}$ -hyperimmune. \square

Additional structural properties on the forcing question, such as the ability to find simultaneous answers to independent questions, yield PA or DNC avoidance, as in Monin and Patey [29].

The forcing question plays an important role in conservation theorems as well. Indeed, given a Π_2^1 -problem P , proving that $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{I}\Sigma_n^0 + P$ is Π_1^1 -conservative over $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{I}\Sigma_n^0$ consists in starting with a countable model $\mathcal{M} = (M, S)$ of $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{I}\Sigma_n^0$, and given an instance $X \in S$ of P , constructing a solution $G \subseteq M$ such that $\mathcal{M} \cup \{G\} \models \text{I}\Sigma_n^0$, where $\mathcal{M} \cup \{G\} = (M, S \cup \{G\})$.

Definition 2.6. Given a notion of forcing (\mathbb{P}, \leq) and some $n \in \mathbb{N}$, a forcing question is (Σ_n^0, Π_n^0) -merging if for every $c \in \mathbb{P}$ and every pair of Σ_n^0 formulas $\varphi(G), \psi(G)$ such that $c \vdash \varphi(G)$ but $c \not\vdash \psi(G)$, then there is an extension $d \leq c$ forcing $\varphi(G) \wedge \neg\psi(G)$.

The existence of a (Σ_n^0, Π_n^0) -merging forcing question enables to preserve Σ_n^0 -induction.

Theorem 2.7. *Let $\mathcal{M} = (M, S) \models \text{Q} + \text{I}\Sigma_n^0$ be a countable model and let (\mathbb{P}, \leq) be a notion of forcing with a Σ_n^0 -preserving (Σ_n^0, Π_n^0) -merging forcing question. For every sufficiently generic filter \mathcal{F} , $\mathcal{M} \cup \{G_{\mathcal{F}}\} \models \text{I}\Sigma_n^0$.*

Proof. For every Σ_n^0 -formula $\varphi(x, G)$, let $\mathcal{D}_{\varphi} \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ be the set of all conditions forcing either $\forall x \varphi(x, G)$, or $\neg\varphi(0, G)$, or $\varphi(a-1, G) \wedge \neg\varphi(a, G)$, for some $a \in M$ with $a > 0$. We claim that \mathcal{D}_{φ} is dense.

Let $c \in \mathbb{P}$ be a condition. If c forces $\forall x \varphi(x, G)$, then we are done. Otherwise, there is an extension $d \leq c$ and some $b \in M$ such that d forces $\neg \varphi(b, G)$. Let $A = \{x \in M : d \Vdash \varphi(x, G)\}$. Since the forcing question is Σ_n^0 -preserving, the set A is $\Sigma_n^0(\mathcal{M})$. Moreover, d forces $\neg \varphi(b, G)$, so by definition of the forcing question, $d \nVdash \varphi(b, G)$, hence $b \notin A$. Since $\mathcal{M} \models \text{IS}_n^0$, and $A \neq M$, either $0 \notin A$, or there is some $a \in M$ with $a > 0$ such that $a \notin A$, and $a - 1 \in A$. In the first case, by definition of the forcing question, there is an extension of d forcing $\neg \varphi(0, G)$. Otherwise, since the forcing question is (Σ_n^0, Π_n^0) -merging, there is an extension of d forcing $\varphi(a - 1, G) \wedge \neg \varphi(a, G)$. This proves our claim. Thus, for every sufficiently generic filter \mathcal{F} , \mathcal{F} is $\{\mathcal{D}_\varphi\}$ -generic, hence $\mathcal{M} \cup \{G_\mathcal{F}\} \models \text{IS}_n^0$. \square

The most natural way to define a forcing question consists in defining $c \Vdash \varphi(G)$ to hold if there exists some $d \leq c$ forcing $\varphi(G)$. There exists an inductive syntactic definition of the forcing relation, and when the partial order is computable, this definition yields a Σ_n^0 -preserving forcing question. However, in most cases, the partial order is not computable, and one uses a custom Γ -preserving forcing relation to obtain a Γ -preserving forcing question.

Definition 2.8. Let Γ be a family of formulas. A *forcing relation* for Γ is a relation $\Vdash \subseteq \mathbb{P} \times \Gamma$ such that for every $c \in \mathbb{P}$ and $\varphi(G) \in \Gamma$,

1. If $c \Vdash \varphi(G)$, then c forces $\varphi(G)$;
2. The set of conditions c such that $c \Vdash \varphi(G)$ or $c \Vdash \neg \varphi(G)$ is dense ;
3. If $c \Vdash \varphi(G)$ and $d \leq c$ then $d \Vdash \varphi(G)$.

The first property, known as “forcing implies truth”, states the soundness of the relation, while the second property states is completeness. The definition is equivalent to the statement “for every sufficiently generic filter \mathcal{F} and every $\varphi(G) \in \Gamma$, $\varphi(G_\mathcal{F})$ holds iff $c \Vdash \varphi(G)$ for some condition $c \in \mathcal{F}$.”

3 Forcing with trees

PA degrees play an essential role in the computability-theoretic analysis of the pigeonhole principle. Indeed, the notion of forcing used to build solutions to the pigeonhole principle is a variant of Mathias forcing whose reservoirs belong to a Scott ideal. Therefore, to prove an avoidance or preservation property for the pigeonhole principle, one must first prove a similar basis theorem for Π_1^0 classes.

PA degrees admit several characterizations and therefore form a robust notion. A function $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is *diagonally non- X -computable* (X -DNC) if $f(e) \neq \Phi_e^X(e)$ for every $e \in \mathbb{N}$. A set is of PA degree over X iff it computes a diagonally non- X -computable $\{0, 1\}$ -valued function, or equivalently if, given an enumeration ψ_0, ψ_1, \dots of all $\Pi_1^0(X)$ formulas, it computes a function $g : \mathbb{N}^2 \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ such that $(\forall e_0, e_1)[(\psi_{e_0} \vee \psi_{e_1}) \rightarrow \psi_{e_{g(e_0, e_1)}}]$. Furthermore, there exists an X -computable infinite binary tree whose paths are exactly the $\{0, 1\}$ -valued X -DNC functions, so there exists a maximally difficult tree whose paths

are all of PA degree. It follows that any computability-theoretic result about PA degrees can be stated equivalently over PA degrees or over members of Π_1^0 classes.

For our purpose, we will need to prove the existence of PA degrees which preserve multiple hyperimmunities relative to various levels of the arithmetic hierarchy. For example, if f is hyperimmune and g is \emptyset' -hyperimmune, one wants to prove the existence of a set P of PA degree such that f is P -hyperimmune and g is P' -hyperimmune. There exist, among others, two well-known basis theorem which serve a large majority of the purposes: the low and the computably dominated basis theorem [21]. A set X is of *computably dominated* degree if every total X -computable function is dominated by a total computable function, or equivalently if it does not compute any hyperimmune function.

Theorem 3.1 (Jockusch and Soare [21]). *Let $\mathcal{C} \subseteq 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ be a non-empty Π_1^0 class.*

1. *There exists a member $X \in \mathcal{C}$ of low degree ($X' \leq_T \emptyset'$).*
2. *There exists a member $X \in \mathcal{C}$ of computably dominated degree.*

Given such f and g , by the computably dominated basis theorem, there exists a set P of PA and computably dominated degree. In particular, f is P -hyperimmune. On the other hand, by the low basis theorem, there is a set Q of PA and low degree, so since g is \emptyset' -hyperimmune and $Q' \leq_T \emptyset'$, g is Q' -hyperimmune. The difficulty is to preserve both hyperimmunities simultaneously, as every low degree is hyperimmune, so no set can be simultaneously of low and computably dominated degree.

In order to prove the preservation of multiple hyperimmunities simultaneously, we use a notion of forcing with primitive recursive trees introduced by Wang [41], who showed the existence of a forcing question with good definability properties at every level. For the sake of completeness, we state the properties of his notion of forcing, and use it to prove the existence of PA degrees which preserve multiple hyperimmunities simultaneously.

Definition 3.2. Let \mathbb{T} be the notion of forcing whose *conditions* are infinite primitive recursive trees, partially ordered by the inclusion relation. We write $S \leq T$ for the inclusion and say that S *extends* T .

A class $\mathcal{P} \subseteq 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ is Π_1^0 iff there is a co-c.e. pruned tree $T \subseteq 2^{<\mathbb{N}}$ such that $\mathcal{P} = [T]$. Using a time trick, for every co-c.e. tree T , there is a primitive recursive tree S such that $[T] = [S]$ (see [41, Lemma 3.8]). It follows that there is a primitive recursive tree whose paths are exactly the $\{0, 1\}$ -valued DNC functions.

The partial order (\mathbb{T}, \leq) being non-computable, the usual inductive definition of the forcing relation does not have the right definitional complexity because of the first level of the hierarchy. We shall therefore define a custom forcing relation for Σ_1^0 and Π_1^0 formulas. At higher levels, the complexity of the partial order is absorbed by the complexity of the forced formula, and therefore one can use the standard inductive definition of the forcing relation.

Definition 3.3. We define inductively a forcing relation for arithmetic formulas as follows:

For $\phi(G, x)$ a Π_0^0 formula:

- $T \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$ if $(\exists \ell)(\forall \sigma \in 2^\ell \cap T)(\exists x \leq \ell)\phi(\sigma, x)$,
- $T \Vdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$ if $(\forall \sigma \in T)(\forall x)\neg\phi(\sigma, x)$.

For $\phi(G, x)$ a Π_n^0 formula for $n \geq 1$:

- $T \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$ if $T \Vdash \phi(G, a)$ for some $a \in \mathbb{N}$,
- $T \Vdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$ if $(\forall S \leq T)S \nVdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$.

The following lemma corresponds to [41, Lemma 3.13], and states that the forcing relation has the same definitional complexity as the formulas it forces.

Lemma 3.4. *Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $T \in \mathbb{T}$ and $\phi(G, x)$ be a Π_n^0 formula. The formula $T \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$ is Σ_{n+1}^0 , and the formula $T \Vdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$ is Π_{n+1}^0 .*

The following lemma corresponds to [41, Lemma 3.12] and states that the forcing relation is sound and complete.

Lemma 3.5. *Let \mathcal{F} be a sufficiently generic filter. Then $\bigcap_{T \in \mathcal{F}} [T]$ contains a single element $G_{\mathcal{F}}$ and, for every arithmetic formula $\phi(G)$, $\phi(G_{\mathcal{F}})$ holds if and only if there is a condition $T \in \mathcal{F}$ forcing $\phi(G)$.*

We can now define a Σ_n^0 -preserving forcing question for Σ_n^0 formulas based on the previously defined forcing relation.

Definition 3.6 (Forcing question). We define the Σ_n^0 -forcing question for $n \geq 1$ as follows: Let $\phi(G, x)$ be a Π_{n-1}^0 formula

- If $n = 1$, $T ?\vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$ holds if $T \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$.
- If $n > 1$, $T ?\vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$ holds if $T \nVdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$.

The following lemma states that Definition 3.6 meets the specifications of a forcing question. Moreover, by Lemma 3.4, this forcing question is Σ_n^0 -preserving.

Lemma 3.7. *Let $n \geq 1$, let $\phi(G, x)$ be a Π_{n-1}^0 formula, and let $T \in \mathbb{T}$.*

- *If $T ?\vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$, then $\exists S \leq T$ such that $S \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$.*
- *If $T \nVdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$, then $\exists S \leq T$ such that $S \Vdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$.*

Proof. If $T ?\vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$, there are two cases:

- If $n = 1$, then $T \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$.
- If $n > 1$, then $T \nVdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$, hence there exists some $S \leq T$ such that $S \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$.

If $T \not\vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$, there are two cases:

- If $n = 1$, then $T \not\vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$, hence $(\forall \ell)(\exists \sigma \in 2^\ell \cap T)(\forall x \leq \ell)\neg\phi(\sigma, x)$. Then the tree $S = \{\sigma \in T : (\forall x \leq |\sigma|)\neg\phi(\sigma, x)\}$ is an infinite primitive recursive subtree of T such that $S \Vdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$.
- If $n > 1$, then $T \Vdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$.

□

Since we are interested in preservation of iterated hyperimmunity, the following lemma states that the forcing question is Σ_n^0 -compact.

Lemma 3.8. *For all $n \leq 1$, the $\text{?}\vdash$ relation for Σ_n^0 formulas is compact, i.e., if $T \text{?}\vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$, then there exists some bound k such that $T \text{?}\vdash (\exists x < k)\phi(G, x)$.*

Proof. Assume $T \text{?}\vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$ for some Σ_n^0 formula $(\exists x)\phi(G, x)$. There are two cases:

- If $n = 1$, then $T \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$ and there exists some ℓ such that $(\forall \sigma \in 2^\ell \cap T)(\exists x \leq \ell)\phi(\sigma, x)$, hence $T \Vdash (\exists x \leq \ell)\phi(G, x)$ and $T \text{?}\vdash (\exists x \leq \ell)\phi(G, x)$.
- If $n > 1$, then $T \not\vdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$, hence there exists some $S \leq T$ such that $S \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$. Fix such a tree S , there exists some k such that $S \Vdash \phi(G, k)$, hence $T \text{?}\vdash (\exists x \leq k)\phi(G, x)$.

□

We are now ready to prove the main theorem of this section, based on the abstract framework of the forcing question.

Theorem 3.9. *Let $\{(f_s, n_s)\}_{s \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a family such that for every $s \in \mathbb{N}$, f_s is $\emptyset^{(n_s)}$ -hyperimmune. Let $T \subseteq 2^{<\mathbb{N}}$ be an infinite computable tree. There exists some path P in $[T]$ such that f_s is $P^{(n_s)}$ -hyperimmune for every $s \in \mathbb{N}$.*

Proof. By Lemmas 3.4, 3.7 and 3.8, the notion of forcing (\mathbb{P}, \leq) admits a Σ_n^0 -compact, Σ_n^0 -preserving forcing question, so apply Theorem 2.5.

□

Remark 3.10. Wang [41] proved, given a family $\{(C_s, n_s)\}_{s \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that for every $s \in \mathbb{N}$, C_s is not $\Sigma_{n_s}^0$, the existence of a set P of PA degree such that for every $s \in \mathbb{N}$, C_s is not $\Sigma_{n_s}^0(P)$. Downey et al. [11] studied the relationships between notions of preservations and avoidance, and proved in particular that preservation of hyperimmunity is equivalent to preservation of non- Σ_1^0 definitions. Their proof relativizes to iterated jumps, but it is not known to be equivalent when working with levels of the hierarchy simultaneously. Therefore, the main theorem of this section (Theorem 3.9) is not a consequence of Wang's result.

As mentioned, the degree-theoretic study of PA degrees and members of Π_1^0 classes coincide, as there exists a maximal Π_1^0 class containing only sets of PA degree. The following well-known proposition shows that the degrees of Scott codes coincide with PA degrees, hence it is not more complicated to compute hierarchies of PA degrees than a single one.

Proposition 3.11 (Scott [34]). *For every set X , there exists a non-empty $\Pi_1^0(X)$ class $\mathcal{C}(X)$ containing only Scott codes of Scott ideals containing X .*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{C}(X)$ be the class of all $\bigoplus_n Z_n$ such that for every $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$, $Z_{\langle 0, a, b \rangle} = Z_a \oplus Z_b$ and for every $e, a \in \mathbb{N}$, $Z_{\langle 1, e, a \rangle}$ is a completion of the partial function $\Phi_e^{Z_a}$. Let $M = \bigoplus_i Z_i \in \mathcal{C}(X)$ and $\mathcal{M} = \{Z_i : i \in \mathbb{N}\}$. By construction, \mathcal{M} is closed under effective join. We claim that \mathcal{M} is downward-closed under the Turing reduction. Let $Z_a \in \mathcal{M}$ and $Y \leq_T Z_a$. Then there is a Turing functional Φ_e such that $\Phi_e^{Z_a} = Y$, so $Z_{\langle 1, e, a \rangle} = Y \in \mathcal{M}$.

We now claim that \mathcal{M} is a Scott ideal. Let $Z_a \in \mathcal{M}$, and let Φ_e be a Turing functional such that for every set X , every $x \in \mathbb{N}$ and $i < 2$, $\Phi_e^X(x) \downarrow = 1 - i$ iff $\Phi_x^X(x) \downarrow = i$. Then any completion of Φ_e^X is a $\{0, 1\}$ -valued X -DNC function, hence of PA degree over X . It follows that $Z_{\langle 1, e, a \rangle} \in \mathcal{M}$ is of PA degree over Z_a . \square

4 Largeness and partition regularity

Solutions to problems from Ramsey theory are often constructed using variants of Mathias forcing, that is, with conditions consisting of a finite stem and an infinite reservoir. Even in the case of computable Mathias forcing, where the reservoirs are computable, the $\Sigma_2^0(G)$ and $\Pi_2^0(G)$ properties of the generic object G are generally more complex than the Σ_2^0 and Π_2^0 properties of the ground model. In particular, every sufficiently generic set for computable Mathias forcing is of high degree. Recall that a function $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is *dominant* if it eventually dominates every computable function. By Martin's domination theorem [26], a degree is high iff it computes a dominant function. The *principal function* of an infinite set $X = \{x_0 < x_1 < \dots\}$ is the function $p_X : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ defined by $n \mapsto x_n$.

Proposition 4.1 (Folklore). *Let \mathcal{F} be a sufficiently generic filter for computable Mathias forcing. Then the principal function of $G_{\mathcal{F}}$ is dominant.*

Proof. Given a total computable function $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ and a computable Mathias condition (σ, X) , one can computably thin out the reservoir X to obtain a computable reservoir Y such that $p_{\sigma \cup Y}$ eventually dominates g . The condition (σ, Y) is an extension of (σ, X) forcing the principal function of $G_{\mathcal{F}}$ to dominate g . \square

A condition can be seen as an invariant property that is preserved along the construction of an infinite object: given a mathematical approximation satisfying some structural properties, one can apply one step of the construction,

and obtain another mathematical approximation satisfying the same structural properties.

In the construction of solutions to the pigeonhole principle, Mathias forcing over Scott ideals is an appropriate invariant for a good first-jump control, but it is an over-generalization preventing from having a good second-jump control: the forcing relation for $\Pi_2^0(G)$ properties is a density statement about an infinite collection of $\Sigma_1^0(G)$ properties. It requires guaranteeing some *positive* information about the future, while a reservoir forces some *negative* information, as it restricts the candidate integers that can be added to the generic set. One must therefore use a “reservoir of reservoirs”, which will restrict the possible choices of reservoirs, hence will restrict the future negative information, which is a way of forcing positive information.

This “reservoir of reservoirs” must still allow the necessary operations on the reservoirs to ensure a good first-jump control. Looking at the combinatorics of a first-jump control of the pigeonhole principle, the only operations on the reservoirs are finite truncation, and splitting based on a 2-partition. This naturally yields the notion of partition regular class. Partition regularity is a generalization of the notion of infinity.

Definition 4.2. A class $\mathcal{A} \subseteq 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ is *partition regular* if :

- \mathcal{A} is non-empty,
- for all $X \in \mathcal{A}$, if $X \subseteq Y$, then $Y \in \mathcal{A}$,
- for every $X \in \mathcal{A}$, for every 2-cover $Y_0 \cup Y_1 \supseteq X$, there exists $i < 2$ such that $Y_i \in \mathcal{A}$.

By iterating the splitting, if \mathcal{A} is partition regular, then for every integer k , for every $X \in \mathcal{A}$, and every k -cover Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_k of X , there exists some $i \leq k$ such that $Y_i \in \mathcal{A}$. By the infinite pigeonhole principle, the class of all infinite sets is partition regular. We will be interested in partition regular classes having only infinite sets. These classes are called *non-trivial*. Equivalently, a partition regular class is non-trivial if every set has at least 2 elements. For a set X , let \mathcal{L}_X be the $\Pi_2^0(X)$ partition regular class containing all the sets having an infinite intersection with X .

Given a partition regular class $\mathcal{A} \subseteq 2^{\mathbb{N}}$, one can construct solutions to the pigeonhole principle with a good first-jump control, using a variant of Mathias forcing whose reservoirs belong to \mathcal{A} . Cholak, Jockusch and Slaman [3] and Dorais [9] first used variants of Mathias forcing with reservoirs in partition regular classes to build generic sets of non-high degree. The technique was then developed by Monin and Patey [28, 30, 29, 31] to prove several basis theorems about the pigeonhole principle.

4.1 Large classes

One should expect from a notion of largeness that it is closed upward under inclusion. The collection of all partition regular classes is not closed upward: for

example, letting X be any bi-infinite set, \mathcal{L}_X is partition regular, but $\mathcal{L}_X \cup \{\overline{X}\}$ is not. The following notion of largeness is more convenient to work with, and closely related to partition regularity.

Definition 4.3. A class $\mathcal{A} \subseteq 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ is *large* if :

- for all $X \in \mathcal{A}$, if $X \subseteq Y$, then $Y \in \mathcal{A}$,
- for every integer k , for every k -cover Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_k of \mathbb{N} , there exists $i \leq k$ such that $Y_i \in \mathcal{A}$.

The notion of largeness was introduced and studied by Monin and Patey [28]. They proved that a class is large iff it contains a partition regular subclass. Furthermore, every large class contains a maximal partition regular subclass for inclusion, which admits an explicit syntactic definition.

Definition 4.4. Given a large class $\mathcal{A} \subseteq 2^{\mathbb{N}}$, let

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}) = \{X \in \mathcal{A} : \forall k \forall X_0 \cup \dots \cup X_{k-1} \supseteq X \exists i < k X_i \in \mathcal{A}\}$$

Monin and Patey [28] proved that if \mathcal{A} is large, then $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A})$ is the maximal partition regular subclass of \mathcal{A} . Large classes satisfy a very useful combinatorial property that we shall use all over the article:

Lemma 4.5 ([28]). *Let $\mathcal{A}_0 \supseteq \mathcal{A}_1 \supseteq \dots$ a decreasing sequence of large classes, then $\bigcap_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{A}_i$ is large.*

The contrapositive of Lemma 4.5 has some compactness flavor. Indeed, if an intersection $\bigcap_i \mathcal{A}_i$ of a collection of classes $\mathcal{A}_0, \mathcal{A}_1, \dots$ is not large, then there is some $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\bigcap_{i < n} \mathcal{A}_i$ is not large. We shall be interested only in G_δ large classes, that is, intersections of open large classes. For this, we consider $W_0, W_1, \dots \subseteq 2^{<\mathbb{N}}$ as an effective enumeration of all c.e. sets of strings, and let $\mathcal{U}_0, \mathcal{U}_1, \dots$ be defined by

$$\mathcal{U}_e = \{X \in 2^{\mathbb{N}} : \exists \rho \subseteq X \ \rho \in W_e\}$$

Thus, $\mathcal{U}_0, \mathcal{U}_1, \dots$ is a uniform enumeration of all upward-closed Σ_1^0 classes. By an immediate relativization, we let $\mathcal{U}_0^Z, \mathcal{U}_1^Z, \dots$ be a uniform enumeration of all upward-closed $\Sigma_1^0(Z)$ classes. From now on, fix a Scott ideal $\mathcal{M} = \{Z_0, Z_1, \dots\}$ with Scott code M (in other words, $M = \bigoplus_i Z_i$ and the basic operations on the M -indices are computable). Given a set $C \subseteq \mathbb{N}^2$, we let

$$\mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}} = \bigcap_{(e,i) \in C} \mathcal{U}_e^{Z_i}$$

Thanks to Lemma 4.5, largeness of an arbitrary intersection of Σ_1^0 class can be reduced to checking largeness of a finite intersection of Σ_1^0 classes, which is a Π_2^0 statement. The following lemma gives the relativized complexity of the general statement:

Lemma 4.6 ([30]). *Let $C \subseteq \mathbb{N}^2$ be a set, the statement “ $\mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}}$ is large” is $\Pi_1^0(C \oplus M')$.*

Proof sketch. By Lemma 4.5 and by compactness, this statement can be rephrased as “for every k and every finite subset E of C , there exists some n such that for every k -partition of $\{0, \dots, n\}$, one of its parts belongs to $\bigcap_{(i,e) \in E} \mathcal{U}_e^{Z_i}$.” \square

Given a large Σ_1^0 class \mathcal{U} , its biggest partition regular subclass $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U})$ is Π_2^0 . Still by Lemma 4.5, the biggest partition regular subclass of a large Π_2^0 class is again Π_2^0 . One can therefore switch from largeness to partition regularity with no additional cost:

Lemma 4.7 ([30]). *Let $C \subseteq \mathbb{N}^2$ be a set, then $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}}) = \bigcap_{F \subseteq_{\text{fin}} C} \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U}_F^{\mathcal{M}})$ is $\Pi_1^0(C \oplus M')$ and there exists a set D computable uniformly in C such that $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}}) = \mathcal{U}_D^{\mathcal{M}}$.*

4.2 \mathcal{M} -minimal classes

As mentioned above, the notion of forcing for constructing solutions to the pigeonhole principle with a good first-jump control is a variant of Mathias forcing whose conditions belong to a Scott ideal. To obtain a good second-jump control, one must restrict the reservoirs to some well-chosen partition regular class.

Given the computability-theoretic nature of the $\Sigma_2^0(G)$ and $\Pi_2^0(G)$ statements that need to be forced, the appropriate partition regular class does not admit a nice explicit combinatorial definition. One can either decide to start with the simplest partition regular class of all the infinite sets, and refine this class over the construction by considering partition regular subclasses which will ensure stronger positive information about the reservoirs, or build once for all the most restrictive partition regular class, in other words, the partition regular class which will maintain as much positive information about the reservoirs as possible. We adopt the latter approach.

Seeing a partition regular class as a “reservoir of reservoirs”, if $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$ are two partition regular classes, \mathcal{A} will impose more restrictions on the possible choice of reservoirs than \mathcal{B} . Considering that a reservoir forces negative information about the set, \mathcal{A} will force more positive information than \mathcal{B} . Therefore, minimal partition regular classes will ensure as much positive information as possible.

Definition 4.8. A large class \mathcal{A} is \mathcal{M} -minimal if for every $X \in \mathcal{M}$ and $e \in \mathbb{N}$, either $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{U}_e^X$ or $\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{U}_e^X$ is not large.

Every large class containing a partition regular subclass, every \mathcal{M} -minimal large class of the form $\mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}}$ is also partition regular. There is a natural greedy algorithm to build a set $C \subseteq \mathbb{N}^2$ such that $\mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}}$ is non-trivial and \mathcal{M} -minimal.

Lemma 4.9. *Let \mathcal{M} be a Scott ideal with Scott code M and let $D \subseteq \mathbb{N}^2$ be a set of indices such that $\mathcal{U}_D^{\mathcal{M}}$ is large and contains only infinite sets. Then $(D \oplus M)'$ computes a set $C \supseteq D$ such that $\mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}}$ is \mathcal{M} -minimal.*

Proof. By the padding lemma, there is a total computable function $g : \mathbb{N}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that for every $e, s \in \mathbb{N}$ and every set X , $\mathcal{U}_{g(e,s)}^X = \mathcal{U}_e^X$ and $g(e, s) > s$. By uniformity of the properties of a Scott code, there is another total computable function $h : \mathbb{N}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that for every $e, s \in \mathbb{N}$ and every Scott code M , $h(e, s)$ and e are both M -indices of the same set, and $h(e, s) > s$.

We build a $(D \oplus M')$ -computable sequence of D -computable sets $C_0 \subseteq C_1 \subseteq \dots$ such that, letting $C = \bigcup_s C_s$, \mathcal{U}_C^M is \mathcal{M} -minimal and for every s , $C \upharpoonright s = C_s \upharpoonright s$. Start with $C_0 = D$. Then, given a set $C_s \subseteq \mathbb{N}^2$ such that $\mathcal{U}_{C_s}^M$ is large, and a pair (e, i) , define $C_{s+1} = C_s \cup \{(g(e, s), h(i, s))\}$ if $\mathcal{U}_{C_s}^M \cap \mathcal{U}_e^{Z_i}$ is large, and $C_{s+1} = C_s$ otherwise. The set $C = \bigcup_s C_s$ is the desired set. Note that by choice of g and h , in the former case, $\mathcal{U}_{C_{s+1}}^M = \mathcal{U}_{C_s}^M \cap \mathcal{U}_e^{Z_i}$. By Lemma 4.6, the statement “ $\mathcal{U}_{C_s}^M \cap \mathcal{U}_e^{Z_i}$ is large” is $\Pi_1^0(C_s \oplus M')$, so it can be decided $(D \oplus M')$ -computably since $C_s \leq_T D$. The use of g and h ensures that $C_{s+1} \upharpoonright s = C_s \upharpoonright s$. \square

One can apply Lemma 4.9 with $D = \{(e_s, i) : s \in \mathbb{N}\}$ where $\mathcal{U}_{e_s}^{Z_i} = \{Y \in 2^{\mathbb{N}} : \text{card } Y \geq s\}$ to obtain a set $C \leq_T M''$ such that \mathcal{U}_C^M is \mathcal{M} -minimal. However, being M'' -computable is too complex for our purpose. Thankfully, one does not need to explicitly have access to the set of indices of the \mathcal{M} -minimal class, but only to be able to check that a class is compatible with it. This yields the notion of \mathcal{M} -cohesive class.

4.3 \mathcal{M} -cohesive classes

In the previous algorithm for constructing an \mathcal{M} -minimal class, the order in which one considers the pairs (e, i) matters. Indeed, if \mathcal{A} is large and $\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ are two large subclasses, then $\mathcal{B} \cap \mathcal{C}$ is not necessarily large. Therefore, there exist many \mathcal{M} -minimal classes, depending on the ordering of the pairs. The notion of \mathcal{M} -cohesiveness is a way of choosing an \mathcal{M} -minimal class without explicitly giving its set of indices.

Definition 4.10. A large class \mathcal{A} is *\mathcal{M} -cohesive* if for every $X \in \mathcal{M}$, either $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{L}_X$ or $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{L}_{\overline{X}}$.

It follows from the definition that for every infinite set $X \in \mathcal{M}$, if $X \in \mathcal{A}$, then $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{L}_X$. Indeed, otherwise, by \mathcal{M} -cohesiveness, $X \in \mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{L}_{\overline{X}}$, yielding a contradiction. The cohesiveness terminology comes from the cohesiveness principle (COH), which states for every infinite sequence of sets R_0, R_1, \dots , the existence of an infinite set $H \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ such that for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, either $H \subseteq^* R_n$ or $H \subseteq^* \overline{R_n}$. Such a set H is said to be *cohesive* for the sequence. There exists an immediate correspondence between the cohesiveness principle and the existence of \mathcal{M} -cohesive classes. Indeed, given an infinite set H which is cohesive for the sequence $\mathcal{M} = \{Z_0, Z_1, \dots\}$, the class \mathcal{L}_H is partition regular and \mathcal{M} -cohesive.

The following lemma shows that an \mathcal{M} -cohesive class already contains the information of an \mathcal{M} -minimal class, in the sense that in the greedy algorithm to build an \mathcal{M} -minimal class from an \mathcal{M} -cohesive one, the ordering on the pairs does not matter.

Lemma 4.11 ([30]). *Let $\mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}}$ be an \mathcal{M} -cohesive class. Let $\mathcal{U}_D^{\mathcal{M}}$ and $\mathcal{U}_E^{\mathcal{M}}$ be such that $\mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}} \cap \mathcal{U}_D^{\mathcal{M}}$ and $\mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}} \cap \mathcal{U}_E^{\mathcal{M}}$ are both large. Then so is $\mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}} \cap \mathcal{U}_D^{\mathcal{M}} \cap \mathcal{U}_E^{\mathcal{M}}$.*

It follows that every \mathcal{M} -cohesive class admits a unique \mathcal{M} -minimal large subclass.

Lemma 4.12 ([30]). *For every \mathcal{M} -cohesive class $\mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}}$, there exists a unique \mathcal{M} -minimal large subclass:*

$$\langle \mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}} \rangle = \bigcap_{e \in \mathbb{N}, X \in \mathcal{M}} \{ \mathcal{U}_e^X : \mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}} \cap \mathcal{U}_e^X \text{ is large} \}$$

Contrary to \mathcal{M} -minimal classes, one can build a set $C \subseteq \mathbb{N}^2$ such that $\mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}}$ is \mathcal{M} -cohesive computably in any PA degree over M' . There are two possible constructions: either using the correspondence with the cohesiveness principle, knowing that any PA degree over M' computes the jump of an infinite set $H \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ cohesive of $\mathcal{M} = \{Z_0, Z_1, \dots\}$, and computing in H' the set C , or directly building the set C by deciding, given a set $C_s \subseteq \mathbb{N}^2$ and a set Z_i , whether $\mathcal{U}_{C_s}^{\mathcal{M}} \cap \mathcal{L}_{Z_i}$ or $\mathcal{U}_{C_s}^{\mathcal{M}} \cap \mathcal{L}_{\overline{Z_i}}$ is large. We prove it formally with the latter approach.

Lemma 4.13. *Let \mathcal{M} be a Scott ideal with Scott code M and let $D \subseteq \mathbb{N}^2$ be a set of indices such that $\mathcal{U}_D^{\mathcal{M}}$ is large and contains only infinite sets. Then any PA degree over $D \oplus M'$ computes a set $C \supseteq D$ such that $\mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}}$ is \mathcal{M} -cohesive.*

Proof. Fix P a PA degree over $D \oplus M'$. Recall that P is able to choose, among two $\Pi_1^0(D \oplus M')$ formulas such that at least one is true, a valid one.

First, consider two M -computable enumerations of sets $(E_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $(F_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\mathcal{U}_{E_n}^{\mathcal{M}} = \mathcal{L}_{Z_n}$ and $\mathcal{U}_{F_n}^{\mathcal{M}} = \mathcal{L}_{\overline{Z_n}}$. By the padding lemma, one can suppose that $\min E_n, \min F_n \geq n$. The set C will be defined as $\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} C_n$ for $C_0 \subseteq C_1 \subseteq \dots$ a P -computable sequence of $M \oplus D$ -computable sets satisfying:

- $C_0 = D$,
- $\mathcal{U}_{C_k}^{\mathcal{M}}$ is large for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$,
- $C_k \upharpoonright k = C \upharpoonright k$ for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$, and thus C will be P -computable.

Let $C_0 = D$, then, by assumption, $\mathcal{U}_{C_0}^{\mathcal{M}}$ is large.

Assume C_k has been defined for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Then, as $\mathcal{U}_{C_k}^{\mathcal{M}}$ is large, one of the two following $\Pi_1^0(D \oplus M')$ statements must hold: “ $\mathcal{U}_{C_k}^{\mathcal{M}} \cap \mathcal{L}_{Z_k}$ is large” or “ $\mathcal{U}_{C_k}^{\mathcal{M}} \cap \mathcal{L}_{\overline{Z_k}}$ is large”. Hence, P is able to choose one that is true. If $\mathcal{U}_{C_k}^{\mathcal{M}} \cap \mathcal{L}_{Z_k}$ is large, let $C_{k+1} = C_k \cup E_k$, and if $\mathcal{U}_{C_k}^{\mathcal{M}} \cap \mathcal{L}_{\overline{Z_k}}$ is large, let $C_{k+1} = C_k \cup F_k$. By our assumption that $\min E_n, \min F_n \geq n$ for all n , the value of $C_k \upharpoonright k$ will be left unchanged in the rest of the construction. \square

The above construction of C carries the information, given an element $X \in \mathcal{M}$, whether $X \in \mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}}$ or not (or equivalently whether $X \in \langle \mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}} \rangle$ or not, or again whether $\mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}} \subseteq \mathcal{L}_X$ or not). The following lemmas shows that this information can be recovered by any such set C independently of this construction, with the help of M' .

Lemma 4.14. *Let $\mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}}$ be an \mathcal{M} -cohesive class. $C \oplus M'$ computes a function $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow 2$ such that for every $a \in \mathbb{N}$, $f(a) = 1$ iff $Z_a \in \mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}}$.*

Proof. By \mathcal{M} -cohesiveness, $Z_a \in \mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}}$ if and only if $\mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}} \subseteq \mathcal{L}_{Z_a}$. The statement $\mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}} \subseteq \mathcal{L}_{Z_a}$ is $\Pi_1^0(C \oplus M')$ (as it is equivalent to $\mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}} \cap \mathcal{L}_{Z_a}$ large). This statement is also $\Sigma_1^0(C \oplus M')$, since it is equivalent to $\mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}} \cap \mathcal{L}_{\overline{Z_a}}$ not large, hence it is $\Delta_1^0(C \oplus M')$ and therefore decidable by $C \oplus M'$. \square

The following lemma shows that, in some sense, the construction above of an \mathcal{M} -cohesive class can be done without loss of generality.

Lemma 4.15. *Let $\mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}}$ be an \mathcal{M} -cohesive class, then $C \oplus M'$ is of PA degree over X' for every $X \in \mathcal{M}$.*

Proof. Let $X \in \mathcal{M}$. Fix an X -c.e. enumeration $E_0 \subseteq E_1 \subseteq \dots$ of X' . Given $e \in \mathbb{N}$, let Y_e be the set of all n such that $\Phi_e^{E_n}(e)[n] \downarrow = 1$. Note that if $\Phi_e^{X'}(e) \downarrow = 1$ then Y_e is cofinite, and if $\Phi_e^{X'}(e) \downarrow = 0$ then Y_e is finite. It follows that if $\Phi_e^{X'}(e) \downarrow$, then $Y_e \in \mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}}$ iff $\Phi_e^{X'}(e) = 1$. Let $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ be the computable function which to e associates an M -index for Y_e and let $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow 2$ be the $C \oplus M'$ -computable function of Lemma 4.14. Then $e \mapsto 1 - f(g(e))$ is a $C \oplus M'$ -computable $\{0, 1\}$ -valued X' -DNC function, hence $C \oplus M'$ is of PA degree over X' . \square

Note that in the case where M is of low degree, then $C \oplus M'$ is of PA degree over M' . It is not clear at first sight that the notions of \mathcal{M} -cohesiveness and \mathcal{M} -minimality do not coincide, at least for classes of the form $\mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}}$. The following proposition shows that the two notions are always distinct. It is not of direct use for the remainder of this article, but of independent interest.

Proposition 4.16. *For every countable Turing ideal \mathcal{M} , there exists a set C such that $\mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}}$ is \mathcal{M} -cohesive but not \mathcal{M} -minimal.*

Proof. Consider the following Π_2^0 class $\mathcal{P} = \{X : (\forall n)(\exists x)[|x, 2^x| \cap X| \geq n]\}$.

Claim 1. *The class \mathcal{P} is partition regular.* First, $\mathbb{N} \in \mathcal{P}$. Let $X_0 \cup X_1 \in \mathcal{P}$ for some sets X_0, X_1 , if $X_0, X_1 \notin \mathcal{P}$, then for all $i < 2$, there exists some $n_i \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all x , and $||x, 2^x| \cap X_i| < n_i$. Thus, for all $x \in \mathbb{N}$, $||x, 2^x| \cap (X_0 \cup X_1)| < n_0 + n_1$, contradicting our assumption that $X_0 \cup X_1 \in \mathcal{P}$. This proves our claim.

Let $\mathcal{U}_D^{\mathcal{M}}$ be an \mathcal{M} -cohesive partition regular subclass of \mathcal{P} , which exists as \mathcal{P} is Π_2^0 . Let Z_0, Z_1, \dots be the list of all sets X in \mathcal{M} such that $\mathcal{U}_D^{\mathcal{M}} \subseteq \mathcal{L}_X$ and let $\mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}} = \bigcap_n \mathcal{L}_{Z_n}$. By \mathcal{M} -cohesiveness of $\mathcal{U}_D^{\mathcal{M}}$, for every $X \in \mathcal{M}$, either $\mathcal{U}_D^{\mathcal{M}} \subseteq \mathcal{L}_X$ or $\mathcal{U}_D^{\mathcal{M}} \subseteq \mathcal{L}_{\overline{X}}$, so $\mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}}$ is \mathcal{M} -cohesive. Moreover, $\mathcal{U}_D^{\mathcal{M}} \subseteq \mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}}$.

Claim 2. $\mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}} \not\subseteq \mathcal{U}_D^{\mathcal{M}}$ Let $X = \{x_0, x_1, \dots\}$ defined as follows: let x_n be the smallest element of $\bigcap_{k \leq n} Z_k$ bigger than $2^{x_{n-1}}$ (or bigger than 0 if $n = 0$). Note that $\bigcap_{k \leq n} Z_k$ is infinite, since $\{\overline{Z}_k : k \leq n\} \cup \{\bigcap_{k \leq n} Z_k\}$ is a cover of \mathbb{N} and none of \overline{Z}_k belongs to $\mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}}$, so $\bigcap_{k \leq n} Z_k \in \mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}} \subseteq \mathcal{L}_{\mathbb{N}}$. By construction X cannot be an element of \mathcal{P} as $|X \cap [x, 2^x]| \leq 1$ for every x , and $X \in \mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}}$ as $X \cap Z_k$ is infinite for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$. It follows that $\mathcal{U}_C^{\mathcal{M}}$ is \mathcal{M} -cohesive, but not \mathcal{M} -minimal. \square

4.4 Scott towers, largeness towers

In order to obtain notions of forcing with a good iterated jump control, we shall often work with hierarchies of Scott ideals with good computational properties.

Definition 4.17. Fix $n \geq 0$. A *Scott tower* of height n is a sequence of Scott ideals $\mathcal{M}_0, \dots, \mathcal{M}_n$ with Scott codes M_0, \dots, M_n , respectively, such that for every $i < n$, $M'_i \in \mathcal{M}_{i+1}$.

Intuitively, a Mathias-like notion of forcing with a good iterated-jump control will decide Σ_{k+1}^0 -properties with a question with parameters in \mathcal{M}_k .

Remark 4.18. Note that for every Scott tower $\mathcal{M}_0, \dots, \mathcal{M}_n$ and $i < n$, there exists a computable function $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ translating M_i -indices into M_{i+1} -indices, that is, such that for every $a \in \mathbb{N}$, $g(a)$ is an M_{i+1} -index of the set of M_i -index a . Indeed, there is a computable function $h : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that $\Phi_{h(a)}^{M_i}$ is a set of M_i -index a for every $a \in \mathbb{N}$. For every $a \in \mathbb{N}$, let Z_a be the set of M_{i+1} -index a . By our definition of a Scott code, there exists a total computable function $q : \mathbb{N}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that $Z_{q(e,a)}$ is a completion of $\Phi_e^{Z_a}$. Let b be an M_{i+1} -index of M_i and let $g(a) = q(h(a), b)$. By definition, $Z_{g(a)}$ is a completion of $\Phi_{h(a)}^{M_i}$, hence is the set of M_i -index a .

The following proposition will be useful throughout this article.

Proposition 4.19. Fix $n \geq 0$. There exists a Scott tower $\mathcal{M}_0, \dots, \mathcal{M}_n$ with Scott codes M_0, \dots, M_n , such that for every $i \leq n$, M_i is low over $\emptyset^{(i)}$, that is, $(M_i \oplus \emptyset^{(i)})' \leq_T \emptyset^{(i+1)}$.

Proof. For every set X , consider the $\Pi_1^0(X)$ class $\mathcal{C}(X)$ defined in Proposition 3.11. By a relativized version of the low basis theorem [21], for every $i \leq n$, there is a Scott ideal \mathcal{M}_i containing $\emptyset^{(i)}$ with Scott code $M_i \in \mathcal{C}(\emptyset^{(i)})$ of degree low over $\emptyset^{(i)}$. Then, for every $i < n$, $M'_i \equiv_T \emptyset^{(i+1)}$, and thus $M'_i \in \mathcal{M}_{i+1}$. \square

Given a Scott tower $\mathcal{M}_0, \dots, \mathcal{M}_n$, we shall define some sets C_0, \dots, C_{n-1} such that $\mathcal{U}_{C_i}^{M_i}$ is \mathcal{M}_i -cohesive, and work with notions of forcing with multiple reservoirs, such that the reservoir X_i at level i belongs to $\mathcal{M}_i \cap \mathcal{U}_{C_i}^{M_i}$. The combinatorics of the notions of forcing will require in particular that the various cohesive classes are compatible, that is, $\bigcap_i \mathcal{U}_{C_i}^{M_i}$ is large. This is not the case in general, as given a bi-infinite set X , \mathcal{L}_X and $\mathcal{L}_{\bar{X}}$ are partition regular, but $\mathcal{L}_X \cap \mathcal{L}_{\bar{X}}$ is not even large. We will therefore need to ensure structurally this compatibility between the cohesive classes. This yields the notion of largeness tower.

Definition 4.20. Fix $n \geq 0$. A *largeness tower* of height n is a Scott tower $\mathcal{M}_0, \dots, \mathcal{M}_n$ together with a sequence of sets C_0, \dots, C_{n-1} such that for every $i < n$:

1. $\mathcal{U}_{C_i}^{M_i}$ is an \mathcal{M}_i -cohesive large class containing only infinite sets ;
2. $C_i \in \mathcal{M}_{i+1}$;

3. $\mathcal{U}_{C_{i+1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{i+1}} \subseteq \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_i}^{\mathcal{M}_i} \rangle$ if $i < n - 1$.

The following proposition shows that the compatibility requirements between the various notions of largeness do not impose any constraints on the notion of Scott tower, and thus that the two constructions can be done separately.

Proposition 4.21 (Monin and Patey [30]). *Every Scott tower can be completed into a largeness tower.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{M}_0, \dots, \mathcal{M}_n$ be a Scott tower with Scott codes M_0, \dots, M_n . The Scott ideal \mathcal{M}_1 contains M'_0 hence also contains a set X_0 that is PA over M'_0 . By Lemma 4.13, X_0 computes a set C_0 such that $\mathcal{U}_{C_0}^{\mathcal{M}_0}$ is an \mathcal{M}_0 -cohesive large class. Note that $C_0 \in \mathcal{M}_1$ since a Scott ideal is stable by Turing reduction.

Assume C_k has already been defined for some $k < n - 1$. In particular, $\mathcal{U}_{C_k}^{\mathcal{M}_k}$ is \mathcal{M}_k -cohesive, so by Lemma 4.9, $(C_k \oplus M'_k)'$ computes a set D_{k+1} such that $\mathcal{U}_{D_{k+1}}^{\mathcal{M}_k} = \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_k}^{\mathcal{M}_k} \rangle$. By Remark 4.18, there is a set $E_{k+1} \leq_T D_{k+1}$ such that $\mathcal{U}_{E_{k+1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{k+1}} = \mathcal{U}_{D_{k+1}}^{\mathcal{M}_k}$. Note that $C_k \oplus M'_k \in M_{k+1}$, so $E_{k+1} \leq_T D_{k+1} \leq_T M'_{k+1}$. By definition of a largeness tower, $M'_{k+1} \in \mathcal{M}_{k+2}$ so there exists a set $X_{k+1} \in \mathcal{M}_{k+2}$ of PA degree over M'_{k+1} . By Lemma 4.13, X_{k+1} computes a set $C_{k+1} \supseteq E_{k+1}$ such that the class $\mathcal{U}_{C_{k+1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{k+1}}$ is an \mathcal{M}_{k+1} -cohesive class. In particular, $C_{k+1} \in \mathcal{M}_{k+2}$. \square

5 Core forcing

Monin and Patey [30] designed a notion of forcing which will serve as the common combinatorial core to all the notions of forcing introduced in this article. We define it and state its main lemmas and re-prove them for the sake of completeness. For the remainder of this section, fix $n \geq 0$, and let $\mathcal{M}_0, \dots, \mathcal{M}_{n+1}$ be Scott ideals with Scott codes M_0, \dots, M_{n+1} , respectively, and let C_0, \dots, C_n be forming a largeness tower, that is, for every $i \leq n$:

- $\mathcal{U}_{C_i}^{\mathcal{M}_i}$ is an \mathcal{M}_i -cohesive large class containing only infinite sets ;
- $C_i, M'_i \in \mathcal{M}_{i+1}$;
- $\mathcal{U}_{C_{i+1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{i+1}} \subseteq \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_i}^{\mathcal{M}_i} \rangle$ if $i < n$.

This hierarchy is defined abstractly because of its multiple uses in Section 6 and Section 7.

Following the intuition on \mathcal{M} -minimal partition regular classes, $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_0}^{\mathcal{M}_0} \rangle$ is a collection of reservoirs with a maximum amount of positive information, that is, satisfying a maximum amount of Σ_1^0 properties. More generally, $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{\mathcal{M}_n} \rangle$ satisfies a maximum amount of Σ_{n+1}^0 properties. Moreover, this hierarchy of minimal classes is ordered under inclusion, so that any reservoir in $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{\mathcal{M}_n} \rangle$ will satisfy simultaneously all these Σ_{k+1}^0 properties for $k \leq n$. The core forcing is a refinement of Mathias forcing in which the reservoirs are required to maintain as much positive information as possible.

Definition 5.1 (Condition). For any set $A \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{\mathcal{M}_n} \rangle$, let \mathbb{P}_n^A be the notion of forcing whose conditions are Mathias conditions (σ, X_n) such that

- $\sigma \subseteq A$;
- $X_n \in \mathcal{M}_n \cap \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{\mathcal{M}_n} \rangle$.

Note that for every set A , either A or $\bar{A} \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{\mathcal{M}_n} \rangle$, hence either \mathbb{P}_n^A or $\mathbb{P}_n^{\bar{A}}$ is a valid notion of forcing, and it might be the case for both. Actually, by Monin and Patey [31, Proposition 2.7], the measure of sets A such that both A and \bar{A} belong to $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{\mathcal{M}_n} \rangle$ is 1.

The definition of a condition slightly differs from the original notion [30] by two aspects: First, the reservoir is required to belong to \mathcal{M}_n , while the original definition did not impose any computability-theoretic constraint on it. Second, the stem σ is required to be a subset of A . None of these variations will affect the combinatorial properties of the notion of forcing, but they will be very useful for the study of Σ_n^0 -Subset and Δ_n^0 -Subset.

Definition 5.2. The set \mathbb{P}_n^A is partially ordered using the Mathias extension relation, that is, a \mathbb{P}_n^A -condition (τ, Y_n) *extends* a \mathbb{P}_n^A -condition (σ, X_n) (and we write $(\tau, Y_n) \leq (\sigma, X_n)$) if $Y_n \subseteq X_n$ and $\sigma \preceq \tau \subseteq \sigma \cup X_n$.

Given a \mathbb{P}_n^A -condition (σ, X_n) , requiring that the stem σ is included in A might be an issue, since the reservoir X_n might have empty intersection with A . The following lemma shows that not only $A \cap X_n$ is infinite, but X_n and $X_n \cap A$ also satisfy the same large Σ_{k+1}^0 properties forced by $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{\mathcal{M}_n} \rangle$ for every $k \leq n$.

Lemma 5.3. *Let $(\sigma, X_n) \in \mathbb{P}_n^A$ be a condition. Then $A \cap X_n \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{\mathcal{M}_n} \rangle$.*

Proof. By partition regularity of $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{\mathcal{M}_n} \rangle$, since $A \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{\mathcal{M}_n} \rangle$ and $A = (A \cap X_n) \cup (A \cap \bar{X}_n)$, either $A \cap X_n$ or $A \cap \bar{X}_n$ belongs to $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{\mathcal{M}_n} \rangle$. Since $X_n \in \mathcal{M}_n \cap \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{\mathcal{M}_n} \rangle$ and $\mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{\mathcal{M}_n}$ is \mathcal{M}_n -cohesive, $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{\mathcal{M}_n} \rangle \subseteq \mathcal{L}_{X_n}$ and therefore, $A \cap \bar{X}_n \notin \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{\mathcal{M}_n} \rangle$, hence $A \cap X_n \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{\mathcal{M}_n} \rangle$. \square

Every filter $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathbb{P}_n^A$ induces a set $G_{\mathcal{F}}$ whose characteristic function is the limit of $\{\sigma : (\sigma, X_n) \in \mathcal{F}\}$, that is, $x \in G_{\mathcal{F}}$ is $\sigma(x) = 1$ for some $(\sigma, X_n) \in \mathcal{F}$. It is often convenient to see a forcing condition $c \in \mathcal{F}$ as an approximation of the constructed object $G_{\mathcal{F}}$. The following notion of cylinder gives the class of “candidate” objects associated to a condition.

Definition 5.4 (Cylinder). The *cylinder* under a \mathbb{P}_n^A -condition (σ, X_n) is the class

$$[\sigma, X_n] = \{G : \sigma \subseteq G \subseteq \sigma \cup (X_n \cap A)\}$$

Given a filter \mathcal{F} , using the “candidate” interpretation of a cylinder, one should expect the resulting object $G_{\mathcal{F}}$ to belong to the cylinder of each condition of \mathcal{F} . We shall see in Proposition 5.12 that this is the case. Moreover, still following this intuition, if a condition d extends another condition c , then d is

a more precise approximation than c , so there should be less candidate objects associated to d than to c . This is indeed the case: if $(\tau, Y_n) \leq (\sigma, X_n)$, then $[\tau, Y_n] \subseteq [\sigma, X_n]$.

Monin and Patey[30] designed the following forcing question for the core forcing. In order to obtain a forcing question with sufficiently good definitional properties, the question does not directly involve the reservoir of the condition, but over-approximates it by asking whether the collection of reservoirs with the desired property is large. This results in a forcing question depending only on the stem of the condition. Despite this over-approximation, the resulting question for Σ_{n+1}^0 -formulas is not Σ_{n+1}^0 , but rather $\Pi_1^0(\mathcal{M}_{n+1})$. Because of this, we shall refine this notion of forcing in the later sections to obtain better definability properties.

Definition 5.5 (Forcing question, [30, Definition 3.3]). Let $\sigma \in 2^{<\mathbb{M}}$ be a finite string.

- For $\phi(G, x)$ a Π_0^0 formula, let $\sigma \text{ ?}\vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$ hold if:

$$\mathcal{U}_{C_0}^{\mathcal{M}_0} \cap \{X : (\exists \rho \subseteq X)(\exists x)\phi(\sigma \cup \rho, x)\} \text{ is large.}$$

- For $1 \leq k \leq n$ and $\phi(G, x)$ a Π_k^0 formula, we define inductively the relation $\sigma \text{ ?}\vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$ to hold if:

$$\mathcal{U}_{C_k}^{\mathcal{M}_k} \cap \{X : (\exists \rho \subseteq X)(\exists x)\sigma \cup \rho \text{ ?}\nVdash \neg\phi(G, x)\} \text{ is large.}$$

As mentioned above, the forcing question does not have the appropriate definability property.

Lemma 5.6. *The statement $\sigma \text{ ?}\vdash \phi(G)$ is $\Pi_1^0(\mathcal{M}_{k+1})$ if $\phi(G)$ is a Σ_{k+1}^0 formula for $k \leq n$.*

Proof. By an immediate induction using Lemma 4.6. □

The forcing question is defined by induction over the syntactical definition of a formula. It is therefore sensitive to the presentation of a property. In particular, logically equivalent formulas might yield a different answer through the forcing question.

Every notion of forcing induces a forcing relation by letting c force $\varphi(G)$ iff $\varphi(G_{\mathcal{F}})$ for every sufficiently generic filter \mathcal{F} containing c . However, in many situations, it is more convenient to work with a custom syntactical forcing relation.

Definition 5.7 (Forcing relation, [30, Definition 3.5]). Let $c = (\sigma, X_n)$ be a \mathbb{P}_n^A -condition, we define the forcing relation \Vdash for Σ_k^0 and Π_k^0 formulas for every $0 < k \leq n+1$ as follows: For $\phi(G, x)$ a Π_0^0 formula:

- $c \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$ if $\phi(\sigma, a)$ for some $a \in \mathbb{N}$;
- $c \Vdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$ if $(\forall \rho \subseteq X_n)(\forall x \in \mathbb{N})\neg\phi(\sigma \cup \rho, x)$.

For $0 < k \leq n$ and $\phi(G, x)$ a Π_k^0 formula:

- $c \Vdash (\exists x)\phi_e(G, x)$ if $c \Vdash \phi(G, a)$ for some $a \in \mathbb{N}$;
- $c \Vdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$ if $(\forall \rho \subseteq X_n)(\forall x \in \mathbb{N})\sigma \cup \rho \Vdash \neg\phi(G, x)$.

Intuitively, a Π_{k+1}^0 -formula $(\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$ can be seen as a countable collection $\{\neg\phi(G, x) : x \in \mathbb{N}\}$ of Σ_k^0 -formulas. Assuming that the forcing question meets its requirements, the forcing relation for Π_{k+1}^0 formulas is a density statement, saying that for every Σ_k^0 -formula $\neg\phi(G, x)$, whatever the extension of the stem σ into $\sigma \cup \rho$, since $\sigma \cup \rho \Vdash \neg\phi(G, x)$, there is an extension forcing $\neg\phi(G, x)$. Thus, if \mathcal{F} is a sufficiently generic filter containing a condition $c = (\sigma, X_n)$ such that $\sigma \Vdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$, then for every $x \in \mathbb{N}$, there will be a condition in \mathcal{F} forcing $\neg\phi(G, x)$.

Also note that the forcing relation for Π_k^0 formulas might seem too strong, as one would expect to require ρ to range over $X_n \cap A$ instead of X_n . We shall see, thanks to Lemma 5.10, that it is still dense to force either a formula or its negation. Together with Lemma 5.8 and Proposition 5.13, this shows that the forcing relation satisfies the axioms of Definition 2.8.

Lemma 5.8. *The forcing relations are closed downwards.*

Proof. Let $c = (\sigma, X_n)$ and $d = (\tau, Y_n)$ be two \mathbb{P}_n^A -conditions, such that $d \leq c$. Let $\phi(G, x)$ be a Π_0^0 -formula.

- If $c \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$, then $\phi(\sigma, a)$ holds for some $a \in \mathbb{N}$ hence $\phi(\tau, a)$ holds and thus $d \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$.
- If $c \Vdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$, then $(\forall \rho \subseteq X_n)(\forall x \in \mathbb{N})\neg\phi(\sigma \cup \rho, x)$, hence in particular, for $\mu = \tau - \sigma$, $(\forall \rho \subseteq Y_n)(\forall x \in \mathbb{N})\neg\phi(\sigma \cup \mu \cup \rho, x)$, hence $d \Vdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$.

Now, let $\phi(G, x)$ be a Π_k^0 -formula for $1 \leq k \leq n$:

- If $c \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$, then $c \Vdash \phi(G, a)$ for some $a \in \mathbb{N}$. By induction hypothesis, $d \Vdash \phi(G, a)$, and thus $d \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$.
- If $c \Vdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$, then $(\forall \rho \subseteq X_n)(\forall x \in \mathbb{N})\sigma \cup \rho \Vdash \neg\phi(G, x)$, hence in particular, for $\mu = \tau - \sigma$, $(\forall \rho \subseteq Y_n)(\forall x \in \mathbb{N})\sigma \cup \mu \cup \rho \Vdash \neg\phi(G, x)$, hence $d \Vdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$.

□

In order to prove iterated lowness basis theorems, one will need to construct generic filters effectively. For this, it is necessary to fix a finite representation of \mathbb{P}_n^A -condition to talk about effectivity. Recall that an M_n -index of a set $X \in \mathcal{M}_n$ is an integer $a \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $X = Z_a$. Note that M_n -indices are not unique.

Definition 5.9. An *index* of a \mathbb{P}_n^A -condition (σ, X_n) is a pair $\langle \sigma, a \rangle$ where a is an M_n -index of X_n .

The following lemma states that the forcing question meets its specifications, that is, each case is witnessed by an extension forcing the answer.

Lemma 5.10 ([30, Lemma 3.8]). *Let $c = (\sigma, X_n)$ be a \mathbb{P}_n^A -condition and $\phi(G, x)$ be a Π_k^0 formula for $k \leq n$.*

- *If $\sigma \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$, then there exists $d \leq c$ such that $d \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$.*
- *If $\sigma \nVdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$, then there exists $d \leq c$ such that $d \Vdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$.*

Deciding which case holds requires M'_{k+1} , then given the answers to the forcing question, finding an index of the extension can be done uniformly in an index of c using $A \oplus M_{n+1}$.

Proof. Suppose $k = 0$. Let $\mathcal{U}(\sigma, \phi)$ denote $\{X : (\exists \rho \subseteq X)(\exists x)\phi(\sigma \cup \rho, x)\}$.

- If $c \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$, then the class $\mathcal{U}_{C_0}^{M_0} \cap \mathcal{U}(\sigma, \phi)$ is large. By definition of the $\langle \cdot \rangle$ operator, this yields that $\mathcal{U}_{C_0}^{M_0} \cap \mathcal{U}(\sigma, \phi) \supseteq \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_0}^{M_0} \rangle \supseteq \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{M_n} \rangle$.

By Lemma 5.3, $A \cap X_n \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{M_n} \rangle$, hence there exists some $\rho \subseteq A \cap X_n$ such that $(\exists x)\phi(\sigma \cup \rho, x)$ holds. The \mathbb{P}_n^A -condition $d = (\sigma \cup \rho, X_n \setminus \{0, \dots, |\rho| - 1\})$ is such that $d \leq c$ and $d \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$.

- If $c \nVdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$, then the class $\mathcal{U}_{C_0}^{M_0} \cap \mathcal{U}(\sigma, \phi)$ is not large. This yields the existence of a finite set $F \subseteq C_0$ such that $\mathcal{U}_F^{M_0} \cap \mathcal{U}(\sigma, \phi)$ is not large. As such, there is some $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ and some $(\ell + 1)$ -partition Z_0, \dots, Z_ℓ of \mathbb{N} such that for all $i \leq \ell$, $Z_i \notin \mathcal{U}_F^{M_0} \cap \mathcal{U}(\sigma, \phi)$. Consider the $\Pi_1^0(\mathcal{M}_0)$ class of such partitions. Since \mathcal{M}_0 is a Scott ideal, there is such a partition in \mathcal{M}_0 . Consider such a partition Z_0, \dots, Z_ℓ for $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$. Since $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{M_n} \rangle$ is partition regular, and as $X_n \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{M_n} \rangle$, there exists $i \leq \ell$ such that $X_n \cap Z_i \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{M_n} \rangle$, and thus $Z_i \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{M_n} \rangle$. Moreover, since $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{M_n} \rangle \subseteq \mathcal{U}_{C_0}^{M_0} \subseteq \mathcal{U}_F^{M_0}$, we have that $Z_i \notin \mathcal{U}(\sigma, \phi)$, and thus $X_n \cap Z_i \notin \mathcal{U}(\sigma, \phi)$. The \mathbb{P}_n^A -condition $d = (\sigma, X_n \cap Z_i)$ is such that $d \leq c$ and $d \Vdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$.

Suppose $0 < k \leq n$. Let $\mathcal{U}(\sigma, \phi)$ denote $\{X : (\exists \rho \subseteq X)(\exists x)\sigma \cup \rho \nVdash \neg\phi(G, x)\}$.

- If $c \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$, then the class $\mathcal{U}_{C_k}^{M_k} \cap \mathcal{U}(\sigma, \phi)$ is large. By definition of the $\langle \cdot \rangle$ operator, this yields that $\mathcal{U}_{C_k}^{M_k} \cap \mathcal{U}(\sigma, \phi) \supseteq \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_k}^{M_k} \rangle \supseteq \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{M_n} \rangle$.

By Lemma 5.3, $A \cap X_n \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{M_n} \rangle$, hence there exists some $\rho \subseteq X_n \cap A$ and some $a \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\sigma \cup \rho \nVdash \neg\phi(G, a)$. By induction hypothesis, there exists $d \leq (\sigma \cup \rho, X_n \setminus \{0, \dots, |\rho| - 1\}) \leq c$ such that $d \Vdash \phi(G, a)$, hence, $d \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$.

- This is proved the exact same way as in the $k = 0$ case, after redefining $\mathcal{U}(\sigma, \phi)$.

Regarding the complexity of finding such d , the main difficulty is finding, given an $(\ell + 1)$ -partition Z_0, \dots, Z_ℓ in \mathcal{M}_n , some $i \leq \ell$ such that $Z_i \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{M_n} \rangle$. By Lemma 4.14, this can be done uniformly in $C_n \oplus M'_n$. \square

Genericity is usually defined with respect to a collection of dense sets of conditions. We define a hierarchy of notions of genericity depending on the formulas which are decided by the filter.

Definition 5.11 (Generic filter). We say that a \mathbb{P}_n^A -condition c *decides* a formula $\varphi(G)$ if either $c \Vdash \varphi(G)$, or $c \Vdash \neg\varphi(G)$. A filter \mathcal{F} *decides* a formula $\varphi(G)$ if it contains a \mathbb{P}_n^A -condition deciding $\varphi(G)$.

A filter \mathcal{F} is k -generic for $1 \leq k \leq n+1$ if it decides every $\Sigma_1^0, \dots, \Sigma_k^0$ formulas.

Thanks to Lemma 5.10, for every $k \leq n$ and every Σ_{k+1}^0 -formula $\varphi(G)$, it is dense to either force $\varphi(G)$ or force $\neg\varphi(G)$. It follows that every sufficiently generic filter is $(n+1)$ -generic. Given a filter \mathcal{F} , we write $[\mathcal{F}]$ for $\bigcap_{(\sigma, X_n) \in \mathcal{F}} [\sigma, X_n]$.

Proposition 5.12. *Let \mathcal{F} be a 1-generic filter. There exists a unique set $G_{\mathcal{F}}$ belonging to $[\mathcal{F}]$. Furthermore, $G_{\mathcal{F}}$ is infinite.*

Proof. For every condition (σ, X_n) in \mathcal{F} , the cylinder $[\sigma, X_n]$ is a non-empty closed subset of $2^{\mathbb{N}}$. Assume by contradiction that $[\mathcal{F}] = \emptyset$, then as $2^{\mathbb{N}}$ is compact, there exists a finite subfamily E of \mathcal{F} such that $\bigcap_{(\sigma, X_n) \in E} [\sigma, X_n] = \emptyset$. By compatibility of the conditions in a filter, there is a condition c extending every member of this family, which yields that the cylinder under c is empty, contradiction. Therefore, $[\mathcal{F}]$ is non-empty.

Let G be an element of $[\mathcal{F}]$. For every $\sigma \prec G$, there exists a condition $c \in \mathcal{F}$ forcing the Σ_1^0 property $\sigma \prec G$, otherwise, by 1-genericity of \mathcal{F} , there would exist a condition d in \mathcal{F} forcing $\sigma \not\prec G$ and every element in the cylinder under d (including G) would therefore not have σ as a prefix, contradicting $\sigma \prec G$. All the elements of $[\mathcal{F}]$ share the same prefixes as G , hence G is the only element.

By Lemma 5.3, $X_n \cap A$ is in $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{M_n} \rangle$ and therefore, $X_n \cap A$ is infinite by hypothesis on $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{M_n} \rangle$. Hence, for every $s \in \mathbb{N}$, it is not possible to force the property $|G| \leq s$, as for every condition $c = (\sigma, X_n)$, the cylinder under c will contain infinite sets such as $\sigma \cup (X_n \cap A)$. Hence, for every $s \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists a condition in \mathcal{F} forcing $|G| > s$ and $G_{\mathcal{F}}$ is infinite. \square

As mentioned, the semantic definition of the forcing relation states that a condition c forces a formula $\varphi(G)$ if $\varphi(G_{\mathcal{F}})$ holds for every sufficiently generic filter containing c . The following lemma gives a quantitative refinement of this definition by stating for every k -generic filter \mathcal{F} , if a condition $c \in \mathcal{F}$ forces a Σ_{k+1}^0 or a Π_{k+1}^0 -formula $\varphi(G)$, then $\varphi(G_{\mathcal{F}})$ holds. It shows in particular that the syntactic forcing relation is sound, in that it implies the semantic forcing relation.

Proposition 5.13. *Let \mathcal{F} be a k -generic filter for some $1 \leq k \leq n$. If there exists some $c \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $c \Vdash (\forall x)\phi(G, x)$ for some Σ_k^0 formula $\phi(G, x)$, then for every $a \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists some $d \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $d \Vdash \phi(G, a)$. Furthermore, $(\forall x)\phi(G_{\mathcal{F}}, x)$ will hold.*

Proof. Proceed by strong induction on k :

Let $1 \leq k \leq n$ and assume the property to be true for every $\ell < k$. Let \mathcal{F} be k -generic, let $c = (\sigma, X_n) \in \mathcal{F}$ be such that $c \Vdash (\forall x)\phi(G, x)$ for some Σ_k^0 formula $\phi(G, x)$ and let $a \in \mathbb{N}$. By k -genericity of \mathcal{F} , there exists some $d = (\tau, Y_n) \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $d \Vdash \phi(G, a)$ or $d \Vdash \neg\phi(G, a)$. By definition of a filter and by downward closure of the forcing relation, we can assume that $d \leq c$, hence $\tau \succeq \sigma$. Assume for contradiction that $d \Vdash \neg\phi(G, a)$. Since $c \Vdash (\forall x)\phi(G, x)$, there are two cases depending on the value of k :

- If $k = 1$, then, for all $\rho \subseteq X_n$ and all $x \in \mathbb{N}$, $\sigma \cup \rho \Vdash \phi(G, x)$ holds, hence $\tau \Vdash \phi(G, a)$ and the following class is large (and therefore includes $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{\mathcal{M}_n} \rangle \subseteq \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_0}^{\mathcal{M}_0} \rangle$):

$$\mathcal{U}_{C_0}^{\mathcal{M}_0} \cap \{X : (\exists \rho \subseteq X)\phi(\tau \cup \rho, a)\}$$

As $Y_n \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{\mathcal{M}_n} \rangle$, there exists some $\rho \subseteq Y_n$ such that $\phi(\tau \cup \rho, a)$ holds, contradicting $d \Vdash \neg\phi(G, a)$.

- If $1 < k \leq n$, then, write $\phi(G, x) = (\exists y)\psi(G, x, y)$ for some Π_{k-1}^0 formula $\psi(G, x, y)$. Then, for all $\rho \subseteq X_n$ and all $x \in \mathbb{N}$, $\sigma \cup \rho \Vdash (\exists y)\psi(G, x, y)$ holds, hence $\tau \Vdash (\exists y)\psi(G, a, y)$ holds, and the following class is large (and therefore includes $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{\mathcal{M}_n} \rangle \subseteq \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{k-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{k-1}} \rangle$):

$$\mathcal{U}_{C_{k-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{k-1}} \cap \{X : (\exists \rho \subseteq X)(\exists y)\tau \cup \rho \Vdash \neg\psi(\tau \cup \rho, a, y)\}$$

As $Y_n \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_n}^{\mathcal{M}_n} \rangle$, there exists some $\rho \subseteq Y_n$ and some $b \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\tau \cup \rho \Vdash \neg\psi(\tau \cup \rho, a, b)$ holds, contradicting $d \Vdash (\forall y)\neg\psi(G, a, y)$.

Therefore, $d \Vdash \phi(G, a)$ holds. If $k = 1$, then $\phi(G_{\mathcal{F}}, a)$ holds by definition of the forcing relation for Σ_1^0 formulas, hence $(\forall x)\phi(G_{\mathcal{F}}, x)$ will hold. If $k > 1$, then, writing $\phi(G, x)$ as $(\exists y)\psi(G, x, y)$ for some Π_{k-1}^0 formula $\psi(G, x, y)$ yields that $d \Vdash \psi(G, a, b)$, hence $\psi(G_{\mathcal{F}}, a, b)$ holds for some $b \in \mathbb{N}$ (either by the inductive hypothesis applied with $\ell = k - 2$ if $k > 2$, or if $k = 2$, by definition of the forcing relation), thus $(\forall x)\phi(G_{\mathcal{F}}, x)$ will hold. \square

6 Iterated lowness basis

The goal of this section is to prove the following iterated basis theorem, which, besides its intrinsic interest, will serve to separate Σ_n^0 -Subset from Δ_{n+1}^0 -Subset over ω -models:

Main Theorem 1.6. Fix $n \geq 1$. For every Σ_{n+1}^0 set A and every set Q of PA degree over $\emptyset^{(n)}$, there is an infinite set $H \subseteq A$ or $H \subseteq \overline{A}$ such that $H^{(n)} \leq_T Q$.

Before proving Main Theorem 1.6, we deduce a few immediate consequences.

Corollary 6.1. Fix $n \geq 0$. For every Σ_{n+1}^0 set A , there is an infinite set $H \subseteq A$ or $H \subseteq \overline{A}$ of low_{n+1} degree.

Proof. For $n = 0$, every Σ_1^0 set A is either infinite, in which case it admits an infinite computable subset, or A is finite, and therefore \bar{A} is an infinite computable solution. In particular, every computable set is low. Suppose $n \geq 1$. By the low basis theorem relativized to $\emptyset^{(n)}$ ([21]), there is a set Q of PA degree over $\emptyset^{(n)}$ such that $Q' \leq_T \emptyset^{(n+1)}$. By Main Theorem 1.6, there is an infinite set $H \subseteq A$ or $H \subseteq \bar{A}$ such that $H^{(n)} \leq_T Q$. In particular, $H^{(n+1)} \leq_T Q' \leq_T \emptyset^{(n+1)}$, so H is of low_{n+1} degree. \square

The restriction of Main Theorem 1.6 to Δ_{n+1}^0 sets was proven by Cholak, Jockusch and Slaman [3] for the case $n = 1$ and in the general case by Monin and Patey [30]. The case $n = 1$ of Corollary 6.1 was proven by Benham et al. [2]. Corollary 6.1 can be used to separate $\Sigma_n^0\text{-Subset}$ from $\Delta_{n+1}^0\text{-Subset}$ over ω -models.

Corollary 6.2. Fix $n \geq 1$. Then it an ω -model of $\text{RCA}_0 + \Sigma_n^0\text{-Subset}$ which is not a model of $\Delta_{n+1}^0\text{-Subset}$.

Proof. By Downey, Hirschfeldt, Lempp and Solomon [12] relativized to $\emptyset^{(n-1)}$, there exists a Δ_{n+1}^0 set B with no infinite subset $H \subseteq B$ or $H \subseteq \bar{B}$ such that $H' \leq_T \emptyset^{(n)}$. In particular, B is a computable instance of $\Delta_{n+1}^0\text{-Subset}$ with no solution of low_n degree.

Consider a chain $\mathcal{N}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{N}_1 \subseteq \dots$ of countable ω -models of RCA_0 such that

1. \mathcal{N}_i is topped by some set D_i of low_n degree ;
2. For every $\Sigma_n^0(\mathcal{N}_i)$ set A , there exists some $j \in \mathbb{N}$ and some infinite $H \in \mathcal{N}_j$ such that $H \subseteq A$ or $H \subseteq \bar{A}$.

This chain can be constructed recursively as follows: let \mathcal{N}_0 be the ω -model whose second order part are the computable sets and assuming $\mathcal{N}_0, \dots, \mathcal{N}_a$ have been defined, let $\langle k, \ell \rangle = a$ and consider A the k -th $\Sigma_n^0(D_\ell)$ set. The set A is also $\Sigma_n^0(D_a)$, thus using a relativized version of Corollary 6.1, there exists an infinite set $H \subseteq A$ or $H \subseteq \bar{A}$ of low_n degree relative to D_a . Let $D_{a+1} = D_a \oplus H$ that is therefore of low_n degree and let \mathcal{N}_{a+1} be comprised of all the sets computable by D_{a+1} .

Since a union of an increasing sequence of Turing ideals is again a Turing ideal, $\mathcal{N} = \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{N}_i$ is again a Turing ideal, so $\mathcal{N} \models \text{RCA}_0$. By item 2, $\mathcal{N} \models \Sigma_n^0\text{-Subset}$, as every instance of $\Sigma_n^0\text{-Subset}$ in \mathcal{N} belongs to some \mathcal{N}_i , and therefore has a solution in some $\mathcal{N}_j \subseteq \mathcal{N}$. Last, by item 1, \mathcal{N} contains only sets of low_n degree, hence, \mathcal{N} contains no solution to B seen as an instance of $\Delta_{n+1}^0\text{-Subset}$. It follows that $\mathcal{N} \not\models \Delta_{n+1}^0\text{-Subset}$. \square

The remainder of the section is dedicated to the proof of Main Theorem 1.6. Fix $n \geq 1$. Let $\mathcal{M}_0, \dots, \mathcal{M}_n$ be Scott ideals with Scott codes M_0, \dots, M_n , respectively, and let C_0, \dots, C_{n-1} be forming a largeness tower, that is, for every $i < n$:

- $\mathcal{U}_{C_i}^{\mathcal{M}_i}$ is an \mathcal{M}_i -cohesive large class containing only infinite sets ;
- $C_i, M'_i \in \mathcal{M}_{i+1}$;
- $\mathcal{U}_{C_{i+1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{i+1}} \subseteq \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_i}^{\mathcal{M}_i} \rangle$.

Fix a Σ_{n+1}^0 set A . By partition regularity of $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$, either A or $\bar{A} \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$, and maybe both. Depending on which case holds, one will construct an infinite subset of A or \bar{A} . However, there is some asymmetry in the constructions, as A is Σ_{n+1}^0 , while \bar{A} is Π_{n+1}^0 . Intuitively, it is easier to build subsets of A , as belonging to A is witnessed by a $\emptyset^{(n)}$ -c.e. process. Thus, if both A and \bar{A} belong to $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$, we will rather construct an infinite subset of A . It follows that we will construct a subset of \bar{A} only if $A \notin \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$. If so, it is witnessed by a large $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M}_{n-1})$ class $\mathcal{U} \supseteq \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$ such that $A \notin \mathcal{U}$. We will then exploit this witness to construct an infinite subset of \bar{A} .

We now present our two notions of forcing, called *main forcing* and *witness forcing*, to build an infinite subset of A in the former case, and of \bar{A} in the latter case.

6.1 Main forcing

Throughout this section, fix a Σ_{n+1}^0 set $A \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$. The notion of forcing is parameterized by the set A .

Definition 6.3 (Condition). Let \mathbb{M}_n^A be the \mathbb{P}_{n-1}^A notion of forcing.

The \mathbb{M}_n^A -forcing coincides with the \mathbb{P}_{n-1}^A -forcing as a partial order, but one will exploit the Σ_{n+1}^0 extra-hypothesis on A to define a Σ_{n+1}^0 -preserving forcing question for Σ_{n+1}^0 -formulas. Recall that \mathbb{P}_n^A -forcing admits a forcing question for Σ_{n+1}^0 -formulas with a bad definitional complexity.

The forcing relation for \mathbb{M}_n^A -forcing inherits the forcing relation from \mathbb{P}_{n-1}^A -forcing. However, \mathbb{P}_{n-1}^A -forcing does not define any forcing relation for Σ_{n+1}^0 and Π_{n+1}^0 -formulas. We shall actually define a slightly different forcing relation by making ρ range over $X_{n-1} \cap A$ rather than X_{n-1} . This difference will be justified by the design of the forcing question for Σ_{n+1}^0 -formulas.

Definition 6.4 (Forcing relation). Let $c = (\sigma, X_{n-1})$ be an \mathbb{M}_n^A -condition, we define the forcing relation \Vdash for Σ_{n+1}^0 and Π_{n+1}^0 formulas as follows: For $\phi(G, x)$ a Π_n^0 formula:

- $c \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$ if $c \Vdash \phi(G, a)$ for some $a \in \mathbb{N}$;
- $c \Vdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$ if for every $\rho \subseteq X_{n-1} \cap A$ and every $a \in \mathbb{N}$, $\sigma \cup \rho \nVdash \neg\phi(G, a)$.

As expected, the forcing relations for Σ_{n+1}^0 and Π_{n+1}^0 formulas satisfy the axioms of Definition 2.8. The following lemma extends Lemma 5.8 to Σ_{n+1}^0 and Π_{n+1}^0 formulas.

Lemma 6.5. *The forcing relations are closed downwards.*

Proof. Let $c = (\sigma, X_{n-1})$ and $d = (\tau, Y_{n-1})$ be two \mathbb{M}_n^A -conditions, such that $d \leq c$. Let $\phi(G, x)$ be a Π_n^0 -formula.

- If $c \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$, then $c \Vdash \phi(G, a)$ for some $a \in \mathbb{N}$. By Lemma 5.8, $d \Vdash \phi(G, a)$, and thus $d \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$.
- If $c \Vdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$, then for all $\rho \subseteq X_{n-1} \cap A$ and for all $x \in \mathbb{N}$, $\sigma \cup \rho \nVdash \neg\phi(G, x)$. This yields in particular for $\mu = \tau - \sigma$, for all $\rho \subseteq Y_{n-1} \cap A$ and for all $x \in \mathbb{N}$, $\sigma \cup \mu \cup \rho \nVdash \neg\phi(G, x)$, hence $d \Vdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$.

□

A forcing question is *extremal* if it forms a dividing line giving all the non-deciding conditions the same answer. In other words, a forcing question for Σ_{n+1}^0 -formulas is extremal if either it coincides with the forcing relation for Σ_{n+1}^0 -formulas, or it coincides with the negation of the forcing relation of Π_{n+1}^0 -formulas. Contrary to the lower levels, the forcing question for Σ_{n+1}^0 -formulas is extremal.

Definition 6.6 (Forcing question for Σ_{n+1}^0 formulas). Let $c = (\sigma, X_{n-1})$ be an \mathbb{M}_n^A -condition. For $\phi(G, x)$ a Π_n^0 formula, write $c \nVdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$ if $c \nVdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$, that is, there exist some $\rho \subseteq X_{n-1} \cap A$ and some $a \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\sigma \cup \rho \nVdash \neg\phi(G, a)$.

The following lemma shows that the forcing question for Σ_{n+1}^0 -formulas has the right definitional property. In particular, if M_n is low over $\emptyset^{(n)}$, that is, $M'_n \leq_T \emptyset^{(n+1)}$, then one can decide a Σ_{n+1}^0 -formula using $\emptyset^{(n+1)}$.

Lemma 6.7. *The statement $c \nVdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$ for $\phi(G)$ a Π_n^0 formula is $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M}_n)$.*

Proof. The statement $c \nVdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$ is equivalent to $(\exists \rho \in 2^{<\mathbb{N}})(\exists x \in \mathbb{N})(\rho \subseteq X_{n-1} \cap A \wedge \sigma \cup \rho \nVdash \neg\phi(G, x))$.

The statement $\rho \subseteq X_{n-1} \cap A$ is $\Sigma_1^0(M'_{n-1})$ since A is Σ_{n+1}^0 (and M_{n-1} contains $\emptyset^{(n-1)}$) and $X_{n-1} \in \mathcal{M}_{n-1}$ and the statement $\sigma \cup \rho \nVdash \neg\phi(G, x)$ is $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M}_n)$ by Lemma 5.6. □

The following lemma states that the forcing question at the last level meets its specifications, that is, each answer is witnessed by an extension forcing it.

Lemma 6.8. *Let $c = (\sigma, X_{n-1})$ be an \mathbb{M}_n^A -condition and $\phi(G, x)$ be a Π_n^0 formula.*

- If $c \nVdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$, then there exists $d \leq c$ such that $d \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$.
- If $c \nVdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$, then there exists $d \leq c$ such that $d \Vdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$.

Deciding which case holds and finding an index of the extension can be done uniformly in an index of c using M'_n .

Proof.

- If $c \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$, there exists some $\rho \subseteq X_{n-1} \cap A$ and some $a \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\sigma \cup \rho \not\Vdash \neg\phi(G, a)$. Therefore, by Lemma 5.10, there exists some $d \leq (\sigma \cup \rho, X_{n-1} \setminus \{0, \dots, |\rho| - 1\}) \leq c$ such that $d \Vdash \phi(G, a)$, hence $d \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$.
- If $c \not\Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$, then already $c \Vdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$.

Regarding the complexity of finding such d , deciding whether $c \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$ holds can be done using M'_n by Lemma 6.7 and in the case where $c \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$, finding the extension d can be done using $A \oplus M_n$ by Lemma 5.10, hence using M'_n since A is $\emptyset^{(n+1)}$ computable and \mathcal{M}_n contains $\emptyset^{(n)}$. \square

The following lemma is the counterpart of Proposition 5.13 and essentially states that the syntactic forcing relation implies the semantic forcing relation, with an explicit bound to the amount of genericity for it to hold.

Proposition 6.9. *Let \mathcal{F} be an n -generic \mathbb{M}_n^A -filter. If there exists some $c \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $c \Vdash (\forall x)\phi(G, x)$ for some Σ_n^0 formula $\phi(G, x)$, then for every $a \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists some $d \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $d \Vdash \phi(G, a)$. Furthermore, $(\forall x)\phi(G_{\mathcal{F}}, x)$ will hold.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{F} be n -generic, let $c = (\sigma, X_{n-1}) \in \mathcal{F}$ be such that $c \Vdash (\forall x)\phi(G, x)$ for some Σ_n^0 formula $\phi(G, x)$ and let $a \in \mathbb{N}$. By n -genericity of \mathcal{F} , there exists some $d = (\tau, Y_{n-1}) \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $d \Vdash \phi(G, a)$ or $d \Vdash \neg\phi(G, a)$. By definition of a filter and by downward closure of the forcing relation, we can assume that $d \leq c$, hence $\tau \succeq \sigma$. Assume for contradiction that $d \Vdash \neg\phi(G, a)$. Since $c \Vdash (\forall x)\phi(G, x)$, there are two cases depending on the value of n :

- If $n = 1$, then, for all $\rho \subseteq X_0 \cap A$ and all $x \in \mathbb{N}$, $\sigma \cup \rho \Vdash \phi(G, x)$ holds, hence $\tau \Vdash \phi(G, a)$ and the following class is large (and therefore includes $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_0}^{\mathcal{M}_0} \rangle$):

$$\mathcal{U}_{C_0}^{\mathcal{M}_0} \cap \{X : (\exists \rho \subseteq X)\phi(\tau \cup \rho, a)\}$$

As $Y_0 \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_0}^{\mathcal{M}_0} \rangle$, there exists some $\rho \subseteq Y_0$ such that $\phi(\tau \cup \rho, a)$ holds, contradicting $d \Vdash \neg\phi(G, a)$.

- If $n > 1$, then, write $\phi(G, x) = (\exists y)\psi(G, x, y)$ for some Π_{n-1}^0 formula $\psi(G, x, y)$. Then, for all $\rho \subseteq X_{n-1} \cap A$ and all $x \in \mathbb{N}$, $\sigma \cup \rho \Vdash (\exists y)\psi(G, x, y)$ holds hence $\tau \Vdash (\exists y)\psi(G, a, y)$ holds and the following class is large (and therefore includes $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$):

$$\mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \cap \{X : (\exists \rho \subseteq X)(\exists y)\tau \cup \rho \not\Vdash \neg\psi(\tau \cup \rho, a, y)\}$$

As $Y_{n-1} \cap A \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$, there exists some $\rho \subseteq Y_{n-1} \cap A$ and some $b \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\tau \cup \rho \not\Vdash \neg\psi(\tau \cup \rho, a, b)$ holds, contradicting $d \Vdash (\forall y)\neg\psi(G, a, y)$.

Therefore, $d \Vdash \phi(G, a)$ holds. If $n = 1$, then $\phi(G_{\mathcal{F}}, a)$ holds by definition of the forcing relation for Σ_1^0 formulas, hence $(\forall x)\phi(G_{\mathcal{F}}, a)$ will hold. If $n > 1$, then, writing $\phi(G, x)$ as $(\exists y)\psi(G, x, y)$ for some Π_{n-1}^0 formula $\psi(G, x, y)$ yields that $d \Vdash \psi(G, a, b)$, hence $\psi(G_{\mathcal{F}}, a, b)$ holds for some $b \in \mathbb{N}$ (either by Proposition 5.13 if $k > 2$, or if $k = 2$, by definition of the forcing relation), thus $(\forall x)\phi(G_{\mathcal{F}}, a)$ will hold. \square

We are now ready to prove our first abstract construction. When considering a set M_n such that $M'_n \leq_T \emptyset^{(n+1)}$, it states the existence of an infinite subset of low_{n+1} degree.

Proposition 6.10. *There exists an infinite subset $H \subseteq A$ such that $H^{(n+1)} \leq_T M'_n$.*

Proof. Note that $\mathbb{M}_n^A \neq \emptyset$, since $(\epsilon, \mathbb{N}) \in \mathbb{M}_n^A$, with ϵ denoting the empty sequence. We can build effectively in M'_n an $(n+1)$ -generic filter \mathcal{F} such that the corresponding set $G_{\mathcal{F}}$ will be a subset of A such that $G_{\mathcal{F}}^{(n+1)} \leq M'_n$. More precisely, we will build a uniformly M'_n -computable decreasing sequence of conditions

$$c_0 \geq c_1 \geq c_2 \geq \dots$$

where $c_0 = (\epsilon, \mathbb{N})$, and for every $s \in \mathbb{N}$, if $s = \langle e, k \rangle$ with $k \leq n$, then c_{s+1} decides $(\exists x)\phi_e^k(G, x)$ for $(\phi_e^k(G, x))_{e \in \mathbb{N}}$ a computable list of all the Π_k^0 formulas with parameters G and x . Then, the set $\mathcal{F} = \{d \in \mathbb{M}_n^A : (\exists s)d \geq c_s\}$ will be a $(n+1)$ -generic filter.

Let $s \in \mathbb{N}$ and assume $c_s = (\sigma, X_{n-1})$ has already been defined.

If $s = \langle e, k \rangle$ for some $k \leq n$, then, thanks to Lemma 5.10 in the case where $k < n$ and thanks to Lemma 6.8 in the case where $k = n$, uniformly in M'_n we can find an extension $c_{s+1} \leq c_s$ such that $c_{s+1} \Vdash (\exists x)\phi_e^k(G, x)$ or $c_{s+1} \Vdash (\forall x)\neg\phi_e^k(G, x)$.

Let $s \in \mathbb{N}$, as \mathcal{F} is $(n+1)$ -generic, every property forced by c_s will hold for $G_{\mathcal{F}}$ by Proposition 5.13 and Proposition 6.9, hence M'_n decides every Σ_k^0 property of $G_{\mathcal{F}}$ for $k < n+1$, thus $G_{\mathcal{F}}^{(n+1)} \leq M'_n$. Finally, by Proposition 5.12, $G_{\mathcal{F}}$ is infinite, and by definition of a condition, $G_{\mathcal{F}} \subseteq A$. \square

Proposition 6.10 enables to reprove the theorem from Monin and Patey [30] about Δ_n^0 -Subset.

Theorem 6.11 (Monin and Patey [30]). *Let B be a Δ_{n+1}^0 set, there exists an infinite set H of low_{n+1} degree such that $H \subseteq B$ or $H \subseteq \overline{B}$.*

Proof. By Lemma 4.19, there is a Scott tower $\mathcal{M}_0, \dots, \mathcal{M}_n$ of height n with Scott codes M_0, \dots, M_n , such that for every $i \leq n$, M_i is of low degree over $\emptyset^{(i)}$. By Lemma 4.21, it can be enriched with some sets C_0, \dots, C_{n-1} to form a largeness tower of height n . We can therefore add the assumption that $M'_n \leq \emptyset^{(n+1)}$ in Section 6.1. There are two cases:

Case 1: $B \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$. In that case, since B is Σ_{n+1}^0 , Proposition 6.10 will hold for B and there exists some infinite subset $H \subseteq B$ such that $H^{(n+1)} \leq_T M'_n \leq_T \emptyset^{(n+1)}$.

Case 2: $B \notin \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$. In that case, $\overline{B} \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$ by partition regularity of the class. Thus, since \overline{B} is also Σ_{n+1}^0 , Proposition 6.10 will also hold, this time for \overline{B} , yielding an infinite subset $H \subseteq \overline{B}$ such that $H^{(n+1)} \leq_T \emptyset^{(n+1)}$. \square

6.2 Witness forcing

Throughout this section, fix a Π_{n+1}^0 set A such that $\overline{A} \notin \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$. The set A in this section must be thought of as the complement of the set A in Section 6.1. Contrary to the previous notions of forcing, witness forcing conditions need a second reservoir of higher complexity.

Definition 6.12 (Condition). Let \mathbb{W}_n^A be the notion of forcing whose conditions are tuples (σ, X_{n-1}, X_n) where:

- $\sigma \subseteq A$;
- $X_{n-1} \supseteq X_n$;
- $\overline{X_n} \notin \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$;
- $X_{n-1} \in \mathcal{M}_{n-1}$ and $X_n \in \mathcal{M}_n$.

Given a \mathbb{W}_n^A -condition $c = (\sigma, X_{n-1}, X_n)$, $X_n \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$ by partition regularity of the class, and $X_{n-1} \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$ by its upward-closure. Therefore, $c \restriction \mathbb{P}_{n-1}^A = (\sigma, X_{n-1})$ is a valid \mathbb{P}_{n-1}^A -condition. One can think of a \mathbb{W}_n^A -condition (σ, X_{n-1}, X_n) either as a \mathbb{P}_{n-1}^A -condition (σ, X_{n-1}) , or as a Mathias condition (σ, X_n) . The notion of extension follows from both approaches:

Definition 6.13. A \mathbb{W}_n^A -condition (τ, Y_{n-1}, Y_n) *extends* a \mathbb{W}_n^A -condition (σ, X_{n-1}, X_n) if $Y_{n-1} \subseteq X_{n-1}$, $Y_n \subseteq X_n$ and $\sigma \preceq \tau \subseteq \sigma \cup X_n$.

The notion of cylinder is naturally defined as follows:

Definition 6.14. The *cylinder* under a \mathbb{W}_n^A -condition (σ, X_{n-1}, X_n) is the class

$$[\sigma, X_{n-1}, X_n] = \{G : \sigma \subseteq G \subseteq \sigma \cup (X_n \cap A)\}$$

The notion of index of a \mathbb{W}_n^A -condition is defined accordingly:

Definition 6.15. An *index* of a \mathbb{W}_n^A -condition (σ, X_{n-1}, X_n) is a tuple $\langle \sigma, a, b \rangle$ where a is an M_{n-1} -index of X_{n-1} and b is an M_n -index of X_n .

Despite having a second reservoir, \mathbb{W}_n^A -forcing inherits abstractly many properties from \mathbb{P}_{n-1}^A -forcing. The following commutation lemma shows that any density property over \mathbb{P}_{n-1}^A -forcing yields a density property over \mathbb{W}_n^A -forcing. It follows in particular that \mathbb{W}_n^A -forcing inherits the forcing relation for Σ_k^0 -formulas for $k \leq n$ and that Lemma 5.10 also holds with \mathbb{W}_n^A -conditions.

Lemma 6.16. *Let $c = (\sigma, X_{n-1}, X_n)$ be a \mathbb{W}_n^A -condition and $(\tau, Y_{n-1}) \leq c \restriction \mathbb{P}_{n-1}^A$ be a \mathbb{P}_{n-1}^A -extension. Then there is a \mathbb{W}_n^A -extension $d \leq c$ such that $d \restriction \mathbb{P}_{n-1}^A = (\tau, Y_{n-1})$. Furthermore, an index for d can be found computably uniformly in an index for c and (τ, Y_{n-1}) .*

Proof. Since c is a \mathbb{W}_n^A -condition, $\overline{X_n} \notin \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$. Then, (τ, Y_{n-1}) being a \mathbb{P}_{n-1}^A -condition, we have $Y_{n-1} \in \mathcal{M}_{n-1} \cap \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$, thus $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle \subseteq \mathcal{L}_{Y_{n-1}}$ and $\overline{Y_{n-1}} \notin \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$. Combining those two results yields that $\overline{X_n \cup Y_{n-1}} \notin \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$ by partition regularity of $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$. Hence, $d = (\tau, Y_{n-1}, X_n \cap Y_{n-1})$ is a valid \mathbb{W}_n^A -condition. It is clear that $d \restriction \mathbb{P}_{n-1}^A = (\tau, Y_{n-1})$ and that $d \leq c$.

By Remark 4.18, an M_n -index for the set Y_{n-1} can be found uniformly computably using an M_{n-1} index for Y_{n-1} . Thus, by our assumptions on the encodings of Scott ideals, an index for $X_n \cap Y_{n-1}$ can be found uniformly computably using an M_n -index for the set X_n and an M_{n-1} -index for the set Y_{n-1} . Therefore, an index for d can be found uniformly computably in an index for c and (τ, Y_{n-1}) . \square

The following forcing relation for Σ_{n+1}^0 and Π_{n+1}^0 formulas is closer to the one from \mathbb{P}_n^A -forcing than \mathbb{M}_n^A -forcing, in that τ ranges over X_n instead of $X_n \cap A$. Contrary to \mathbb{M}_n^A -forcing, the complexity of the forcing relation for Π_{n+1}^0 -formulas does not play any role in the constructions.

Definition 6.17 (Forcing relation). Let $c = (\sigma, X_{n-1}, X_n)$ be a \mathbb{W}_n^A -condition, we define the forcing relation \Vdash for Σ_{n+1}^0 and Π_{n+1}^0 formulas as follows: for $\phi(G, x)$ a Π_n^0 formula,

- $c \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$ if there exists some $a \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $c \Vdash \phi(G, a)$.
- $c \Vdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$ if $(\forall \tau \subseteq X_n)(\forall x \in \mathbb{N})\sigma \cup \tau \Vdash \neg\phi(G, x)$.

As mentioned earlier in Section 6, if $\overline{A} \notin \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$, then this is witnessed by a large $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M}_{n-1})$ class $\mathcal{U} \supseteq \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$ such that $\overline{A} \notin \mathcal{U}$. This witness plays an important role in the design of a forcing question with good definitional properties. We therefore define the notion formally and state the complexity of finding such a witness.

Definition 6.18. Let $c = (\sigma, X_{n-1}, X_n)$ be a \mathbb{W}_n^A -condition. A *witness* for c is a $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M}_{n-1})$ class $\mathcal{U} \supseteq \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$ such that $\overline{X_n \cup A} \notin \mathcal{U}$.

Lemma 6.19. *For every \mathbb{W}_n^A -condition (σ, X_{n-1}, X_n) , there exists some witness \mathcal{U} . An index for such a class \mathcal{U} can uniformly be found using M'_n .*

Proof. By partition regularity of $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$, $\overline{X_n \cup A} \notin \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$, otherwise either $\overline{X_n}$ or \overline{A} would be in $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$ which is impossible by definition of a condition.

The class $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$ being an intersection of $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M}_{n-1})$ large classes, there exists one of those $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M}_{n-1})$ large class \mathcal{U} such that $\mathcal{U} \supseteq \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$ and such that $\overline{X_n} \cup \overline{A} \notin \mathcal{U}$.

To find such a witness, one first M'_n -computes a set $D_{n-1} \supseteq C_{n-1}$ such that $\mathcal{U}_{D_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} = \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$. Then, for every $(e, i) \in D_{n-1}$, ask whether for every $\rho \subseteq \overline{X_n} \cup \overline{A}$, $\rho \notin W_e^{Z_i^{n-1}}$ (where Z_i^{n-1} is the i -th element of \mathcal{M}_{n-1}). This can be done M'_n -computably as \overline{A} is Σ_{n+1}^0 and \mathcal{M}_n contains $\emptyset^{(n)}$ and $\overline{X_n}$. One must eventually find such a pair (e, i) for which the answer is positive. \square

We now define forcing questions for Σ_n^0 and Σ_{n+1}^0 -formulas in order to preserve hyperimmunities. Contrary to \mathbb{M}_n^A -forcing, the set A is Π_{n+1}^0 , hence one cannot ask for some $\rho \subseteq X_{n-1} \cap A$ to satisfy some property, as the corresponding question would be too complex. We will therefore use an over-approximation by quantifying universally over all sets. Thankfully, given a \mathbb{W}_n^A -condition c and a witness \mathcal{U} , one can restrict the over-approximation to all sets B such that $\overline{B} \notin \mathcal{U}$, as this is the case for $X_{n-1} \cap A$. This refined over-approximation has two benefits: (1) it is still compact, hence yields a forcing question with the appropriate definitional complexity, and (2) for every such set B , since \overline{B} does not belong to a large class, then B must contain many elements, hence one can always ask for a subset of B .

Definition 6.20 (Forcing question). Let $c = (\sigma, X_{n-1}, X_n)$ be a \mathbb{W}_n^A -condition and $\phi(G, x)$ a Π_k^0 formula for $k = n - 1$ or $k = n$. Let \mathcal{U} be a $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M}_{n-1})$ -class and define $c ? \vdash^{\mathcal{U}} (\exists x) \phi(G, x)$ to hold if for every $B \in 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ such that $\overline{B} \notin \mathcal{U}$, there is a finite $\tau \subseteq B \cap X_k$ and some $x \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\phi(\sigma \cup \tau, x)$ holds if $k = 0$ or $\sigma \cup \tau \not\vdash \neg \phi(G, x)$ holds if $k > 0$.

The following lemma shows that the forcing question for Σ_n^0 and Σ_{n+1}^0 formulas has the appropriate definitional complexity.

Lemma 6.21. *Let $\phi(G, x)$ be a Π_k^0 formula for $k = n - 1$ or $k = n$ and let \mathcal{U} be a $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M}_{n-1})$ -class. For every \mathbb{W}_n^A -condition c , the relation $c ? \vdash^{\mathcal{U}} (\exists x) \phi(G, x)$ is $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M}_k)$.*

Proof. By compactness, the statement $c ? \vdash^{\mathcal{U}} (\exists x) \phi(G, x)$ is equivalent to the following statement when $k > 0$ (the case $k = 0$ is similar), with $\overline{\beta}$ representing the bitwise complement of β :

$$(\exists \ell)(\forall \beta \in 2^\ell)([\overline{\beta}] \subseteq \mathcal{U} \vee (\exists \tau \subseteq_{\text{fin}} \beta \cap X_k)(\exists x) \sigma \cup \tau \not\vdash \neg \phi(G, x))$$

The statement $[\overline{\beta}] \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ is $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M}_{n-1})$ as \mathcal{U} is a $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M}_{n-1})$ -class. The statement $\sigma \cup \tau \not\vdash \neg \phi(G, x)$ is $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M}_k)$ by Lemma 5.6. \square

The following lemma states, as usual, that the forcing question meets its specifications.

Lemma 6.22. *Let c be a \mathbb{W}_n^A -condition, \mathcal{U} be a witness for c and $\phi(G, x)$ a Π_k^0 formula for $k = n - 1$ or $k = n$.*

- If $c \Vdash^{\mathcal{U}} (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$, then there exists $d \leq c$ such that $d \Vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$.
- If $c \nVdash^{\mathcal{U}} (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$, then there exists $d \leq c$ such that $d \Vdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$.

Deciding whether $c \Vdash^{\mathcal{U}} (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$ holds or not, and finding the appropriate extension can be done uniformly in an index of \mathcal{U} and c using M'_n .

Proof. Say $c = (\sigma, X_{n-1}, X_n)$ and let $\phi(G, x)$ be a Π_k^0 formula for $k = n - 1$ or $k = n$. There are two cases:

- If $c \Vdash^{\mathcal{U}} (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$. By definition of a witness, $\overline{A \cap X_n} \notin \mathcal{U}$, hence there exists a finite $\tau \subseteq_{\text{fin}} A \cap X_n$ and some $a \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\sigma \cup \tau \nVdash \neg\phi(G, a)$. By Lemma 5.10, there exists an extension $(\rho, Y_{n-1}) \leq (\sigma \cup \tau, X_{n-1} \setminus \{0, \dots, |\tau|\})$ forcing $\phi(G, a)$. Therefore, $d = (\rho, Y_{n-1}, X_n \cap Y_{n-1})$ extends c and forces $(\exists x)\phi(G, x)$.
- If $c \nVdash^{\mathcal{U}} (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$. The following class is $\Pi_1^0(\mathcal{M}_k)$ and non-empty:

$$\mathcal{C} = \{B \in 2^{\mathbb{N}} : \overline{B} \notin \mathcal{U} \wedge (\forall \tau \subseteq_{\text{fin}} B \cap X_k)(\forall x \in \mathbb{N}) \sigma \cup \tau \nVdash \neg\phi(G, x)\}$$

Therefore, as \mathcal{M}_k is a Scott ideal, there exists some $B \in \mathcal{C} \cap \mathcal{M}_k$. Since $\overline{B} \notin \mathcal{U}$, $\overline{B} \notin \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$. As \overline{B} and $\overline{X_k}$ are not in $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$, $\overline{B \cap X_k} \notin \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$. Hence, for $k = n - 1$, $d = (\sigma, B \cap X_{n-1}, B \cap X_n)$ is a valid condition extending c such that $d \Vdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$ and for $k = n$, $d = (\sigma, X_{n-1}, B \cap X_n)$ is a valid condition extending c such that $d \Vdash (\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$.

By Lemma 6.21, the relation $c \Vdash^{\mathcal{U}} (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$ is $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M}_k)$, hence can be decided using M'_n . In the first case, τ , a and the extension (ρ, Y_{n-1}) can be found $(A \oplus M_n)$ -computably, hence M'_n -computably since A is Π_{n+1}^0 and $\emptyset^{(n)} \in \mathcal{M}_n$. In the second case, an M_k -index of a tree $T \subseteq 2^{<\mathbb{N}}$ such that $[T] = \mathcal{C}$ can be found computably, and since M_k is a Scott code, an M_k -index of B can be found computably in the M_k -index of T . Thus an index of the extension witnessing the second case is found computably in an index of c . \square

Given a \mathbb{W}_n^A -filter \mathcal{F} , we write $[\mathcal{F}]$ for $\bigcap_{(\sigma, X_{n-1}, X_n) \in \mathcal{F}} [\sigma, X_{n-1}, X_n]$ and $\mathcal{F} \upharpoonright \mathbb{P}_{n-1}^A = \{c \upharpoonright \mathbb{P}_{n-1}^A : c \in \mathcal{F}\}$. Note that $\mathcal{F} \upharpoonright \mathbb{P}_{n-1}^A$ is a \mathbb{P}_{n-1}^A -filter and that $[\mathcal{F}] \subseteq [\mathcal{F} \upharpoonright \mathbb{P}_{n-1}^A]$. The following proposition is the counterpart of Proposition 5.12 for the witness forcing.

Proposition 6.23. *Let \mathcal{F} be a 1-generic \mathbb{W}_n^A -filter. There exists a unique set $G_{\mathcal{F}}$ belonging to $[\mathcal{F}]$. Furthermore, $G_{\mathcal{F}}$ is infinite.*

Proof. For every condition (σ, X_{n-1}, X_n) in \mathcal{F} , the cylinder $[\sigma, X_{n-1}, X_n]$ is a non-empty closed subset of $2^{\mathbb{N}}$. Assume by contradiction that $[\mathcal{F}] = \emptyset$, then as $2^{\mathbb{N}}$ is compact, there exists a finite subfamily E of \mathcal{F} such that

$$\bigcap_{(\sigma, X_{n-1}, X_n) \in E} [\sigma, X_{n-1}, X_n] = \emptyset$$

By compatibility of a filter, there is a condition c extending every member of this family, which yields that the cylinder under c is empty, contradiction. Therefore, $[\mathcal{F}]$ is non-empty.

For every condition (σ, X_{n-1}, X_n) in \mathcal{F} , $[\sigma, X_{n-1}, X_n] \subseteq [\sigma, X_{n-1}]$, hence by Proposition 5.12, $[\mathcal{F}]$ is a singleton $G_{\mathcal{F}}$, which is infinite as a set. \square

Proposition 6.24. *Let \mathcal{F} be a n -generic \mathbb{W}_n^A -filter. If there exists some $c \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $c \Vdash (\forall x)\phi(G, x)$ for some Σ_n^0 formula $\phi(G, x)$, then for every $a \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists some $d \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $d \Vdash \phi(G, a)$. Furthermore, $(\forall x)\phi(G_{\mathcal{F}}, x)$ will hold.*

Proof. A similar proof as the one of Proposition 5.13 can be used to prove this result, by discarding the reservoir X_{n-1} of a condition (σ, X_{n-1}, X_n) . \square

We are now ready to prove our second abstract construction. When considering a set M_n such that $M'_n \leq_T \emptyset^{(n+1)}$, it states the existence of an infinite subset of A of low_{n+1} degree.

Proposition 6.25. *There exists an infinite subset $H \subseteq A$ such that $H^{(n+1)} \leq_T M'_n$.*

Proof. The proof is similar to that of Proposition 6.10:

An $(n+1)$ -generic \mathbb{W}_n^A -filter \mathcal{F} can be build effectively in M'_n using Lemma 6.19 to find suitable over-approximations \mathcal{U} of the class $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$, and using Lemma 6.22 and Lemma 5.10 to build extensions deciding every Σ_k^0 formulas for $k \leq n+1$.

By Proposition 6.23, there exists an infinite M'_n -computable set $G_{\mathcal{F}} \subseteq A$. Furthermore, by Proposition 6.24 and Proposition 5.13, every property forced by \mathcal{F} will hold for $G_{\mathcal{F}}$. Hence, $G_{\mathcal{F}}^{(n+1)} \leq M'_n$. \square

6.3 Applications

First-jump control is often considered as simpler than second-jump control. This is why the former technique is preferably used to the latter, when available. In their seminar paper, Cholak, Jockusch and Slaman [3] constructed solutions to Δ_2^0 -Subset using both techniques, to show that it admits weakly low and a low_2 basis. Very recently, Beham et al. [2] showed that the second-jump control of Cholak, Jockusch and Slaman [3] could be extended to Σ_2^0 -Subset to produce low_2 solutions and asked whether it was also the case for first-jump control.

We now prove that Σ_n^0 -Subset admits solutions both with $(n+1)$ th jump control and n th jump control, to prove a low_{n+1} basis and a weakly low_n basis, respectively. We first start with a direct $(n+1)$ th jump control construction.

Theorem 6.26. *Let $n \geq 1$ and let B be a Σ_{n+1}^0 set, then there exists an infinite set H of low_{n+1} degree such that $H \subseteq B$ or $H \subseteq \overline{B}$.*

Proof. By Lemma 4.19, there is a Scott tower $\mathcal{M}_0, \dots, \mathcal{M}_n$ of height n with Scott codes M_0, \dots, M_n , such that for every $i \leq n$, M_i is of low degree over $\emptyset^{(i)}$.

By Lemma 4.21, it can be enriched with some sets C_0, \dots, C_{n-1} to form a largeness tower of height n . There are two cases:

Case 1: $B \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$. Then Proposition 6.10 yields a set H such that $H \subseteq B$ and $H^{(n+1)} \leq_T M'_n$.

Case 2: $B \notin \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$. Then Proposition 6.25 applied on the set \overline{B} yields a set $H \subseteq \overline{B}$ such that $H^{(n+1)} \leq_T M'_n$.

Since M_n is low over $\emptyset^{(n)}$, $M'_n \leq_T \emptyset^{(n+1)}$ and H is low $_{n+1}$. \square

We now turn to the n th jump control construction to prove that Σ_n^0 -Subset admits a weakly low $_n$ basis. Due to the asymmetry of Σ_{n+1}^0 sets, contrary to Δ_{n+1}^0 sets, the construction is more complicated, involving some new combinatorics. Note that the proof of Main Theorem 1.6 involves only the core forcing on both sides.

Main Theorem 1.6. Fix $n \geq 1$. For every Σ_{n+1}^0 set B and every set P of PA degree over $\emptyset^{(n)}$, there is an infinite set $H \subseteq B$ or $H \subseteq \overline{B}$ such that $H^{(n)} \leq_T P$.

Proof. By Lemma 4.19, there is a Scott tower $\mathcal{M}_0, \dots, \mathcal{M}_{n-1}$ of height $n-1$ with Scott codes M_0, \dots, M_{n-1} , such that for every $i < n$, M_i is of low degree over $\emptyset^{(i)}$. Moreover, by Proposition 3.11, P computes a Scott code M_n of a Scott ideal \mathcal{M}_n containing $\emptyset^{(n)}$. Thus, $\mathcal{M}_0, \dots, \mathcal{M}_{n-1}, \mathcal{M}_n$ forms a Scott tower of height n . By Lemma 4.21, it can be enriched with some sets C_0, \dots, C_{n-1} to form a largeness tower of height n . There are two cases:

Case 1: $B \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$.

Lemma 6.27. Let c be a \mathbb{P}_{n-1}^B -condition and $\phi(G, x)$ a Π_k^0 formula for some $k < n$. An index of an extension deciding $(\exists x)\phi(G, x)$ can be found P -computably uniformly in an index of c and ϕ .

Proof. Say $c = (\sigma, X_{n-1})$. Let $\mathcal{V} = \{Z : (\exists \rho \subseteq Z)(\exists x \in \mathbb{N})\sigma \cup \rho \not\models \neg\phi(G, x)\}$ if $k > 0$ and otherwise, if $k = 0$, let $\mathcal{V} = \{Z : (\exists \rho \subseteq Z)(\exists x \in \mathbb{N})\phi(\sigma \cup \rho, x)\}$. We claim that one of the following two statements is true:

(1.a) there is some $\rho \subseteq X_{n-1} \cap B$ and some $x \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\sigma \cup \rho \not\models \neg\phi(G, x)$ holds if $k > 0$ or $\phi(\sigma \cup \rho, x)$ if $k = 0$;

(1.b) the class $\mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \cap \mathcal{V}$ is not large.

Indeed, if (1.b) fails, then by \mathcal{M}_{n-1} -cohesiveness of $\mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}}$, $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle \subseteq \mathcal{V}$. Since $X_{n-1} \cap B \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$, there exists some $\rho \subseteq X_{n-1} \cap B$ and some $a \in \mathbb{N}$ such that either $\sigma \cup \rho \not\models \neg\phi(G, a)$ holds if $k > 0$ or $\phi(\sigma \cup \rho, a)$ holds if $k = 0$, so we are in case (1.a).

Note that the first statement is Σ_{n+1}^0 as $\sigma \cup \rho \not\models \neg\phi(G, x)$ is $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M}_k)$ by Lemma 5.6, and the second statement is $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M}_n)$ by Lemma 4.6, so since $P \geq_T M_n$, both events are P -c.e. One can then wait P -computably for one of the two facts to be witnessed.

In Case 1.a, by Lemma 5.10, there exists an extension $d \leq (\sigma \cup \rho, X_{n-1} \setminus \{0, \dots, |\rho|\}) \leq c$ forcing $(\exists x)\phi(G, x)$.

In Case 1.b, by Lemma 4.5, there is a finite set $F \subseteq_{\text{fin}} C_{n-1}$, such that $\mathcal{U}_F^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \cap \mathcal{V}$ is not large. Given $k \in \mathbb{N}$, let \mathcal{P}_k be the $\Pi_1^0(\mathcal{M}_{n-1})$ class of all k -partitions $Y_0 \sqcup \dots \sqcup Y_{k-1} = \mathbb{N}$ such that for every $i < k$, either $Y_i \notin \mathcal{U}_F^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}}$ or $Y_i \notin \mathcal{V}$. By assumption, there is some k such that $\mathcal{P}_k \neq \emptyset$. Since \mathcal{M}_{n-1} is a Scott ideal, there is a k -partition $Y_0 \sqcup \dots \sqcup Y_{k-1} = \mathbb{N}$ in $\mathcal{P}_k \cap \mathcal{M}_{n-1}$. By construction and Lemma 4.14, since the k -partition belongs to \mathcal{M}_{n-1} , $C_{n-1} \oplus M'_{n-1}$ can computably find some $i < k$ such that $Y_i \in \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}}$, uniformly in an M_{n-1} -index of the k -partition. By \mathcal{M}_{n-1} -cohesiveness of $\mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}}$, since $X_{n-1}, Y_i \in \mathcal{M}_{n-1}$ and $X_{n-1}, Y_i \in \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}}$, then $\mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \subseteq \mathcal{L}_{X_{n-1}} \cap \mathcal{L}_{Y_i}$, so $X_{n-1} \cap Y_i \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$. In particular, $Y_i \in \mathcal{U}_F^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}}$ so $Y_i \notin \mathcal{V}$. It follows that $(\sigma, X_{n-1} \cap Y_i)$ forces $(\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$. \square

Using Lemma 6.27, we can construct, computably in P , a sequence $c_0 \geq c_1 \geq \dots$ of \mathbb{P}_{n-1}^B conditions such that the set $\mathcal{F} = \{c \in \mathbb{P}_{n-1}^B : (\exists s)c \geq c_s\}$ is a n -generic filter. By Proposition 5.12, the corresponding set $G_{\mathcal{F}}$ is infinite, P computable and satisfies $G_{\mathcal{F}} \subseteq B$. Furthermore, by Proposition 5.13, every property forced will hold for $G_{\mathcal{F}}$, hence $G_{\mathcal{F}}^{(n)} \leq P$.

Case 2: $B \notin \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$. Then, there exists a $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M}_{n-1})$ class \mathcal{U} such that $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ and $B \notin \mathcal{U}$.

Let $W_{\mathcal{U}}$ be the $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M}_{n-1})$ set of chains associated with \mathcal{U} . Since $B \notin \mathcal{U}$, for every $\rho \in W_{\mathcal{U}}$, $\rho \cap \overline{B} \neq \emptyset$.

Lemma 6.28. *Let c be a $\mathbb{P}_{n-1}^{\overline{B}}$ -condition and $\phi(G, x)$ a Π_k^0 formula for some $k < n$. An index of an extension deciding $(\exists x)\phi(G, x)$ can be found P -computably uniformly in an index of c and ϕ .*

Proof. Say $c = (\sigma, X_{n-1})$. Consider \mathcal{V} the same class as in Lemma 6.27 and let $W_{\mathcal{V}}$ be the $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M}_{n-1})$ set of chains associated with \mathcal{V} .

We claim that one of the following two cases holds:

- (2.a) There is some $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ and some $\rho_0, \dots, \rho_{\ell-1} \in W_{\mathcal{U}}$ such that $\rho_i \subseteq X_{n-1}$ for all $i < \ell$ and for every $\mu \in \rho_0 \times \dots \times \rho_{\ell-1}$ (seen as finite sets of integers), there exists some $\rho \subseteq \mu$ and some $x \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\sigma \cup \rho \not\vdash \neg\phi(G, x)$ holds if $k > 0$ or $\phi(\sigma \cup \rho, x)$ holds if $k = 0$;
- (2.b) $\mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \cap \mathcal{V}$ is not large.

Indeed, if (2.b) fails, then by Lemma 4.11, $\mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \cap \mathcal{V} \cap \mathcal{U}$ is large. It follows that $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle \subseteq \mathcal{V} \cap \mathcal{U}$. In particular, as $X_{n-1} \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$ and $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$ is partition regular, there exists a depth p such that for every partition $Y_0 \cup Y_1 = \{0, \dots, p-1\} \cap X_{n-1}$, there exists some side $i < 2$ and some $\rho \in W_{\mathcal{U}}$ and $\rho' \in W_{\mathcal{V}}$ such that $\rho, \rho' \subseteq Y_i$. Fix $\rho_0, \dots, \rho_{\ell-1}$ be all such $\rho \in W_{\mathcal{U}}$. We claim

that this family satisfies (2.a). Indeed, let $\mu \in \rho_0 \times \cdots \times \rho_{\ell-1}$, and consider the partition $\mu \cup (\bar{\mu} \cap X_{n-1} \cap \{0, \dots, d-1\}) = X_{n-1} \cap \{0, \dots, d-1\}$, by definition of the $(\rho_k)_{k < \ell}$, there exists some $k < \ell$ and some $\rho' \in W_{\mathcal{V}}$ such that $\rho_k, \rho' \subseteq \mu$ or $\rho_k, \rho' \subseteq \bar{\mu}$. As $\mu \in \rho_0 \times \cdots \times \rho_{\ell-1}$, it is not possible for ρ_k to be a subset of $\bar{\mu}$ for any $k < \ell$. Hence, we are in the first case and, as $\rho' \in W_{\mathcal{V}}$, we have found some $\rho' \subseteq \mu$ and some $x \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\sigma \cup \rho' \not\models \neg\phi(G, x)$ holds if $k > 0$ or $\phi(\sigma \cup \rho', x)$ holds if $k = 0$, so we are in case (2.a).

Note that the first case is $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M}_{n-1})$ and the second is $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M}_n)$, so both events are P -c.e. since $P \geq M_n$. One can then P -computably wait for one of the two facts to be witnessed.

In Case 2.a, since $\rho \cap \bar{B} \neq \emptyset$ for every $\rho \in W_{\mathcal{U}}$, there exists some $\mu \in \rho_0 \times \cdots \times \rho_{\ell-1}$ such that $\mu \subseteq \bar{B} \cap X_{n-1}$. Hence, there exists some $\rho \subseteq \mu$ such that $\sigma \cup \rho \models (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$, and by Lemma 5.10, there exists an extension $d \leq (\sigma \cup \rho, X_{n-1} \setminus \{0, \dots, |\rho|\}) \leq c$ forcing $(\exists x)\phi(G, x)$. Such a μ can be found uniformly in P : there are only finitely many elements in $\rho_0 \times \cdots \times \rho_{\ell-1}$, hence a PA over \emptyset' can find one satisfying the Π_{n+1}^0 property $\mu \subseteq \bar{B} \cap X_{n-1}$.

In Case 2.b, as in Case 1.b, there is a set $Y_i \in \mathcal{M}_{n-1}$ such that the extension $(\sigma, X_{n-1} \cap Y_i)$ forces $(\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$ and such an extension can be found computably in P . □

Similarly, we can P computably construct an infinite set $G \subseteq \bar{B}$ such that $G^{(n)} \leq P$ using Lemma 6.28. Thus, the theorem is proved. □

Corollary 6.29. Let $n \geq 1$ and let A be a Σ_{n+1}^0 set, then there exists an infinite set H of low $_{n+1}$ degree such that $H \subseteq A$ or $H \subseteq \bar{A}$.

Recall that the Ginsburg-Sands theorem [16] restricted to T_1 -spaces states that every infinite topological space has an infinite subspace homeomorphic to either the discrete or the cofinite topology on \mathbb{N} . This theorem was studied by Benham et al. [2], who proved that it is equivalent over RCA_0 to $\text{COH} + \Sigma_2^0\text{-Subset}$. Let GST_1 be the Ginsburg-Sands theorem for T_1 -spaces. Benham et al. [2] asked whether GST_1 admits a weakly low basis. We answer positively through the following theorems:

Proposition 6.30. Fix $n \geq 1$. Let P_0, \dots, P_{k-1} be Π_2^1 -problems admitting a weakly low $_n$ basis. Then for every set Q of PA degree over $\emptyset^{(n)}$, there is an ω -model \mathcal{M} of $\text{RCA}_0 + P_0 + \cdots + P_{k-1}$ such that for every set $X \in \mathcal{M}$, $X^{(n)} \leq_T Q$.

Proof. Fix Q of PA degree over $\emptyset^{(n)}$. By Scott [34], Q computes a Scott code of a Scott ideal \mathcal{N} containing $\emptyset^{(n)}$. Since P_0, \dots, P_{k-1} admit a weakly low $_n$ basis, construct a chain $\mathcal{M}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1 \subseteq \dots$ of countable ω -models of RCA_0 such that

- \mathcal{M}_0 is the ω -model whose second-order part are the computable sets;
- \mathcal{M}_i is topped by a set D_i such that $D_i^{(n)} \in \mathcal{N}$;

- For every $s < k$ and every instance X of P_s in \mathcal{M}_i , there is some $j \in \mathbb{N}$ such that \mathcal{M}_j contains a P_s -solution to X .

Then $\mathcal{M} = \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{M}_i$ is an ω -model of $\text{RCA}_0 + P_0 + \dots + P_{k-1}$ such that for every set $X \in \mathcal{M}$, $X^{(n)} \in \mathcal{N}$, hence $X^{(n)} \leq_T Q$. \square

Corollary 6.31. Fix $n \geq 1$. Let P_0, \dots, P_{k-1} and Q be Π_2^1 problems such that each P_i admits a weakly low $_n$ basis for $i < k$ and $\text{RCA}_0 + P_0 + \dots + P_{k-1} \vdash Q$. Then Q admits a weakly low $_n$ basis.

Proof. Let X be a computable instance of Q and let R be of PA degree over $\emptyset^{(n)}$. By Proposition 6.30, there is an ω -model \mathcal{M} of $\text{RCA}_0 + P_0 + \dots + P_{k-1}$ such that for every set $Y \in \mathcal{M}$, $Y^{(n)} \leq_T R$. In particular, $\mathcal{M} \models Q$, so there is a Q -solution Y to X in \mathcal{M} . In particular, $Y^{(n)} \leq_T R$. \square

Note that Corollary 6.31 also holds when the implication $\text{RCA}_0 + P_0 + \dots + P_{k-1} \vdash Q$ is restricted to ω -models, also known as *computable entailment*. The following corollary states that GST_1 admits a weakly low basis, answering the question of Benham et al. [2]. We refer to Dorais [10] for the formalization of countable second-countable spaces in second-order arithmetic.

Corollary 6.32. For every set Q of PA degree over \emptyset' and every infinite computable T_1 CSC space $\langle X, \mathcal{U}, k \rangle$, X has an infinite subspace Y which is either discrete or has the cofinite topology, and such that $Y' \leq_T Q$.

Proof. By Cholak, Jockusch and Slaman [3], COH admits a weakly low basis. By the Main Theorem 1.6, so does Σ_2^0 -Subset. Moreover, by Benham et al. [2], $\text{RCA}_0 \vdash \text{GST}_1 \leftrightarrow (\text{COH} + \Sigma_2^0\text{-Subset})$. Thus, by Corollary 6.31, GST_1 admits a weakly low basis. \square

7 Preservation of hyperimmunities

The goal of this section is to prove the following main theorem:

Main Theorem 1.8. Fix $n \geq 1$. For every Δ_{n+1}^0 set A , every $\emptyset^{(n-1)}$ -hyperimmune function $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ and every $\emptyset^{(n)}$ -hyperimmune function $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, there is an infinite set $H \subseteq A$ or $H \subseteq \bar{A}$ such that f is $H^{(n-1)}$ -hyperimmune and g is $H^{(n)}$ -hyperimmune.

The preservation of multiple hyperimmunities is motivated by the separation of Δ_{n+1}^0 -Subset from Σ_{n+1}^0 -Subset over ω -models. Before proving Main Theorem 1.8, we prove this separation assuming the theorem holds.

Proposition 7.1 (Beham et al. [2]). *Let $n \geq 1$. There exists a Σ_{n+1}^0 set B which is $\emptyset^{(n-1)}$ -hyperimmune and whose complement is $\emptyset^{(n)}$ -hyperimmune.*

Proof sketch. By relativizing to $\emptyset^{(n)}$ the finite injury priority construction of a c.e. set whose complement is hyperimmune (see Post [33, Section 5]), and interleaving steps to make B $\emptyset^{(n-1)}$ -hyperimmune. \square

The case $n = 1$ of the following corollary was proven by Beham et al. [2].

Corollary 7.2. Let $n \geq 1$. There exists an ω -model of $\text{RCA}_0 + \Delta_{n+1}^0\text{-Subset}$ which is not a model of $\Sigma_{n+1}^0\text{-Subset}$.

Proof. Let B be a Σ_{n+1}^0 set which is $\emptyset^{(n-1)}$ -hyperimmune and whose complement is $\emptyset^{(n)}$ -hyperimmune. Such a set exists by Proposition 7.1. Recall that the principal function of an infinite set $X = \{x_0 < x_1 < \dots\}$ is the function $k \mapsto x_k$. Let f_{n-1} and f_n be the principal functions of B and \overline{B} , respectively.

Using Main Theorem 1.8, construct a chain $\mathcal{N}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{N}_1 \subseteq \dots$ of countable ω -models of RCA_0 such that

1. \mathcal{N}_0 is the ω -model whose second order part are the computable sets ;
2. \mathcal{N}_i is topped by a set D_i such that f_{n-1} is $D_i^{(n-1)}$ -hyperimmune and f_n is $D_i^{(n)}$ -hyperimmune ;
3. For every $\Delta_{n+1}^0(\mathcal{N}_i)$ set X , there exists some $j \in \mathbb{N}$ such that \mathcal{N}_j contains an infinite subset of X or \overline{X} .

Then $\mathcal{N} = \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{N}_i$ is an ω -model of $\text{RCA}_0 + \Delta_{n+1}^0\text{-Subset}$ such that for every set X of \mathcal{N} , f_{n-1} is $X^{(n-1)}$ -hyperimmune and f_n is $X^{(n)}$ -hyperimmune. Hence, \mathcal{N} contains no subset of B or \overline{B} and therefore is not a model of $\Sigma_{n+1}^0\text{-Subset}$. \square

The remainder of this section is devoted to the proof of Main Theorem 1.8. Fix some $n \geq 1$. Let $\mathcal{M}_0, \dots, \mathcal{M}_n$ be Scott ideals with Scott codes M_0, \dots, M_n , and let C_0, \dots, C_{n-1} be sets forming a largeness tower, that is, for every $i < n$:

- $\mathcal{U}_{C_i}^{\mathcal{M}_i}$ is an \mathcal{M}_i -cohesive large class containing only infinite sets ;
- $C_i, M'_i \in \mathcal{M}_{i+1}$;
- $\mathcal{U}_{C_{i+1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{i+1}} \subseteq \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_i}^{\mathcal{M}_i} \rangle$ if $i < n - 1$.

Let A be a Δ_{n+1}^0 set. In particular, A and \overline{A} are both Σ_{n+1}^0 , and by partition regularity of $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$, either \mathbb{M}_n^A or $\mathbb{M}_n^{\overline{A}}$ is a valid notion of forcing. Say \mathbb{M}_n^A is valid. To preserve hyperimmunities at levels $\{n-1, n\}$, one needs to have a Σ_{k+1}^0 -preserving Σ_{k+1}^0 -compact forcing question for Σ_{k+1}^0 -formulas, for $k \in \{n-1, n\}$. This is the case for \mathbb{M}_n^A -forcing for Σ_{n+1}^0 -formulas, but not for Σ_n^0 -formulas. Indeed, the \mathbb{M}_n^A -forcing question for Σ_n^0 -formulas is neither Σ_n^0 -preserving, nor Σ_n^0 -compact.

We will therefore design a new forcing question for Σ_n^0 -formulas, not formulated in terms of largeness, but by over-approximation of the set A . This over-approximation comes at one cost: this yields a disjunctive forcing question. We must therefore work with a new notion of forcing, whose conditions are of the form $(\sigma_0, \sigma_1, X_{n-1})$ where (σ_0, X_{n-1}) is an \mathbb{M}_n^A -condition and (σ_1, X_{n-1}) is an $\mathbb{M}_n^{\overline{A}}$ -condition. This notion of forcing can be defined only in the case A and

\overline{A} both belong to $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$. If this is not the case, then we shall use witness forcing \mathbb{W}_n^A or $\mathbb{W}_n^{\overline{A}}$, depending on the case.

In what remains, we first introduce the disjunctive notion of forcing in Section 7.1, then we study in Section 7.2 which forcing questions are compact among the various notions of forcing. Last, we combine the various frameworks to prove Main Theorem 1.8 in Section 7.3.

7.1 Disjunctive forcing

The disjunctive notion of forcing is a variant of Mathias forcing commonly used in the reverse mathematics of Ramsey-type theorems, due to the intrinsic disjunctive nature of the statements. Fix a Δ_{n+1}^0 set A such that A and \overline{A} both belong to $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$.

We shall see thanks to Lemma 7.5 that a disjunctive condition is nothing but two main forcing conditions sharing a reservoir. Thus, disjunctive forcing inherits many properties of the main forcing, and in particular, each side admits a non-disjunctive forcing question for Σ_{n+1}^0 with the good definitional properties. In particular, if $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is M_n -hyperimmune, then every sufficiently generic filter \mathcal{F} will yield two infinite sets G_0, G_1 such that g will be both $G_0^{(n)}$ -hyperimmune and $G_1^{(n)}$ -hyperimmune. The only purpose of this disjunctive notion of forcing is then to design a disjunctive forcing question for Σ_n^0 -formulas with the good definitional properties. Then, if $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is M_{n-1} -hyperimmune, it will be either $G_0^{(n-1)}$ -hyperimmune, or $G_1^{(n-1)}$ -hyperimmune.

Definition 7.3 (Condition). Let \mathbb{D}_n^A be the notion of forcing whose conditions are tuples $(\sigma_0, \sigma_1, X_{n-1})$ such that $(\sigma_0, X_{n-1}) \in \mathbb{M}_n^A$ and $(\sigma_1, X_{n-1}) \in \mathbb{M}_n^{\overline{A}}$.

For $c = (\sigma_0, \sigma_1, X_{n-1}) \in \mathbb{D}_n^A$ and $i < 2$, we write $c^{[i]}$ for the $\mathbb{M}_n^{A^i}$ -condition (σ_i, X_{n-1}) , where $A^0 = A$ and $A^1 = \overline{A}$. The notion of \mathbb{D}_n^A -extension is naturally induced by the notion of \mathbb{M}_n^A -extension on each side:

Definition 7.4. A \mathbb{D}_n^A -condition $d = (\tau_0, \tau_1, Y_{n-1})$ *extends* a \mathbb{D}_n^A -condition $c = (\sigma_0, \sigma_1, X_{n-1})$ (and we write $d \leq c$) if $d^{[i]} \leq c^{[i]}$ for both $i < 2$, that is, $Y_{n-1} \subseteq X_{n-1}$ and $\sigma_i \preceq \tau_i \subseteq \sigma_i \cup X_{n-1}$.

Since a reservoir forces only negative information, having two Mathias conditions share a common reservoir does not impact their ability to force properties. This is made clear in the following lemma, which plays the same role as Lemma 6.16 for witness forcing.

Lemma 7.5. *Let $c = (\sigma_0, \sigma_1, X_{n-1})$ be a \mathbb{D}_n^A -condition and $(\tau, Y_{n-1}) \in \mathbb{P}_{n-1}^{A^i}$ such that $(\tau, Y_{n-1}) \leq c^{[i]}$ for some $i < 2$. Then there is a \mathbb{D}_n^A -extension $d \leq c$ such that $d^{[i]} = (\tau, Y_{n-1})$. Furthermore, an index for d can be found computably uniformly in an index for c and (τ, Y_{n-1}) .*

Proof. Simply take $d = (\tau, \sigma_1, Y_{n-1})$ if $i = 0$ and $d = (\sigma_0, \tau, Y_{n-1})$ if $i = 1$. It is clear that $d \leq c$ and that $d^{[i]} = (\tau, Y_{n-1})$. \square

We now define the disjunctive forcing question to decide Σ_n^0 -formulas with better definitional properties. Since the set A is too complex with respect to the forcing question, one uses an over-approximation by quantifying universally over all possible sets. By compactness, this universal second-order quantification can be translated into an existential first-order quantification, yielding the appropriate complexity.

Definition 7.6 (Forcing question). Let $c = (\sigma_0, \sigma_1, X_{n-1})$ be a \mathbb{D}_n^A -condition and $\phi_0(G, x), \phi_1(G, x)$ two Π_{n-1}^0 formulas, the relation

$$c \text{ ?}\vdash (\exists x)\phi_0(G_0, x) \vee (\exists x)\phi_1(G_1, x)$$

holds if for every partition Z_0, Z_1 of X_{n-1} , there exist some side $i < 2$, some $\rho \subseteq Z_i$ and some $x \in \mathbb{N}$ such that either $\phi_i(\sigma_i \cup \rho, x)$ holds in the case where $n = 1$ or $\sigma_i \cup \rho \text{ ?}\not\vdash \neg\phi_i(G_i, x)$ holds if $n > 1$.

The following lemma shows that the forcing question for Σ_n^0 -formulas has the good definitional complexity. In particular, if M_{n-1} is low over $\emptyset^{(n-1)}$, that is, $(M_{n-1} \oplus \emptyset^{(n-1)})' \leq_T \emptyset^{(n)}$, then the forcing question is $\emptyset^{(n)}$ -decidable.

Lemma 7.7. *The relation $c \text{ ?}\vdash (\exists x)\phi_0(G_0, x) \vee (\exists x)\phi_1(G_1, x)$ is $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M}_{n-1})$.*

Proof. By compactness, the statement $c \text{ ?}\vdash (\exists x)\phi_0(G_0, x) \vee (\exists x)\phi_1(G_1, x)$ is equivalent (in the case where $n > 1$) to the following:

$$(\exists \ell)(\forall Z_0 \cup Z_1 = X_{n-1} \upharpoonright \ell)(\exists i < 2)(\exists \rho \subseteq Z_i)(\exists x)\sigma_i \cup \rho \text{ ?}\not\vdash \neg\phi_i(G_i, x)$$

which is $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M}_{n-1})$ by Lemma 5.6. The case $n = 1$ is similar. \square

The following lemma states that the disjunctive forcing meets its specifications. Note that in the negative case, the negation is forced only on one side of the condition. The disjunction of the question should therefore not be considered as a single formula, but rather as two separate questions.

Lemma 7.8. *Let $c = (\sigma_0, \sigma_1, X_{n-1})$ be a \mathbb{D}_n^A -condition and let $\phi_0(G_0, x)$ and $\phi_1(G_1, x)$ two Π_{n-1}^0 formulas.*

- *If $c \text{ ?}\vdash (\exists x)\phi_0(G_0, x) \vee (\exists x)\phi_1(G_1, x)$ holds, then there exist some side $i < 2$ and some condition $d \leq c$ such that $d^{[i]} \Vdash (\exists x)\phi_i(G_i, x)$.*
- *If $c \text{ ?}\not\vdash (\exists x)\phi_0(G_0, x) \vee (\exists x)\phi_1(G_1, x)$ holds, then there exist some side $i < 2$ and some condition $d \leq c$ such that $d^{[i]} \Vdash (\forall x)\neg\phi_i(G_i, x)$.*

Proof. Assume $c \text{ ?}\vdash (\exists x)\phi_0(G_0, x) \vee (\exists x)\phi_1(G_1, x)$ holds. Let $Y_0 = A \cap X_{n-1}$ and $Y_1 = \overline{A} \cap X_{n-1}$ and consider the partition $X_{n-1} = Y_0 \cup Y_1$. There exists some side $i < 2$, some $\tau \subseteq Y_i$ and some $a \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\phi_i(\sigma_i \cup \tau, a)$ holds if $n = 1$ or $\sigma_i \cup \tau \text{ ?}\not\vdash \neg\phi_i(G_i, a)$ holds if $n > 1$. As $\tau \subseteq A^i \cap X_{n-1}$, the condition $e_i = (\sigma_i \cup \tau, X_{n-1} \setminus \{0, \dots, |\tau|\}) \leq c^{[i]}$ is in $\mathbb{P}_{n-1}^{A^i}$, hence, if $n = 1$, e_i already forces $\phi_i(G_i, a)$ and if $n > 1$, using Lemma 5.10, there exists some $d_i \leq e_i$ such that $d_i \Vdash \phi_i(G_i, a)$.

Therefore, in both case, using Lemma 7.5 we have found some extension $d \leq c$ and some $i < 2$ such that $d^{[i]} \Vdash \phi_i(G_i, a)$, hence $d^{[i]} \Vdash (\exists x)\phi_i(G_i, x)$.

Assume $c \nVdash (\exists x)\phi_0(G_0, x) \vee (\exists x)\phi_1(G_1, x)$ holds. The class of all partitions $X_{n-1} = Y_0 \cup Y_1$, such that for every side $i < 2$, every $\tau \subseteq Y_i$ and every $x \in \mathbb{N}$, $\neg\phi_i(\sigma_i \cup \tau, x)$ holds if $n = 1$ or $\sigma_i \cup \tau \Vdash \neg\phi_i(G_i, x)$ holds if $n > 1$ is $\Pi_1^0(\mathcal{M}_{n-1})$ and non-empty. Therefore, as \mathcal{M}_{n-1} is a Scott ideal, there exists such a partition $X_{n-1} = Y_0 \cup Y_1$ in \mathcal{M}_{n-1} . As $X_{n-1} \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$, there exists some $i < 2$ such that $Y_i \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$, then $d = (\sigma_0, \sigma_1, Y_i) \leq c$ is an extension such that $d^{[i]} \Vdash (\forall x)\neg\phi_i(G_i, x)$. \square

7.2 Compact forcing questions

As explained in Section 2, there is a close relationship between preservation of hyperimmunities and the existence of compact forcing questions with good definitional properties. For the purpose of Main Theorem 1.8, one needs to use notions of forcing whose forcing questions for Σ_{k+1}^0 -formulas are Σ_{k+1}^0 -preserving and Σ_{k+1}^0 -compact for $k \in \{n-1, n\}$. The proof of Main Theorem 1.8 uses the disjunctive forcing (\mathbb{D}_n^A) if A and \bar{A} both belong to the appropriate partition regular class, and the witness forcing $(\mathbb{W}_n^A \text{ or } \mathbb{W}_n^{\bar{A}})$ if either fails. The disjunctive forcing inherits its forcing question for Σ_{n+1}^0 -formulas from the main forcing $(\mathbb{M}_n^A \text{ and } \mathbb{M}_n^{\bar{A}})$ and defines a new disjunctive forcing question for Σ_n^0 -formulas. The witness forcing defines new forcing questions for both Σ_n^0 -formulas and Σ_{n+1}^0 -formulas.

In this section, we study the forcing questions of the main forcing, the disjunctive forcing, and the witness forcing, and prove that \mathbb{M}_n^A -forcing question for Σ_{n+1}^0 -formulas, the disjunctive \mathbb{D}_n^A -forcing question for Σ_n^0 -formulas, and the \mathbb{W}_n^A -forcing questions for both Σ_n^0 -formulas and Σ_{n+1}^0 -formulas are all compact.

Remark 7.9. Σ_{n+1}^0 -compactness of a forcing question states that if $c \nVdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$ for some Π_n^0 -formula ϕ , then there is some bound $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $c \nVdash (\exists x \leq k)\phi(G, x)$. Traditionally, bounded quantification is treated as syntactic sugar, where $(\exists x \leq y)\phi(x)$ is translated into $(\exists x)[x \leq y \wedge \phi(x)]$ and $(\forall x \leq y)\phi(x)$ becomes $(\forall x)[x \leq y \rightarrow \phi(x)]$. However, due to the lack of robustness of the forcing question, it might be that two logically equivalent formulas do not yield the same answer.

To circumvent this issue, in the case of Σ_{n+1}^0 -compactness, bounded existentials will be treated natively, requiring to define the forcing question for formulas of the form $(\exists x \leq k)\phi(G, x)$ where ϕ is Π_n^0 . The definition of $c \nVdash (\exists x \leq k)\phi(G, x)$ will be very similar to that of $c \nVdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$, except that the existential quantifier for x will be bounded by k accordingly. The lemma stating that the forcing question meets its specifications remains true when working with bounded formulas.

We start with the main forcing.

Lemma 7.10. *In \mathbb{M}_n^A -forcing, the $? \vdash$ relation for Σ_{n+1}^0 formulas is compact, i.e., if $c ? \vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$ for some Π_n^0 formula $\phi(G, x)$, then there exists some bound $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $c ? \vdash (\exists x \leq \ell)\phi(G, x)$.*

Proof. Let $c = (\sigma, X_{n-1})$ and assume $c ? \vdash (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$ holds for some Π_n^0 formula $\phi(G, x)$. There exists some $a \in \mathbb{N}$ and some $\rho \subseteq X_{n-1} \cap A$ such that $\sigma \cup \rho ? \not\vdash \neg\phi(G, a)$, therefore $c ? \vdash (\exists x \leq a)\phi(G, x)$. \square

Lemma 7.11. *For every \mathbb{M}_n^A -condition c , every M_n -hyperimmune function f_n and every Turing index $e \in \mathbb{N}$, there is an extension $d \leq c$ forcing $\Phi_e^{G^{(n)}}$ not to dominate f_n .*

Proof. If there exists some $x \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $c ? \not\vdash \Phi_e^{G^{(n)}}(x) \downarrow$, then by Lemma 6.8, there exists some extension $d \leq c$ forcing $\Phi_e^{G^{(n)}}(x) \uparrow$, hence forcing $\Phi_e^{G^{(n)}}$ to be partial.

If for all $x \in \mathbb{N}$, $c ? \vdash \Phi_e^{G^{(n)}}(x) \downarrow$, then by Lemma 7.10, for every x , there is a bound ℓ_x such that $c ? \vdash \Phi_e^{G^{(n)}}(x) \downarrow \leq \ell_x$. By assumption, the function $x \mapsto \ell_x$ is total, and by Lemma 6.7, it is M_n -computable, and therefore does not dominate f_n . Take some $x \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $f_n(x) > \ell_x$ and by Lemma 6.8 let $d \leq c$ be an extension forcing $\Phi_e^{G^{(n)}}(x) \downarrow \leq \ell_x$. Therefore, d forces $\Phi_e^{G^{(n)}}(x) \downarrow < f_n(x)$, hence forces $\Phi_e^{G^{(n)}}$ not to dominate f_n . \square

We now turn to the study of the disjunctive forcing question for Σ_n^0 -formulas in \mathbb{D}_n^A .

Lemma 7.12. *Let $c = (\sigma_0, \sigma_1, X_{n-1})$ be a \mathbb{D}_n^A -condition and let $\phi_0(G, x)$ and $\phi_1(G, x)$ be two Π_{n-1}^0 formulas. If*

$$c ? \vdash (\exists x)\phi_0(G_0, x) \vee (\exists x)\phi_1(G_1, x)$$

then there exists some bound $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$c ? \vdash (\exists x \leq \ell)\phi_0(G, x) \vee (\exists x \leq \ell)\phi_1(G_1, x)$$

Proof. If $c ? \vdash (\exists x)\phi_0(G_0, x) \vee (\exists x)\phi_1(G_1, x)$, then, by compactness, there exists some bound $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ such that every partition $X_{n-1} \upharpoonright \{0, \dots, \ell\} = Y_0 \cup Y_1$ there exists some side $i < 2$, some $\tau \subseteq Y_i$ and some $x \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\phi_i(\sigma_i \cup \tau, x)$ holds if $n = 1$ or $\sigma_i \cup \rho ? \not\vdash \neg\phi_i(G_i, x)$ holds if $n > 1$. There are only finitely many such partitions, hence finitely many such witnesses x . Therefore, there exists some bound ℓ such that $c ? \vdash (\exists x \leq \ell)\phi_0(G, x) \vee (\exists x \leq \ell)\phi_1(G_1, x)$. \square

Lemma 7.13. *For every \mathbb{D}_n^A -condition $c = (\sigma_0, \sigma_1, X_{n-1})$, every M_{n-1} -hyperimmune function f_{n-1} and every pair of Turing indices $e_0, e_1 \in \mathbb{N}$, there exist a side $i < 2$ and an extension $d \leq c$ forcing $\Phi_{e_i}^{G_i^{(n-1)}}$ not to dominate f_{n-1} .*

Proof. If there exists some $x \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $c ? \not\vdash \Phi_{e_0}^{G_0^{(n-1)}}(x) \downarrow \vee \Phi_{e_1}^{G_1^{(n-1)}}(x) \downarrow$, then by Lemma 7.8, there exist some side $i < 2$ and some extension $d \leq c$ such that $d \Vdash \Phi_{e_i}^{G_i^{(n-1)}}(x) \uparrow$, hence, forces $\Phi_{e_i}^{G_i^{(n-1)}}$ to be partial.

If for all $x \in \mathbb{N}$, $c \Vdash \Phi_{e_0}^{G^{(n-1)}}(x) \downarrow \vee \Phi_{e_1}^{G^{(n-1)}}(x) \downarrow$, then by Lemma 7.12, for every x , there is a bound $\ell_x \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $c \Vdash \Phi_{e_0}^{G^{(n-1)}}(x) \downarrow \leq \ell_x \vee \Phi_{e_1}^{G^{(n-1)}}(x) \downarrow \leq \ell_x$. The function $x \mapsto \ell_x$ is total and by Lemma 7.7, it is M_{n-1} -computable, and therefore does not dominate f_{n-1} . Take some $x \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $f_{n-1}(x) > \ell_x$ and by Lemma 7.8 let $i < 2$ and let $d \leq c$ be an extension forcing $\Phi_e^{G^{(n-1)}}(x) \downarrow \leq \ell_x$. Then, d forces $\Phi_{e_i}^{G^{(n-1)}}(x) \downarrow < f_{n-1}(x)$, hence forces $\Phi_{e_i}^{G^{(n-1)}}$ not to dominate f_{n-1} . \square

Last, we study the forcing questions for Σ_n^0 and Σ_{n+1}^0 formulas in the witness forcing.

Lemma 7.14. *In \mathbb{W}_n^A -forcing, the $\Vdash^{\mathcal{U}}$ relation for Σ_n^0 and Σ_{n+1}^0 formulas is compact, i.e., for $k = n-1$ or $k = n$, for every \mathbb{W}_n^A -condition $c = (\sigma, X_{n-1}, X_n)$, every Π_k^0 formula $\phi(G, x)$, and every \mathcal{U} witness for c , if $c \Vdash^{\mathcal{U}} (\exists x) \phi(G, x)$, then there exists some bound $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $c \Vdash^{\mathcal{U}} (\exists x \leq \ell) \phi(G, x)$.*

Proof. Assume $c \Vdash^{\mathcal{U}} (\exists x) \phi(G, x)$. By compactness, there exists some bound $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for every $\beta \in 2^\ell$, letting $\bar{\beta}$ be the bitwise complement of β , either we already have $[\bar{\beta}] \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ or there is some $x \leq \ell$ and $\rho \subseteq_{\text{fin}} \beta \cap X_k$ such that $\phi(\sigma \cup \rho, x)$ holds if $k = 1$ or $\sigma \cup \rho \Vdash \neg \phi(G, x)$ holds if $k > 1$. Then $c \Vdash^{\mathcal{U}} (\exists x \leq \ell) \phi(G, x)$. \square

Lemma 7.15. *Let $k = n-1$ or $k = n$, for every \mathbb{W}_n^A -condition $c = (\sigma, X_{n-1}, X_n)$ in \mathbb{W}_n^A , every M_k -hyperimmune function f_k and every Turing index $e \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists an extension $d \leq c$ forcing $\Phi_e^{G^{(k)}}$ not to dominate f_k .*

Proof. If there exists some $x \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $c \Vdash \Phi_e^{G^{(k)}}(x) \downarrow$, then by Lemma 6.22, there exists some extension $d \leq c$ forcing $\Phi_e^{G^{(k)}}(x) \uparrow$, hence forcing $\Phi_e^{G^{(k)}}$ to be partial.

If for all $x \in \mathbb{N}$, $c \Vdash \Phi_e^{G^{(k)}}(x) \downarrow$, then by Lemma 7.14, for every x , there is a bound $\ell_x \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $c \Vdash \Phi_e^{G^{(k)}}(x) \downarrow \leq \ell_x$. By assumption, the function $x \mapsto \ell_x$ is total and by Lemma 6.21, it is M_k -computable, and therefore does not dominate f_k . Take some $x \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $f_k(x) > \ell_x$ and by Lemma 6.22 let $d \leq c$ be an extension forcing $\Phi_e^{G^{(k)}}(x) \downarrow \leq \ell_x$. Therefore, d forces $\Phi_e^{G^{(k)}}(x) \downarrow < f_k(x)$, hence forces $\Phi_e^{G^{(k)}}$ not to dominate f_k . \square

7.3 Applications

We now have all the necessary ingredients to prove our next main theorem about simultaneous preservation of hyperimmunities, enabling to separate Δ_{n+1}^0 -Subset from Σ_{n+1}^0 -Subset over ω -models.

Main Theorem 1.8. Fix $n \geq 1$. For every Δ_{n+1}^0 set B , every $\emptyset^{(n-1)}$ -hyperimmune function $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ and every $\emptyset^{(n)}$ -hyperimmune function $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, there is an infinite set $H \subseteq B$ or $H \subseteq \bar{B}$ such that f is $H^{(n-1)}$ -hyperimmune and g is $H^{(n)}$ -hyperimmune.

Proof. For every X , let $\mathcal{C}(X)$ be the $\Pi_1^0(X)$ class of Proposition 3.11. By Lemma 4.19, there is a Scott tower $\mathcal{M}_0, \dots, \mathcal{M}_{n-2}$ of height $n-2$ with Scott codes M_0, \dots, M_{n-2} , such that for every $i \leq n-2$, M_i is of low degree over $\emptyset^{(i)}$. By relativizing Theorem 3.9 to $\emptyset^{(n-1)}$ and applying it on the family $\{(f, 0), (g, 1)\}$, there is a Scott code $M_{n-1} \in \mathcal{C}(\emptyset^{(n-1)})$ of a Scott ideal \mathcal{M}_{n-1} such that f is M_{n-1} -hyperimmune and g is M'_{n-1} -hyperimmune. In particular, $M'_{n-2} \leq_T \emptyset^{(n-1)} \in \mathcal{M}_{n-1}$. By the computably dominated basis theorem [21] relativized to M'_{n-1} , there exists some Scott code $M_n \in \mathcal{C}(M'_{n-1})$ of a Scott ideal \mathcal{M}_n containing M'_{n-1} , and such that every M_n -computable function is dominated by an M'_{n-1} -computable function. In particular, since g is M'_{n-1} -hyperimmune, g is M_n -hyperimmune. The Scott ideals $\mathcal{M}_0, \dots, \mathcal{M}_n$ therefore form a Scott tower such that f is M_{n-1} -hyperimmune, and g is M_n -hyperimmune.

By Lemma 4.21, it can be enriched with some sets C_0, \dots, C_{n-1} to form a largeness tower of height n . There are two cases:

Case 1: Both B and \overline{B} are in $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$. We will build an infinite subset of B or \overline{B} using \mathbb{D}_n^B -forcing. Given $e_0, e_1 \in \mathbb{N}$, let \mathcal{D}_{e_0, e_1} be the set

$$\{c \in \mathbb{D}_n^B : (\exists i < 2) c \Vdash \Phi_{e_i}^{G^{(n-1)}} \text{ does not dominate } f_{n-1}\}$$

By Lemma 7.13, \mathcal{D}_{e_0, e_1} is dense for every $e_0, e_1 \in \mathbb{N}$. Therefore, for \mathcal{F} a sufficiently generic \mathbb{D}_n^B -filter, for every $e_0, e_1 \in \mathbb{N}$, either $\Phi_{e_0}^{G_{0, \mathcal{F}}^{(n-1)}}$ or $\Phi_{e_1}^{G_{1, \mathcal{F}}^{(n-1)}}$ does not dominate f_{n-1} . By a standard pairing argument, there exists some side $i < 2$ such that $\Phi_e^{G_{i, \mathcal{F}}^{(n-1)}}$ does not dominate f_{n-1} for any $e \in \mathbb{N}$, hence f_{n-1} is $G_{i, \mathcal{F}}^{(n-1)}$ -hyperimmune.

For $e \in \mathbb{N}$, let \mathcal{D}_e be the set

$$\{c \in \mathbb{M}_n^{B^i} : c \Vdash \Phi_e^{G_i^{(n)}} \text{ do not dominate } f_n\}$$

By Lemma 7.11, the set \mathcal{D}_e is dense for every $e \in \mathbb{N}$. Hence, \mathcal{F} being a sufficiently generic \mathbb{D}_n^B -filter, the $\mathbb{M}_n^{B^i}$ -filter $\mathcal{F}^{[i]} = \{c^{[i]} : c \in \mathcal{F}\}$ is sufficiently generic by Lemma 7.5. Then, by Lemma 5.10 and Lemma 6.8, $\mathcal{F}^{[i]}$ is n -generic. In particular, by Proposition 5.12, $G_{i, \mathcal{F}}$ exists and is an infinite subset of B^i , where $B^0 = B$ and $B^1 = \overline{B}$. By Proposition 5.13 and Proposition 6.9, every property forced for the set $G_{i, \mathcal{F}}$ is true. Thus, $H = G_{i, \mathcal{F}}$ is an infinite subset of B^i such that f_{n-1} is $H^{(n-1)}$ -hyperimmune and f_n is $H^{(n)}$ -hyperimmune.

Case 2: \overline{B} is not in $\langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$ (the case $B \notin \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$ is symmetrical). We will build an infinite subset of B using \mathbb{W}_n^B -forcing. For $e \in \mathbb{N}$, let \mathcal{C}_e be the set

$$\{c \in \mathbb{W}_n^B : c \Vdash \Phi_e^{G^{(n-1)}} \text{ do not dominate } f_{n-1}\}$$

And let \mathcal{D}_e be the set

$$\{c \in \mathbb{W}_n^B : c \Vdash \Phi_e^{G^{(n)}} \text{ do not dominate } f_n\}$$

By Lemma 7.15, \mathcal{C}_e and \mathcal{D}_e are dense for every $e \in \mathbb{N}$. Let \mathcal{F} be a sufficiently generic filter, so \mathcal{F} intersect every \mathcal{C}_e and \mathcal{D}_e . By Lemma 5.10 (which can be applied to \mathbb{W}_n^A -conditions thanks to Lemma 6.16) and Lemma 6.22, \mathcal{F} will be n -generic. Thus, by Proposition 5.13 and Proposition 6.24, every property forced for the set $G_{\mathcal{F}}$ will hold. Moreover, $G_{\mathcal{F}}$ is an infinite subset of B by Proposition 5.12. Thus, we have found an infinite subset $H = G_{\mathcal{F}}$ of B such that f_{n-1} is $H^{(n-1)}$ -hyperimmune and f_n is $H^{(n)}$ -hyperimmune. \square

8 Conservation theorems

We now turn to the last main application of the previous notions of forcing: conservation theorems. The goal of this section is to prove the following main theorem:

Main Theorem 1.10. Let $n \geq 1$. $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{I}\Sigma_{n+1}^0 + \Sigma_{n+1}^0\text{-Subset}$ is Π_1^1 conservative over $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{I}\Sigma_{n+1}^0$.

The techniques will be very similar to the standard realm, but working with a formalized version of the notions of forcing in models of weak arithmetic. We start with a short introduction to the techniques of Π_1^1 -conservation over $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{I}\Sigma_{n+1}^0$, then prove that the previous notions of forcing satisfy the necessary combinatorial features to preserve induction, and finally prove Main Theorem 1.10.

8.1 Conservation over $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{I}\Sigma_{n+1}^0$

The standard model-theoretic approach for proving that a theory T_2 is Γ -conservative over a theory T_1 is the following:

- First, assume by contrapositive that T_1 does not prove some formula $\phi \in \Gamma$.
- Using Gödel completeness theorem, there exists some model \mathcal{M} of $T_1 + \neg\phi$.
- From this model, construct another model \mathcal{N} , this time of $T_2 + \neg\phi$.
- Therefore, T_2 does not prove ϕ either.

The heart of these proofs lies in the construction of the model of $T_2 + \neg\phi$. In this article, Γ will be the set of all the Π_1^1 -formulas. This allows to easily ensure that the model constructed will be a model of $\neg\phi$: this came free if the model constructed is an ω -extension of the initial model.

Definition 8.1. A model $\mathcal{N} = (N, T, +^{\mathcal{N}}, \times^{\mathcal{N}}, <^{\mathcal{N}}, 0^{\mathcal{N}}, 1^{\mathcal{N}})$ is an ω -extension³ of a model $\mathcal{M} = (M, S, +^{\mathcal{M}}, \times^{\mathcal{M}}, <^{\mathcal{M}}, 0^{\mathcal{M}}, 1^{\mathcal{M}})$ if $N = M$, $+^{\mathcal{N}} = +^{\mathcal{M}}$, $\times^{\mathcal{N}} = \times^{\mathcal{M}}$, $<^{\mathcal{N}} = <^{\mathcal{M}}$, $0^{\mathcal{N}} = 0^{\mathcal{M}}$, $1^{\mathcal{N}} = 1^{\mathcal{M}}$ and $T \supseteq S$.

³The terminology “ ω -extension” should not be confused with the notion of “ ω -model”. Indeed, if \mathcal{N} is an ω -extension of a non-standard model \mathcal{M} , then neither \mathcal{N} nor \mathcal{M} are ω -models.

In other words, a model \mathcal{N} is an ω -extension of \mathcal{M} if \mathcal{N} is obtained from \mathcal{M} by adding new sets to the second-order part, and leaving the first-order part unchanged. The following lemma states that Σ_1^1 -formulas are left unchanged by considering ω -extensions.

Lemma 8.2. *Let ϕ be a Π_1^1 -formula and \mathcal{M} of model of $\neg\phi$. If \mathcal{N} is an ω -extension of \mathcal{M} , then $\mathcal{N} \models \neg\phi$.*

Proof. Write $\phi = (\forall X)\theta(X)$ for $\theta(X)$ an arithmetical formula and write $\mathcal{M} = (M, S)$. By assumption, $\mathcal{M} \models (\exists X)\neg\theta(X)$, thus there exists some set $A \in S$ such that $\mathcal{M} \models \neg\theta(A)$.

An ω -extension \mathcal{N} of \mathcal{M} can be written as $\mathcal{N} = (M, \hat{S})$ with $\hat{S} \supseteq S$, hence $A \in \hat{S}$. As $\theta(A)$ is an arithmetical formula, its truth value only depends on the first order part of the model, therefore, we also have $\mathcal{N} \models \neg\theta(A)$ and $\mathcal{N} \models \neg(\forall X)\theta(X)$. \square

When the theory T_1 is included in the theory T_2 , we say that T_2 is a *conservative extension* of T_1 . In our case, the theory T_1 will be $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_n^0$ and the theory T_2 will be equal to $T_1 + \text{P}$ for some Π_2^1 -problem P . Having to preserve a Π_2^1 problem allows us to further break down the construction step.

Proposition 8.3. *Let P be a Π_2^1 -problem and T be a theory composed solely of Π_2^1 axioms.*

Assume that for every countable model $\mathcal{M} = (M, S)$ of T and every instance $X \in S$ of P , there exists some countable ω -extension \mathcal{M}' of \mathcal{M} containing a solution to X and such that $\mathcal{M}' \models T$. Then there exists a countable ω -extension \mathcal{N} of \mathcal{M} such that $\mathcal{N} \models T + \text{P}$.

Proof. The model \mathcal{N} will be defined as $(M, \bigcup_{n \in \omega} S_n)$ for $\mathcal{M}_0 = (M, S_0) \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1 = (M, S_1) \subseteq \dots$ a sequence of ω -extensions obtained recursively using the assumption and having the following properties:

1. $\mathcal{M}_0 = \mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{M}_k \models T$ for every $k \in \omega$.
2. \mathcal{M}_k is countable for every $k \in \omega$.
3. For every instance X of P contained in some \mathcal{M}_k , there exists some $\ell \in \omega$ such that \mathcal{M}_ℓ contains a solution to X .

Claim 1: $\mathcal{N} \models \text{P}$. Let X be an instance of P belonging to \mathcal{N} . By definition of \mathcal{N} , X belongs to some \mathcal{M}_k , thus there exists some index ℓ such that \mathcal{M}_ℓ contains a solution to X , therefore, \mathcal{N} also contains it. Hence, $\mathcal{N} \models \text{P}$.

Claim 2: $\mathcal{N} \models T$. Let $\phi \in T$ be a Π_2^1 formula of the form $(\forall X)(\exists Y)\theta(X, Y)$ with $\theta(X, Y)$ an arithmetical formula. Let $A \in \mathcal{M}$ be a set, A belongs to some S_k for $k \in \omega$. Since $\mathcal{M}_k \models T$, there exists some $B \in S_k$ such that $\mathcal{M}_k \models \theta(A, B)$, thus $\mathcal{N} \models \theta(A, B)$ as $\theta(X, Y)$ is an arithmetical formula and \mathcal{N} is an ω -extension of \mathcal{M}_k . The set A being arbitrary, $\mathcal{N} \models T$. \square

The theory $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_n^0$ is composed of Π_2^1 axioms, so the result may be applied. The assumption that the initial model has to be countable is not a problem thanks to the downward Löwenheim-Skolem theorem.

So, the problem of showing that a Π_2^1 -problem \mathbf{P} is Π_1^1 -conservative over the base theory $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_n^0$ has been reduced to showing that for any countable model $\mathcal{M} = (M, S)$ of $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_n^0$ and any instance $X \in S$ of \mathbf{P} , there is a countable ω -extension $\mathcal{M}' = (M, S')$ of \mathcal{M} such that $\mathcal{M}' \models \text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_n^0$ and S' contains a solution Y to X .

The only axioms of $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_n^0$ stating the existence of sets are the one from the Δ_1^0 -comprehension scheme, so when adding a solution Y to the structure \mathcal{M} , the only other subsets that need to be added are the one computable using Y and the elements of \mathcal{M} .

Definition 8.4. For $\mathcal{M} = (M, S)$ a structure and $G \subseteq M$, write $\mathcal{M} \cup \{G\}$ for the ω -extension of \mathcal{M} whose second-order part is $S \cup \{G\}$, and $\mathcal{M}[G]$ for the ω -extension of \mathcal{M} containing all the sets Δ_1^0 -definable using parameters in $\mathcal{M} \cup \{G\}$.

For $Y \subseteq M$ a solution to the instance, the structure $\mathcal{M} \cup \{G\}$ does not necessarily satisfy the Δ_1^0 -comprehension scheme, as it may not contain all the Y -computable sets. This is not the case for the structure $\mathcal{M}[Y]$, as shown by the following lemma.

Lemma 8.5 (Folklore). *Let $\mathcal{M} = (M, S) \models \text{RCA}_0$ and $G \subseteq M$. Then $\mathcal{M}[G]$ satisfies the Δ_1^0 -comprehension scheme.*

Proof sketch. It suffices to prove that every $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M}[G])$ -formula can be translated into a $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M} \cup \{G\})$ -formula. Then, any $\Delta_1^0(\mathcal{M}[G])$ predicate is $\Delta_1^0(\mathcal{M} \cup \{G\})$, hence belongs to $\mathcal{M}[G]$.

Let $\phi(x)$ be a $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M}[G])$ -formula. Let X be a second-order parameter in ϕ belonging to $\mathcal{M}[G]$. By definition of $\mathcal{M}[G]$, X is $\Delta_1^0(\mathcal{M} \cup \{G\})$ -definable, so there are two $\Delta_0^0(\mathcal{M} \cup \{G\})$ -formulas $\theta(x, y)$ and $\zeta(x, y)$ such that $\mathcal{M} \cup \{G\} \models \forall x(\exists y\theta(x, y) \leftrightarrow \forall y\zeta(x, y))$. Every occurrence of the atomic formula $x \in X$ in ϕ can be either replaced by $\exists y\theta(x, y)$ or $\forall y\zeta(x, y)$, so that the resulting formula $\hat{\phi}$ is again Σ_1^0 . One can iterate the operation for every second-order parameter in $\mathcal{M}[G] \setminus \mathcal{M} \cup \{G\}$ appearing in ϕ . \square

So, the ω -extension \mathcal{M}' can always be assumed to be of the form $\mathcal{M}[Y]$ for some solution Y .

The only thing that remains is to find Y such that $\mathcal{M}[Y]$ satisfies IS_n^0 . To do so, some care is needed, as choosing an inadequate $Y \subseteq M$ may break induction: for example, if Y computes some Σ_1^0 -cut of M , no ω -extension of \mathcal{M} can contain Y and be a model of IS_1^0 . The following lemma shows that the problem of preserving induction for $\mathcal{M}[Y]$ can be reduced to the problem of preserving induction for $\mathcal{M} \cup \{Y\}$.

Lemma 8.6 (Folklore). *Let $\mathcal{M} = (M, S) \models \text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_n^0$ and $G \subseteq M$. If $\mathcal{M} \cup \{G\} \models \text{IS}_n^0$, then $\mathcal{M}[G] \models \text{IS}_n^0$.*

Proof sketch. Let $\phi(x)$ be a Σ_n^0 formula with set parameters from $\mathcal{M}[G]$. A similar proof to that of Lemma 8.5 yields that $\phi(x)$ is equivalent in \mathcal{M} to a formula $\psi(x)$ with parameters from $\mathcal{M} \cup \{G\}$. Then, as $\mathcal{M} \cup \{G\} \models \text{IS}_n^0$, $\psi(x)$ will satisfy that

$$\psi(0) \wedge (\forall x \psi(x) \rightarrow \psi(x+1)) \rightarrow (\forall y \psi(y))$$

thus this is also the case for $\phi(x)$ and $\mathcal{M}[G] \models \text{IS}_n^0$. \square

Using Theorem 2.7, finding such a Y can be done with a Σ_n^0 -preserving (Σ_n^0, Π_n^0) -merging forcing question.

Thanks to the following theorem amalgamation theorem of Yokoyama [42], the proofs that some Π_2^1 -theorem \mathbf{P} is a Π_1^1 -conservative extensions of $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_n^0$ are quite modular and can easily be combined.

Theorem 8.7 ([43]). *Let T_0, T_1, T_2 be Π_2^1 theories such that $T_0 \supseteq \text{RCA}_0$ and T_1 and T_2 are both Π_1^1 -conservative extensions of T_0 . Then $T_1 + T_2$ is a Π_1^1 -conservative extension of T_0 .*

8.2 Merging forcing questions

As mentioned in Section 2, preservation of Σ_n^0 -induction is closely related to the existence of a Σ_n^0 -preserving, (Σ_n^0, Π_n^0) -merging forcing question. A forcing question is *left Σ_n^0 -extremal* if for every condition c and every Σ_n^0 -formula $\varphi(G)$, $c \text{ ? } \vdash \varphi(G)$ iff c forces $\varphi(G)$. It is *right Σ_n^0 -extremal* if for every condition c and every Σ_n^0 -formula $\varphi(G)$, $c \text{ ? } \vdash \varphi(G)$ iff c does not force $\neg \varphi(G)$. Any left or right Σ_n^0 -extremal forcing question is (Σ_n^0, Π_n^0) -merging.

The goal being to prove that $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_{n+1}^0 + \Sigma_{n+1}^0\text{-Subset}$ is Π_1^1 -conservative over $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_{n+1}^0$, one needs to consider the merging properties of the forcing question for Σ_{n+1}^0 -formulas for the main and witness forcing. The forcing question for Σ_{n+1}^0 -formulas in the \mathbb{M}_n^A -forcing is right Σ_{n+1}^0 -extremal, hence is $(\Sigma_{n+1}^0, \Pi_{n+1}^0)$ -merging. On the other hand, the forcing question for Σ_{n+1}^0 -formulas in the \mathbb{W}_n^A -forcing is not Σ_{n+1}^0 -extremal. The following lemma shows that it is however somehow $(\Sigma_{n+1}^0, \Pi_{n+1}^0)$ -merging, by considering the appropriate witnesses.

Definition 8.8. Given a class $\mathcal{A} \subseteq 2^{\mathbb{N}}$, let $\mathcal{L}_2(\mathcal{A})$ be the class

$$\{X : (\forall X_0 \cup X_1 \supseteq X)(\exists i < 2) X_i \in \mathcal{A}\}.$$

Note that if the class \mathcal{A} is open, then so is $\mathcal{L}_2(\mathcal{A})$. Moreover, there is a computable function $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that $\mathcal{U}_{g(e)}^X = \mathcal{L}_2(\mathcal{U}_e^X)$ for every index $e \in \mathbb{N}$ and every oracle X . Also note that if \mathcal{A} is large, then so is $\mathcal{L}_2(\mathcal{A})$. Indeed, $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq \mathcal{L}_2(\mathcal{A})$.

Lemma 8.9. *Let $c = (\sigma, X_{n-1}, X_n)$ be a \mathbb{W}_n^A -condition and let \mathcal{U} be a witness for c . Let $\varphi(G), \psi(G)$ be two Σ_{n+1}^0 formulas such that $c \Vdash^{\mathcal{L}_2(\mathcal{U})} \varphi(G)$ and $c \nVdash^{\mathcal{U}} \psi(G)$. Then there exists an extension $d \leq c$ such that $d \Vdash \varphi(G)$ and $d \Vdash \neg\psi(G)$.*

Proof. Since $c \nVdash^{\mathcal{U}} \psi(G)$, the proof of Lemma 6.22 gives us a set $B \in \mathcal{M}_n$ such that $\overline{B} \notin \mathcal{U}$ and such that $e = (\sigma, X_{n-1}, X_n \cap B)$ is a valid condition extending c and forcing $\neg\psi(G)$.

Write $\varphi(G) = (\exists x)\theta(G, x)$ for some Π_n^0 formula $\theta(G, x)$. We claim that $e \Vdash^{\mathcal{U}} \varphi(G)$: let $D \in 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ be such that $\overline{D} \notin \mathcal{U}$. For every such D , $\overline{D} \cup \overline{B} \notin \mathcal{L}_2(\mathcal{U})$ (otherwise, either \overline{D} or \overline{B} would be in \mathcal{U}), hence, as $c \Vdash^{\mathcal{L}_2(\mathcal{U})} \varphi(G)$, there exist some finite $\tau \subseteq D \cap (X_n \cap B)$ and some $x \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\sigma \cup \tau \nVdash \neg\theta(G, x)$. Therefore, $e \Vdash^{\mathcal{U}} \varphi(G)$ and by Lemma 6.22, there exists some extension $d \leq e$ forcing $\varphi(G)$. \square

8.3 Applications

We are now ready to prove Main Theorem 1.10. As explained above, thanks to Proposition 8.3, it is reduced to proving that any countable model of $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_{n+1}^0$ can be ω -extended into another model of $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_{n+1}^0$ containing a solution to a fixed instance of Σ_{n+1}^0 -Subset.

Proposition 8.10. *Let $n \geq 1$ and consider a countable model $\mathcal{M} = (M, S) \models \text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_{n+1}^0$ topped by a set $Y \in S$. There exist some $M_0, M_1, \dots, M_n \subseteq M$ and some $C_0, \dots, C_{n-1} \subseteq M$ such that:*

- $\mathcal{M}[M_i] \models \text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_{n+1-i}^0$ for $i \leq n$;
- M_i is a Scott code of $\mathcal{M}_i \models \text{WKL}_0 + \text{IS}_{n+1-i}^0$ for $i \leq n$;
- $Y \in \mathcal{M}_0$ and $M'_i \oplus C_i \in \mathcal{M}_{i+1}$ for $i < n$;
- $\mathcal{U}_{C_i}^{\mathcal{M}_i}$ is \mathcal{M}_i -cohesive for $i < n$;
- $\mathcal{U}_{C_{i+1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{i+1}} \subseteq \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_i}^{\mathcal{M}_i} \rangle$ for $i < n - 1$.

Proof. By a formalization of Proposition 3.11 in second-order arithmetic (see for example Fiori-Carones et al. [15, Lemma 3.2]), for every set X , there is an infinite $\Delta_1^0(X)$ -definable tree $T(X) \subseteq 2^{<\omega}$ such that if $M_0 \in [T(X)]$, then, M_0 is a Scott code of an ideal containing X .

By Hajek [18], there is a path $M_0 \in [T(Y)]$ such that $\mathcal{M}[M_0] \models \text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_{n+1}^0$. Let \mathcal{M}_0 be the Scott ideal coded by M_0 , since $\mathcal{M}[M_0] \models \text{IS}_{n+1}^0$, then $\mathcal{M}_0 \models \text{WKL}_0 + \text{IS}_{n+1}^0$. Assume M_i has been defined for $i < n$. Note that $\mathcal{M}[M'_i] \models \text{IS}_{n-i}^0$. Again by Hajek [18] if $i < n - 1$ and by Harrington (see [3, Lemma 8.2] if $i = n - 1$, there is a set $M_{i+1} \in [T(M'_i)]$ coding a Scott ideal \mathcal{M}_{i+1} such that $\mathcal{M}[M_{i+1}] \models \text{IS}_{n-i}^0$. In particular, $\mathcal{M}_{i+1} \models \text{WKL}_0 + \text{IS}_{n-i}^0$ and $M'_i \in \mathcal{M}_{i+1}$.

By a formalization of Lemma 4.21, there are sets C_0, \dots, C_{n-1} such that $C_i \in \mathcal{M}_{i+1}$ and $\mathcal{U}_{C_i}^{\mathcal{M}_i}$ is \mathcal{M}_i -cohesive for every $i < n$, and $\mathcal{U}_{C_{i+1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{i+1}} \subseteq \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_i}^{\mathcal{M}_i} \rangle$ for $i < n-1$. □

Given a condition c and a formula $\varphi(G, x)$, we say that c *forces* $\varphi(G, x)$ to *satisfy induction* if either c forces $\forall x \varphi(G, x)$, or c forces $\neg \varphi(G, 0)$, or there is some $a > 0$ such that c forces $\neg \varphi(G, a)$ and forces $\varphi(G, a-1)$.

Proposition 8.11. *Let $n > 0$ and consider a countable model $\mathcal{M} = (M, S) \models \text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_{n+1}^0$ topped by a set Y , and let $A \subseteq M$ be Σ_{n+1}^0 in \mathcal{M} . Then there exists some infinite set $H \subseteq M$ such that $H \subseteq A$ or $H \subseteq \bar{A}$ and such that $\mathcal{M}[H] \models \text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_{n+1}^0$.*

Proof. Let $M_0, \dots, M_n \subseteq M$ and $C_0, \dots, C_{n-1} \subseteq M$ be the sets obtained from Proposition 8.10. There are two cases:

Case 1: $A \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n-1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n-1}} \rangle$. Let $\mathbb{M}_n^A(\mathcal{M})$ be a formal version of \mathbb{M}_n^A , where conditions (σ, X_{n-1}) are such that σ is M -coded, and $X \in \mathcal{M}_{n-1}$. We need the following density lemma.

Lemma 8.12. *For every Σ_{n+1}^0 formula $\phi(G, x)$ and every condition $c \in \mathbb{M}_n^A(\mathcal{M})$, there is an extension $d \leq c$ forcing $\neg \phi(G, x)$ to satisfy induction.*

Proof. Let $c \in \mathbb{M}_n^A(\mathcal{M})$ be a condition. If $c \not\text{?} \vdash (\exists x) \phi(G, x)$, then by Lemma 6.8, there exists some extension $d \leq c$ forcing $(\forall x) \neg \phi(G, x)$, and we are done. So suppose $c \text{?} \vdash (\exists x) \phi(G, x)$ and let $e \leq c$ forcing $\phi(G, b)$ for some $b \in M$. Let $I = \{x \leq b : e \text{?} \vdash \phi(G, x)\}$. The set is $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M}_n)$ and $b \in I$. Since $\mathcal{M}_n \models \text{IS}_1^0$, there exists some minimal element a of I . If $a = 0$, then by Lemma 6.8, there exists some extension $d \leq e$ forcing $\phi(G, 0)$. If $a \neq 0$, then $e \not\text{?} \vdash \phi(G, a-1)$ hence $e \Vdash \neg \phi(G, a-1)$ and $e \text{?} \vdash \phi(G, a)$. By Lemma 6.8, there exists an extension $d \leq e$ forcing $\phi(G, a)$. By Lemma 6.5, d still forces $\neg \phi(G, a-1)$. □

Let \mathcal{F} be a sufficiently generic $\mathbb{M}_n^A(\mathcal{M})$ -filter, and let $H = G_{\mathcal{F}}$. Every sufficiently generic filter is n -generic by Lemma 5.10 and Lemma 6.8, thus \mathcal{F} is n -generic. By construction, $H \subseteq A$, and by Proposition 5.12, the set H is \mathcal{M} -infinite. By Lemma 8.12, \mathcal{F} being sufficiently generic, it forces every Π_{n+1}^0 formula to satisfy induction. Finally, by Proposition 5.13, every Σ_{n+1}^0 or Π_{n+1}^0 property forced by \mathcal{F} will hold for H , thus $\mathcal{M} \cup \{H\} \models \Pi\Pi_{n+1}^0$, which is equivalent to IS_{n+1}^0 . Thus, by Lemma 8.6, $\mathcal{M}[H] \models \text{IS}_{n+1}^0$. Last, by Lemma 8.5, $\mathcal{M}[H] \models \text{RCA}_0$.

Case 2: $A \notin \langle \mathcal{U}_{C_{n+1}}^{\mathcal{M}_{n+1}} \rangle$. Let $\mathbb{W}_n^{\bar{A}}(\mathcal{M})$ be a formal version of $\mathbb{W}_n^{\bar{A}}$ where conditions (σ, X_{n-1}, X_n) are such that σ is M -coded, $X_{n-1} \in \mathcal{M}_{n-1}$ and $X_n \in \mathcal{M}_n$.

Lemma 8.13. *For every Σ_{n+1}^0 formula $\phi(G, x)$ and every condition $c \in \mathbb{W}_n^{\bar{A}}(\mathcal{M})$, there is an extension $d \leq c$ forcing $\neg \phi(G, x)$ to satisfy induction.*

Proof. Let $c = (\sigma, X_{n-1}, X_n) \in \mathbb{W}_n^{\bar{A}}(\mathcal{M})$ be a condition and let \mathcal{U} be a witness for c . If $c \not\vdash^{\mathcal{U}} (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$, then by Lemma 6.22, there exists some extension $d \leq c$ forcing $(\forall x)\neg\phi(G, x)$, otherwise, if $c \vdash^{\mathcal{U}} (\exists x)\phi(G, x)$, there exists some extension $e \leq c$ forcing $\phi(G, b)$ to hold for some $b \in M$. Note that e can be chosen to have the same reservoirs as c up to finite changes, hence \mathcal{U} is also a witness for c . Define inductively the following sequence of $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M}_{n-1})$ classes $(\mathcal{U}_n)_{n \leq b}$ by letting $\mathcal{U}_0 = \mathcal{U}$ and $\mathcal{U}_{n+1} = \mathcal{L}_2(\mathcal{U}_n)$ and let $I = \{x \leq b : e \vdash^{\mathcal{U}_x} \phi(G, x)\}$. The set I is $\Sigma_1^0(\mathcal{M}_n)$, and non-empty (it contains b). As $\mathcal{M}_n \models \text{IS}_1^0$, there exists some minimal element a of I . If $a = 0$, then by Lemma 6.22, there exists some extension $d \leq e$ forcing $\phi(G, 0)$ and if $a \neq 0$, then $e \not\vdash^{\mathcal{U}_{a-1}} \phi(G, a-1)$ and $e \vdash^{\mathcal{U}_a} \phi(G, a)$. By Lemma 8.9, there exists an extension $d \leq e$ such that $d \Vdash \phi(G, a)$ and $d \Vdash \neg\phi(G, a-1)$. \square

Let \mathcal{F} be a sufficiently generic filter for the $\mathbb{W}_n^{\bar{A}}(\mathcal{M})$ forcing, and let $H = G_{\mathcal{F}}$. H is an M -infinite subset of \bar{A} and, just as in case 1, $\mathcal{M}[H] \models \text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_{n+1}^0$. \square

Main Theorem 1.10. Let $n \geq 1$. $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_{n+1}^0 + \Sigma_{n+1}^0\text{-Subset}$ is Π_1^1 conservative over $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_{n+1}^0$.

Proof. Assume $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_{n+1}^0 \not\vdash \forall X \phi(X)$ for $\phi(X)$ an arithmetic formula. By completeness, and the Löwenheim-Skolem theorem, there exists some countable model $\mathcal{M} = (M, S) \models \text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_{n+1}^0 + \neg\phi(B)$ for some $B \in S$.

Proposition 8.3 cannot be applied on its current form to Proposition 8.11 in order to build an ω -extension \mathcal{N} of \mathcal{M} such that $\mathcal{N} \models \text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_{n+1}^0 + \Sigma_{n+1}^0\text{-Subset}$, this is because Proposition 8.11 has the added assumption that the model considered is topped.

This added assumption is not a problem: the initial model \mathcal{M} can be assumed to be topped by B (by restricting it to keep only the elements Δ_1^0 -definable using B), and the property of being topped is preserved by every application of Proposition 8.11 (If a model $\hat{\mathcal{M}}$ is topped by a set Y , then $\hat{\mathcal{M}}[H]$ is topped by $Y \oplus H$). Therefore, in the proof of Proposition 8.3, all the models can be assumed to be topped.

Therefore, there exists an ω -extension \mathcal{N} of \mathcal{M} such that $\mathcal{N} \models \text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_{n+1}^0 + \Sigma_{n+1}^0\text{-Subset}$. By Lemma 8.2, $\mathcal{N} \models (\exists X)\neg\phi(X)$. Hence, $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_{n+1}^0 + \Sigma_{n+1}^0\text{-Subset} \not\vdash (\forall X)\phi(X)$. \square

Thanks to the characterization of the Ginsburg-Sands theorem for T_1 -spaces in terms of $\Sigma_2^0\text{-Subset} + \text{COH}$ by Beham et al. [2] and the amalgamation theorem from Yokoyama [43], we deduce the following corollary.

Corollary 8.14. $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_2^0 + \text{GST}_1$ is Π_1^1 -conservative over $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_2^0$.

Proof. By Cholak, Jockusch and Slaman [3], $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_2^0 + \text{COH}$ is Π_1^1 -conservative over $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_2^0$. By Main Theorem 1.10, so is $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_2^0 + \Sigma_2^0\text{-Subset}$. It follows by the amalgamation theorem (Theorem 8.7) that $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_2^0 + \Sigma_2^0\text{-Subset} + \text{COH}$ is Π_1^1 -conservative over $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_2^0$. We conclude as $\text{RCA}_0 \vdash \text{GST}_1 \leftrightarrow (\Sigma_2^0\text{-Subset} + \text{COH})$ by Beham et al. [2]. \square

It is currently unknown whether $\text{RCA}_0 + \Sigma_2^0\text{-Subset}$ is Π_1^1 -conservative over $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{B}\Sigma_2^0$. We now prove that this is not the case for $\Delta_3^0\text{-Subset}$.

Proposition 8.15. *Let $n \geq 1$. $\text{RCA}_0 + \Delta_{n+2}^0\text{-Subset}$ is not Π_1^1 conservative over $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{B}\Sigma_{n+1}^0$.*

Proof. Given a family of formulas Γ , let $\text{C}\Gamma$ be the statement that no Γ -formula defines a total injection with bounded range. This scheme was introduced by Seetapun et Slaman [35]. The principle $\text{C}\Sigma_{n+2}$ satisfies the following properties:

1. $\text{I}\Sigma_{n+1}^0 \not\vdash \text{C}\Sigma_{n+2}$, see Groszek and Slaman [17]
2. $\text{B}\Sigma_{n+2}^0 \vdash \text{C}\Sigma_{n+2}$. Indeed, by [19, Theorem 2.23], $\text{B}\Sigma_{n+2}^0$ is equivalent to the pigeonhole principle for Σ_{n+2}^0 ($\text{PHP}(\Sigma_{n+2}^0)$) which immediately implies $\text{C}\Sigma_{n+2}$.
3. $\text{B}\Sigma_{n+1}^0 \wedge \neg \text{I}\Sigma_{n+1}^0 \vdash \text{C}\Sigma_{n+2}$, see Kołodziejczyk et al. [22]

The first item yields that $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{I}\Sigma_{n+1}^0 \not\vdash \text{C}\Sigma_{n+2}$, the first-order part of $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{I}\Sigma_{n+1}^0$ being $\text{I}\Sigma_{n+1}$, hence $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{B}\Sigma_{n+1}^0 \not\vdash \text{C}\Sigma_{n+2}$. The two others items yield that $\text{B}\Sigma_{n+2}^0 \vee (\text{B}\Sigma_{n+1}^0 \wedge \neg \text{I}\Sigma_{n+1}^0) \vdash \text{C}\Sigma_{n+2}$, hence $\text{B}\Sigma_{n+1}^0 \wedge (\text{I}\Sigma_{n+1}^0 \rightarrow \text{B}\Sigma_{n+2}^0) \vdash \text{C}\Sigma_{n+2}$. By Chong, Lempp and Yang [4], $\text{RCA}_0 + \Delta_{n+2}^0\text{-Subset} \vdash \text{I}\Sigma_{n+1}^0 \rightarrow \text{B}\Sigma_{n+2}^0$, so $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{B}\Sigma_{n+1}^0 + \Delta_{n+2}^0\text{-Subset} \vdash \text{B}\Sigma_{n+1}^0 \wedge (\text{I}\Sigma_{n+1}^0 \rightarrow \text{B}\Sigma_{n+2}^0)$, hence $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{B}\Sigma_{n+1}^0 + \Delta_{n+2}^0\text{-Subset} \vdash \text{C}\Sigma_{n+2}$. Therefore, $\Delta_{n+2}^0\text{-Subset}$ is not Π_1^1 conservative over $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{B}\Sigma_{n+1}^0$. \square

9 Open questions

Many questions remain open concerning the pigeonhole hierarchy in reverse mathematics. Due to its connections with Ramsey's theorem for pairs, $\Delta_2^0\text{-Subset}$ was significantly more studied than the other levels. It was proven not to imply COH over non-standard models by Chong, Slaman and Yang [5], and more recently over ω -models by Monin and Patey [29]. The question is open for higher levels of the hierarchy:

Question 9.1. Does $\Sigma_n^0\text{-Subset}$ imply COH over RCA_0 for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$?

The first-order part of $\Delta_2^0\text{-Subset}$ received a lot of attention. It is known to follow strictly from $\text{I}\Sigma_2^0$ and to imply $\text{B}\Sigma_2^0$. However, the following question is one of the most important questions of modern reverse mathematics:

Question 9.2. Is $\text{RCA}_0 + \Delta_2^0\text{-Subset}$ Π_1^1 -conservative over $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{B}\Sigma_2^0$?

The answer is conjectured to be negative. By Proposition 8.15, $\text{RCA}_0 + \Delta_3^0\text{-Subset}$ is not Π_1^1 conservative over $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{B}\Sigma_2^0$, but it might still be the case for $\Sigma_2^0\text{-Subset}$.

Question 9.3. Is $\text{RCA}_0 + \Sigma_2^0\text{-Subset}$ Π_1^1 -conservative over $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{B}\Sigma_2^0$?

In Section 8, we proved that $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_n^0 + \Sigma_n^0\text{-Subset}$ is Π_1^1 -conservative over $\text{RCA}_0 + \text{IS}_n^0$, for $n \geq 2$. It is however still unknown whether any sufficiently high level of the pigeonhole hierarchy even implies IS_2^0 .

Question 9.4. Does $\text{RCA}_0 + \Sigma_n^0\text{-Subset}$ imply IS_2^0 for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$?

The well-foundedness principle $\text{WF}(\alpha)$ states that there is no infinite decreasing sequence of ordinals smaller than α . In particular, $\text{WF}(\omega^\omega)$ admits several characterizations, among which the statement of the totality of Ackermann's function (see Kreuzer and Yokoyama [23]). The principle $\text{WF}(\omega^\omega)$ is known to follow strictly from IS_2^0 and be incomparable with BS_2^0 . Patey and Kokoyama [32] proved that $\text{RCA}_0 + \Delta_2^0\text{-Subset}$ is $\forall\Pi_3^0$ -conservative over RCA_0 , hence does not imply $\text{WF}(\omega^\omega)$ over RCA_0 .

Question 9.5. Does $\text{RCA}_0 + \Sigma_n^0\text{-Subset}$ imply $\text{WF}(\omega^\omega)$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$?

A positive answer to Question 9.4 would yield a positive answer to Question 9.5, while a positive answer to Question 9.5 for $n = 2$ would yield a negative answer to Question 9.3.

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