On Π_1^0 -presentations of algebras

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Abstract

Definition 1. Say that an algebra \mathcal{A} is computable, Σ_1^0 - or Π_1^0 -algebra if its atomic diagram is computable, computably enumerable (c.e.) or co-c.e. respectively.

There has been some research on Σ_1^0 -algebras (see for example [1], [2], [3]) but not much is known about Π_1^0 -algebras and their properties. The question that we are going to study here is which computable algebras admit non-computable Π_1^0 -presentation.

Examples of typical computable algebras are the arithmetic $(\omega, S, +, \times)$, finitely generated term algebras and fields. We would like to know whether or not the isomorphism types of these typical computable structures contain noncomputable but Π_1^0 -algebras. In regard to this, it is worth to note that all these mentioned structures fail to be isomorphic to non-computable Σ_1 -algebras (see [3]). To settle this question we introduce the following notion:

Definition 2. Let \mathcal{A} be an algebra. We say that \mathcal{A} is **term-separable** if for every finite set of terms $\{t_1(x, y), \ldots, t_n(x, y)\}$ with parameters from \mathcal{A} , every $J \subseteq \{1, \ldots, n\}^2$ and every $a \in \mathcal{A}$ the following holds:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} \vDash & \bigwedge_{\langle k,l \rangle \in J} t_k(a,a) \neq t_l(a,a) \longrightarrow \\ & \exists b_1 \exists b_2 \left(b_1 \neq b_2 \right) \land \bigwedge_{\langle k,l \rangle \in J} t_k(b_1,b_2) \neq t_l(b_1,b_2). \end{aligned}$$

The following algebras are term-separable: the arithmetic $(\omega, S, +, \times)$, the term algebra with any generator set X, any infinite field, any torsion-free abelian group, any infinite vector space over the field of rational numbers.

The main theorem of this paper is

Theorem 1. Any computable term-separable algebra \mathcal{A} possesses a non-computable Π^0_1 -presentation.

As a corollory we have that the following structures have non-conputable Π_1^0 -presentation: the arithmetic $(\omega, S, +, \times)$, term algebras with at most countable generator set, any infinite computable field $(F, +, \times, 0, 1)$, any computable torsion-free abelian group, infinite computable vector spaces over the field of rational numbers.

References

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