

# Turing degrees of orders on torsion-free abelian groups

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# Ordered abelian groups

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The *positive cone* of this order is  $P_{\leq_G} = \{g \in G \mid 0_G \leq_G g\}$ . Since

$$a \leq_G b \Leftrightarrow b - a \in P_{\leq_G}$$

we can (effectively) equate orders and positive cones. Let

$$\mathbb{X}(G) = \{P \subseteq G \mid P \text{ is a positive cone on } G\} \subseteq 2^G$$

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- $\mathbb{X}(G)$  is a closed subspace of  $2^G$  and hence is a Boolean topological space (compact, Hausdorff and has basis of clopen sets).
- If  $G$  is computable, then  $\mathbb{X}(G)$  is a  $\Pi_1^0$  class.

## Motivating Question

Let  $G$  be computable torsion-free abelian group. What can we say about the elements of  $\text{deg}(\mathbb{X}(G)) = \{\text{deg}(P) \mid P \in \mathbb{X}(G)\}$ ?



# Ordered fields

We can give similar definitions for fields.

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- (Craven) For any Boolean topological space  $T$ , there is a field  $F$  such that  $T \cong \mathbb{X}(F)$ .
- (Metakides and Nerode) For any  $\Pi_1^0$  class  $\mathcal{C}$ , there is a computable field  $F$  and a Turing degree preserving homeomorphism  $\mathbb{X}(F) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ .

## Back to groups: classical structure of $\mathbb{X}(G)$

Let  $G$  be a (countable) torsion-free abelian group.  $\{b_i \mid i \in I\} \subseteq G$  is *independent* if

$$\alpha_0 b_{i_0} + \cdots + \alpha_k b_{i_k} = 0_G \Leftrightarrow \forall i \leq k (\alpha_i = 0)$$

where the coefficients are taken from  $\mathbb{Z}$ . A *basis* for  $G$  is a maximal independent set and the *rank* of  $G$  is the size of any basis.

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- $\text{rank}(G) =$  minimal  $r$  such that  $G$  embeds into  $\bigoplus_r \mathbb{Q}$
- $\text{rank}(G) = 1 \Rightarrow |\mathbb{X}(G)| = 2$
- $\text{rank}(G) > 1 \Rightarrow \mathbb{X}(G) \cong 2^\omega$

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- Hence, there is a computable  $H \cong G$  such that  $\text{deg}(\mathbb{X}(H))$  contains all degrees.
- (Downey and Kurtz) There is a computable copy of  $\bigoplus_{\omega} \mathbb{Z}$  which has no computable order.

## Question

Is  $\text{deg}(\mathbb{X}(G))$  always closed upwards in the degrees? If  $G$  has a computable order, does it have orders of every degree?

## Lemma (Kach, Lange and Solomon)

*Let  $G$  be a computable torsion-free abelian group with infinite rank. If  $G$  has a computable basis, then  $G$  has a basis of each degree.*

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## Theorem (Kach, Lange, Solomon)

*There is a computable copy  $G$  of  $\bigoplus_{\omega} \mathbb{Q}$  and a non computable c.e. set  $C$  such that*

- *$G$  has exactly two computable orders, and*
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## Question

Does the conclusion of this theorem hold for computable groups other than  $\bigoplus_{\omega} \mathbb{Q}$ ?



# Effectively completely decomposable groups

Unlike vector spaces, torsion-free abelian groups do not necessarily decompose into direct sums of smaller rank components.

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A computable infinite rank torsion-free abelian group  $G$  is *effectively completely decomposable* if there is a uniformly computable sequence of rank 1 subgroups  $G_i$  of  $G$  such that  $G$  is computably isomorphic to  $\bigoplus_i G_i$  (with the standard presentation).

# Main Theorem

## Theorem (Kach, Lange and Solomon)

*Let  $G$  be an effectively completely decomposable torsion-free abelian group. There is a computable copy  $H$  of  $G$  and a noncomputable c.e. set  $C$  such that*

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- $H$  has exactly two computable orders, and*
- Every  $C$ -computable order on  $H$  is computable.*

## Open Question

Does every infinite rank torsion-free abelian group have a computable copy which admits a computable order but does not have orders of every degree?

## Other strange properties?

### Theorem (Kach, Lange, Solomon and Turetsky)

*For any infinite rank computable torsion-free abelian group  $G$ ,  $\mathbb{X}(G)$  contains infinitely many low degrees and infinitely many hyperimmune-free degrees.*

## Other strange properties?

### Theorem (Kach, Lange, Solomon and Turetsky)

*For any infinite rank computable torsion-free abelian group  $G$ ,  $\mathbb{X}(G)$  contains infinitely many low degrees and infinitely many hyperimmune-free degrees.*

It is possible to have an uncountable  $\Pi_1^0$  class with isolated elements whose only low members are computable (or whose only hyperimmune-free members are computable).

Thank you!