

Computability of Homogeneous Models

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Abstract

In the last five years there have been a number of results about the computable content of the prime, saturated, or homogeneous models of a complete decidable (CD) theory T in the spirit of Vaught [1961] combined with computability methods for (Turing) degrees $\mathbf{d} \leq \mathbf{0}'$. First we recast older results by Goncharov, Peretyatkin, and Millar in a more modern framework which we can apply. Then we survey recent results by Lange [ta1] which generalize the older results and which include positive results on when a certain homogeneous model \mathcal{A} of T has an isomorphic copy of a given Turing degree. We then survey Lange [ta2] for negative results about when \mathcal{A} does not, generalizing negative results by Goncharov, Peretyat’kin, and Millar. Finally, we explain recent results by Csima, Harizanov, Hirschfeldt, and Soare [ta] about

degrees \mathbf{d} which are homogeneous bounding and their relation to the PA degrees (the degrees of complete extensions of Peano arithmetic).

1 Introduction

Robert Vaught [1961] studied countable models of a countable complete theory T and introduced the notions of prime, homogeneous, and saturated models, defined using the types in the Stone space $S(T)$. These models, which we call *Vaughtian models*, have played an important role both in classical model theory and in computable model theory. (We shall give all formal definitions in later sections.)

Convention 1.1. [Countability Convention] *Unless otherwise stated all theories T here will be a consistent, countable, and complete, having infinite models, as in Vaught [1961], and all models \mathcal{A} of T will be countable, as in Vaught [1961] §1–4.*

1.1 Early Results on Computability of Vaughtian Models

During the 1970's, researchers combined computability theory with these Vaughtian models by considering a complete *decidable* (CD) theory T and examining the computable content of these models and of the Vaught style constructions. For a (Turing) degree \mathbf{d} a model \mathcal{A} of T is *\mathbf{d} -decidable* if its elementary diagram $D^e(\mathcal{A})$ is \mathbf{d} -computable and \mathcal{A} is *\mathbf{d} -computable* if its atomic diagram $D(\mathcal{A})$ is \mathbf{d} -computable. Harrington [1974] and independently Goncharov-Nurtazin [1973] found a criterion under which a complete atomic decidable (CAD) theory T has a decidable *prime* model. Morley [1976] and independently Millar [1978] gave a criterion under which a CD theory T with types all computable (TAC) has a decidable *saturated* model. Goncharov [1978] and independently Peretyat'kin [1978] gave a criterion expressed in terms of types for the decidability of a *homogeneous* model \mathcal{A} of a CD theory. In later sections we shall review these and other older results and recast some in a modern format suitable for application to recent results.

1.2 Other Degrees Beside $\mathbf{0}$ and $\mathbf{0}'$

Generally, the results of twenty or thirty years ago drew a sharp dichotomy between $\mathbf{0}$ and $\mathbf{0}'$. They often showed that a CD theory T with certain hypotheses *does* have a certain Vaughtian model (prime, saturated, homoge-

neous) which is $\mathbf{0}'$ -decidable, but that it does *not* always have a $\mathbf{0}$ -decidable such model.

After Post's Problem [1944] was solved, a great deal of attention in computability theory has been given to degrees \mathbf{d} such that $\mathbf{0} < \mathbf{d} < \mathbf{0}'$, to degrees of complete extensions of Peano arithmetic (PA degrees), and to other classes of degrees. For example, Martin's beautiful theorem [1966] related the high computably enumerable (c.e.) degrees \mathbf{d} to the degrees of maximal sets. Likewise, results of the last five years link Vaughtian models to these rich classes of degrees which sharpen our understanding of both the model theory and the computability theory.

A degree $\mathbf{d} \leq \mathbf{0}'$ is *high_n* if $\mathbf{d}^{(n)} = \mathbf{0}^{(n+1)}$ the highest possible value. A degree \mathbf{d} is *low_n* if $\mathbf{d}^{(n)} = \mathbf{0}^{(n)}$ the lowest possible value, and \mathbf{d} is *high* if it is *high₁* and *low* if it is *low₁*. A degree \mathbf{d} is a *Peano arithmetic (PA) degree* if \mathbf{d} is the degree of a complete extension of the effectively axiomatized theory Peano arithmetic.

1.3 Recent Results on Prime Models

Let T be a complete atomic theory. Vaught proved that T has a prime model. (See Vaught [1961] Theorem 2.2.1 and Theorem 3.5; see also Marker [2002] Theorem 4.2.10.) Decades ago it was noted that if T is a complete atomic *decidable* (CAD) theory, then Vaught's proof produces a $\mathbf{0}'$ -decidable prime model because the question of whether a formula $\theta(\bar{x})$ splits is a Π_1 -property. Hence, a $\mathbf{0}'$ -oracle can extend any formula to an atom, and can produce a prime model.

Moving to a finer classification of the degree spectrum of prime models, Csima [2004] considerably strengthened this result by proving that every CAD theory T has a prime model whose degree is 1-generic and hence has *low* degree. Csima also showed that if T has types all computable (TAC) then *every* nonzero degree $\mathbf{d} \leq \mathbf{0}'$ is realized as the degree of a prime model. By a clever and very short proof, Hirschfeldt [2006] extended this to *all* nonzero degrees. Csima has other results about degrees of prime models below $\mathbf{0}'$ including halves of minimal pairs, avoiding cones, and results which suggest a profusion of such degrees, although their exact classification in the non TAC case remains open.

Rachel Epstein [Epstein] has been exploring the properties of *computably enumerable* degrees of prime and homogeneous models. She has improved Csima's low prime model theorem to show that any CAD theory T has a prime model of low c.e. degree and that many of Csima's other results on degrees of prime models can be sharpened to c.e. degrees. She has also

explored the extent to which results about degrees of homogeneous models can be sharpened to c.e. degrees.

These results have to do with the spectrum of degrees of prime models for a *given* CAD theory T . Now we define a degree \mathbf{d} to be *prime bounding* if *every* CAD theory T has a \mathbf{d} -decidable prime model. Csima, Hirschfeldt, Knight, and Soare [CHKS, ta] showed that a Δ_2^0 degree \mathbf{d} is prime bounding if and only if it is nonlow_2 ($\mathbf{d}'' > \mathbf{0}''$). That same paper contains eight properties about a bounding set X , some computability theoretic properties ($X \text{ nonlow}_2$, X can compute an escape function), and some purely algebraic or topological (X can compute a path through a certain Δ_2 dense open set, X can omit certain types, X can compute certain reduced p -groups).

Surprisingly all eight properties were proved equivalent for $X \leq_T \mathbf{0}'$. However, without the hypothesis $X \leq_T \mathbf{0}'$ the situation is much more complicated. In this general framework of $X \not\leq_T \mathbf{0}'$ Chris Conidis [ta] has used forcing arguments and priority arguments to determine the implications and nonimplications between these properties. Separating some of these properties is extremely complicated, but has a general mathematical flavor since there properties are found in many branches of mathematics.

1.4 Recent Results on Saturated Models

For saturated models we consider a CD theory T with types all computable (TAC) because any noncomputable type must be realized in any saturated model \mathcal{A} of T and will therefore raise the degree of the elementary diagram $D^e(\mathcal{A})$, perhaps even out of the arithmetic hierarchy. It is easy to see that Vaught's proof shows that T has a $\mathbf{0}'$ -decidable model. Morley and Millar independently showed that T has a $\mathbf{0}$ -decidable saturated model if the types of $S(T)$ are *uniformly* computable, but Millar produced a CD + TAC theory T with no $\mathbf{0}$ -decidable saturated model.

A degree \mathbf{d} is *saturated bounding* if every CD theory with TAC has a \mathbf{d} -decidable saturated model. Macintyre and Marker [1984] proved that every PA degree is saturated bounding. Harris [ta2] proved that this result also follows from work of Jockusch [1972], as does the fact that every high degree is saturated bounding.

In the other direction, Harris [ta1] first proved a new and very elegant characterization of the low_n degrees in terms of escape functions. He then used this characterization [ta2] to prove that no c.e. degree \mathbf{d} that is low or even low_n can be saturated bounding.

1.5 Copies of a Homogeneous Model: Positive Results

Morley [1976] helped initiate the study of when a homogeneous model \mathcal{A} of a complete decidable theory T has a decidable copy \mathcal{B} . Clearly, there must be a uniformly computable enumeration $X = \{p_j\}_{j \in \omega}$ of the set of types $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ realized in \mathcal{A} . We call X a **0-basis** for $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$. (There could be many such **0**-bases, some more favorable for our purposes than others.) Morley's Question 3.7, which heavily influenced all these results, was whether every homogeneous model \mathcal{A} with a **0**-basis X has a decidable copy.

Goncharov [1978] and Peretyat'kin [1978] showed that that an additional function on the **0**-basis X is required, an *effective extension function (EEF)*, a computable function f for extending a type $p \in \mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ to a certain other type $q \in \mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ (see Definition 4.2). Both in the positive and negative direction, a more useful property is Goncharov's notion of a *monotone extension function (MEF)* (Definition 4.6), a computable function \hat{g} which gives a monotone Δ_2^0 approximation to an extension function $g(x) = \lim_s \hat{g}(x, s)$. In §4.4 we explore the relation of the EEF to MEF.

Fix a homogeneous model \mathcal{A} of a CD theory T for which $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ has a **0**-basis but no EEF (and hence no decidable copy). Lange [tal] studied the degrees of isomorphic copies of \mathcal{A} and proved three results which are *positive* in that they show the existence of copies of \mathcal{A} of a certain degree. Some results use the EEF/MEF functions relativized to the appropriate oracles. First, she used a forcing argument to show that \mathcal{A} always has a copy of 1-generic degree, and therefore of low degree. This holds even with the weaker hypothesis of a **0'**-basis (Definition 5.1) in place of a **0**-basis, and implies the Csima low basis theorem for prime models [2004] mentioned above. Second, Lange showed that if $\mathbf{d} \leq \mathbf{0}'$ is not low_2 ($\mathbf{d}'' > \mathbf{0}''$) then \mathcal{A} has a copy of degree \mathbf{d} . Note that we always work with the hypothesis that all types *realized* in \mathcal{A} are computable, *i.e.*, $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ satisfies TAC, but so far we have not examined those types p *not* realized in \mathcal{A} , *i.e.*, $p \in S(T) - \mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$. It might seem that these will not affect the degrees of copies of \mathcal{A} , but they have a strong effect. For her third result in the positive direction, Lange proved that if all types in $S(T)$ are computable, then *every* nonzero degree is the degree of some copy of \mathcal{A} . This uses a device by Hirschfeldt [2006] to prove the corresponding result for prime models, but neither theorem implies the other.

1.6 Copies of a Homogeneous Model: Negative Results

In the other direction, Goncharov [1978], Peretyat'kin [1978], and Millar [1980] negatively answered Morley's Question 3.7 by constructing a CD theory T and homogeneous model \mathcal{A} of T with a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis but no decidable copy. To better understand the results we present a slightly different approach. By the EEF Theorem 4.3 mentioned above and its relation to the MEF Theorem 4.8 described in §4.4, this result is equivalent to our constructing a homogeneous model \mathcal{A} and a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis X such that X has no MEF. This makes it easier to build a homogeneous model \mathcal{A} and some $\mathbf{0}$ -basis X for $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ and to diagonalize over all possible MEF functions for X , thereby ensuring that \mathcal{A} has no decidable copy.

Lange [ta2] then obtained a much stronger negative result by constructing a CD theory T , a homogeneous model \mathcal{A} of T , and a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis X for \mathcal{A} such that \mathcal{A} has no low_2 copy. Hence, Lange's nonlow_2 homogeneous bounding result in the preceding section is best possible.

1.7 Homogeneous Bounding Degrees

So far we have been considering the degrees of copies of a fixed model \mathcal{A} of a single CD theory T . Now, by analogy with the prime model case, let us define a degree \mathbf{d} to be *homogeneous bounding* if for *every* CD theory T there is a \mathbf{d} -decidable homogeneous model \mathcal{A} of T . A degree \mathbf{d} is a *PA degree* if \mathbf{d} is the degree of a complete extension of Peano arithmetic (PA). There are a number of equivalent definitions, one of which is equivalent to Weak König's Lemma about the existence of a path $f \leq \mathbf{d}$ through an infinite computable binary tree \mathcal{T} .

There are several different proofs that every PA degree is homogeneous bounding, one of which we shall sketch in §7. In addition, the CHHS paper proved the converse that every homogeneous bounding degree is a PA degree. We give a brief idea of the proof which requires constructing a CD theory T such that any homogeneous model is able to separate a pair of effectively inseparable c.e. sets, another equivalent property of PA degrees. The proof gives some insight into the property of a model being homogeneous.

1.8 History and Terminology of Vaughtian Models

We define *Vaughtian models* to be countable models of a complete theory T which are prime, saturated, or homogeneous. This is the background. Vaught [1961] cites Ryll-Nardewski [1959] who proved that a complete countable theory T is ω -categorical iff the Lindenbaum algebra $B_n(T)$ is finite for

every n . In the sufficiency direction Ryll-Nardewski proved that if $B_n(T)$ is finite for every n and \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} are models of T then the atoms of $B_n(T)$ can be used to produce the isomorphism from \mathcal{A} to \mathcal{B} . This is close to Vaught's later proof that if \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} are countable and atomic then they are isomorphic. Ehrenfeucht had invented the omitting types argument and used it to prove the necessary direction of Ryll-Nardewski's theorem. Ryll-Nardewski does not mention the notion of prime, which had been studied by Abraham Robinson for ordinary (non elementary) embeddings, but he had been studying model-complete theories where these coincide. All these elements on prime models, countable atomic models, omitting types, atoms and atomless elements of $B_n(T)$, atomistic (atomic) algebras $B_n(T)$, were brought together by Vaught first in an abstract [1958c], and then in his main paper [1961].

Vaught [1961, p. 1] boldly introduced the notion of a (countable) model \mathcal{A} being *homogeneous* before prime or saturated (although most model theory books do the reverse). He defined \mathcal{A} to be homogeneous as in Definition 2.7 if every finite partial map can be extended to an automorphism of \mathcal{A} . This is apparently the first time this notion has appeared in the literature. Previously there had been several papers, such as Jonsson [1956], [1958], Vaught [1958a], [1958b], and Morley-Vaught [1962], on the term "homogeneous universal" systems, but this always had meant "saturated," never simply "homogeneous," and had always referred to uncountable models of large cardinality. Vaught [1958c] had declared "saturated" to mean countable and an elementary extension of every countable model of T . Thus, Vaught [1958c] and [1961] was the first to study homogeneous or countable saturated models of T .

The conclusion is that when we say "Vaughtian models" for prime, saturated, and homogeneous countable models, it is fair to say that Vaught introduced these concepts of prime (and atomic), saturated, and homogeneous in their present form as countable models of a complete theory with the properties of Vaught [1961] we now consider standard.

2 Preliminary Results and Notation

Let T be a (consistent) theory in a computable language \mathcal{L} . We replace \mathcal{L} if necessary by \mathcal{L}_c , an expansion obtained by adding an infinite set of new (Henkin) constants $C = \{c_j\}_{j \geq 1}$, and letting T_c be the theory in \mathcal{L}_c consisting of T together with usual Henkin axioms of the form $(\exists x)\theta(x) \rightarrow \theta(c_j)$ for some c_j . Note that T_c is a conservative extension of T and has the

same Turing degree. Any complete extension of T_c in \mathcal{L}_c corresponds to the elementary diagram $D^e(\mathcal{A})$ of the corresponding canonical Henkin model. (See Marker [2002, p. 39].) By Lindenbaum's Lemma we can always find a complete extension of T_c , but if we want the corresponding canonical model to have special properties such as being prime, saturated, or homogeneous, we must control the types realized in \mathcal{A} .

2.1 Trees and Π_1^0 Classes

The Vaught theorems and our computability theoretic results make considerable use of trees. Types will be viewed as paths on trees, and all the familiar terminology and results about types will be developed first for trees. We begin the tree definitions here and continue with more properties in Definition 2.5 on atomic trees, and atomic theories and models where we define atoms and isolated (principal) types.

Definition 2.1. [Trees Part 1] (i) A *tree* $\mathcal{T} \subseteq 2^{<\omega}$ is a subset of $2^{<\omega}$ closed under initial segment, *i.e.*, $\tau \subset \sigma \in \mathcal{T}$ implies $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$. Define the set of (infinite) *paths*,

$$(1) \quad [\mathcal{T}] = \{ f : f \in 2^\omega \ \& \ (\forall x)[f \upharpoonright x \in \mathcal{T}] \}.$$

(ii) *Cantor space* is 2^ω with the following topology. In the context of trees of types with the same topology this is called the *Stone Space*. Let $\sigma \subset f$ denote that f extends σ . For every $\sigma \in 2^{<\omega}$ define the *basic open set*,

$$\mathcal{U}_\sigma = \{ f : f \in 2^\omega \ \& \ \sigma \subset f \}$$

(iii) A class $\mathcal{C} \subset 2^\omega$ is *closed* if $2^\omega - \mathcal{C}$ is open or equivalently if $\mathcal{C} = [\mathcal{T}]$ for some tree as in (1).

(iv) If $\mathcal{C} = [\mathcal{T}]$ for some *computable* tree \mathcal{T} , then \mathcal{C} is *effectively closed*, and is called a Π_1^0 -*class*, a very important type of classes.

(v) A tree \mathcal{T} is *extendible* if every node σ can be extended to an infinite path in \mathcal{T} , *i.e.*,

$$(\forall \sigma \in \mathcal{T}) (\exists f \supset \sigma) [f \in [\mathcal{T}]].$$

A Π_1^0 -class \mathcal{C} is *extendible* if $\mathcal{C} = [\mathcal{T}]$ for some extendible tree \mathcal{T} , and \mathcal{C} is *nonextendible* otherwise.

2.2 The Lindenbaum Algebra $B_n(T)$ of Formulas

From now on let \mathcal{L} be a computable language, meaning we can effectively determine the arity of the function, relation, and constant symbols.

Definition 2.2. [Lindenbaum Algebra] (i) Let $F_n(\mathcal{L})$ be set of the formulas $\theta(x_0, \dots, x_{n-1})$ of \mathcal{L} with free variables included in x_0, \dots, x_{n-1} . Let $F(\mathcal{L}) = \cup_{n \geq 0} F_n(\mathcal{L})$. For an \mathcal{L} -theory T let $F_n(T) = F_n(\mathcal{L})$.

(ii) The *equivalence class* of $\theta(\bar{x}) \in F_n(T)$ under T -provability \vdash_T is,

$$\theta^*(\bar{x}) = \{ \gamma(\bar{x}) : \vdash_T (\forall \bar{x}) [\theta(\bar{x}) \leftrightarrow \gamma(\bar{x})] \}$$

and the *Lindenbaum algebra* $B_n(T)$ consists of these equivalence classes under the induced operations. We often identify $\theta(\bar{x})$ and its equivalence class $\theta^*(\bar{x})$.

(iii) Let $\{\theta_i(\bar{x})\}_{i \in \omega}$ be an effective listing of $F_n(T)$.

For every string $\alpha \in 2^{<\omega}$ define

$$\theta_\alpha(\bar{x}) = \bigwedge \{ \theta_i^{\alpha(i)}(\bar{x}) : i < |\alpha| \}$$

where $\theta^1 = \theta$ and $\theta^0 = \neg\theta$.

2.3 The Stone Space $S_n(T)$ as paths in the tree $\mathcal{T}_n(T)$

Definition 2.3. Let T be a complete \mathcal{L} -theory.

(i) A formula $\theta(\bar{x}) \in F_n(\mathcal{L})$ is *consistent with T* if $T \cup (\exists \bar{x})\theta(\bar{x})$ is consistent, *i.e.*, if $T \vdash (\exists \bar{x})\theta(\bar{x})$, because T is complete.

(ii) Define the tree of n -ary formulas consistent with T

$$\mathcal{T}_n(T) = \{ \theta_\alpha(\bar{x}) : \alpha \in 2^{<\omega} \ \& \ (\exists \bar{x})\theta_\alpha(\bar{x}) \in F_n(T) \}.$$

If $\alpha \subset \beta$, then we say that β lies *below* α , that θ_β *extends* θ_α and contains more information. (Note that the equivalence classes $\{[\theta_\alpha] : \alpha \in \mathcal{T}_n(T)\}$ generate the Lindenbaum algebra $B_n(T)$ under the Boolean operations.)

(iii) We regard α as an *index* of θ_α . Define the tree of indices,

$$\widehat{\mathcal{T}}_n(T) = \{ \alpha : \theta_\alpha \in \mathcal{T}_n(T) \}.$$

The trees $\mathcal{T}_n(T)$ and $\widehat{\mathcal{T}}_n(T)$ are effectively isomorphic but $\widehat{\mathcal{T}}_n(T) \subseteq 2^{<\omega}$ and is notationally simpler. Hence, any definitions or results on trees $\widehat{\mathcal{T}} \subseteq 2^{<\omega}$ automatically carry over to $\mathcal{T}_n(T)$. We mostly suppress explicit mention of $\widehat{\mathcal{T}}_n(T)$ and simply identify α and $\theta_\alpha(\bar{x})$.

Definition 2.4. [Types and the Stone Space] (i) An n -type of T is a maximal consistent subset p of formulas of $F_n(T)$. There is a 1:1 correspondence between paths $f \in [\widehat{\mathcal{T}}_n(T)] \subset 2^\omega$ and the corresponding types $p_f \in [\mathcal{T}_n(T)]$ where

$$p_f = \{ \theta_\alpha(\bar{x}) : \theta_\alpha(\bar{x}) \in \mathcal{T}_n(T) \ \& \ \alpha \subset f \}.$$

(ii) $S_n(T)$ is the set of all n -types of T , with the usual topology as in Definition 2.1, and it is also called the *Stone Space* (*i.e.*, the dual space of the Boolean algebra $B_n(T)$). The clopen sets of the Cantor space are given by

$$\mathcal{U}_\alpha = \{ f : \alpha \subset f \}.$$

(iii) Define $S(T) = \cup_{n \geq 1} S_n(T)$.

(We can also regard $S(T)$ as homeomorphic to a subset of 2^ω as follows. Build a tree $\mathcal{T} \subset 2^{<\omega}$ by putting $1^n \hat{\ } 0$ on \mathcal{T} and then putting an isomorphic copy of $\widehat{\mathcal{T}}_n(T)$ above it on \mathcal{T} .)

(iv) Hence, $S_0(T)$ is the set of complete extensions of T , *i.e.*, 0-types of T . Since we assume T to be complete theory, $S_0(T)$ consists of a single path. However, $S_0(T_c)$ usually consists of more than one path. Since T_c is Henkinized every such path determines a Henkin model \mathcal{A} of T_c .

2.4 Atomic Trees and Principal Types

We continue Definition 2.1 with properties of trees which will also apply to types.

Definition 2.5. [Trees Part 2] Let $\mathcal{T} \subseteq 2^{<\omega}$ be an extendible tree.

(i) Nodes β, γ are *incomparable*, written $\alpha \mid \gamma$, if $(\exists k)[\beta(k) \downarrow \neq \gamma(k)]$.

(ii) Nodes $\beta, \gamma \in \mathcal{T}$ *split* node α on \mathcal{T} if $\alpha \subset \beta$, $\alpha \subset \gamma$, and $\beta \mid \gamma$.

(iii) Node $\alpha \in \mathcal{T}$ is an *atom* if no extensions split α on \mathcal{T} . If α is an atom then the unique extension of $f \supset \alpha$ on \mathcal{T} is an *isolated (principal) path* of $[\mathcal{T}]$, α is a *generator* of f , and we say α *isolates* f . Note that f is isolated in the topological sense by the basic open set \mathcal{U}_α because

$$\mathcal{U}_\alpha \cap [\mathcal{T}] = \{ f \}.$$

(iv) For a complete theory T we define the set of principal types,

$$S^P(T) = \{ p : p \text{ is a principal type of } S(T) \}.$$

(v) \mathcal{T} is *atomic* if for every $\beta \in \mathcal{T}$ there is an atom $\alpha \supseteq \beta$ with $\alpha \in \mathcal{T}$, or equivalently if the isolated points of $[\mathcal{T}]$ are dense in $[\mathcal{T}]$.

(vi) A complete theory T is *atomic* if tree $\mathcal{T}_n(T)$ is atomic for every $n \geq 1$.

2.5 The Type Spectrum $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ of a model \mathcal{A}

Definition 2.6. Let T be a theory and \mathcal{A} a model of T .

(i) An n -tuple $\bar{a} \in A$ *realizes* an n -type $p(\bar{x}) \in S_n(T)$ if $\mathcal{A} \models \theta(\bar{a})$ for all $\theta(\bar{x}) \in p(\bar{x})$. In this case we say that \mathcal{A} *realizes* p via \bar{a} .

(ii) Define the *type spectrum* of \mathcal{A}

$$\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A}) = \{ p : p \in S(T) \ \& \ \mathcal{A} \text{ realizes } p \}, \quad \text{and}$$

(iii) $\mathbb{T}_n(\mathcal{A}) = \mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A}) \cap S_n(T)$, the n -types realized in \mathcal{A} .

In early papers some authors in computable model theory had used $S(\mathcal{A})$ in place of $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$. However, this conflicts with the standard usage in ordinary model theory where Marker [2003, p. 115] defines $S_n^{\mathcal{A}}(Y)$ to be the set of n -types in the theory $\text{Th}_Y(\mathcal{A})$ of \mathcal{A} for some $Y \subseteq |\mathcal{A}|$. The use of $\mathbb{T}_n(\mathcal{A})$ is different from Marker's $S_n^{\mathcal{A}}(Y)$ because: (1) we consider only *pure* types in the original language $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}(T)$ and do not allow any extra names $Y \subseteq |\mathcal{A}|$ to be added; (2) we consider only those types actually *realized* in \mathcal{A} not merely those consistent with $\text{Th}_Y(\mathcal{A})$. Marker has no notation for our $\mathbb{T}_n(\mathcal{A})$. The use of $\mathbb{T}_n(\mathcal{A})$ rather than $S_n^{\mathcal{A}}(Y)$ is particularly useful for studying homogeneous models as we now see.

2.6 The Uniqueness Theorem for Homogeneous Models

Early in the history of model theory Vaught [1961] studied homogeneous models. Let $\mathcal{A} \equiv \mathcal{B}$ denote elementary equivalence, $\mathcal{A} \cong \mathcal{B}$ denote isomorphism, and $\text{Aut } \mathcal{A}$ denote the group of automorphisms of \mathcal{A} .

Definition 2.7. A model $\mathcal{A} \models T$ is *homogeneous* if for all n -tuples \bar{a} and \bar{b} ,

$$(\mathcal{A}, \bar{a}) \equiv (\mathcal{A}, \bar{b}) \implies (\exists \Phi \in \text{Aut } \mathcal{A}) [\Phi(\bar{a}) = \bar{b}].$$

One of the most pleasant properties of homogeneous models is the following result which demonstrates the usefulness of the notion $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$. (See Marker [2002] Theorem 4.3.23 for the general case and Theorem 4.2.15 for the countable case, which is all we need in this paper. Apparently, the general case first appeared in Keisler and Morley [1967].)

Theorem 2.8. [Uniqueness of Homogeneous Models]

Given a countable complete theory T and homogeneous models \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} of T of the same cardinality

$$(2) \quad \mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A}) = \mathbb{T}(\mathcal{B}) \implies \mathcal{A} \cong \mathcal{B}.$$

Hence, for an arbitrary homogeneous model \mathcal{A} (and therefore for prime and saturated models, which are necessarily homogeneous) the isomorphism type of \mathcal{A} is completely determined by the types realized in the model. This will be very useful for passing from a homogeneous model \mathcal{A} to an isomorphic copy \mathcal{B} which is \mathbf{d} -decidable for an appropriate degree \mathbf{d} . We simply construct a \mathbf{d} -decidable homogeneous model \mathcal{B} with $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{B}) = \mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$.

2.7 Prime and Saturated Models

The terminology of homogeneous models appeared in Jonsson [1958] and Vaught [1958a], [1958b], and [1961], although the universal homogeneous models studied there were later seen to be equivalent to saturated. The terminology of prime and saturated models appeared in Vaught [1958c] and [1961].

Definition 2.9. Let T be a complete theory.

- (i) A model \mathcal{A} of T is *prime* if \mathcal{A} can be elementarily embedded in any other model \mathcal{B} of T .
- (ii) \mathcal{A} is *weakly saturated* if $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A}) = S(T)$, and a countable model \mathcal{A} is (countably) *saturated* if \mathcal{A} realizes every type defined over a finite set $F \subseteq A$.

Vaught [1961] proved that a model \mathcal{A} is prime iff \mathcal{A} is countable and *atomic*, *i.e.*, realizes only principal types. This is often taken as the defining property of prime models. When we write “prime” we shall always mean “countable and atomic.” Since we are dealing in this paper exclusively with countable homogeneous models of a complete theory T we note the following.

Remark 2.10. (Vaught, 1961) Let T be a complete theory and \mathcal{A} be a countable homogeneous model of T .

- (i) \mathcal{A} is prime iff $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A}) = S^P(T)$ the principal types of T .
- (ii) \mathcal{A} is saturated iff \mathcal{A} is weakly saturated iff $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A}) = S(T)$.

Proof. Part (i) follows because $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq S^P(T)$ by Vaught’s prime model theorem above. Furthermore, in a complete theory T any principal type p is realized in any model \mathcal{A} of T . Hence, $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A}) = S^P(T)$.

Part (ii) follows because if \mathcal{A} is countable and weakly saturated then $S(T)$ is countable. Thus, T has a saturated model \mathcal{B} and \mathcal{B} is homogeneous by Vaught [1961]. But then $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A}) = \mathbb{T}(\mathcal{B}) = S(T)$. Hence, $\mathcal{A} \cong \mathcal{B}$ by the Homogeneous Uniqueness Theorem 2.8. \square

If \mathcal{A} is a homogeneous model of a complete theory T , then we have

$$(3) \quad S^P(T) \subseteq \mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq S(T).$$

If $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ coincides with the lefthand endpoint $S^P(T)$, then \mathcal{A} is a prime model. If $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ coincides with the righthand endpoint $S(T)$, then \mathcal{A} is a saturated model. Otherwise, $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ will take an intermediate value and the isomorphism type of \mathcal{A} will be completely determined by the type spectrum $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$. This will be helpful later in constructing isomorphic copies of \mathcal{A} while controlling the degree.

This situation is very roughly analogous to the case of the countable models of a theory T which is ω_1 -categorical but not ω -categorical. By the Baldwin-Lachlan theorem [1971] its countable models form an elementary chain of length $\omega + 1$,

$$\mathcal{M}_0 \prec \mathcal{M}_1 \prec \dots \prec \mathcal{M}_\omega$$

where \mathcal{M}_0 is the prime model and \mathcal{M}_ω is the countable saturated model of T . For example, if $T = ACF_0$, the theory of algebraically closed fields, then the countable models \mathcal{M}_i are all homogeneous, a special case of (3).

In the case of countable homogeneous models of T we may not have a countable saturated model or even a prime model. However, if we do have a countable saturated model, then we have a prime model so that the homogeneous models determined by (3) form a partially ordered set

$$\mathcal{A}_0 \subset \mathcal{A}_\alpha \subset \mathcal{A}_\beta \dots \subset \mathcal{A}_\omega$$

with \mathcal{A}_0 the prime model contained in every member \mathcal{A}_α , \mathcal{A}_ω the countable saturated model containing every \mathcal{A}_α , and the relationship of inclusion $\mathcal{A}_\alpha \subset \mathcal{A}_\beta$ or incomparability $\mathcal{A}_\beta \not\subset \mathcal{A}_\alpha$ among the homogeneous models being determined entirely by the inclusion relation of the types realized in them.

2.8 Realizing a Type Spectrum \mathcal{C} in a Homogeneous \mathcal{A}

Definition 2.11. Let T be a complete theory. For an n -type $p(\bar{x}) \in S_n(T)$ and an $(n + 1)$ -ary formula $\theta(\bar{x}, y) \in F_{n+1}(T)$ we say

$$(4) \quad \theta \text{ is consistent with } p \quad \text{if} \quad (\exists y) \theta(\bar{x}, y) \in p(\bar{x}).$$

(Since T is a complete theory and $p(\bar{x})$ is a maximal consistent subset of $F_n(T)$ we have either $(\exists y) \theta(\bar{x}, y) \in p(\bar{x})$ or $\neg(\exists y) \theta(\bar{x}, y) \in p(\bar{x})$. Hence, this exactly expresses the consistency of θ and p .)

By Theorem 2.8, the isomorphism type of a homogeneous model \mathcal{A} of a complete theory T is determined entirely by its type spectrum $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$. To build a homogeneous model \mathcal{A} of T of a particular (Turing) degree we must first understand how to build a homogeneous model \mathcal{A} whose type spectrum is a given class $\mathcal{C} \subseteq S(T)$. For any homogeneous model \mathcal{A} of T the type spectrum $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ clearly satisfies the following five closure conditions. Goncharov [1978] and Peretyat'kin [1978] proved the converse.

Theorem 2.12. [Type Spectrum Theorem] (Peretyat'kin, 1978, Goncharov, 1978) *Let T be a complete theory and $\mathcal{C} \subseteq S(T)$ be a countable set with $T \in \mathcal{C}$ satisfying conditions (i)–(v) below. Then T has a countable homogeneous model \mathcal{A} with $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{C}$.*

(i) Permutations

If $p(x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}) \in \mathcal{C} \cap S_n(T)$ and π is a permutation of $\{0, \dots, n-1\}$ then $p(x_{\pi(0)}, \dots, x_{\pi(n-1)}) \in \mathcal{C}$.

(ii) Restriction

If $p \in \mathcal{C} \cap S_n(T)$ and $m < n$ then $p_{<m} \in \mathcal{C}$ where $p_{<m}$ is the restriction of p to formulas in which only x_i , $i < m$, appear free.

(iii) Disjoint Union

If $p, q \in \mathcal{C} \cap S_n(T)$ then there exists $r \in \mathcal{C} \cap S_{2n}(T)$ such that

$$r(x_0, \dots, x_{2n-1}) \supseteq p(x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}) \cup q(x_n, \dots, x_{2n-1}).$$

(iv) Type Amalgamation Property (TAP)

If $p(\bar{x}, x_n), q(\bar{x}, x_n) \in \mathcal{C} \cap S_{n+1}(T)$ extend the same n -type $r(\bar{x}) \in \mathcal{C} \cap S_n(T)$ then there exists $s \in \mathcal{C} \cap S_{n+2}(T)$ such that

$$s(\bar{x}, x_n, x_{n+1}) \supseteq p(\bar{x}, x_n) \cup q(\bar{x}, x_{n+1}).$$

(v) Extension Property (EP)

For every n -type $p(\bar{x}) \in \mathcal{C} \cap S_n(T)$ and $(n+1)$ -ary $\theta(\bar{x}, x_n) \in F_{n+1}(T)$ consistent with $p(\bar{x})$ (as in (4)) there exists $q \in \mathcal{C} \cap S_{n+1}(T)$ such that

$$(5) \quad p(\bar{x}) \cup \{\theta(\bar{x}, x_n)\} \subseteq q(\bar{x}, x_n).$$

3 Decidable Copies of a Homogeneous Model

By the 1970's Morley and others had explored the computable content of the Vaughtian models \mathcal{A} of a complete theory T . We say that \mathcal{A} is *decidable* if the elementary diagram $D^e(\mathcal{A})$ is computable and that \mathcal{A} is *computable* if the atomic diagram $D(\mathcal{A})$ is computable.

3.1 Morley's Four Properties

Morley [1976, p. 236] noted the following four possible effectiveness properties of a model \mathcal{A} of T arranging in decreasing order of strength.

P1. There is a decidable model \mathcal{A} .

P2. There is a uniformly computable listing of $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$.

P3. The types in $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ are all computable, *i.e.*, $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ satisfies TAC.

P4. The theory T is complete and *decidable* (CD).

Proposition 3.1. *Morley [1976, p. 236] noted the obvious implications*

$$P1 \implies P2 \implies P3 \implies P4.$$

Remark 3.2. Morley [1976, p. 236] stated P1–P4 and the above implications only for the case of the saturated model \mathcal{A} so that $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A}) = S(T)$.

In the same paper Morley noted that the last two implications could not be reversed.

Theorem 3.3. (Morley, 1976)

(i) $P4 \not\Rightarrow P3$.

(ii) $P3 \not\Rightarrow P2$.

There are now many examples of (i) and (ii) in the literature as we discuss later.

3.2 Presenting Types for a Complete Decidable Theory

From now on we assume that T is a complete decidable (CD) theory in a computable language \mathcal{L} as in P4 . We now extend and sharpen for the computable case the noneffective definitions for formulas and types presented in §2.2.

Proposition 3.4. (i) If T is a complete decidable (CD) theory then $F_n(T)$, and more precisely the tree $\mathcal{T}_n(T)$ are both decidable.

(ii) If T is a CD theory, $n > 1$, and p is a computable $(n-1)$ -type then $F_n(T)/p$ and the tree $\mathcal{T}_n(T)/p$ are computable where these are defined to be the formulas of $F_n(T)$ which are consistent with p .

Proof. (i) Since T is complete a formula $\theta(\bar{x}) \in F_n(\mathcal{L})$ is consistent with T iff $(\exists \bar{x}) \theta(\bar{x}) \in T$. Therefore, since T is decidable $F_n(T)$ is also decidable.

(ii) We can do the same as in (i) but now we use the computability of both T and p to test the projections for consistency with a given formula $\theta(\bar{x}) \in F_n(T)$. \square

Definition 3.5. (i) Given the fixed CD theory T let $\{\theta_i\}_{i \in \omega}$ be an effective numbering of $F(T) = \cup_n F_n(T)$.

(ii) For every $n > 0$ and n -type p we may assume p decides every k -ary formula $\theta(\bar{x})$ for every $k < n$ as follows. Define

$$\theta'(x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}) = \theta(\bar{x}) \wedge (\wedge_{j < n} (x_j = x_j)).$$

Add θ to p just if $\theta' \in p$ already. Now associate with p a function $f \in 2^\omega$ such that $f(i) = 1$ iff $\theta_i \in p$. Hence, every type corresponds to a function over all formulas $\theta_i \in F(T)$ but clearly $f_p(j) = 0$ if θ_j is a k -ary formula for $k > n$.

(iii) Let p be an n -type and q be a k -type for $k < n$. Then p and q are *inconsistent* iff there exists a k -ary formula $\theta_i(\bar{x})$ such that $f_p(i) \neq f_q(i)$, and are *consistent* otherwise. If p and q are computable types then their consistency is a Π_1 condition.

(iv) For any type $p \in S(T)$ define $p \upharpoonright s = p \cap \{\theta_i\}_{i < s}$. Identify $p \upharpoonright s$ with the function $f_p \upharpoonright s$ where $f_p \upharpoonright s = 1$ *basis* iff $\theta_i \in p$.

3.3 Morley's Question on Decidable Copies

Definition 3.6. Let $\mathcal{C} \subseteq S(T)$ be a set of types of a CD theory T satisfying the five conditions of the Type Spectrum Theorem 2.12. If there exists some uniformly computable listing of \mathcal{C} , $X = \{p_j\}_{j \in \omega}$, then we call X a **0-basis** for \mathcal{C} . (Later we generalize this to a **d-basis** for degrees $\mathbf{d} > \mathbf{0}$ in §5.1.)

Morley [1976] rapidly turned attention to the remaining implication of whether P2 implies P1, and Morley [1976, p. 239] posed the following key question which is central to this paper.

Question 3.7. [Morley’s Question] *If T is a complete decidable (CD) theory and \mathcal{A} is a homogeneous model of T with a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis X for $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ does \mathcal{A} have a decidable copy \mathcal{B} ?*

By the Homogeneous Uniqueness Theorem 2.8 this is equivalent to finding a decidable homogeneous model \mathcal{B} of T with $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A}) = \mathbb{T}(\mathcal{B})$.

Morley had evidence to support a positive answer since he knew it to be true for the prime model case, and he himself had proved it for the saturated model case. Both of these are priority arguments which we shall recast in terms of the effective extension function for homogeneous models.

3.4 The Decidable Prime Criterion

Definition 3.8. Let T be a CD theory.

- (i) A set $\mathcal{C} \subseteq S(T)$ is *dense* if $(\forall \theta \in F(T)) (\exists p \in \mathcal{C}) [\theta \in p]$.
- (ii) An *effective selector function* for a dense set $\mathcal{C} \subseteq S(T)$ is a computable function f and a computable listing of types $\{p_i\}_{i \in \omega}$ such that

$$(\forall i) [\theta_i(\bar{x}) \in F_n(T) \implies [\theta_i(\bar{x}) \in p_{f(i)} \ \& \ p_{f(i)} \in \mathcal{C} \cap S_n(T)]].$$

Hence, f is an effective algorithm to meet each open set.

Theorem 3.9. [Decidable Prime Criterion] (Harrington, 1974; and Goncharov-Nurtazin, 1973) *Let T be a complete atomic decidable (CAD) theory. Then the following are equivalent.*

- (i) T has a decidable prime model.
- (ii) There is a uniform enumeration of $S^P(T)$ the principal types of T .
- (iii) There is an effective selector function f for $S^P(T)$.

Proof. The implication (i) implies (ii) is immediate. The reverse implication (ii) implies (i) is the main content and is proved later in Theorem 4.10. For later purposes it is useful to reflect on the easy equivalence of (ii) and (iii).

(ii) \implies (iii). Let $\{p_j\}_{j \in \omega}$ be an effective listing of $S^P(T)$. Given $\theta_i \in F_n(T)$ let $f(i)$ be the least j such that $p_j \in S_n^P(T)$ and $\theta_i \in p_j$.

(iii) \implies (ii). Fix f . Every principal type $p_j \in S_n^P(T)$ contains some atom $\theta_i \in F_n(T)$, but being an atom θ_i has exactly one extension to some $p \in S_n(T)$, *i.e.*, p_j itself. Hence, $p_{f(i)} = p_j$ and $\{p_{f(i)}\}_{\theta_i \in F(T)}$ uniformly enumerates $S^P(T)$ because $\{\theta_i\}_{i \in \omega}$ uniformly enumerates $F(T)$. \square

Remark 3.10. Note that for every CD theory T we have an effective selector function for $\mathcal{C} = S(T)$. If $\theta_i \in F_n(T)$, then θ_i is consistent and hence extendible on the computable tree $\mathcal{T}_n(T)$ to an infinite path. Indeed the lexicographically least path q_i extending θ_i will do, and will be a computable path. This gives us a uniformly effective procedure of passing from any $\theta_i \in \mathcal{T}_n(T)$ to the computable characteristic function of a type q_i extending it. However, $F(T)$ is countable so the set of types $Q = \{q_i\}_{i \in \omega}$ obtained as the range of this procedure, is also countable and may not be nearly all of $S(T)$. (Think of the theory of dense linear orderings with the countable set of rationals named. Every $\theta \in \mathcal{T}_n(T)$ can be extended to a path, but not all types will be obtained this way.) Even if $S(T)$ is countable, it is possible that $Q \neq S(T)$.

The point is that in the atomic case we necessarily obtain $Q = S(T)$ because for every type $p \in S^P(T)$ there is a θ_i which isolated it. This means that under the procedure above the only possible path q_i extending θ_i is p itself. Therefore, in Theorem 3.9, the proofs of (i) implies (ii) and (ii) implies (iii) hold for *any* model of a CD theory T , but (iii) implies (ii) holds only for an atomic model. Millar's theorem produced a CD + TAC theory T for which there is no computable enumeration of $S(T)$ and hence no decidable saturated model. Hence, the analogue of (iii) in Theorem 3.9 holds for $S(T)$ in place of $S^P(T)$ but (i) and (ii) fail. Later we shall make other remarks about selector functions.

For saturated models we need to uniformly list $S(T)$ not $S^P(T)$.

Theorem 3.11. [Decidable Saturated Criterion] (Morley, 1976; Millar, 1978) *Let T be a complete decidable (CD) theory with types all computable (TAC). The following are equivalent.*

- (i) T has a decidable saturated model.
- (ii) There is a uniformly computable enumeration of $S(T)$.

The main content of both theorems is the implication (ii) implies (i) which we shall prove later in Theorem 4.11 using the effective extension property. Both involve a priority argument which arises during the effective construction for (i) because inconsistencies between types reveal themselves in a Σ_1 manner during the construction and we must change our target for a type $p \in S^n(T)$ to realize $\langle c_0, \dots, c_{n-1} \rangle$. The problem is to arrange that this change (injury) occurs at most finitely often. In the prime and saturated cases condition (ii) suffices to guarantee convergence, but in the full homogeneous case we need more.

4 EEF and MEF Functions for a 0-Basis X

Convention 4.1. *For this section let \mathcal{A} be a homogeneous model of a CD theory T with 0-basis $X = \{p_j\}_{j \in \omega}$ for $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$, and fix the notation of §3.2.*

Both Goncharov [1978] and Peretyat'kin [1978] negatively answered Morley's Question 3.7 by proving that \mathcal{A} does not always have a decidable copy (as we discuss in Theorem 6.1 in §6.1). However, they showed that \mathcal{A} *does* have a decidable copy \mathcal{A} if there is a 0-basis X with an additional assumption known as the *effective extension property (EEP)*, an effectivization of the previous (noneffective) Extension Property (EP) (*i.e.*, condition (v) of the Type Spectrum Theorem 2.12).

First note that since the 0-basis X is uniformly computable it automatically has an effective selector function of Definition 3.8 as in the proof of (ii) implies (iii) of the Decidable Prime Criterion 3.9 because given $\theta \in F_{n+1}(T)$ we can uniformly list the set Y^θ of all types $q \in X \cap S_{n+1}(T)$ which contain θ and choose the first. However, to effectivize the EP of Theorem 2.12 (v) we must now choose q extending a given n -type $r \in S_n(T)$ which is consistent with θ . We can still restrict our search to the uniformly computable set Y^θ (which eliminates any further dependence on θ). However, both types r and q are infinite sets (albeit computable) and the question of whether they are inconsistent is merely a Σ_1 property (not necessarily computable). The following EEP property and its EEF function ensure that this search is computable, not only Δ_2 . This is the source of finite injury in constructing a decidable model in the Decidable Prime Criterion 3.9 or the Decidable Saturated Criterion 3.11.

4.1 An Effective Extension Function (EEF) for $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$

Definition 4.2. [Extension Extension Function (EEF)]

Let \mathcal{A} be a homogeneous model of a complete decidable (CD) theory T whose type spectrum $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ has a 0-basis $X = \{p_i\}_{i \in \omega}$.

(i) A function f is an *extension function (EF)* for X if for every n ,

- for every n -type $p_i(\bar{x}) \in X \cap S_n(T)$
- and every $(n+1)$ -ary $\theta_j(\bar{x}, x_n) \in F_{n+1}(T)$ consistent with $p_i(\bar{x})$

the $(n+1)$ -type $p_{f(i,j)} \in X \cap S_{n+1}(T)$ extends both,] *i.e.*,

$$p_i(\bar{x}) \cup \{\theta_j(\bar{x}, x_n)\} \subseteq p_{f(i,j)}(\bar{x}, x_n).$$

(Note that the EF function defined here is exactly that used in the Extension Property (EP) condition (v) of Theorem 2.12.)

(ii) If f is also computable then f is an *effective extension function (EEF)*.

Theorem 4.3. [EEP Thm] (Goncharov, 1978; Peretyat'kin, 1978)
Let \mathcal{A} be a homogeneous model of a complete decidable (CD) theory T . Then \mathcal{A} has a decidable copy iff the type spectrum $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ has a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis $X = \{p_i\}_{i \in \omega}$ with an effective extension function (EEF). If so, we say that X has the effective extension property (EEP) via f .

Goncharov [1978] and independently Peretyat'kin [1978] gave proofs of the EEP Theorem 4.3.

4.2 Monotone Approximations to an EEF

Morley posed his Question 3.7 because he knew the answer to be positive for certain special homogeneous models such as prime or saturated models. Now in the hindsight of the EEP Theorem 4.3 we know that if a prime or saturated model has a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis X then it has one with an EEF. It is not immediately obvious how to show this. There is a missing intermediate step of producing a *monotone extension function (MEF)*, i.e., a Δ_2^0 function which, given the same inputs as the EEF, converges to the same answer after a finite number of effective approximations. This concept, introduced by Goncharov [1978, p. 247] under the name of “extending function,” is very useful both for the *positive* direction where we show that a given homogeneous model \mathcal{A} with EEP such as a prime or saturated one *does* have a decidable copy and also in §5 where Lange proves various relativizations in the positive direction. The MEF function is also important for the *negative* direction in §6 of constructing a homogeneous model \mathcal{A} and a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis X for $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ such that \mathcal{A} does *not* have a decidable copy, and it is crucial for negative results in Lange §6. Let θ_j and $p_i \upharpoonright k$ be as in §3.2. We now rearrange the MEF concept in a series of lemmas to present it more intuitively.

4.3 Monotone Functions on a $\mathbf{0}$ -Basis X

Definition 4.4. [Monotone Function on X] A function $f(i)$ on X is a *monotone function* on X if there is a computable function $\widehat{f}(i, s)$ such that,

- (i) $f(i) = \lim_s \widehat{f}(i, s)$, and
- (ii) $p_{\widehat{f}(i, s)} \upharpoonright s \subseteq p_{\widehat{f}(i, s+1)} \upharpoonright (s+1)$.

In this case we write $f(i) = m\lim_s \widehat{f}(i, s)$.

The idea of a monotone function is that we are building a computable type $q = \cup_s p_{\widehat{f}(i,j,s)} \upharpoonright s$ as the union of a monotone sequence $\{p_{\widehat{f}(i,j,s)} \upharpoonright s\}$. At each stage s we add to the characteristic function q the initial segment $p_{\widehat{f}(i,j,s)} \upharpoonright s$. Since we cannot later reverse that decision we need the monotonicity condition (ii) to guarantee that the only types considered after stage s are those extending $p_{\widehat{f}(i,j,s)} \upharpoonright s$.

By adjusting X if necessary we may assume that every type $p_i \in X$ occurs infinitely often in X . Therefore, we shall assume that \widehat{f} is monotonic in the sense of (ii) and also the usual sense that $\widehat{f}(i, s) \leq \widehat{f}(i, s + 1)$.

Lemma 4.5. [Equality Lemma] *If $X = \{p_i\}_{i \in \omega}$ and $Y = \{q_i\}_{i \in \omega}$ are $\mathbf{0}$ -bases for $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ there is a monotonic function g on X such that $p_{g(i)} = q_i$.*

Proof. Define $\widehat{g}(i, s) = (\mu k > i) [p_k \upharpoonright s = q_i \upharpoonright s]$. Now there is some $p_k \in X$, $k > i$, such that $p_k = q_j$ and $g(i) = \text{mlim}_s \widehat{g}(i, s)$ is the least such k . \square

4.4 A Monotone Extension Function (MEF) for X

Definition 4.6. Let T be a CD theory with $\mathbf{0}$ -basis $X = \{p_i\}_{i \in \omega}$. A function $f(i, j)$ on X is a *monotone extension function (MEF)* for X if for every n -type $p_i \in X$ and $(n + 1)$ -ary formula θ_j consistent with p_i the following hold.

- (i) The function $f(i, j)$ is an extension function for X , as in Definition 4.2 (i).
- (ii) There is a computable function \widehat{f} such that $f(i, j) = \text{mlim}_s \widehat{f}(i, j, s)$ as in Definition 4.4.
- (iii) $p_{\widehat{f}(i,j,s)} \upharpoonright s$ is consistent with p_i .

Lemma 4.7. [MEF Transfer Lemma] *If $X = \{p_i\}_{i \in \omega}$ and $Y = \{q_i\}_{i \in \omega}$ are $\mathbf{0}$ -bases for $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ and X has an MEF function $f(i, j)$ then Y also has an MEF function.*

Proof. Let $f(i, j) = \text{mlim}_s \widehat{f}(i, j, s)$ be an MEF for X . Fix an n -type $q_i \in Y$ and an $(n + 1)$ -ary formula θ_j consistent with q_i . By the Equality Lemma 4.5 there is a monotonic function $g(i) = \text{mlim}_s g(i, s)$ such that $p_{g(i)} = q_i$. Define computable functions $\widehat{J}(i, j, s)$ and $\widehat{F}(i, j, s)$ simultaneously by induction on s .

Stage $s = 0$. Define $\widehat{J}(i, j, 0) = j$ and $\widehat{F}(i, j, 0) = \widehat{f}(\widehat{g}(i, 0), j, 0)$.

Stage $s + 1$. Define

$$\widehat{J}(i, j, s + 1) = \begin{cases} \widehat{J}(i, j, s) & \text{if } \widehat{g}(i, s + 1) = \widehat{g}(i, s), \\ (\mu k)[\theta_k = p_{\widehat{F}(i, j, s)} \upharpoonright s] & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$\widehat{F}(i, j, s + 1) = \widehat{f}(\widehat{g}(i, s + 1), \widehat{J}(i, j, s + 1), s + 1).$$

(The point is that the sequence $\{\widehat{f}(i, j, s)\}$ is guaranteed to produce the amalgamator only if the original inputs i and j remain fixed. Therefore, whenever $\widehat{g}(i, s) \neq \widehat{g}(i, s + 1)$ we must restart the \widehat{f} function on a new pair of inputs and for monotonicity we must give as θ' the conjunction of all $\theta_k \in p_{\widehat{F}(i, j, s)}$ for $k \leq s$ since we have already put these in the type $p_{F(i, j)}$ being constructed.)

Now choose t such that $g(i) = \widehat{g}(i, s)$ for all $s \geq t$. Then $\widehat{J}(i, j, t) = \widehat{J}(i, j, s)$ for all $s \geq t$. For all stages $s > t$ we compute

$$\widehat{F}(i, j, s) = \widehat{f}(i', j', s)$$

with $i' = g(i)$ and $j' = m\lim_s \widehat{J}(i, j, s)$. Hence, $F(i, j) = m\lim_s \widehat{F}(i, j, s)$ converges monotonically to some m by the monotonicity of \widehat{f} .

Finally, define

$$\widehat{H}(i, j, s) = (\mu k)[p_{\widehat{F}(i, j, s)} \upharpoonright s \subseteq q_k].$$

Now $X = Y$ so there is some $q_k \in Y$ such that $q_k = p_m$. Hence $H(i, j) = m\lim_s \widehat{H}(i, j, s)$ produces the Y amalgamator for n -type p_i and formula θ_j . \square

4.5 The MEF Theorem

The following characterization corresponds to Goncharov [1978, Corollary 4].

Theorem 4.8. [MEF Theorem] *Let \mathcal{A} be a homogeneous model of a CD theory T whose type spectrum $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ has a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis. Then the following are equivalent.*

- (i) *Some 0-basis for $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ has an EEF.*
- (ii) *Some 0-basis for $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ has an MEF.*
- (iii) *Every 0-basis for $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ has an MEF.*

Proof. Clearly (i) \implies (ii) and (iii) \implies (ii).

(ii) \implies (iii). Apply the Transfer Lemma 4.7.

(ii) \implies (i). Fix a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis $X = \{p_j\}_{j \in \omega}$ with MEF $f(i, j) = \text{mlim}_s \widehat{f}(i, j, s)$. Define another $\mathbf{0}$ -basis $Y = \{q_j\}_{j \in \omega}$ with an EEF as follows. First define $q_{2j} = p_j$ so that $X \subseteq Y$. Next given θ_i and q_j we find an amagator p_k as follows and copy p_k on row $q_{2(i,j)+1}$. Hence, $X = Y$.

Define $g(j) = \text{mlim}_s \widehat{g}(j, s)$ as in the Equality Lemma 4.5. Define $\psi_s = p_{\widehat{f}(i, \widehat{g}(j, s), s)} \upharpoonright s$ and define $q_{2(i,j)+1} = \cup_s \psi_s$. \square

Theorem 4.9. [Full EEP Theorem] *Let \mathcal{A} be a homogeneous model of a CD theory T whose type spectrum $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ has a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis. Then the following are equivalent.*

- (i) \mathcal{A} has a decidable copy.
- (ii) Some $\mathbf{0}$ -basis for $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ has an EEF.
- (iii) Some $\mathbf{0}$ -basis for $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ has an MEF.
- (iv) Every $\mathbf{0}$ -basis for $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ has an MEF.

Proof. Combine the MEF Theorem 4.8 and the EEP Theorem 4.3. \square

4.6 Finding an MEF for a Prime Model

The proof of the main implication (ii) implies (i) of the Decidable Prime Criterion 3.9 was originally and still remains a priority argument, but we can easily derive it from the EEP Theorem whose (finite injury) proof we defer to Lange-Soare [ta]. To show that a prime model \mathcal{A} has a decidable copy it suffices by the Full EEP Theorem 4.9 to show that $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ has a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis with an MEF function.

Theorem 4.10. [MEF for Decidable Prime Models]

Let \mathcal{A} be a prime model of a complete atomic decidable (CAD) theory T such that $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A}) = S^P(T)$ has a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis X . Then X has an MEF, and hence \mathcal{A} has a decidable copy.

Proof. Given an n -type p_i and $(n + 1)$ -ary formula θ_j consistent with p_i define

$$\widehat{f}(i, j, 0) = (\mu k > i) [\theta_j \in p_k \in X \cap S_{(n+1)}(T)].$$

Let $\widehat{f}(i, j, s + 1)$ be the least $k > i$ such that:

1. $\theta_j \in p_k \in X \cap S_{(n+1)}(T)$,

2. $p_k \upharpoonright s \supseteq p_{\widehat{f}(i,j,s)} \upharpoonright s$, and
3. $p_k \upharpoonright s + 1$ consistent with p_i .

Now p_i is a principal type and hence contains an atom α . Eventually there will be a large enough stage t so that $p_{\widehat{f}(i,j,t)}$ also contains α . Hence, for all $s \geq t$ we have $\widehat{f}(i, j, s) = \widehat{f}(i, j, t)$. \square

4.7 Finding an MEF for a Saturated Model

The same proof applies to the saturated model case, but with a different reason for convergence.

Theorem 4.11. [MEF for Decidable Saturated Models] [Morley and Millar] *Let \mathcal{A} be a saturated model of a complete decidable (CD) theory T with types all computable (TAC) whose type spectrum $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ has a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis. Then X has an MEF, and hence \mathcal{A} has a decidable copy.*

Proof. Define $\widehat{f}(i, j, s)$ as in the prime model MEF Theorem 4.10. Now $p_m = \cup_s p_{\widehat{f}(i,j,s)} \upharpoonright s$ is a type in $S_{(n+1)}(T)$ consistent with p_i . But $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A}) = S(T)$ includes all types consistent with T so $f(i, j) = m \lim_s \widehat{f}(i, j, s) = m$. \square

5 Positive Results on Homogeneous Models

The Full EEP Theorem 4.9 completely characterized when a homogeneous model \mathcal{A} has a decidable copy just as the Decidable Prime Criterion 3.9 completely characterized when a prime model \mathcal{A} has a decidable copy. For prime models this was the starting point for a variety of results about the *degrees* of copies of \mathcal{A} as developed in Csima [2004] and CHKS [2004], and elsewhere. Analogously we now consider the degrees of copies of a homogeneous model.

5.1 A \mathbf{d} -Basis for the Degree Spectrum $X = \mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$

In the following definition we still require that all types in $X = \{p_j\}_{j \in \omega}$ be computable (TAC), but we weaken the condition that there be a uniformly computable listing ($\mathbf{0}$ -basis) for them. This allows us to consider a wider class of models, for example prime models of complete atomic decidable theories.

Definition 5.1. Let \mathcal{A} be a homogeneous model of a complete decidable (CD) theory T whose types $X = \{p_j\}_{j \in \omega}$ are all computable (TAC). Let \mathbf{d}

be a (Turing) degree. Then X is a \mathbf{d} -basis for $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ if there exists a function $g \leq_{\mathbf{T}} \mathbf{d}$ such that $g(j)$ is a Δ_0 -index for p_j .

We view g as defining a matrix with rows $\{p_j\}_{j \in \omega}$. It is not sufficient to specify a \mathbf{d} -computable function $h(i, j)$ which can uniformly compute the matrix, *i.e.*, $h(i, j) = p_j(i)$. Rather $g(j)$ must specify an index $e = g(j)$ for the computable characteristic function of p_j from which Turing machine with index e can actually compute p_j with no further help from any oracle. (In the TAC case it is easy to confuse g and the weaker h . This confusion case has caused several errors in the literature.)

5.2 Relativizing the EEF and MEF to a Degree \mathbf{d}

The proof of the EEP Theorem 4.3 and MEF Theorem 4.8 can be relativized in the usual way to any degree \mathbf{d} . We usually do not use the full power of this relativization however because we know T is a complete decidable theory and \mathcal{A} has some kind of basis. For example, in Lange's Low Basis Theorem 5.3 below we are given a homogeneous model \mathcal{A} of a CD theory T and a $\mathbf{0}'$ -basis X for $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$. Lange builds a new basis Y for $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ and simultaneously a low degree \mathbf{d} and function $f \leq_{\mathbf{T}} \mathbf{d}$ such that: (1) \mathbf{d} uniformly computes Y ; and (2) f is an extension function for Y . The relativization of the Full EEP Theorem 4.9 to \mathbf{d} we use here is the following.

Theorem 5.2. [d-EEP Theorem] *Let \mathcal{A} be a homogeneous model of a CD theory T with type spectrum $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ and suppose there is \mathbf{d} -computable function $g(x, y)$ such that $\{g_y\}_{y \in \omega} = \mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$, where $g_y = \lambda x[g(x, y)]$ viewed as a "row" in the matrix $g(x, y)$. Then the following are equivalent.*

- (i) \mathcal{A} has a \mathbf{d} -decidable copy.
- (ii) Some \mathbf{d} -computable listing of $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ has a \mathbf{d} -computable EEF.
- (iii) Some \mathbf{d} -computable listing of $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ has a \mathbf{d} -computable MEF.
- (iv) Every \mathbf{d} -computable listing of $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ has a \mathbf{d} -computable MEF.

Proof. The proof is the same as that of Theorem 4.9 but relativized to \mathbf{d} . \square

In Theorem 5.2 we avoided the term \mathbf{d} -basis because that refers to a matrix which is \mathbf{d} -uniformly computable but also whose rows are computable, with Δ_0 -indices uniformly computable from \mathbf{d} , e.g. a $\mathbf{0}'$ -basis. Here we have in mind only the most simple minded approach. Consider the case of a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis where everything is computable, including the matrix which is uniformly computable. Relativize that idea to \mathbf{d} .

There are cases where the input is of this form, for example in Lange's Theorem 5.3 where the prime model admits a $\mathbf{0}'$ -basis for $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ the given prime model. However, Lange's output there is a copy \mathcal{B} of \mathcal{A} which has low degree \mathbf{d} . Although the rows of \mathcal{B} happen to be computable because they are the rows of \mathcal{A} , Lange does not claim that they constitute a \mathbf{d} -basis because then \mathbf{d} would have to uniformly compute their Δ_0 -indices. It suffices here to apply the relativized Theorem 5.2: \mathbf{d} can uniformly compute a $\Delta_0^{\mathbf{d}}$ index for every row; with respect to these indices, there are \mathbf{d} -computable functions which are EEF, MEF, and so on.

The partial relativization of the Full EEP Theorem 4.9 to \mathbf{d} we use here says if a homogeneous model \mathcal{A} of a complete decidable theory T has a basis uniformly computable in \mathbf{d} with a \mathbf{d} -effective extension function then \mathcal{A} has a \mathbf{d} -decidable copy. Applying this to f and Y , we obtain a \mathbf{d} -decidable copy of \mathcal{A} .

In cases where we assume \mathcal{A} has a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis X , we show X has an \mathbf{d} -monotone extension function f to show \mathcal{A} has a \mathbf{d} -decidable copy. As a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis X can also be viewed as a basis uniformly computable in \mathbf{d} , a partial relativization of the Full EEP Theorem gives that X with f implies the existence of a \mathbf{d} -decidable copy. Similarly, to show a homogeneous \mathcal{A} with a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis X has no \mathbf{d} -decidable copy, it suffices to show that X has no \mathbf{d} -monotone extension function.

5.3 Two Approaches to Homogeneous Models

There are two main approaches to studying the computable content of homogeneous models of a CD theory. One approach is to fix a homogeneous model which satisfies reasonable computability conditions and study its degree spectrum, *i.e.*, the degrees of its isomorphic copies. This general idea will be the subject of this section §5 with positive results and the next section §6 on negative results. The second approach is to study which degrees are strong enough to effectively find a homogeneous model for any CD theory. This will be the subject of the last section §7.

The Full EEP Theorem 4.9 exactly characterized when a homogeneous model of a CD theory has a decidable copy. Notably, if some $\mathcal{A} \models T$ is to have any hope of having a decidable copy, \mathcal{A} must have a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis. Thus, following our first approach, we assume we are given a complete decidable theory T and a homogeneous model \mathcal{A} of T with a \mathbf{d} -basis. Then we study the degree spectrum of (the elementary diagram of) \mathcal{A} .

5.4 Low Copies of Homogeneous Models

As we shall see in Theorem 6.1, Millar, Peretyat'kin, and Goncharov gave a negative answer to Morley's Question 3.7 and showed that $\mathbf{0}$ is not strong enough to compute an isomorphic copy for every homogeneous \mathcal{A} with a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis. On the other hand, it is easy to see using the Full EEP Theorem 4.9 relativized to $\mathbf{0}'$ that any homogeneous \mathcal{A} with even a $\mathbf{0}'$ -basis has a $\mathbf{0}'$ -decidable copy.

Hence $\mathbf{0}'$ can always decide an isomorphic copy of such a homogeneous model, but $\mathbf{0}$ may not suffice, which is the same pattern as for prime and saturated models. The first remark follows by noticing that a $\mathbf{0}'$ -oracle can compute a $\mathbf{0}'$ -basis X and a $\mathbf{0}'$ extension function f for X by using a $\mathbf{0}'$ -oracle to answer Σ_1 questions about the consistency of the types in X . The second remark follows by Theorem 6.1.

Next we consider intermediate degrees \mathbf{d} , $\mathbf{0} < \mathbf{d} < \mathbf{0}'$, as possible degrees of isomorphic copies of a homogeneous \mathcal{A} which has a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis. The first result about intermediate degrees gives that every homogeneous model \mathcal{A} with a $\mathbf{0}'$ -basis has an isomorphic copy decidable in a low degree.

Theorem 5.3. [Homogeneous Low Basis Theorem] (Lange, [ta1])
Let T be a complete decidable theory and $\mathcal{A} \models T$ be a homogeneous model with a $\mathbf{0}'$ -basis $X = \mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$. Then there is a low degree \mathbf{d} and a \mathbf{d} -decidable copy of \mathcal{A} .

The proof involves a $\mathbf{0}'$ -construction of: a low degree \mathbf{d} ; a basis Y which \mathbf{d} uniformly computes; and a computable function which is an extension function for Y . The forcing conditions involve a finite number of infinite computable rows of Y whose Δ_0 indices have been computed uniformly in $\mathbf{0}'$ together with a finite number of other elements in the matrix Y . We guarantee $\mathbf{d} = \text{deg}(Y)$ is low by simultaneously forcing the jump $\{e\}^Y(e)$ as we build Y . The proof requires that $\mathbf{0}'$ knows all the computable indices for the types $p_j \in X$ so that a $\mathbf{0}'$ oracle suffices to do the forcing. The theorem gives the following analogous result for prime models as a corollary.

Corollary 5.4. [The Prime Low Basis Theorem] (Csimá, [2004])
Let T be a complete atomic decidable theory with a prime model \mathcal{A} . Then there exists a low degree \mathbf{d} and a \mathbf{d} -decidable prime model \mathcal{B} of T .

Proof. Since \mathcal{A} is prime, $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A}) = S^P(T)$ the principal types of T . By the Homogeneous Low Basis Theorem 5.3 relativized to $\mathbf{0}'$ and the Homogeneous Uniqueness Theorem 2.8 it suffices to show that \mathcal{A} has a $\mathbf{0}'$ -basis. First note that every $p_j \in X$ is computable because it contains an atom α_j and $S(T)$

contains only one type extending α_j . Second, $\mathbf{0}'$ can uniformly list all the atoms of $\cup_n F_n(T)$ and every atom effectively determines an isolated type. Being an atom is a Π_1 -property because α is not an atom iff there exist incompatible extensions β and γ of α , which is a Σ_1 -property. \square

5.5 Nonlow₂ Degrees Can Compute Homogeneous Copies

In the Homogeneous Low Basis Theorem 5.3 we fixed a homogeneous model \mathcal{A} with a \mathbf{d} -basis and asked which degrees can compute a copy of that specific \mathcal{A} . Now we attempt to find degrees \mathbf{d} which are strong enough to compute a \mathbf{d} presentation of *any* nontrivial homogeneous model with a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis. This idea gives rise to the following definition.

Definition 5.5. Degree \mathbf{d} is *$\mathbf{0}$ -bounding* if for any nontrivial homogeneous model \mathcal{A} with a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis, there exists a \mathbf{d} -decidable $\mathcal{B} \cong \mathcal{A}$.

Csima, Hirschfeldt, Knight, and Soare [CKHS, 2004] studied the *prime bounding degrees*, *i.e.*, the degrees which given any complete atomic decidable theory T can compute a prime model in T . They showed that, within the Δ_2^0 -degrees, the prime bounding degrees are exactly the nonlow₂ degrees. The above definition is one way to extend the notion of bounding to the homogeneous case. Another possible extension will be discussed in the last section.

Theorem 5.6. [0-Bounding Theorem] (Lange, [ta1]) *If $\mathbf{d} \leq \mathbf{0}'$ is nonlow₂ (i.e. $\mathbf{d}'' > \mathbf{0}''$) then \mathbf{d} is $\mathbf{0}$ -bounding.*

Let $\mathbf{d} \leq \mathbf{0}'$ be nonlow₂. Lange proves there exists a \mathbf{d} -MEF for every $\mathbf{0}$ -basis $X = \{p_j\}_{j \in \omega}$ of a homogeneous \mathcal{A} . Then the Full EEP Theorem 4.9 implies that \mathcal{A} has a \mathbf{d} -decidable copy. To show that X has a \mathbf{d} -MEF, we need to be able to \mathbf{d} -approximate whether a given type p_k is an amalgamator of p_i and θ_j . In general, determining whether p_k is an amalgamator of p_i and θ_j is a $\mathbf{0}'$ question, because finding an inconsistency between two computable types p_k and p_m is a Σ_1^0 statement.

By a characterization of nonlow₂ Δ_2^0 degrees (see Soare [cta, Chapter 4]) given a $\mathbf{0}'$ -computable function g , there exists a \mathbf{d} -computable function f which infinitely often escapes (is greater than) g . We can use a \mathbf{d} -computable escape function for a carefully chosen $\mathbf{0}'$ -function which looks for inconsistencies to build the desired \mathbf{d} -MEF.

5.6 If $S(T)$ satisfies TAC we obtain all nonzero degrees

In this section we return to studying the degrees of copies of a specific homogeneous \mathcal{A} with a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis. If the conditions about the theory T are strengthened, we can obtain a more complete picture of these degrees. Since we assume \mathcal{A} has a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis, all the types *realized* in \mathcal{A} must be computable. However, the types *outside of* $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$, *i.e.*, the types $p \in S(T) - \mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$, may very well not be computable. Thus, we can add computability conditions on these “outside” types in $S(T)$ to get stronger results. Specifically, we restrict our study to theories T in which all types in $S(T)$ are computable and to homogeneous models \mathcal{A} with $\mathbf{0}$ -bases.

Theorem 5.7. [Goncharov (1978), Millar (1972)] *Let T be a complete decidable theory with $S(T)$ uniformly computable. If \mathcal{A} is a homogeneous model with a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis, then \mathcal{A} has a decidable copy.*

If $S(T)$ consists of only computable types but is not uniformly computable, we still get the following strong result.

Theorem 5.8. [Full Basis Theorem, Lange (ta1)] *Let T be a complete decidable theory with $S(T)$ consisting of computable types. Let \mathcal{A} be a homogeneous model of T with a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis. Then for every nonzero degree \mathbf{d} there is a model $\mathcal{B} \cong \mathcal{A}$ with elementary diagram $D^e(\mathcal{B})$ of degree \mathbf{d} .*

A key idea of this theorem (as observed by Kenneth Harris) is that if $S(T)$ consists of all computable types, an amalgamator p_k for a given type p_i and formula can be chosen to be principal over p_i . More formally, there exists a formula $\psi(\bar{x}, y)$ consistent with $p_i(\bar{x})$ such that

$$p_k = \{\theta(\bar{x}, y) : (\forall y)(\psi(\bar{x}, y) \rightarrow \theta(\bar{x}, y)) \in p_i(\bar{x})\}.$$

Then the theorem follows by applying Hirschfeldt’s technique [2006] to prove the analogous result for prime models.

6 Negative Results on Homogeneous Models

The MEF characterization and Full EEP Theorem 4.3 can also be used to give negative results about homogeneous models. First we sketch how to prove the following negative result by diagonalizing against possible MEF functions.

6.1 A Counterexample to Morley's Question

Goncharov, Millar, and Peretyat'kin gave counterexamples that negatively answered Morley's Question 3.7. Each example consisted of a homogeneous model \mathcal{A} with a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis X but no decidable copy.

Theorem 6.1. Goncharov (1978), Peretyatkin (1978), Millar (1980)]
There is a homogeneous model \mathcal{A} of a complete decidable theory T such that $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ has a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis but no decidable copy.

The MEF portion of Full EEP Theorem 4.9 (iv) gives a more perspicuous way to prove this theorem. We simply need to construct a homogeneous model \mathcal{A} with a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis X which has no MEF. (If we try to diagonalize against the EEF characterization in Theorem 4.9 (ii), then we would need to ensure that *no* basis Y for \mathcal{A} has an EEF. Here *we* construct X and we consider only *one* such X .)

We shall build a homogeneous model \mathcal{A} and a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis X for $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ with no $\mathbf{0}$ -MEF by diagonalizing against every possible MEF φ_e . This requires both an understanding of which $\mathbf{0}$ -bases are the type spectrum $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ for a homogeneous \mathcal{A} and a strategy to defeat MEFs. Theorem 2.12 says that a given $\mathbf{0}$ -basis Y equals $\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{A})$ of a homogeneous \mathcal{A} if and only if Y is closed under some basic model theoretic properties such as closure under permutations and type amalgamation. Hence we must satisfy the following positive requirement:

P : X satisfies the homogeneity closure conditions in Theorem 2.12.

To that ensure X is a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis, we build X computably in stages so that each row corresponds to a type in a simple and flexible CD theory T . We satisfy P by assigning each homogeneity closure condition a marker H . Then at the beginning of the construction, H is placed on an empty row of X . Throughout the construction, H can only be moved to another row finitely often, and the row on which H comes to rest is built to satisfy the corresponding closure condition.

Now we develop a strategy to defeat φ_e as an MEF. If f is an MEF for X , then for any n -type p_i in X and for any $n + 1$ -ary formula θ_j consistent with p_i , $\Lambda_s = \hat{f}(i, j, s)$ must monotonically trace out a true amalgamator for p_i and θ_j as described in Definition 4.6. In particular, $\Lambda = \lim_s \Lambda_s$ exists, and p_k amalgamates p_i and θ_j . Thus to ensure φ_e is not an MEF, we monitor the behavior of φ_e on some specified 1-type p_{i_e} and 2-ary formula θ_{j_e} which are consistent. That is, we ensure that marker $\Lambda_{e,s} = \varphi_e(i_e, j_e, s)$

is never able to remain on any row if it is tracing out a true amalgamator to p_{i_e} and θ_{j_e} . To show φ_e is not a MEF, it suffices to show for all k :

$N_{e,k}$: If Λ_e is describing a true amalgamator, then Λ_e does not come to rest on row k .

The challenge in the construction of the desired $\mathbf{0}$ -basis X is to simultaneously satisfy P and $N_{e,k}$ for all e and k . In particular, requirement P requires the existence of a true amalgamator for p_{i_e} and θ_{j_e} in X , but $N_{e,k}$ requires that Λ_e cannot find it.

6.2 A Generalized Counterexample and Characterization

Millar had produced a complete atomic decidable theory which had no decidable (or even computable) prime model. Csima, Hirschfeldt, Knight, and Soare [CHKS, 2004] extended this by constructing such a theory with no prime model of low_2 degree.

We now do the corresponding result for homogeneous models. In the preceding subsection we sketched a proof of Theorem 6.1 that there is a CD theory T and a model \mathcal{A} of T with a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis by no decidable copy. The next theorem shows that we can avoid any low_2 copies as well. Although this is the analogue of the CHKS for prime models, the proof here is much harder, mainly because of the difficulty in meeting the five conditions of Theorem 2.12 to make \mathcal{A} homogeneous.

Theorem 6.2. [Generalized Counterexample, Lange [39]] *Let \mathbf{d} be a low_2 Δ_2^0 degree. There exists a homogeneous \mathcal{A} with a $\mathbf{0}$ -basis such that \mathcal{A} has no \mathbf{d} -decidable copy.*

The idea of the proof is that if $\mathbf{d} \leq \mathbf{0}'$ is low_2 , then there exists a $\mathbf{0}'$ -computable listing of all the \mathbf{d} -computable functions. Then, we can defeat all \mathbf{d} -MEFs for the basis X by diagonalizing against a computable approximation to this listing of the \mathbf{d} -computable functions. This theorem then completes the characterization of Δ_2^0 $\mathbf{0}$ -bounding degrees.

Theorem 6.3. [Characterization of $\mathbf{0}$ -Bounding, Lange (ta2)] *A degree $\mathbf{d} \leq \mathbf{0}'$ is $\mathbf{0}$ -bounding if and only if \mathbf{d} is nonlow_2 , i.e., $\mathbf{d}'' > \mathbf{0}''$.*

Proof. By Theorem 5.6 and Theorem 6.2. □

7 Homogeneous Bounding Degrees

In the results so far we have fixed a particular CD theory T and a homogeneous model \mathcal{A} of T and explored the possible degrees of isomorphic copies of \mathcal{A} . Another approach is ask of a given degree \mathbf{d} whether \mathbf{d} can compute some homogeneous model for *every* CD theory. We call a degree \mathbf{d} *homogeneous bounding* if every CD theory has a \mathbf{d} -decidable homogeneous model.

A degree \mathbf{d} is a *Peano Arithmetic (PA) degree* if \mathbf{d} is the degree of a complete extension of the first order theory of Peano Arithmetic. The next result says that although the prime bounding degrees are defined in terms of jumps [CHKS, 2004], the homogeneous bounding degrees are more related to PA degrees and computing paths through (nonextendible) trees.

Theorem 7.1. [CHHS, ta] *A degree \mathbf{d} is homogeneous bounding iff \mathbf{d} is a PA degree.*

Before sketching the idea of the proof, we need to review well-known properties of PA degrees.

Theorem 7.2. *The following are equivalent for any Turing degree \mathbf{d} .*

1. *The \mathbf{d} -computable sets form a basis for Π_1^0 . (That is, every infinite computable binary tree has an infinite \mathbf{d} -computable path.)*
2. *If U and V are disjoint c.e. sets, then there is a \mathbf{d} -computable set S such that $U \subseteq S$ and $V \cap S = \emptyset$. (Such a set S is called a separating set for U and V .)*
3. *The degree \mathbf{d} is the degree of a complete extension of PA.*
4. *The degree \mathbf{d} is the degree of the elementary diagram $D^e(\mathcal{A})$ of a non-standard model \mathcal{A} of PA.*

One way to build a homogeneous model of a given theory is via an elementary chain (as in Marker [2002]). This argument repeatedly use Lindenbaum's Lemma (that every consistent set of sentences can be extended to a complete theory) which is equivalent to (1) above. Lindenbaum's Lemma can be carried out effectively in a degree \mathbf{d} (in the sense that every consistent computable set of sentences can be extended to a complete decidable theory) if and only if \mathbf{d} is a PA degree. This gives half of Theorem 7.1.

For the other half of Theorem 7.1 [CHHS, ta] construct a particular CD theory T such that every homogeneous model of T has a PA degree. The

language of T has infinitely many unary predicate symbols $\{P_i\}_{i \in \omega}$, infinitely many binary predicate symbols $\{R_i\}_{i \in \omega}$, a unary predicate symbol D , and a binary predicate symbol E .

Let U be the set of Gödel numbers of sentences provable from PA and let V be the set of Gödel numbers of sentences refutable from PA. By Theorem 7.2, any degree that can compute a separating set for U and V is a PA degree. The idea of the proof is to define the theory T in such a way that

1. if $\mathcal{A} \models T$ then $E^{\mathcal{A}}$ is an equivalence relation, and if $c, d \in A$ are in different $E^{\mathcal{A}}$ -equivalence classes and satisfy exactly the same P_i , then the set $\{i : R_i^{\mathcal{A}}(c, d)\}$ is a separating set for U and V ; and
2. every homogeneous model of T must contain such elements c and d .

These conditions imply that if $\mathcal{A} \models T$ is homogeneous, then the atomic diagram of \mathcal{A} can compute a separating set for U and V , and hence has a PA degree.

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