

Incomputability of Simply Connected Planar Continua

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- The main theme of this talk is
Computability Theory for Connected Spaces.

Definition

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① $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is *computable* if $\{e \in \mathbb{N} : x \in B_e\}$ is c.e.

Equivalently, $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is computable iff x_i is computable for each $i \leq n$.

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- 3 (*Measure*) Not every nonempty *positive measure* Π_1^0 set in \mathbb{R}^1 contains a computable point.
- 4 (*Connectedness*) What about *connected*, *simply connected*, or *contractible* Π_1^0 sets?

Connected Π_1^0 Sets

Observation

- 1 Every nonempty *connected* Π_1^0 subset $P \subseteq \mathbb{R}^1$ contains a computable point.

Connected Π_1^0 Sets

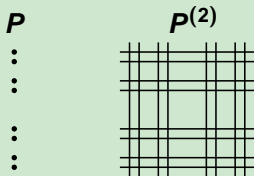
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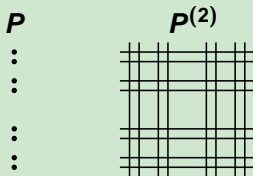
- 1 There exists a nonempty *connected* Π_1^0 subset $P^{(2)} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ without computable points.
- 2 There exists a nonempty *simply connected* Π_1^0 subset $P^{(3)} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ without computable points.

Example



$$P^{(n)} = \bigcup_{k < n} ([0, 1]^k \times P \times [0, 1]^{n-k-1}) \text{ for } P \subseteq [0, 1].$$

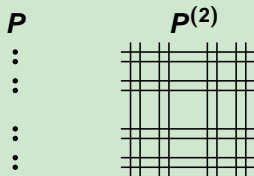
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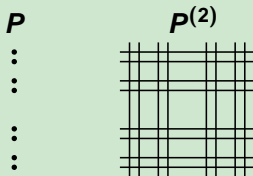
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- X is n -connected \iff the first $n + 1$ homotopy groups vanish identically.
- X is path-connected $\iff X$ is 0 -connected.
- X is simply connected $\iff X$ is 1 -connected.
- X is contractible \iff the identity map on X is null-homotopic.
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- 1 (Le Roux-Ziegler) Does every **simply connected planar** Π_1^0 set contain a computable point?
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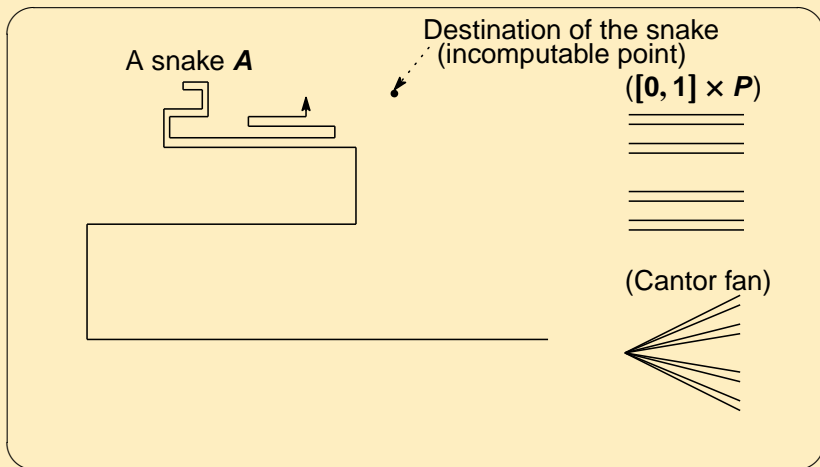
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- All path-component of $[0, 1] \times P$ will be bundled at the destination end-point.
- Thus, the desired Π_1^0 set will be homeomorphic to the Cantor fan.

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Stretch $[0, 1] \times P$ along a *stray snake* A .



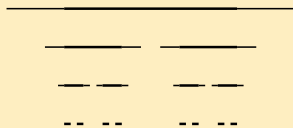
The desired Π_1^0 set D will be homeomorphic to the Cantor fan.

A fat approximation of Cantor set:

A construction of Cantor set



Fat approx. of Cantor set



- P : a Π_1^0 subset of Cantor set.
- P_s : a fat approximation of P at stage s .
- l_s, r_s : the leftmost and rightmost of P_s .

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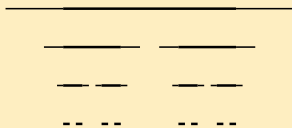
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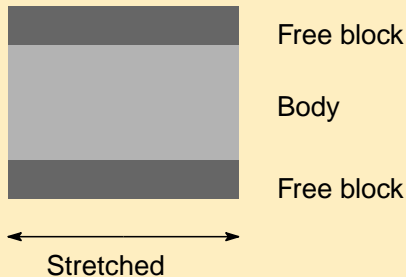


Fat approx. of Cantor set



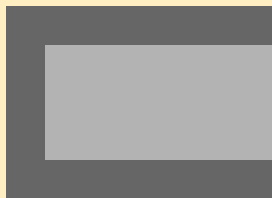
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- $[l_s, l_{s+1}] \cap P_s, [r_{s+1}, r_s] \cap P_s$ contains intervals l'_s, r'_s .
- We call these intervals $l'_s, r'_s \subseteq P_s \setminus P_{s+1}$ **free blocks**.

Prepare a stretched Π_1^0 class $D_0^- = P \times [0, 1]$.



- $P \subseteq \mathbb{R}^1$: a Π_1^0 set without computable points.
- P_s : a fat approximation of P (Note that $P = \bigcap_s P_s$).
- $D_0^- = [0, 1] \times P_0$.

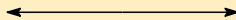
D_0 is the following connected closed set.



Free block

Body

Free block



Stretched

The desired Π_1^0 set D will be obtained by carving D_0 .

Destination

- $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$: an incomputable left-c.e. real.
- There is a computable sequence $\{J_s\}$ of rational open intervals s.t.
 - $\min J_s \rightarrow \alpha$ as $s \rightarrow \infty$.
 - $\text{diam}(J_s) \rightarrow 0$ as $s \rightarrow \infty$.
 - Either $J_{s+1} \subset J_s$ or $\max J_s < \min J_{s+1}$, for each s .

Our construction starts with D_0 .



Free block

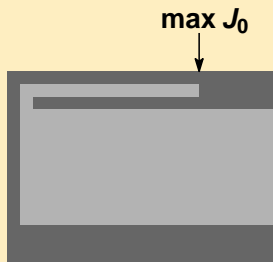
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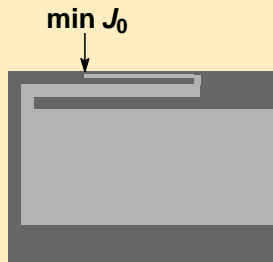


Stretched

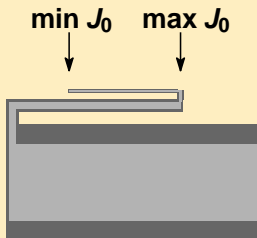
By carving free blocks, stretch P_0 toward $\max J_0$.



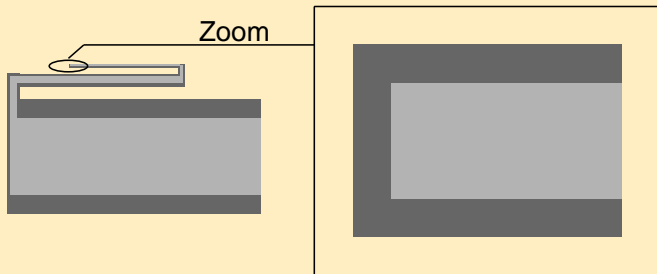
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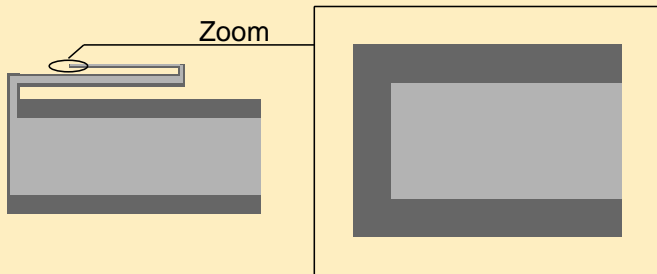
Proceed one step with a fat approximation of P .



D_1 is defined by this,

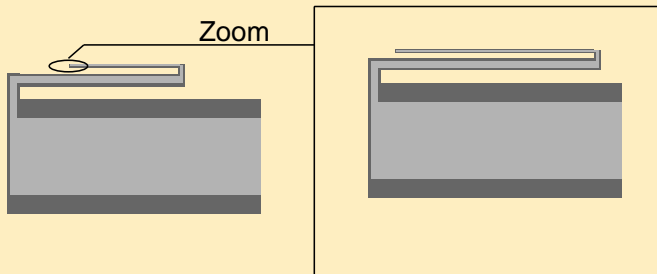


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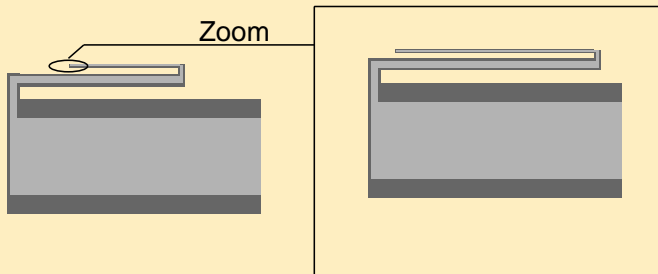
- If $J_1 \subset J_0$, then the construction of D_2 is similar as that of D_1 .
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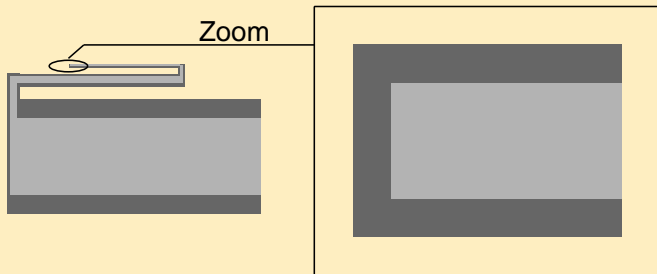
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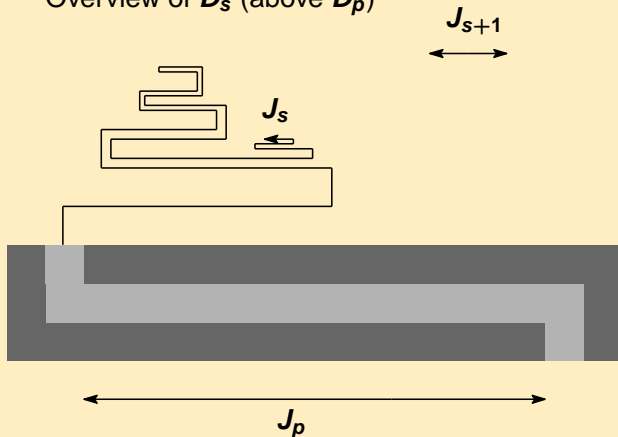
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- In general, similar for $J_{s+1} \subset J_s$.
- Only the problem is the case of $J_{s+1} \not\subset J_s$!

In the case of $J_{s+1} \not\subset J_s$:

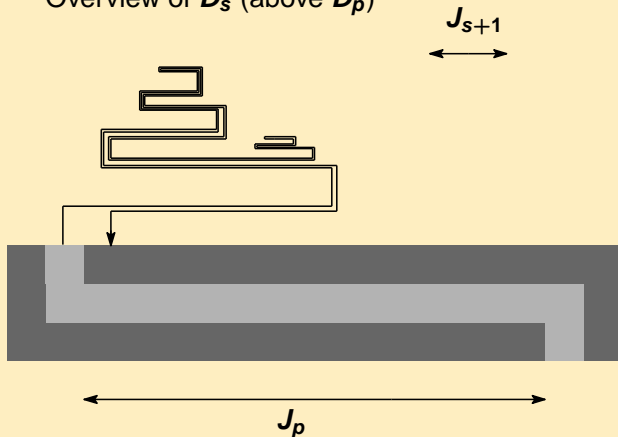
Overview of D_s (above D_p)



Pick the greatest $p \leq s$ such that $J_{s+1} \subset J_p$.

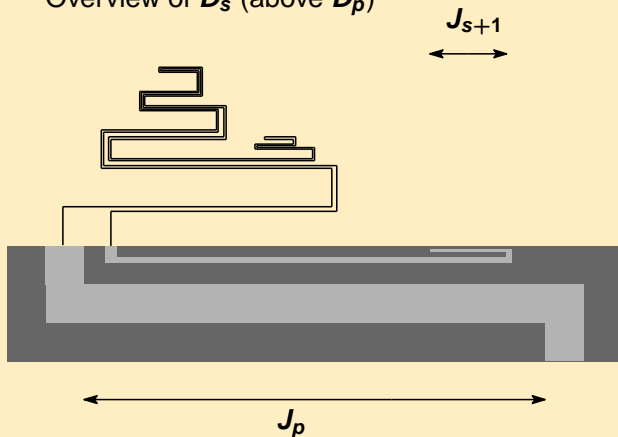
In the case of $J_{s+1} \not\subset J_s$:

Overview of D_s (above D_p)



Go back to D_p by caving free blocks into the shape of P .

Overview of D_S (above D_P)



By caving free blocks on D_P into the shape of P , stretch toward $\max J_{s+1}$ and back to $\min J_{s+1}$.

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- Of course, (α, y) is also incomputable.
- Hence, D has no computable points.

Corollary

For every Π_1^0 class P , there is a contractible planar Π_1^0 set D such that D is Turing-degree-isomorphic to P .

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For every Π_1^0 class P , there is a contractible planar Π_1^0 set D such that D is Turing-degree-isomorphic to P .

Definition (\mathbf{RCA}_0)

A sequence $(B_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ of open rational balls is *disk-like* if $\bigcup_{i < n} B_i$ is homeomorphic to $(0, 1)^2$ for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Corollary

The following are equivalent over \mathbf{RCA}_0 :

- **WKL₀**: Every infinite tree has a path;
- **Heine-Borel**: Every covering of $[0, 1]$ has a finite subcovering.
- **Heine-Borel(Disk)**: Every disk-like covering of $[0, 1]^2$ has a finite subcovering.

Question

- What about Medvedev degrees of contractible planar Π_1^0 sets?
- Does every nonempty locally connected planar Π_1^0 set contain a computable point?

Thank you!