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**Ramsey's theorem for singletons and strong computable reducibility.** (English) Zbl 1423.03159  
Proc. Am. Math. Soc. 145, No. 3, 1343-1355 (2017).

Summary: We answer a question posed by *D. R. Hirschfeldt* and *C. G. Jockusch jun.* [J. Math. Log. 16, No. 1, Article ID 1650002, 59 p. (2016; Zbl 1373.03068)] by showing that whenever  $k > \ell$ , Ramsey's theorem for singletons and  $k$ -colorings,  $\text{RT}_k^1$ , is not strongly computably reducible to the stable Ramsey's theorem for  $\ell$ -colorings,  $\text{SRT}_\ell^2$ . Our proof actually establishes the following considerably stronger fact: given  $k > \ell$ , there is a coloring  $c : \omega \rightarrow k$  such that for every stable coloring  $d : [\omega]^2 \rightarrow \ell$  (computable from  $c$  or not), there is an infinite homogeneous set  $H$  for  $d$  that computes no infinite homogeneous set for  $c$ . This also answers a separate question of the first author [J. Symb. Log. 81, No. 4, 1405–1431 (2016; Zbl 1368.03044)], as it follows that the cohesive principle, COH, is not strongly computably reducible to the stable Ramsey's theorem for all colorings,  $\text{SRT}_{<\infty}^2$ . The latter is the strongest partial result to date in the direction of giving a negative answer to the longstanding open question of whether COH is implied by the stable Ramsey's theorem in  $\omega$ -models of  $\text{RCA}_0$ .

**MSC:**

- 03D80 Applications of computability and recursion theory
- 03F35 Second- and higher-order arithmetic and fragments
- 05D10 Ramsey theory
- 03B30 Foundations of classical theories (including reverse mathematics)
- 03D30 Other degrees and reducibilities in computability and recursion theory

Cited in 4 Documents

**Full Text:** [DOI](#) [arXiv](#)

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