# Computable type of certain quotient spaces

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### **Computable topological spaces**

**Computable topological space** is a second countable Hausdorff space  $(X, \mathcal{T})$  equipped with an enumeration of its base  $(I_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$  such that there exist r.e. sets C and  $\mathcal{D}$  with the following properties:

- i.  $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \{(i,j) \mid I_i \subseteq I_j\};$
- ii.  $\mathcal{D} \subseteq \{(i,j) \mid I_i \cap I_j = \emptyset\};$
- iii.  $x \in I_i \cap I_j \Rightarrow \exists k (x \in I_k \land (k, i) \in \mathcal{C} \land (k, j) \in \mathcal{C});$

iv.  $x \neq y \Rightarrow \exists i \exists j (x \in I_i \land y \in I_j \land (i, j) \in \mathcal{D}).$ 

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#### Definition

Topological pair (A, B) has **computable type** if, for every semicomputable copy (S, T) of (A, B) in a computable topological space, S is computable.



[Iljazović and Sušić, 2018, Čičković et al., 2019, Amir and Hoyrup, 2022, Horvat et al., 2020]

### **Pairs and quotients**



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#### Definition

Let *B* be a subset of a topological space *A*. The **quotient space** A/B is the set  $\{B\} \cup \{\{x\} \mid x \in A \setminus B\}$  equipped with the finest topology which makes the cannonical projection map continuous.





### "Unbinding" a quotient space

#### Theorem

Let A be a topological space and let B be a compact subset of A such that  $Int_A B = \emptyset$ . If A/B has computable type, then (A, B) also has computable type.

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#### Sketch of proof.

- Given a semicomputable set *B* in a computable topological space, we can define a natural structure of computability on the corresponding quotient space
- The natural quotient map  $q: X \rightarrow X/B$  preserves semicomputability
- The inverse image of q preserves computable enumerability (  $\operatorname{Int}_A B = \emptyset$  is crucial in this step)













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Suppose  $T \subseteq S$ . We say that T is **computably enumerable up to** S if there exists a r.e. set  $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{N}$  such that  $\{i \in \mathbb{N} \mid I_i \cap T \neq \emptyset\} \subseteq \Omega \subseteq \{i \in \mathbb{N} \mid I_i \cap S \neq \emptyset\}$ .

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We say that *S* is **computably enumerable at**  $x \in S$  if *x* has a neighborhood in *S* which is c.e. up to *S*.

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We say that *S* is **computably enumerable at**  $x \in S$  if *x* has a neighborhood in *S* which is c.e. up to *S*.

#### Definition

Topological space *A* has **local computable type** if a semicomputable set is c.e. at any point which has a neighborhood homeomorphic to *A*.



### Local computable type of $\mathbb{R}^n/K$

#### Theorem

Let K be a compact subset of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  such that  $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus K$  has finitely many connected components. Then  $\mathbb{R}^n/K$  has local computable type.

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#### Sketch of proof.

- Suppose *S* is semicomputable and  $x_0 \in S$  has a neighborhood homeomorphic to  $\mathbb{R}^n/K$ . WLOG we can assume  $x_0$  is the image of the "collapsed" set *K*; otherwise, it has an Euclidean neighborhood.
- The image of any *unbounded* connected component of  $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus K$  contains a neighborhood of  $x_0$  which is c.e. up to *S*.
- The image of *any* connected component can be expressed as an image of an unbounded component under a similar map.







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# Thank you!