

## MINIMAL PAIRS OF C.E. sQ- DEGREES

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Tennenbaum (see, [1, p.159]) defined the notion of  $Q$ -reducibility on sets of natural numbers as follows: a set  $A$  is  $Q$ -reducible to a set  $B$  (in symbols:  $A \leq_Q B$ ) if there exists a computable function  $f$  such that for every  $x \in \omega$  (where  $\omega$  denotes the set of natural numbers),

$$x \in A \Leftrightarrow W_{f(x)} \subseteq B.$$

If, in addition, there exists a computable function  $g$  such that

$$(\forall x)(\forall y)(y \in W_{f(x)} \Rightarrow y < g(x)),$$

then we say that  $A$  is strongly  $Q$ -reducible (or  $sQ$ -reducible) to  $B$  (in symbols:  $A \leq_{sQ} B$ ).

The relation of  $sQ$ -reducibility is reflexive and transitive so that it generates a degree structure on the subsets of  $\omega$ .

Our notation and terminology are standard and can be found in [1, 2].

**Theorem 1.** If c.e.  $sQ$ -degrees  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  form a minimal pair in the c.e.  $sQ$ -degrees then  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  form a minimal pair in the  $sQ$ -degrees.

This is immediate from

**Theorem 2.** If  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  are c.e.  $sQ$ -degrees, then for every nonzero  $sQ$ -degree  $\mathbf{c}$  such that  $\mathbf{c} \leq_{sQ} \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}$ , there exists a c.e.  $sQ$ -degree  $\mathbf{d}$  such that  $\mathbf{d} \leq_{sQ} \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}$  and  $(\forall C \in \mathbf{c})(\forall D \in \mathbf{d})(C \leq_Q D)$ .

**Theorem 3.** For every simple set  $S$  such that  $K \not\leq_{sQ} S$ , where  $K$  is a creative set, there is a noncomputable nonspeedable set  $A$  which is  $sQ$ -incomparable with  $S$  and  $deg_{sQ}(A)$  and  $deg_{sQ}(B)$  does not form a minimal pair.

**Theorem 4.** For every speedable set  $S$  such that  $K \not\leq_{sQ} S$ , where  $K$  is a creative set, there is a noncomputable nonspeedable set  $A$  which is  $sQ$ -incomparable with  $S$  and  $deg_{sQ}(A)$  and  $deg_{sQ}(B)$  does not form a minimal pair.

### References

1. Rogers, H.: Theory of recursive functions and effective computability. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1967.
2. Soare, R.I.: Recursively enumerable sets and degrees. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1987.