

## RECURSIVE EQUIVALENCE TYPES ON RECURSIVE MANIFOLDS

LEON W. HARKLEROAD

*Preliminaries\** Standard recursive theory is worked on  $N = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ . In this paper the theory is worked on recursive manifolds. An *enumeration* of a set  $A$  is a map from  $N$  onto  $A$ . If the enumeration is injective, it is said to be an *indexing*. The ordered pair  $\langle A, \mathfrak{A} \rangle$  is said to be a *recursively enumerable manifold* (**REM**, for short) if  $A$  is the union of enumerated sets (i.e., for some index set  $P$ , there is a collection of enumerations  $\{\alpha_p\}_{p \in P}$  with  $A = \bigcup_{p \in P} A_p$ , where  $A_p = \alpha_p(N)$ ), with the enumerations satisfying certain conditions.  $\mathfrak{A} = \{\alpha_p\}_{p \in P}$  is called the *atlas*. Each  $A_p$  is called a *patch*. For a set  $S \subseteq A$  each  $\alpha_p^{-1}(S)$  is called a *pullback* (into  $N$ ) of  $S$ . To make  $\langle A, \mathfrak{A} \rangle$  an **REM**, we require that each  $\alpha_q^{-1}(A_p)$  must be recursively enumerable (r.e., for short) and the domain of a partial recursive function (p.r. function, for short)  $f$  into  $\alpha_q^{-1}(A_q)$  satisfying  $\alpha_q = \alpha_p \circ f$ . If each  $\alpha_q^{-1}(A_p)$  is recursive (rec., for short), the manifold is a *recursive manifold* (**RM**). If each  $\alpha_p$  is an indexing,  $\langle A, \mathfrak{A} \rangle$  is an *injective REM* (**IREM**). A manifold which is both an **RM** and an **IREM** is an *injective recursive manifold* (**IRM**). A manifold such that each patch nontrivially intersects at most finitely many other patches is said to be *finitary*. For reasons that will appear in the proofs of the first two theorems, all manifolds considered in this paper will be assumed to be finitary **IRM**'s unless otherwise specified.  $\langle N, I \rangle$  is defined to be the finitary **IRM** with  $I = \{\alpha\}$ ,  $\alpha(n) = n$ .

If  $\langle A, \mathfrak{A} \rangle$  is an **REM** and  $\langle B, \mathfrak{B} \rangle$  is another **REM** with enumerations  $\beta_q$ ,  $q \in Q$ , the cartesian product  $A \times B$  can be given a manifold structure as follows: for each  $\langle p, q \rangle$  in  $P \times Q$ , let  $A_p \times B_q$  be a patch of  $A \times B$  enumerated by  $\gamma_{p,q}$  where  $\gamma_{p,q}(\sigma(n, m)) = \langle \alpha_p(n), \beta_q(m) \rangle$ ,  $\sigma$  being the standard rec. bijection from  $N^2$  onto  $N$ . This manifold on  $A \times B$  is called the *direct product* of

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