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RAMSEY-LIKE THEOREMS AND MODULI OF COMPUTATION

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Abstract. Ramsey's theorem asserts that every k-coloring of $[\omega]^n$ admits an infinite monochromatic set. Whenever $n \geq 3$, there exists a computable k-coloring of $[\omega]^n$ whose solutions compute the halting set. On the other hand, for every computable k-coloring of $[\omega]^2$ and every noncomputable set C, there is an infinite monochromatic set H such that $C \not\leq_T H$. The latter property is known as *cone avoidance*.

In this article, we design a natural class of Ramsey-like theorems encompassing many statements studied in reverse mathematics. We prove that this class admits a maximal statement satisfying cone avoidance and use it as a criterion to re-obtain many existing proofs of cone avoidance. This maximal statement asserts the existence, for every k-coloring of $[\omega]^n$, of an infinite subdomain $H \subseteq \omega$ over which the coloring depends only on the sparsity of its elements. This confirms the intuition that Ramsey-like theorems compute Turing degrees only through the sparsity of its solutions.

Ramsey's theorem asserts that every k-coloring of $[\omega]^n$ admits an infinite monochromatic set, where $[X]^n$ denotes the set of the unordered n-tuples over X. This theorem plays an central role in reverse mathematics, as Ramsey's theorem for pairs is historically the first example of a theorem escaping the structural phenomenon known as the "Big Five" phenomenon. See Simpson [27] for a reference on the early reverse mathematics. In his celebrated theorem, Seetapun [26] proved that Ramsey's theorem for pairs admits *cone avoidance*, that is, for any fixed noncomputable set C, every computable k-coloring of $[\omega]^2$ admits an infinite monochromatic set H which does not compute C. Since then, many consequences of Ramsey's theorem have been studied from a computability-theoretic viewpoint, including the EM theorem [1], the Ascending Descending sequence principle [14], the free set and thin set theorems [2] and the rainbow Ramsey theorem [6]. Seeing these statements as problems, in terms of *instances* and *solutions*, the community studied basis theorems for various computability-theoretic properties, including cone avoidance for computable instances, but also for arbitrary instances. This latter property is known as *strong cone avoidance*.

In this article, we generalize the above analysis by designing a general class of Ramsey-like statements encompassing the above examples, and providing general criteria to decide whether any such statement admits (strong) cone avoidance. We start with a short survey on cone avoidance for Ramsey's theorem in §1. Then, we define in §2 the class of *Ramsey-like* statements to be those of the form "For every

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coloring $f : [\omega]^n \to k$, there is an infinite set $H \subseteq \omega$ avoiding some set of forbidden patterns relative to f." This class contains Ramsey's theorem, but also the EM theorem. We prove that this class contains a maximal statement admitting strong cone avoidance ($\mathsf{SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$) and cone avoidance ($\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$) and characterize the statements admitting strong cone avoidance and cone avoidance as those identically reducible to $\mathsf{SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$ and $\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$, respectively. In §3, we define the class of *promise Ramsey-like* statements which generalizes the class of Ramsey-like statements by restricting the instances to those satisfying some property. These statements as then of the form "For every coloring $f : [\omega]^n \to k$ such that ω avoids some set of forbidden patterns relative to f, there is an infinite set $H \subseteq \omega$ avoiding some other set of forbidden patterns relative to f." This enables us to express statements about other structures, such as linear orders and partial orders, including the Ascending Descending sequence and the Chain Antichain principle, but also statements about ω-colorings over $[\omega]^n$, such as the free set or the rainbow Ramsey theorem. In §4, we apply the previous analysis to reprove many existing theorems, including cone avoidance of Ramsey's theorem for pairs [26], strong cone avoidance of Ramsey's theorem for singletons [9], strong cone avoidance of the EM theorem [20], strong cone avoidance of the thin set and free set theorems [29], among others. Last, in §5, we state some remaining open questions and suggest further developments.

Put aside the practical application of this general framework to obtain forcing-free proofs of cone and strong cone avoidance, the actual statements of $\mathsf{SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$ and $\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$ and the resulting decidability criteria provide some further insights on the nature of computation of Ramsey-like statements. One can see a function $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ as a measure of largeness of the intervals over ω, by saying that $[x, y]$ is μ-large if $\mu(x) \leq y$. The statements $\mathsf{SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$ and $\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$ are both of the form "For every coloring $f : [\omega]^n \to k$, there is a function $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ and an infinite set $H \subseteq \omega$ such that for every $D \in [H]^n$, $f(D)$ depends only on the μ-largeness analysis over D." This gives further evidence that Ramsey-like theorems get their computational power out of the sparsity of the solutions, and more generally that Ramsey-like theorems compute through moduli.

§1. A short survey on encodability by Ramsey's theorem. For the sake of clarity, we will adopt a thematic presentation, independently of the historical aspects of these discoveries. Ramsey's theorem is a combinatorial theorem at the foundation of *Ramsey's theory*. This theory studies the conditions under which given a sufficiently large amount of data, one can see the emergence of some structure. A k-coloring of $[\omega]^n$ is a function $f : [\omega]^n \to k$. A set $H \subseteq \omega$ is *f-homogeneous* if f is constant on $[H]^n$.

STATEMENT 1.1 (Ramsey's theorem). RT^n_k: *Every coloring $f : [\omega]^n \to k$ admits an infinite f-homogeneous set*.

Ramsey's theorem plays a central role in reverse mathematics. It is historically the first theorem which does not belong to the empirical structural observation of mathematics. This motivated the computability-theoretic analysis of Ramsey's theorem and its consequences.

One can see Ramsey's theorem as a mathematical *problem*, expressed in terms of *instances* and *solutions*. Here, an instance of RT^n_k is a coloring $f : [\omega]^n \to k$.

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A solution to an RT^n_k-instance f is an infinite f-homogeneous set. The computable analysis of Ramsey's theorem consists of, given an instance of RT^n_k, studying the complexity of its solutions from a computable and a proof-theoretic viewpoint. This study started with Jockusch [15], who proved that every computable instance of RT^n_k admits an arithmetical solution.

In this article, we are interested in the ability of Ramsey's theorem to compute Turing degrees, that is, the existence of (computable or not) instances of RT^n_k such that every solution computes a fixed Turing degree.

1.1. Encodability by Ramsey's theorem. Given a problem P with instances and solutions, we say that a set A is *encodable by* P, or P-encodable, if there is an (arbitrary) instance of P such that every solution computes A.

The study of RT^n_k-encodable sets is closely bound to the ability of Ramsey's theorem to compute fast-growing functions. Suppose a set A admits a *modulus*, that is, a function $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ such that every function dominating μ computes A. Then, define the RT^2_2-instance $f : [\omega]^2 \to 2$ for each $x < y$ by $f(x, y) = 1$ if and only if $y \geq \mu(x)$, that is, if the interval $[x, y]$ is sufficiently large. Every infinite f-homogeneous set H must be of color 1, and its *principal function* $p_H : \omega \to \omega$, which on n associates the nth element of H, dominates μ and therefore computes A.

Such an argument shows that if a set A admits a modulus, then it is RT^n_k-encodable, for $n \geq 2$ and $k \geq 2$. Moreover, this encodability is witnessed by constructing an instance of RT^n_k whose solutions are sparse enough so that their principal functions are fast-growing. The concept of modulus was introduced by Groszek and Slaman [12], who proved, building up on Solovay's work, that the sets admitting a modulus are precisely the hyperarithmetical sets (see Theorem 1.3). On the other hand, Solovay [28] proved that no other degree can be encoded by Ramsey's theorem, using the notion of computable encodability. Given a set $X \subseteq \omega$, we let $[X]^\omega$ be the collection of all the infinite subsets of X.

Definition 1.2. A set A is *computably encodable* if for every set $X \in [\omega]^\omega$, there is a set $Y \in [X]^\omega$ such that $Y \geq_T A$.

Suppose that a set A is computed by an instance $f : [\omega]^n \to k$ of RT^n_k, in other words, every infinite f-homogeneous set computes A. In particular, since for every set $X \in [\omega]^\omega$, there is an infinite f-homogeneous set $H \subseteq X$, then the set A is computably encodable. The following equivalence proves that the only Turing degrees which can be computed by an instance of Ramsey's theorem are the ones which admit a modulus, hence those who can be computed using fast-growing functions.

Theorem 1.3 (Solovay [28], Groszek and Slaman [12]). *Given a set A, the following are equivalent*

(a) *A is computably encodable.*
(b) *A is hyperarithmetic.*
(c) *A admits a modulus.*

One case however remains, namely, Ramsey's theorem for singletons. Intuitively, one cannot build an instance of RT^1_2 whose solutions are sparse everywhere, so that their principal functions are sufficiently fast-growing. Indeed, given a RT^1_2-instance

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$f : \omega \to 2$, in order to ensure that the f-homogeneous sets for color 0 are all sparse, one has to set $f(x) = 1$ for many $x \in \omega$. But then, one can construct nonsparse f-homogeneous sets for color 1. Actually, Ramsey's theorem for singletons has no encodability power, as formalized by the notion of *strong cone avoidance*.

DEFINITION 1.4. A problem P admits *strong cone avoidance* if for every set Z, every $C \not\leq_T Z$ and every P-instance X, there is a P-solution Y to X such that $C \not\leq_T Z \oplus Y$.

Building on the work of Seetapun and Slaman [26] and of Cholak et al. [3], Dzhafarov and Jocksuch [9] proved that Ramsey's theorem for singletons (RT^1_k) admits strong cone avoidance, thereby completing the picture of which sets are encodable by Ramsey's theorem. To summarize, a set is encodable by RT^n_k with $n \geq 2$ if and only if it is hyperarithmetic, and is encodable by RT^1_k if and only if it is computable.

1.2. Encodability by computable instances. One may naturally want to refine the previous analysis, and study the RT^n_k-encodable sets with respect to the computational complexity of its instances. Jockusch [15] proved that every computable instance of RT^n_k admits an arithmetical solution. On the lower bound side, he proved that for every $n \geq 3$, there is computable instance of RT^n_2 such that every solution computes $\emptyset^{(n-2)}$. The proof is a simple effectivization of the previous section.

In the other direction, Seetapun and Slaman [26] proved that Ramsey's theorem for pairs (RT^2_k) has no encodability power when restricted to computable instances, in the following sense.

DEFINITION 1.5. A problem P admits *cone avoidance* if for every set Z, every $C \not\leq_T Z$ and every Z-*computable* P-instance X, there is a P-solution Y to X such that $C \not\leq_T Z \oplus Y$.

While strong cone avoidance expresses the *combinatorial* failure of P to encode any noncomputable set, cone avoidance only expresses the *computational* weakness of P. There is a deep link between the combinatorial features of RT^n_k and the computational features of RT^{n+1}_k, as expressed by Cholak and Patey [4, Theorem 1.5]. One can deduce cone avoidance of RT^2_k from strong cone avoidance of RT^1_k, although historically, Seetapun and Slaman [3] first proved cone avoidance of RT^2_k. Cholak et al. [3, theorem 12.2] (proof fixed in [13, appendix A]), relativized cone avoidance of RT^2_k to prove that for every $n \geq 2$, if a set A is not Δ^0_{n-1}, then every computable instance of RT^n_k admits a solution H such that $A \not\leq_T H$. This completes the study of the sets encodable by computable instances of RT^n_k. Indeed, for every $n \geq 2$, a set A is encodable by a computable instance of RT^n_k if and only if A is Δ^0_{n-1}.

1.3. Encodability by the thin set theorems. The previous sections give a complete picture of which sets are encodable by Ramsey's theorem, with or without restricting the complexity of the instances. This could be the end of the story. However, Wang [29] surprisingly showed that by weakening the notion of homogeneity to allow sufficiently many colors in the solutions, one obtains strong cone avoidance.

STATEMENT 1.6 (Thin set theorem). $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty,\ell}$: *For every coloring* $f : [\omega]^n \to k$, *there is an infinite set* $H \subseteq \omega$ *such that* $|f[H]^n| \leq \ell$.

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Wang [29] proved that for every $n \geq 1$ and every sufficiently large $\ell \in \omega$, $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty,\ell}$ admits strong cone avoidance. On the other hand, Cholak and Patey [4, theorem 3.2], adapting Dorais et al. [8, proposition 5.5], proved that if $\ell < 2^{n-1}$, $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty,\ell}$ can still compute arbitrarily fast-growing functions, and therefore computes all the hyperarithmetic sets. More precisely.

THEOREM 1.7 (Cholak and Patey). *Fix $n \geq 1$.*

(a) *For every function $\mu : \omega \to \omega$, there is an instance of $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty,2^{n-1}-1}$ such that every solution computes a function dominating μ.*
(b) *If A is not arithmetical, then every instance of $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty,2^{n-1}}$ has a solution which does not compute A.*

Using the previous sections, whenever a set A is not hyperarithmetical, it is not RT^n_2-encodable, hence not $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty,\ell}$-encodable for any $\ell \geq 1$. Whenever A is hyperarithmetical, but not arithmetical, then it is $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty,\ell}$-encodable if and only if $\ell < 2^{n-1}$. The case of the the arithmetical sets must be treated independently.

Consider the halting set $\emptyset'$. The standard modulus of $\emptyset'$ is defined by letting $\mu(n)$ be the smallest time t at which for every $e < n$, if $\Phi_e(e)\downarrow$, then $\Phi_e(e)$ halts before stage t. One can in particular computably approximate the function μ from below. This is the notion of left-c.e. function.

DEFINITION 1.8. A function $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ is *left-c.e.* if there is a uniformly computable sequence of functions $\mu_0, \mu_1, \ldots$ with $\mu_s : \omega \to \omega$ such that for every $s \in \omega$, $\mu_s \leq \mu_{s+1}$, and for every $x \in \omega$, $\lim_s \mu_s(x) = \mu(x)$.

The notion relativizes, and we say that a function is *left-X-c.e.* if the sequence of functions is uniformly X-computable. When mentioning a left-c.e. function, we will always assume that the sequence of its approximations is specified. This is why we will sometime talk about *relative left-c.e. function* simply to say that a sequence of lower approximations of the function is fixed, no matter the effectiveness of the sequence.

Cholak and Patey [4] studied the threshold of ℓ under which, given a left-c.e. function μ, there is an instance of $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty,\ell}$ such that every solution computes a function dominating μ. This happens to be exactly the *Catalan sequence*, inductively defined by $C_0 = 1$ and

$$C_{n+1} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} C_i C_{n-i}.$$

In particular, $C_0 = 1$, $C_1 = 1$, $C_2 = 2$, $C_3 = 5$, $C_4 = 14$, $C_5 = 42$, $C_6 = 132$, $C_7 = 429$, ... Note that this sequence corresponds to the OEIS sequence[1] A000108.

THEOREM 1.9 (Cholak and Patey [4]). *Fix $n \geq 1$.*

(a) *For every left-c.e. function $\mu : \omega \to \omega$, there is an instance of $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty,C_n-1}$ such that every solution computes a function dominating μ.*
(b) *If A is not computable, then every instance of $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty,C_n}$ has a solution which does not compute A.*

[1] http://oeis.org/A000108 .

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By iterating the notion of left-c.e. function, one can $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty,C_{n-1}}$-encode all the arithmetical sets for every $n \geq 2$. This completes the picture of the $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty,\ell}$-encodable sets, depending on the value of n and ℓ. There are actually three classes of $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty,\ell}$-encodable sets: the computable, arithmetical, and hyperarithmetical sets. One can also deduce which sets are encodable by computable instances of $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty,\ell}$, using the bridge between the combinatorics of $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty,\ell}$ and the computations of $\mathsf{RT}^{n+1}_{<\infty,\ell}$. See Cholak and Patey [4] for this analysis.

§2. Ramsey-like theorems. As explained, RT^n_2 does not admit strong cone avoidance for any $n \geq 2$. However, there exist some weakenings of Ramsey's theorem which admit strong cone avoidance. The thin set theorem is an example, but also the EM theorem. Given a coloring $f : [\omega]^2 \to 2$, the EM theorem asserts the existence of an infinite set $H \subseteq \omega$ over which f is *transitive*, that is, for every $x < y < z$ and $i < 2$, if $f(x, y) = i$ and $f(y, z) = i$ then $f(x, z) = i$. The author [20] proved that EM admits strong cone avoidance. Ramsey's theorem, the thin set theorem and the EM theorem are all of the form "For every coloring $f : [\omega]^n \to k$, there exists an infinite set $H \subseteq \omega$ avoiding some set of forbidden patterns relative to f." In this section, we design a general class of Ramsey-like theorems, and provide a criterion to decide which statements admit strong cone avoidance.

Definition 2.1. Fix a countable collection of variables $x_0, x_1, \ldots$ An RT^n_k*-pattern* P is a finite conjunction of formulas of the form $\mathtt{f}_v(\{x_i : i \in D\})$ for some $D \in [\omega]^n$ and $v < k$, where $\mathtt{f}_0, \ldots, \mathtt{f}_{k-1}$ are n-ary relation symbols. Given an actual coloring $f : [\omega]^n \to k$, a set of integers $E = \{n_0 < n_1 < \cdots < n_{r-1}\}$ f*-satisfies* an RT^n_k-pattern $P \equiv \mathtt{f}_{v_0}(\{x_i : i \in D_0\}) \wedge \cdots \wedge \mathtt{f}_{v_{\ell-1}}(\{x_i : i \in D_{\ell-1}\})$ if for every $s < \ell$, letting $E_s = \{n_i : i \in D_s\}$, $f(E_s) = v_s$. A set $H \subseteq \omega$ f*-meets* P if H contains an finite subset f-satisfying P. Otherwise, H f*-avoids* P.

In the remainder of this article, we shall write $\mathtt{f}(\{x_i : i \in D\}) = v$ for $\mathtt{f}_v(\{x_i : i \in D\})$ for the sake of readability. For example, $\mathtt{f}(x_5, x_6) = 0 \wedge \mathtt{f}(x_6, x_7) = 1 \wedge \mathtt{f}(x_5, x_7) = 0$ is the RT^2_2-pattern $\mathtt{f}_0(x_5, x_6) \wedge \mathtt{f}_1(x_6, x_7) \wedge \mathtt{f}_0(x_5, x_7)$.

Definition 2.2. Given a collection W of RT^n_k-patterns, the RT^n_k*-like problem* $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$ is the problem whose instances are colorings $f : [\omega]^n \to k$. An $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$-solution to an instance f is an infinite set $H \subseteq \omega$ f-avoiding every pattern in W.

In particular, RT^2_2 is the RT^2_2-like problem $\mathsf{RT}^2_2(W_{\mathsf{RT}^2_2})$ with $W_{\mathsf{RT}^2_2} = \{\mathtt{f}(x_0, x_1) = 0 \wedge \mathtt{f}(x_2, x_3) = 1, \mathtt{f}(x_0, x_1) = 1 \wedge \mathtt{f}(x_2, x_3) = 0, \mathtt{f}(x_0, x_2) = 0 \wedge \mathtt{f}(x_1, x_3) = 1, \mathtt{f}(x_0, x_2) = 1 \wedge \mathtt{f}(x_1, x_3) = 0\}$. Similarly, EM is the RT^2_2-like problem $\mathsf{RT}^2_2(W_{\mathsf{EM}})$ with $W_{\mathsf{EM}} = \{\mathtt{f}(x_0, x_1) = 0 \wedge \mathtt{f}(x_1, x_2) = 0 \wedge \mathtt{f}(x_0, x_2) = 1, \mathtt{f}(x_0, x_1) = 1 \wedge \mathtt{f}(x_1, x_2) = 1 \wedge \mathtt{f}(x_0, x_2) = 0\}$.

2.1. True Ramsey-like problems. We say that a problem is *true* if every instance has a solution. Intuitively, Ramsey's theorem is the strongest structural property we can get out of a k-coloring of $[X]^n$, where X is an abstract set. We formalize this intuition by proving that Ramsey's theorem is the maximal true Ramsey-like theorem.

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DEFINITION 2.3. Let P and Q be two problems with $\mathrm{dom}(\mathsf{P}) \subseteq \mathrm{dom}(\mathsf{Q})$. We say that P is *identically reducible* to Q (written $\mathsf{P} \leq_{id} \mathsf{Q}$) if for every $I \in \mathrm{dom}(\mathsf{P})$, every Q-solution to I is a P-solution to I.

THEOREM 2.4. *Fix $n, k \geq 1$ and a collection W of RT^n_k-patterns. Then $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$ is true if and only if $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \leq_{id} \mathsf{RT}^n_k$.*

PROOF. $\Rightarrow$: Suppose $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \not\leq_{id} \mathsf{RT}^n_k$. Let $f : [\omega]^n \to k$ be an instance of $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$ and let H be an infinite f-homogeneous set for some color $i < 2$ which f-meets some $P \in W$. Then P is of the form $\mathtt{f}(\{x_j : j \in D_0\}) = i \wedge \cdots \wedge \mathtt{f}(\{x_j : j \in D_{\ell-1}\}) = i$. Then, letting $g : [\omega]^n \to k$ be defined for every $D \in [\omega]^n$ by $g(D) = i$, g has no $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$-solution, therefore $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$ is not true.

$\Leftarrow$: Suppose $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \leq_{id} \mathsf{RT}^n_k$. Given an instance $f : [\omega]^n \to k$ of $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$, by the classical Ramsey's theorem, there is an infinite f-homogeneous set H. In particular, H is an $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$-solution to f, so f admits an $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$-solution and $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$ is true. ⊣

Before starting the analysis of cone avoidance for Ramsey-like theorems, let us introduce an important concept which will be implicitly used all over the article.

DEFINITION 2.5. A problem P is *zoomable* if for every P-instance I and every infinite set $X = \{x_0 < x_1 < \cdots\}$, there is a P-instance I_X such that for every P-solution Y to I_X, $\{x_n : n \in Y\}$ is a P-solution to I.

One can see zoomable problems as saying that given an instance I and an infinite set X, we can zoom in on the set X and consider it as the new set ω by renaming the elements of X. Then, after having built a solution within X seen as ω, we can zoom out and see it as a subset of X. For example, Ramsey's theorem is a zoomable problem, while Hindman's theorem is not, since the zoom operation changes the semantics of the addition.

The following lemma which is implicitly used everywhere asserts that whenever a zoomable problem P admits strong cone avoidance, then one can apply this strong cone avoidance within the scope of a cone avoiding reservoir.

LEMMA 2.6. *Let P be a zoomable problem which admits strong cone avoidance. For every set Z, every set $C \not\leq_T Z$, every infinite Z-computable set X and every P-instance I, there is a P-solution $Y \subseteq X$ such that $C \not\leq_T Z \oplus Y$.*

PROOF. Fix Z, C and X. Since P is zoomable, there is a P-instance I_X such that for every P-solution Y to I_X, $\{x_n : n \in Y\}$ is a P-solution to I. By strong cone avoidance of P applied to I_X, there is a P-solution Y to I_X such that $C \not\leq_T Z \oplus Y$. The set $Y_X = \{x_n : n \in Y\}$ is a $Z \oplus Y$-computable P-solution to I. In particular, $Y_X \subseteq X$ and $C \not\leq_T Z \oplus Y_X$. ⊣

Similar lemmas can be proven for cone avoidance and strong cone avoidance for nonarithmetical cones (see Definition 2.15). We will use these lemmas without any further mention.

2.2. Strongly avoiding nonarithmetical cones. Recall that given a modulus $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ of a set A, one can define a coloring $f : [\omega]^2 \to 2$ by $f(x, y) = 1$ if and only if $\mu(x) \leq y$. Any infinite f-homogeneous set computes a function dominating μ. Cholak and Patey [4] generalized this coding in the following sense.

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DEFINITION 2.7. A graph $\mathcal{G} = (\{0, \dots, n-1\}, E)$ of size n is a *vector graph* if $E \subseteq \{\{i, i+1\} : i < n-1\}$.

A vector graph of size n is just a representation of a $\{0,1\}$-valued vector of size $n-1$. The choice of a graph representation is for uniformity with the later sections. Given $n \geq 1$, we let $\mathcal{V}_n$ be the set of all vector graphs of size n. In particular, $|\mathcal{V}_n| = 2^{n-1}$. We shall actually consider functions $\mu : \omega \to \omega^+$, where ω^+ is the successor ordinal of ω.

DEFINITION 2.8. Let $\mu : \omega \to \omega^+$ be a function. For every $n \geq 1$ and $D = \{x_0 < \cdots < x_{n-1}\} \in [\omega]^n$, let $\mathcal{V}_n(\mu, D)$ be the graph $\mathcal{G} = (\{0, \dots, n-1\}, E)$ such that for each $i < n-1$, $\{i, i+1\} \in E$ if and only if $\mu(x_i) \leq x_{i+1}$.

An interval $[x, y]$ is *μ-large* if $\mu(x) \leq y$. Otherwise, it is *μ-small*. Given a finite set $D = \{x_0 < \cdots < x_{n-1}\}$, $\mathcal{V}_n(\mu, D)$ is supposed to code the whole μ-largeness information over D. Actually, $\mathcal{V}_n(\mu, D)$ contains only the information about the adjacent intervals, namely, intervals of the form $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$. What about the largeness information about nonadjacent ones? For example, if $[x, y]$ and $[y, z]$ are both μ-small, is $[x, z]$ μ-small or μ-large? We shall see through the notion of μ-transitivity that we can always restrict ourselves to sets over which the whole information of μ-largeness is already fully specified by the μ-largeness information on the adjacent intervals. A set $H \subseteq \omega$ is *μ transitive* if for every $x < y < z \in H$, $\mu(x) > y$ and $\mu(y) > z$ if and only if $\mu(x) > z$.

LEMMA 2.9. *Fix $\mu : \omega \to \omega^+$ and $\rho : \omega \to \omega^+$. Given $n \geq 1$, let $E = \{x_0 < \cdots < x_{n-1}\}$ be a μ-transitive set, and $F = \{y_0 < \cdots < y_{n-1}\}$ be a ρ-transitive set such that $\mathcal{V}_n(\mu, E) = \mathcal{V}_n(\rho, F)$. Then for every $i < j < n$, $[x_i, x_j]$ is μ-large if and only if $[y_i, y_j]$ is ρ-large.*

PROOF. We prove by induction over $m \geq 1$ that for every i, $[x_i, x_{i+m}]$ is μ-large if and only if $[y_i, y_{i+m}]$ is ρ-large. The base case $m = 1$ is the lemma hypothesis. Suppose it holds up to m. Since E is μ-transitive, then $[x_i, x_{i+m+1}]$ is μ-large if and only if either $[x_i, x_{i+m}]$ or $[x_{i+m}, x_{i+m+1}]$ is μ-large. By induction hypothesis, this holds if and only if either $[y_i, y_{i+m}]$ or $[y_{i+m}, y_{i+m+1}]$ is ρ-large. Since F is ρ-transitive, this holds if and only if $[y_i, y_{i+m+1}]$ is ρ-large. ⊣

Cholak and Patey [4, theorem 3.2] proved the following theorem. Note that μ ranges over ω and not ω^+.

THEOREM 2.10 (Cholak and Patey [4]). *Let $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ be a function. For every $n \geq 1$, define $f_n : D \mapsto \mathcal{V}_n(\mu, D)$. For every infinite set $H \subseteq \omega$ such that $\mathcal{V}_n \not\subseteq f_n[H]^n$, H computes a function dominating μ.*

In particular, this proves that for every hyperarithmetical set A, there is an $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty, 2^{n-1}-1}$-instance such that every solution computes A. Moreover, this coding technique is optimal for nonarithmetical sets from the viewpoint of the number of colors, in the sense that if A is nonarithmetical, then every $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty, 2^{n-1}}$-instance admits a solution which does not compute A.

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We now prove that this optimality is not only about the number of colors, but also on the nature of the coding, by proving that for every coloring $f : [\omega]^n \to k$ and every nonarithmetical set A, there exists an infinite subdomain $H \subseteq \omega$ such that $A \not\leq_T H$, and over which $f \restriction [H]^n$ behaves exactly like our function $D \mapsto \mathcal{V}_n(\mu, D)$, up to a renaming of the colors.

STATEMENT 2.11. ARITH-SCA-RT^n_k: *For every function $f : [\omega]^n \to k$, there is a function $\mu : \omega \to \omega^+$, an infinite μ-transitive set $H \subseteq \omega$, and a coloring $\chi : \mathcal{V}_n \to k$ such that for every $D \in [H]^n$, $f(D) = \chi(\mathcal{V}_n(\mu, D))$.*

For $n = 1$, there is only one vector graph of size 1, namely $\mathcal{G} = (\{0\}, \emptyset\})$. Therefore $|\mathcal{V}_1| = 1$, and ARITH-SCA-RT^1_k states the existence, for every function $f : \omega \to k$, of a unique color $i < k$ such that for every $x \in H$, $f(x) = i$. Thus ARITH-SCA-RT^1_k is RT^1_k. The case $n = 2$ yields a new principle.

STATEMENT 2.12. LARGE$_k$: *For every coloring $f : [\omega]^2 \to k$, there are some colors $i_s, i_\ell < k$ and an infinite set $H \subseteq \omega$ such that $f[H]^2 \subseteq \{i_s, i_\ell\}$ and for every $x < y < z \in H$, $f(x, y) = f(y, z) = i_s$ if and only if $f(x, z) = i_s$.*

Intuitively, i_s and i_ℓ are the colors of small and large intervals, respectively.

LEMMA 2.13. ARITH-SCA-RT^2_k *is the statement* LARGE$_k$.

PROOF. We first prove that LARGE$_k \leq_{id}$ ARITH-SCA-RT^2_k. Let $f : [\omega]^2 \to k$ be a coloring, and let H be an infinite ARITH-SCA-RT^2_k-solution. By definition of ARITH-SCA-RT^2_k, there is some function $\mu : \omega \to \omega^+$ and a coloring $\chi : \mathcal{V}_2 \to k$ such that H is μ-transitive, and for every $x < y \in H$, $f(x, y) = \chi(\mathcal{V}_2(\mu, \{x, y\}))$. Let $\mathcal{G}_0 = (\{0, 1\}, \emptyset\})$ and $\mathcal{G}_1 = (\{0, 1\}, \{\{0, 1\}\})$. In particular, $\mathcal{V}_2 = \{\mathcal{G}_0, \mathcal{G}_1\}$. Let $i_s = \chi(\mathcal{G}_0)$ and $i_\ell = \chi(\mathcal{G}_1)$. Since for every $x < y \in H$, $f(x, y) = \chi(\mathcal{V}_2(\mu, \{x, y\}))$, $f[H]^2 \subseteq \{i_s, i_\ell\}$. We claim that for every $x < y < z \in H$, $f(x, y) = f(y, z) = i_s$ if and only if $f(x, z) = i_s$. If $i_s = i_\ell$, then H is f-homogeneous for color i_s, and satisfies the property, so suppose $i_s \neq i_\ell$. In other words, χ is one-to-one. Fix $x < y < z \in H$. Then $f(x, y) = f(y, z) = i_s$ if and only if $\mathcal{V}_2(\mu, \{x, y\}) = \mathcal{V}_2(\mu, \{y, z\}) = \mathcal{G}_0$, if and only if $\mu(x) > y$ and $\mu(y) > z$. By μ-transitivity of H, this holds if and only if $\mu(x) > z$, hence $\mathcal{V}_2(\mu, \{x, z\}) = \mathcal{G}_0$. Since χ is one-to-one, this holds if and only if $f(x, z) = \chi(\mathcal{V}_2(\mu, \{x, z\})) = \chi(\mathcal{G}_0) = i_s$.

We now prove that ARITH-SCA-RT$^2_k \leq_{id}$ LARGE$_k$. Let $f : [\omega]^2 \to k$ be a coloring, and let $H \subseteq \omega$ and $i_s, i_\ell < 2$ be such that $f[H]^2 \subseteq \{i_s, i_\ell\}$ and for every $x < y < z \in H$, $f(x, y) = f(y, z) = i_s$ if and only if $f(x, z) = i_s$. Let $\chi(\mathcal{G}_0) = i_s$ and $\chi(\mathcal{G}_1) = i_\ell$. For every $x \in \omega$, let $\mu(x)$ be either $\min\{y > x : y \in H \wedge f(x, y) = i_\ell\}$ if it exists, and $\mu(x) = \omega$ otherwise. We first claim that H is μ-transitive. Indeed, for every $x < y < z \in H$, $\mu(x) > y$ and $\mu(y) > z$ if and only if $f(x, y) = f(y, z) = i_s$. Since H is a P-solution to f, this holds if and only if $f(x, z) = i_s$, hence if and only if $\mu(x) > z$. Last, we claim that H is an ARITH-SCA-RT^2_k-solution to f with witness χ and μ. Fix $x < y \in H$. Then $f(x, y) = i_s$ if and only if $\mu(x) > y$, if and only if $\mathcal{V}_2(\mu, \{x, y\}) = \mathcal{G}_0$, if and only if $\chi(\mathcal{V}_2(\mu, \{x, y\})) = \chi(\mathcal{G}_0) = i_s$. Thus $f(x, y) = \chi(\mathcal{V}_2(\mu, \{x, y\}))$. ⊣

By compactness, if we don't consider μ and χ as part of the solution, then ARITH-SCA-RT^n_k can be seen as an RT^n_k-like problem, as states the following lemma.

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LEMMA 2.14. *There is a c.e. set of* RT^n_k*-like patterns* W *such that* $\mathsf{ARITH\text{-}SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$ *is the problem* $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$.

PROOF. Fix a coloring $f : [\omega]^n \to k$. By compactness, a set $H \subseteq \omega$ is an $\mathsf{ARITH\text{-}SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$-solution if and only if for every finite set $F \subseteq H$, there is a function $\mu : F \to \omega^+$ and a coloring $\chi : \mathcal{V}_n \to k$ such that F is μ-transitive and for every $D \in [F]^n$, $f(D) = \chi(\mathcal{V}_n(\mu, D))$. Let W be the set of all RT^n_k-patterns such that the above property does not hold. Then $\mathsf{ARITH\text{-}SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$ is the statement $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$. ⊣

DEFINITION 2.15. A problem P admits *strong cone avoidance for nonarithmetical cones* if for every set Z, every non-Z-arithmetical set C, and every P-instance X, there is a P-solution Y such that $C \not\leq_T Z \oplus Y$.

THEOREM 2.16. $\mathsf{ARITH\text{-}SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$ *admits strong cone avoidance for nonarithmetical cones.*

PROOF. Fix a set Z, a non-Z-arithmetical set C and a coloring $f : [\omega]^n \to k$.

Suppose first that C is not Z-hyperarithmetical. By Solovay [28], C is not computably encodable relative to Z. Since for every infinite set $X \subseteq \omega$, there is an infinite $\mathsf{ARITH\text{-}SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$-solution $Y \subseteq X$ to f, there is an $\mathsf{ARITH\text{-}SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$-solution H to f such that $C \not\leq_T Z \oplus H$.

Suppose now that C is Z-hyperarithmetical. By Groszek and Slaman [12], there is a modulus $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ relative to Z, that is, for every function g dominating μ, $C \leq_T Z \oplus g$. Let f_1 be defined for each $D \in [\omega]^n$ by $f_1(D) = \langle f(D), \mathcal{V}_n(\mu, D)\rangle$. By strong cone avoidance of $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty,2^{n-1}}$ for nonarithmetical cones (see Cholak and Patey [4, theorem 4.15]), there is an infinite set $H \subseteq X$ such that $C \not\leq_T Z \oplus H$ and $|f_1[H]^n| \leq 2^{n-1}$. In particular, $H \oplus Z$ does not compute a function dominating μ, so by Theorem 2.10, for every $\mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{V}_n$, there is some $i < k$ and some $D \in [H]^n$ such that $f_1(D) = \langle i, \mathcal{G}\rangle$. Since $|\mathcal{V}_n| = 2^{n-1}$, this i is unique. For each $\mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{V}_n$, let $\chi(\mathcal{G})$ be this unique i.

We claim that for every $D \in [H]^n$, $f(D) = \chi(\mathcal{V}_n(\mu, D))$. By definition of χ, $f_1(D) = \langle f(D), \mathcal{V}_n(\mu, D)\rangle = \langle \chi(\mathcal{V}_n(\mu, D)), \mathcal{V}_n(\mu, D)\rangle$. It follows that $f(D) = \chi(\mathcal{V}_n(\mu, D))$. By Cholak and Patey [4, corollary 5.5], there is an infinite μ-transitive subset $H_1 \subseteq H$ such that $C \not\leq_T Z \oplus H_1$. Therefore, H_1 is an $\mathsf{ARITH\text{-}SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$-solution to f. ⊣

The following technical lemma will be useful for Theorem 2.18, Lemma 3.3 and Lemma 3.4. Note that μ_0 ranges over ω^+ while μ_1 ranges over ω.

LEMMA 2.17. *Fix* $\chi : \mathcal{V}_n \to k$, *and let* $f_0 : [\omega]^n \to k$ *and* $f_1 : [\omega]^n \to k$ *be two colorings. Let* H_0 *be an infinite* $\mathsf{ARITH\text{-}SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$*-solution to* f_0 *with witnesses* χ *and* $\mu_0 : \omega \to \omega^+$, *and let* H_1 *be an infinite* $\mathsf{ARITH\text{-}SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$*-solution to* f_1 *with witnesses* χ *and* $\mu_1 : \omega \to \omega$. *If* H_0 f_0*-meets some* RT^n_k*-pattern* P *but* H_1 f_1*-avoids* P, *then* H_1 *computes a function dominating* μ_1.

PROOF. Since H_0 f_0-meets some RT^n_k-pattern P, there is a finite set $E_0 = \{x_0 < \cdots < x_{r-1}\} \subseteq H_0$ which f_0-meets P. Suppose for the sake of contradiction that H_1 does not compute a function dominating μ_1. By Theorem 2.10, there is a finite set $E_1 = \{y_0 < \cdots < y_{r-1}\} \subseteq H_1$ of size r such that $\mathcal{V}_r(\mu_0, E_0) = \mathcal{V}_r(\mu_1, E_1)$. By Lemma 2.9, since H_0 is μ_0-transitive and H_1 is μ_1-transitive, for every $I \in [r]^n$,

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letting $D_0 = \{x_i : i \in I\}$ and $D_1 = \{y_i : i \in I\}$, $\mathcal{V}_n(\mu_0, D_0) = \mathcal{V}_n(\mu_1, D_1)$. Since $f_0(D_0) = \chi(\mathcal{V}_n(\mu_0, D_0))$ and $f_1(D_1) = \chi(\mathcal{V}_n(\mu_1, D_1))$, then $f_0(D_0) = f_1(D_1)$. Thus $f_0 \restriction [E_0]^n$ and $f_1 \restriction [E_1]^n$ have the same function graph. It follows that E_1 f_1-meets P, so H_1 f_1-meets P. Contradiction. ⊣

THEOREM 2.18. *Let W be a collection of RT^n_k-patterns such that $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \not\leq_{id}$ $\mathsf{ARITH\text{-}SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$. Then for every function $\mu : \omega \to \omega$, there is an $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$-instance such that every solution computes a function dominating μ.*

PROOF. Since $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \not\leq_{id}$ $\mathsf{ARITH\text{-}SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$, there is a coloring $f_{fail} : [\omega]^n \to k$ and an $\mathsf{ARITH\text{-}SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$-solution H_{fail} to f_{fail} witnessed by a function $\mu_{fail} : \omega \to \omega^+$ and a coloring $\chi : \mathcal{V}_n \to k$, and such that H_{fail} meets some RT^n_k-pattern $P \in W$. Let $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ be a function. Let $f : [\omega]^n \to k$ be an instance of $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$ defined by $f(D) = \chi(\mathcal{V}_n(\mu, D))$. We claim that every $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$-solution $H \subseteq \omega$ to f computes a function dominating μ. Let H be an $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$-solution to f. In particular, H f-avoids P. If H does not compute a function dominating μ, then by Cholak and Patey [4, Theorem 5.11], there is an infinite μ-transitive subset $H_1 \subseteq H$ such that H_1 does not compute a function dominating μ. In particular, H_1 is an infinite $\mathsf{ARITH\text{-}SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$-solution to f with witnesses χ and μ, and such that H_1 f-avoids P. By Lemma 2.17, H computes a function dominating μ, contradiction. ⊣

Actually, $\mathsf{ARITH\text{-}SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$ is the strongest RT^n_k-like problem which admits this avoidance property. The following theorem therefore provides a simple criterion to decide whether an RT^n_k-like problem admits strong cone avoidance for nonarithmetical cones.

THEOREM 2.19. *A problem $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$ admits strong cone avoidance for nonarithmetical cones if and only if $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \leq_{id}$ $\mathsf{ARITH\text{-}SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$.*

PROOF. $\Leftarrow$: Suppose $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \leq_{id}$ $\mathsf{ARITH\text{-}SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$. Fix a set Z, a non-Z-arithmetical set C and a coloring $f : [\omega]^n \to k$. By Theorem 2.16, there is an $\mathsf{ARITH\text{-}SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$-solution H to f such that $C \not\leq_T Z \oplus H$. In particular, H is an $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$-solution to f.

$\Rightarrow$: Suppose $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \not\leq_{id}$ $\mathsf{ARITH\text{-}SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$. Let $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ be a modulus of some nonarithmetical set C. By Theorem 2.18, there is an $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$-instance such that every solution computes a function dominating μ, hence computes C. Therefore $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$ does not admit strong cone avoidance for nonarithmetical cones. ⊣

2.3. Strongly avoiding noncomputable cones. Whenever the modulus $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ is left-c.e., that is, there is a uniformly computable sequence of functions $\mu_0 \leq \mu_1 \leq \cdots$ pointwise limiting to μ, one can exploit more information to compute functions dominating μ. For example, let $f : [\omega]^3 \to 2$ be defined by $f(x, y, z) = \langle b_0, b_1, b_2 \rangle$, where $b_0 = 1$ if and only if $\mu(x) \leq y$, $b_1 = 1$ if and only if $\mu(y) \leq z$, and $b_2 = 1$ if and only if $\mu_z(x) \leq y$. Cholak and Patey [4, theorem 3.17] proved that every infinite set $H \subseteq \omega$ such that $|f[H]^3| \leq 4$ computes a function dominating μ. We refine again their analysis to obtain a maximal RT^n_k-like principle admitting strong cone avoidance.

DEFINITION 2.20 (Cholak and Patey [4]). A *largeness graph* of size n is a graph $(\{0, \dots, n-1\}, E)$ such that

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(a) If $\{i, i+1\} \in E$, then for every $j > i+1$, $\{i, j\} \notin E$.
(b) If $i < j < n$, $\{i, i+1\} \notin E$ and $\{j, j+1\} \in E$, then $\{i, j+1\} \in E$.
(c) If $i+1 < j < n-1$ and $\{i, j\} \in E$, then $\{i, j+1\} \in E$.
(d) If $i+1 < j < k < n$ and $\{i, j\} \notin E$ but $\{i, k\} \in E$, then $\{j-1, k\} \in E$.

Let us explain the intuition behind the definition of a largeness graph. Given a left-c.e. function $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ and a finite μ-transitive set $D = \{x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_{n-1}\}$, one can define a graph $\mathcal{G} = (\{0, \dots, n-1\}, E)$ which will represent the whole information about the largeness of the intervals $[x_i, x_j]$ for each $i < j < n$. Since D is μ-transitive, the information about μ-largeness of the intervals $[x_i, x_j]$ for every $i < j$ is already fully specified by the information about μ-largeness of $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$. Therefore, this information is coded only into the adjacent edges. We then set $\{i, i+1\} \in E$ if and only if $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ is μ-large.

Whenever $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ is μ-small, this is witnessed after a finite approximation stage μ_s, that is, $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ is μ_s-small for all but finitely many $s \in \omega$. We can therefore code in $\mathcal{G}$ the information whether some x_j (with $j > i+1$) is large enough to witness this fact, in the sense that $\mu_{x_j}(x_i) > x_{i+1}$. This information is coded into the edges $\{i, j\}$ with $i+1 < j$. We then set $\{i, j\} \in E$ if $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ is μ_{x_j}-small. Although this coding does not seem consistent with the adjacent edges since the existence of an adjacent edge gives a largeness information, one should really see μ_{x_j}-smallness of $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ as an information of how big the number x_j is and not on how small the interval $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ is.

Let us now look at the properties (a)–(d), successively. Property (a) says that if the interval $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ is μ-large, then it is never μ_{x_j}-small. This property is ensured by construction. Property (b) says that if $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ is μ-small and $[x_j, x_{j+1}]$ is μ-large, then the approximation time x_{j+1} is large enough to witness the smallness of $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$. In other words, $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ is $\mu_{x_{j+1}}$-small. This property is not structurally ensured, and must be obtained by some extra assumptions on the function μ. Property (c) simply says that if $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ is μ_{x_j}-small, then it is $\mu_{x_{j+1}}$-small. This property is structurally ensured by the fact that $\mu_{x_j} \leq \mu_{x_{j+1}}$, which is true of all left-c.e. approximations. Property (d) says that if x_k is large enough to witness the μ-smallness of $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$, but that x_j was not large enough to witness it, then not only by property (b), $[x_{j-1}, x_j]$ cannot be μ-large, but furthermore x_k is large enough to witness the smallness of $[x_{j-1}, x_j]$. In some sense, Property (d) is a refinement of property (b). This property must be also ensured by some extra assumptions on μ.

Let $\mathcal{L}_n$ be the set of all largeness graphs of size n. Recall that C_n is the nth Catalan number. Cholak and Patey [4, Lemma 3.16] proved that for every $n \geq 1$, $|\mathcal{L}_n| = C_n$.

DEFINITION 2.21. Given a relative left-c.e. function $\mu : \omega \to \omega^+$ with approximations $\mu_0, \mu_1, \dots$ and a set $D = \{x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}\} \subseteq \omega$, let $\mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D)$ be the graph $(\{0, \dots, n-1\}, E)$ where $E = \{\{p, q\} : \mu_{x_q}(x_p) > x_{p+1} \wedge p+1 < q < n\} \cup \{\{p, p+1\} : \mu(x_p) \leq x_{p+1}\}$.

Note that $\mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D)$ is not a largeness graph in general, because the properties (b) and (d) are not structurally satisfied. We give a sufficient property to ensure $\mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D) \in \mathcal{L}_n$.

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DEFINITION 2.22. A relative left-c.e. function $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ is *strongly increasing* if for every $s \in \omega$ and $x < y \in \omega$, $\mu_s(x) \leq \mu_s(y)$, and if $\mu_{s+1}(x) > \mu_s(x)$ then $\mu_{s+1}(y) > s$.

LEMMA 2.23. *Fix a strongly increasing relative left-c.e. function $\mu : \omega \to \omega^+$. For every $n \geq 1$ and $D \in [\omega]^n$, $\mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D) \in \mathcal{L}_n$.*

PROOF. *Claim* 1: *For every $w < x < y < z$, if $\mu_y(w) \leq x$ and $\mu_z(w) > x$ then $\mu_z(x) > y$.* Let $s \in [y, z)$ be such that $\mu_s(w) \leq x$ and $\mu_{s+1} > x$. Then since μ is strongly increasing, $\mu_{s+1}(x) > s \geq y$. In particular, $\mu_z(x) \geq y$. This proves Claim 1.

Claim 2: *For every $w < x < y$, if $\mu(w) > x$ and $\mu(x) \leq y$, then $\mu_y(w) > x$.* Suppose that Claim 2 does not hold. Then there is some $w < x < y$ such that $\mu(w) > x$, $\mu(x) \leq y$ and $\mu_y(w) \leq x$. Then there is a stage $z > y$ such that $\mu_z(w) > x$ and $\mu_z(x) \leq y$. Since $\mu_y(w) \leq x$ and $\mu_z(w) > x$, but $\mu_z(x) \leq y$, we contradict Claim 1. This proves Claim 2.

Fix $n \geq 1$ and $D = \{x_0 < \cdots < x_{n-1}\} \in [\omega]^n$. We check properties $(a - d)$ of Definition 2.20 for $\mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D) = (\{0, \dots, n-1\}, E)$. (a): If $\{i, i+1\} \in E$, then $\mu(x_i) \leq x_{i+1}$. In particular, for every $j > i+1$, since $\mu_{x_j} \leq \mu$, $\mu_{x_j}(x_i) \leq x_{i+1}$, so $\{i, j\} \notin E$. (b): If $i < j < n$ and $\{i, i+1\} \notin E$ and $\{j, j+1\} \in E$. Then $\mu(x_i) > x_{i+1}$ and $\mu(x_j) \leq x_{j+1}$. Since μ is increasing, $\mu(x_{i+1}) \leq x_{j+1}$. Then by Claim 2, $\mu_{x_{j+1}}(x_i) > x_{i+1}$. Thus $\{i, j+1\} \in E$. (c): If $i+1 < j < n-1$ and $\{i, j\} \in E$, then $\mu_{x_j}(x_i) > x_{i+1}$. Since $\mu_{x_j} \leq \mu_{x_{j+1}}$, then $\mu_{x_{j+1}}(x_i) > x_{i+1}$, so $\{i, j+1\} \in E$. (d): If $i+1 < j < k < n$ and $\{i, j\} \notin E$ but $\{i, k\} \in E$. Then $\mu_{x_j}(x_i) \leq x_{i+1}$ but $\mu_{x_k}(x_i) > x_{i+1}$. By Claim 1, $\mu_{x_k}(x_{i+1}) > x_j$. Since μ_{x_k} is increasing, $\mu_{x_k}(x_{j-1}) > x_j$. Thus $\{j-1, k\} \in E$. ⊣

We now prove that whenever we choose a left-c.e. modulus for a set, we can always assume that it is strongly increasing, without loss of generality.

LEMMA 2.24. *Every left-c.e. function $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ is dominated by a strongly increasing left-c.e. function $g : \omega \to \omega$.*

PROOF. Fix $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ with approximations $\mu_0, \mu_1, \dots$. We define a uniformly computable sequence of functions $g_0 \leq g_1 \leq \cdots : \omega \to \omega$ pointwisely, that is, at stage x, we define $g_s(x)$ for every $s \in \omega$. During the construction, for each approximation time s and value x, we associate a moving threshold $t_{s,x} \in \omega$ which can only increase, starting with $t_{s,x} = 0$. We will ensure that $g_s(x) \geq t_{s,x}$.

At stage x, suppose we have defined $g_s(y)$ for every $y < x$ and $s \in \omega$. We define $g_s(x)$ for every $s \in \omega$. At approximation time s, having defined $g_u(x)$ for every $u < s$, we define $g_s(x)$ to be the maximum value among $\{g_s(y) : y < x\}$, $\{g_u(x) : u < s\}$, $t_{s,x}$ and $\mu_s(x)$. If $s > 0$ and $g_s(x) > g_{s-1}(x)$, then set $t_{s,y} = \max(t_{s,y}, s)$ for every $y > x$. Then go to the next approximation time $s+1$. Once all the approximations $\langle g_s(x) : s \in \omega \rangle$ are defined, then go to the next stage $x+1$.

Claim 1: g is a strongly increasing left-c.e. function. By making $g_s(x)$ larger than $\{g_s(y) : y < x\}$, we have ensured that the function g_s is nondecreasing, that is, for every $x < y$, $g_s(x) \leq g_s(y)$. By making $g_s(x)$ larger than $\{g_u(y) : u < s\}$, we have ensured that $g_s \leq g_{s+1}$, hence that $g_0, g_1, \dots$ are left-c.e. approximations. By making $g_s(x)$ larger than $t_{s,x}$, we have ensured that if there is some $y < x$ such that $g_{s-1}(y) < g_s(y)$, then $g_s(x) > s - 1$. This proves Claim 1.

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By making $g_s(x)$ larger than $\mu_s(x)$, we have ensured that $g(x) = \lim_s g_s(x) \geq \lim_s \mu_s(x) = \mu(x)$. So g dominates μ.

Claim 2: For every x, $g(x) < \omega$. We prove it by induction over x. Indeed, by induction hypothesis, there is a time $v \in \omega$ such that for every $y < x$ and $s > v$, $g_s(y) = g_v(y)$. For every $s > v$, the maximum value among $\{g_s(y) : y < x\}$ is bounded by maximum value among $\{g(y) : y < x\}$, which is a finite number by induction hypothesis. Moreover, $t_{s,x} = 0$ since only stages $y < x$ at time s can change the threshold $t_{s,x}$. Moreover, $\mu_s(x)$ is bounded by $\mu(x)$ which is again a finite number. Let m be the maximum value among $\{g(y) : y < x\}$, $\{g_u(x) : u < v\}$ and $\mu(x)$. Then $g_s(x) \leq m$ for every $s > v$. It follows that $\lim_s g_s(x) \leq m$. This completes the proof of Lemma 2.24. ⊣

By Lemma 2.23, taking a strongly increasing relative left-c.e. modulus μ ensures that $\mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D)$ is a largeness graph (Definition 2.20). As seen in Lemma 2.9, μ-transitivity ensures that μ-largeness of the intervals over a set D is fully specified by the μ-largeness of its adjacent intervals. However, some information still seems to be missing in $\mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D)$. Indeed, suppose that $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ and $[x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}]$ are both μ_{x_j}-small, that is, $\{i, j\}$ and $\{i+1, j\}$ are both edges on $\mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D)$. By μ-transitivity, we know that $[x_i, x_{i+2}]$ is μ-small. However, is it μ_{x_j}-small? Thanks to a stronger notion of μ-transitivity, we can ensure that it will always be the case. A set $H \subseteq \omega$ is *strongly μ-transitive* if it is μ-transitive, and for every $w < x < y < z \in H$ such that $\mu_z(w) > x$ and $\mu_z(x) > y$, then $\mu_z(w) > y$. In other words, if z witnesses μ-smallness of both $[w, x]$ and $[x, y]$, then it witnesses μ-smallness of $[w, y]$.

LEMMA 2.25. *Fix two relative left-c.e. functions $\mu : \omega \to \omega^+$ and $\rho : \omega \to \omega^+$. Given $n \geq 1$, let $E = \{x_0 < \cdots < x_{n-1}\}$ be a strongly μ-transitive set, and $F = \{y_0 < \cdots < y_{n-1}\}$ be a strongly ρ-transitive set such that $\mathcal{L}_n(\mu, E) = \mathcal{L}_n(\rho, F)$. Then for every $i < j < k < n$, $[x_i, x_j]$ is μ_k-large if and only if $[y_i, y_j]$ is ρ_k-large.*

PROOF. We prove by induction over $m \geq 1$ that for every i, k such that $i + m < k$, $[x_i, x_{i+m}]$ is μ_k-large if and only if $[y_i, y_{i+m}]$ is ρ_k-large. The base case $m = 1$ is the lemma hypothesis. Suppose it holds up to m. Since E is strongly μ-transitive, then $[x_i, x_{i+m+1}]$ is μ_k-large if and only if either $[x_i, x_{i+m}]$ or $[x_{i+m}, x_{i+m+1}]$ is μ_k-large. By induction hypothesis, this holds if and only if either $[y_i, y_{i+m}]$ or $[y_{i+m}, y_{i+m+1}]$ is ρ_k-large. Since F is strongly ρ-transitive, this holds if and only if $[y_i, y_{i+m+1}]$ is ρ_k-large. ⊣

We now prove that we can computably thin out an infinite μ-transitive set to obtain a strongly μ-transitive infinite subset.

LEMMA 2.26. *Let $\mu : \omega \to \omega^+$ be a strongly increasing left-c.e. function. Every infinite μ-transitive set $X \subseteq \omega$ has an infinite X-computable strongly μ-transitive subset $Y \subseteq X$.*

PROOF. Fix μ and X. We build an infinite subsequence $y_0 < y_1 < \cdots \in X$ as follows. At stage 0, let $y_0 = \min X$. At stage $s > 0$, suppose we have defined a strongly μ-transitive finite sequence $y_0 < \cdots < y_{s-1}$. Let $y_s > y_{s-1}$ be the least element of X such that for every $i < j < k < s$, if $[y_i, y_j]$ and $[y_j, y_k]$ are μ_{y_s}-small, then $[y_i, y_k]$ is μ_{y_s}-small. Such y_s must be found, since given a fixed tuple $i < j < k < s$ if $[y_i, y_j]$

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and $[y_j, y_k]$ are μ-small, then $[y_i, y_k]$ is μ-small, and therefore for all but finitely many y, $[y_i, y_k]$ is μ_k-small. Taking a value in X bigger than the max of the thresholds for each tuple $i < j < k < s$, we obtain a y_s with the desired property. ⊣

In the following theorem, note again that μ ranges over ω and not ω^+.

THEOREM 2.27. *Let $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ be a strongly increasing left-c.e. function. For every $n \geq 1$, define $f_n : D \mapsto \mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D)$. For every infinite set $H \subseteq \omega$ such that $\mathcal{L}_n \not\subseteq f_n[H]^n$, H computes a function dominating μ.*

PROOF. Fix $\mu, n \geq 1$ and H. By Lemma 2.23, $f_n[H]^n \subseteq \mathcal{L}_n$. By Cholak and Patey [4, Lemma 3.16], $|\mathcal{L}_n| = C_n$. If $\mathcal{L}_n \not\subseteq f_n[H]^n$, then $|f_n[H]^n| < C_n$. Then by Cholak and Patey [4, theorem 3.17], H computes a function dominating μ. ⊣

In the following statement, note that we state the existence of a *relative* left-c.e. function, which is another way of stating the existence of a sequence of functions $\mu_0, \mu_1, \ldots$ which satisfy the properties of a left-c.e. function independently of its effectiveness.

STATEMENT 2.28. $\mathsf{SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$: *For every function $f : [\omega]^n \to k$, there is a strongly increasing relative left-c.e. function $\mu : \omega \to \omega^+$, an infinite strongly μ-transitive set $H \subseteq \omega$ and a coloring $\chi : \mathcal{L}_n \to k$ such that for every $D \in [H]^n$, $f(D) = \chi(\mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D))$.*

Again, for $n = 1$, $|\mathcal{L}_n| = 1$ and $\mathsf{SCA\text{-}RT}^1_k$ is the statement RT^1_k. Similarly, for $n = 2$, $\mathcal{L}_2 = \mathcal{V}_2$, and $\mathsf{SCA\text{-}RT}^2_k$ is the same statement as $\mathsf{ARITH\text{-}SCA\text{-}RT}^2_k$, or equivalently LARGE_k, that is, the statement "For every coloring $f : [\omega]^2 \to k$, there is an infinite set $H \subseteq \omega$ and two colors $i_s, i_\ell < k$ such that $f[H]^2 \subseteq \{i_s, i_\ell\}$ and for every $x < y < z \in H$, $f(x, y) = f(y, z) = i_s$ if and only if $f(x, z) = i_s$."

THEOREM 2.29. $\mathsf{SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$ *admits strong cone avoidance.*

PROOF. Fix two sets Z and C with $C \not\leq_T Z$ and let $f : [\omega]^n \to k$ be an instance of $\mathsf{SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$.

By Lerman [16, theorem 4.18], there is a set $Z_1 \geq_T Z$ such that C is $\Delta^0_2(Z_1)$ but $C \not\leq_T Z_1$. Since C is $\Delta^0_2(Z_1)$, there is a left Z_1-c.e. modulus $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ for C. By Lemma 2.24, we can assume that μ is strongly increasing.

Let $f_1 : [\omega]^n \to k \times \mathcal{L}_n$ be defined for each $D \in [\omega]^n$ by $f_1(D) = \langle f(D), \mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D)\rangle$. By strong cone avoidance of $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty, C_n}$ (Cholak and Patey [4, theorem 4.18]), there is an infinite set $H \subseteq \omega$ such that $C \not\leq_T Z_1 \oplus H$ and $|f_1[H]^n| \leq C_n$. In particular, $Z_1 \oplus H$ does not compute a function dominating μ, so by Theorem 2.27, for every $\mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{L}_n$, there is some $i < k$ and some $D \in [H]^n$ such that $f_1(D) = \langle i, \mathcal{G}\rangle$. Since $|\mathcal{L}_n| = C_n$ (Cholak and Patey [4, Lemma 3.16]), this i is unique. For each $\mathcal{G}$, let $\chi(\mathcal{G})$ be such an i.

We claim that for every $D \in [H]^n$, $f(D) = \chi(\mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D))$. By definition of χ, $f_1(D) = \langle f(D), \mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D)\rangle = \langle \chi(\mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D)), \mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D)\rangle$. It follows that $f(D) = \chi(\mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D))$. By Cholak and Patey [4, corollary 5.5], there is an infinite μ-transitive subset $H_1 \subseteq H$ such that $C \not\leq_T Z \oplus H_1$. By Lemma 2.26, there is an infinite strongly μ-transitive subset $H_2 \subseteq H_1$ such that $C \not\leq_T Z \oplus H_2$. Therefore, H_2 is a $\mathsf{SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$-solution to f. ⊣

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The following technical lemma will be useful for Theorem 2.31, Lemma 3.8 and Lemma 3.9.

LEMMA 2.30. *Fix $\chi : \mathcal{L}_n \to k$, and let $f_0 : [\omega]^n \to k$ and $f_1 : [\omega]^n \to k$ be two colorings. Let H_0 be an infinite $\mathsf{SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$-solution to f_0 with witnesses χ and $\mu_0 : \omega \to \omega^+$, and let H_1 be an infinite $\mathsf{SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$-solution to f_1 with witnesses χ and $\mu_1 : \omega \to \omega$. If H_0 f_0-meets some RT^n_k-pattern P but H_1 f_1-avoids P and μ_1 is left-c.e. then H_1 computes a function dominating μ_1.*

PROOF. Since H_0 f_0-meets some RT^n_k-pattern P, there is a finite set $E_0 = \{x_0 < \cdots < x_{r-1}\} \subseteq H_0$ which f_0-meets P. Suppose for the sake of contradiction that H_1 does not compute a function dominating μ_1. By Theorem 2.27, there is a finite set $E_1 = \{y_0 < \cdots < y_{r-1}\} \subseteq H_1$ of size r such that $\mathcal{L}_r(\mu_0, E_0) = \mathcal{L}_r(\mu_1, E_1)$. By Lemma 2.9 and Lemma 2.25, since H_0 is strongly μ_0-transitive and H_1 is strongly μ_1-transitive, for every $I \in [r]^n$, letting $D_0 = \{x_i : i \in I\}$ and $D_1 = \{y_i : i \in I\}$, $\mathcal{L}_n(\mu_0, D_0) = \mathcal{L}_n(\mu_1, D_1)$. Since $f_0(D_0) = \chi(\mathcal{L}_n(\mu_0, D_0))$ and $f_1(D_1) = \chi(\mathcal{L}_n(\mu_1, D_1))$, then $f_0(D_0) = f_1(D_1)$. Thus $f_0 \restriction [E_0]^n$ and $f_1 \restriction [E_1]^n$ have the same function graph. It follows that E_1 f_1-meets P, so H_1 f_1-meets P. Contradiction. ⊣

THEOREM 2.31. *Let W be a collection of RT^n_k patterns such that $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \not\leq_{id} \mathsf{SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$. Then for every left-c.e. function $\mu : \omega \to \omega$, there is an $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$-instance such that every solution computes a function dominating μ.*

PROOF. Since $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \not\leq_{id} \mathsf{SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$, there is a coloring $f_{fail} : [\omega]^n \to k$ and a $\mathsf{SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$-solution H_{fail} to f_{fail} witnessed by a strongly increasing relative left-c.e. function μ_{fail} and a coloring $\chi : \mathcal{L}_n \to k$, such that H_{fail} is strongly μ_{fail}-transitive, and such that H_{fail} meets some RT^n_k-pattern $P \in W$.

Let $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ be a left-c.e. function. By Lemma 2.24, there is a strongly increasing left-c.e. function $g : \omega \to \omega$ dominating μ. Let $f : [X]^n \to k$ be an instance of $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$ defined by $f(D) = \chi(\mathcal{L}_n(g, D))$. We claim that every $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$-solution $H \subseteq X$ to f computes a function dominating g, hence dominating μ. Fix H and suppose for the contradiction that H does not compute a function dominating g. By Cholak and Patey [4, theorem 5.11] and Lemma 2.26, there is an infinite strongly g-transitive subset $H_1 \subseteq H$ such that H_1 does not compute a function dominating g. In particular, H_1 is an infinite $\mathsf{SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$-solution to f with witnesses χ and g, and such that H_1 f-avoids P. By Lemma 2.30, H computes a function dominating g, contradiction. ⊣

THEOREM 2.32. *A problem $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$ admits strong cone avoidance if and only if $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \leq_{id} \mathsf{SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$.*

PROOF. $\Leftarrow$: Suppose $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \leq_{id} \mathsf{SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$. Fix a set Z, a non-Z-computable set C and a coloring $f : [\omega]^n \to k$. By Theorem 2.29, there is an $\mathsf{SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$-solution H to f such that $C \not\leq_T Z \oplus H$. In particular, H is an $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$-solution to f.

$\Rightarrow$: Suppose $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \not\leq_{id} \mathsf{SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$. Let $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ be a left-c.e. modulus of $\emptyset'$. By Theorem 2.31, there is a $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$-instance such that every solution computes a function dominating μ, hence computes $\emptyset'$. Therefore $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$ does not admit strong cone avoidance. ⊣

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Interestingly, Theorem 2.32 admits multiple abstract consequences of which one might expect to have a more direct proof. However, there does not seem to be any simpler proof of these facts than proving Theorem 2.32.

The following corollary states that the question of strong cone avoidance of a collection of patterns can be reduced to strong cone avoidance of each pattern individually.

COROLLARY 2.33. *If* $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(\{P\})$ *admits strong cone avoidance for every* $P \in W$, *then* $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$ *admits strong cone avoidance.*

PROOF. If $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(\{P\})$ admits strong cone avoidance for every $P \in W$, then by Theorem 2.32, $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(\{P\}) \leq_{id} \mathsf{SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$ for every $P \in W$. It follows that $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \leq_{id} \mathsf{SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$, so again by Theorem 2.32, $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$ admits strong cone avoidance. ⊣

The following corollary gives an external definition of the maximal Ramsey-like problem which admits strong cone avoidance.

COROLLARY 2.34. *Let* $W_{n,k} = \bigcup\{W : \mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$ *admits strong cone avoidance*$\}$. *Then* $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W_{n,k})$ *admits strong cone avoidance.*

PROOF. By Corollary 2.33, it suffices to prove that $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(\{P\})$ admits strong cone avoidance for every $P \in W_{n,k}$. Fix some $P \in W_{n,k}$. By definition, $P \in W$ for some collection W such that $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$ admits strong cone avoidance. In particular, $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(\{P\})$ admits strong cone avoidance. ⊣

2.4. Avoiding noncomputable cones. As explained in §1.2, there is a deep relation between the combinatorial features of the colorings over $[\omega]^n$ and the computational features the colorings over $[\omega]^{n+1}$. This link is formalized in the case of cone avoidance by Cholak and Patey in [4, theorem 1.5]. We prove the existence of a maximal Ramsey-like principle which admits cone avoidance. For this, we must restrict ourselves to a particular type of largeness graphs, namely, packed graphs.

DEFINITION 2.35 (Cholak and Patey [4]). A largeness graph $\mathcal{G} = (\{0, \dots, n-1\}, E)$ is *packed* if for every $i < n-2$, $\{i, i+1\} \notin E$.

Let $\mathcal{P}_n$ be the set of all packed largeness graphs of size n. The definition of $\mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D)$, and more precisely the adjacent edges, codes some μ-largeness information. However, in a computable setting, we only have access to the left-c.e. approximations of μ. This is why we must restrict ourselves to μ-largeness approximations $\mathcal{P}_n(\mu, D)$, which can be computably coded.

DEFINITION 2.36. Given a relative left-c.e. function $\mu : \omega \to \omega^+$ with approximations $\mu_0, \mu_1, \dots$ and a set $D = \{x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}\} \subseteq \omega$, let $\mathcal{P}_n(\mu, D)$ be the graph $(\{0, \dots, n-1\}, E)$ where $E = \{\{p, q\} : \mu_{x_q}(x_p) > x_{p+1} \wedge p + 1 < q < n\}$.

The following two lemmas are obtained by the exact same proof as Lemmas 2.23 and 2.25, respectively.

LEMMA 2.37. *Fix a strongly increasing relative left-c.e. function* $\mu : \omega \to \omega^+$. *For every* $n \geq 1$ *and* $D \in [\omega]^n$, $\mathcal{P}_n(\mu, D) \in \mathcal{P}_n$.

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LEMMA 2.38. *Fix $\mu : \omega \to \omega^+$ and $\rho : \omega \to \omega^+$. Given $n \geq 1$, let $E = \{x_0 < \cdots < x_{n-1}\}$ be a strongly μ-transitive set, and $F = \{y_0 < \cdots < y_{n-1}\}$ be a strongly ρ-transitive set such that $\mathcal{P}_n(\mu, E) = \mathcal{P}_n(\rho, F)$. Then for every $i < j < k < n$, $[x_i, x_j]$ is μ_k-large if and only if $[y_i, y_j]$ is ρ_k-large.*

A coloring $f : [\omega]^{n+1} \to k$ is *stable* if for every $D \in [\omega]^n$, $\lim_y f(D \cup \{y\})$ exists. Given a set $D = \{x_0 < \cdots < x_{n-1}\}$, if we take some $y \in \omega$ sufficiently large, then μ_y and μ will coincide over $[D]^2$. Then, looking at the packed largeness graph $\mathcal{P}_{n+1}(\mu, D \cup \{y\})$, this graph codes exactly the information of the packed largeness graph $\mathcal{P}_n(\mu, D)$ and the μ_y-largeness information over $[D]^2$, which is by assumption the μ-largeness information over $[D]^2$. These two kinds of information are exactly the ones coded by $\mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D)$. Then, $\mathcal{P}_{n+1}(\mu, D \cup \{y\})$ and $\mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D)$ are in one-to-one correspondence.

Let us define explicitly the one-to-one mapping. Given a packed largeness graph $\mathcal{G} = (\{0, \ldots, n\}, E)$ of size $n+1$, let $\mathcal{L}_n(\mathcal{G})$ be the largeness graph of size $n(\{0, \ldots, n-1\}, E_1)$ where $E_1 = \{\{i, j\} \in E : j < n\} \cup \{\{i, i+1\} : \{i, n\} \notin E\}$. The following lemma uses this one-to-one correspondence to relate stable colorings over $[\omega]^{n+1}$ to colorings over $[\omega]^n$.

LEMMA 2.39. *Let $\mu : \omega \to \omega^+$ be a strongly increasing relative left-c.e. function. Fix $n \geq 1$ and define $f_{n+1} : D \mapsto \mathcal{P}_{n+1}(\mu, D)$. Let H be an infinite strongly μ-transitive set over which f_{n+1} is stable. For every $D \in [H]^n$, letting $\mathcal{G} = \lim_{y \in H} \mathcal{P}_{n+1}(\mu, D \cup \{y\})$, $\mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D) = \mathcal{L}_n(\mathcal{G})$.*

PROOF. Fix $D = \{x_0 < \cdots < x_{n-1}\} \in [H]^n$, and let $x_n \in H$ be sufficiently large so that $\mathcal{P}_{n+1}(\mu, D \cup \{x_n\}) = \lim_{y \in H} \mathcal{P}_{n+1}(\mu, D \cup \{y\})$. Let $\mathcal{G} = (\{0, \ldots, n\}, E)$ be the packed largeness graph $\mathcal{P}_{n+1}(\mu, D \cup \{x_n\})$ and $(\{0, \ldots, n-1\}, E_1) = \mathcal{L}_n(\mathcal{G})$. We first prove that the adjacent edges in $\mathcal{L}_n(\mathcal{G})$ are exactly the adjacent edges in $\mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D)$. For every $i < n-1$, by definition of $\mathcal{L}_n(\mathcal{G})$, $\{i, i+1\} \in E_1$ if and only if $\{i, n\} \notin E$. By definition of $\mathcal{P}_{n+1}(\mu, D \cup \{x_n\})$, $\{i, n\} \notin E$ if and only if $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ is μ_y-large, hence if and only if $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ is μ-large. We now prove that the nonadjacent adjacent edges in $\mathcal{L}_n(\mathcal{G})$ are exactly the nonadjacent edges in $\mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D)$. For every $i+1 < j < n$, $\{i, j\} \in E_1$ if and only if $\{i, j\} \in E$, hence if and only if $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ is μ_{x_j}-large. Therefore $\mathcal{L}_n(\mathcal{G}) = \mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D)$. ⊣

THEOREM 2.40. *Let $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ be a strongly increasing left-c.e. function. For every $n \geq 1$, define $f_n : D \mapsto \mathcal{P}_n(\mu, D)$. For every infinite set $H \subseteq \omega$ such that $\mathcal{P}_n \not\subseteq f_n[H]^n$, H computes a function dominating μ.*

PROOF. Fix μ, $n \geq 1$ and H. For $n = 1$, then $|\mathcal{P}_1| = 1$. For every infinite set $H \subseteq \omega$, $|f_1[H]^1| = 1$, so $\mathcal{P}_1 \subseteq f_1[H]^1$, and the property vacuously holds. For $n > 1$. Suppose for the contradiction that H does not compute a function dominating μ. By Patey [25, theorem 12], there is an infinite subset $H_1 \subseteq H$ over which f_n is stable and such that H_1 does not compute a function dominating μ. Let $\tilde{f} : [\omega]^{n-1} \to \mathcal{P}_n$ be defined by $\tilde{f}(D) = \lim_{y \in H_1} f_n(D \cup \{y\}) = \lim_{y \in H_1} \mathcal{P}_n(\mu, \cup\{y\})$. By Lemma 2.39, for every $D \in [H_1]^{n-1}$, $\mathcal{L}_{n-1}(\mu, D) = \mathcal{L}_n(\tilde{f}(D))$.

By Lemma 2.37, $f_n[H_1]^n \subseteq \mathcal{P}_n$. By Cholak and Patey [4, Lemmas 3.15 and 3.16], $|\mathcal{P}_n| = C_{n-1}$. Since $\mathcal{P}_n \not\subseteq f_n[H]^n$, then $|f_n[H]^n| < C_{n-1}$. It follows that, letting $g_{n-1} : D \mapsto \mathcal{L}_{n-1}(\mu, D)$, $|g_{n-1}[H]^{n-1}| = |f_n[H]^n| < C_{n-1}$. By Cholak and

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Patey [4, Lemma 3.16], $|\mathcal{L} - n - 1| = C_{n-1}$, therefore, $\mathcal{L}_{n-1} \not\subseteq g_{n-1}[H]^{n-1}$, so by Theorem 2.27, H_1 computes a function dominating μ. Contradiction. ⊣

STATEMENT 2.41. $\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$: *For every function* $f : [\omega]^n \to k$, *there is a strongly increasing relative left-c.e. function* $\mu : \omega \to \omega^+$, *an infinite strongly* μ*-transitive set* $H \subseteq \omega$ *and a coloring* $\chi : \mathcal{P}_n \to k$ *such that for every* $D \in [H]^n$, $f(D) = \chi(\mathcal{P}_n(\mu, D))$.

In the cases $n = 1$ and $n = 2$, there is exactly one packed largeness graph of size n, namely, the graph with no edges. Therefore $|\mathcal{P}_n| = 1$, and $\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^1_k$ and $\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^2_k$ are exactly RT^1_k and RT^2_k, respectively. The case $n = 3$ yields a new principle.

STATEMENT 2.42. PACKED_k: *"For every coloring* $f : [\omega]^3 \to k$, *there are two colors* $i_s, i_\ell < k$ *and an infinite set* $H \subseteq \omega$ *such that* $f[H]^3 \subseteq \{i_s, i_\ell\}$ *and for every* $w < x < y < z \in H$,

(a) $f(w, x, z) = f(x, y, z) = i_s$ *if and only if* $f(w, y, z) = i_s$,
(b) *if* $f(w, x, y) = i_s$ *then* $f(w, x, z) = i_s$,
(c) *if* $f(w, x, y) = i_\ell$ *and* $f(w, x, z) = i_s$ *then* $f(x, y, z) = i_s$."

Informally, $f(x, y, z) = i_s$ if $[x, y]$ is μ_z-small, and $f(x, y, z) = i_\ell$ otherwise. We now prove that $\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^3_k$ and PACKED_k are the same statement by bi-reduction.

LEMMA 2.43. $\mathsf{PACKED}_k \leq_{id} \mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^3_k$.

PROOF. Let $f : [\omega]^3 \to k$ be a coloring, and let H be an infinite $\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^3_k$-solution to f. By definition of $\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^3_k$, there is a strongly increasing relative left-c.e. modulus $\mu : \omega \to \omega^+$ and a function $\chi : \mathcal{P}_3 \to k$ such that H is strongly μ-transitive, and for every $D \in [H]^3$, $f(D) = \chi(\mathcal{P}_3(\mu, D))$. Let $\mathcal{G}_0 = (\{0, 1, 2\}, \emptyset)$ and $\mathcal{G}_1 = (\{0, 1, 2\}, \{\{0, 2\}\})$. In particular, $\mathcal{P}_3 = \{\mathcal{G}_0, \mathcal{G}_1\}$. Let $i_s = \chi(\mathcal{G}_1)$ and $i_\ell = \chi(\mathcal{G}_0)$. We have $f[H]^3 \subseteq \{i_s, i_\ell\}$. If $i_s = i_\ell$, then H is f-homogeneous, and H is an PACKED_k-solution to f, so suppose $i_s \neq i_\ell$. In particular, χ is one-to-one. We now prove properties (a-c) of Statement 2.42. Fix $w < x < y < z \in H$.

(a): $f(w, x, z) = f(x, y, z) = i_s$ if and only if $\chi(\mathcal{P}_3(\mu, \{w, x, z\})) = \chi(\mathcal{P}_3(\mu, \{x, y, z\})) = i_s$ if and only if $\mathcal{P}_3(\mu, \{w, x, z\}) = \mathcal{P}_3(\mu, \{x, y, z\}) = \mathcal{G}_1$ if and only if $[w, x]$ and $[x, y]$ are μ_z-small. Since H is strongly μ-transitive, this holds if and only if $[w, y]$ is μ_z-small, if and only if $\mathcal{P}_3(\mu, \{w, y, z\}) = \mathcal{G}_1$ if and only if $f(w, y, z) = \chi(\mathcal{P}_3(\mu, \{w, y, z\})) = \chi(\mathcal{G}_1) = i_s$.

(b): If $f(w, x, y) = i_s$, then $\chi(\mathcal{P}_3(\mu, \{w, x, y\})) = i_s$, so $\mathcal{P}_3(\mu, \{w, x, y\}) = \mathcal{G}_1$. In particular, $[w, x]$ is μ_y-small, hence is μ_z-small. Therefore, $\mathcal{P}_3(\mu, \{w, x, z\}) = \mathcal{G}_1$, so $f(w, x, z) = \chi(\mathcal{P}_3(\mu, \{w, x, z\})) = \chi(\mathcal{G}_1) = i_s$.

(c): If $f(w, x, y) = i_\ell$ and $f(w, x, z) = i_s$, then $\chi(\mathcal{P}_3(\mu, \{w, x, y\})) = i_\ell$ and $\chi(\mathcal{P}_3(\mu, \{w, x, z\})) = i_s$. Therefore, $\mathcal{P}_3(\mu, \{w, x, y\}) = \mathcal{G}_0$ and $\mathcal{P}_3(\mu, \{w, x, z\}) = \mathcal{G}_1$. It follows that $[w, x]$ is μ_y-large but μ_z-small. By Claim 1 in the proof of Lemma 2.23, since μ is strongly increasing, $[x, y]$ is μ_z-small. Thus $\mathcal{P}_3(\mu, \{x, y, z\}) = \mathcal{G}_1$, so $f(x, y, z) = \chi(\mathcal{P}_3(\mu, \{x, y, z\})) = \chi(\mathcal{G}_1) = i_s$. ⊣

LEMMA 2.44. $\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^3_k \leq_{id} \mathsf{PACKED}_k$.

PROOF. Let $f : [\omega]^3 \to k$ be a coloring, and let H be an infinite PACKED_k-solution, that is, there are some colors $i_s, i_\ell < k$ such that $f[H]^3 \subseteq \{i_s, i_\ell\}$ and

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properties (a-c) of Statement 2.42 hold. For every $x, z \in \omega$, let x_0 and z_0 be the least elements of $H \cap [x, \infty)$ and $H \cap [z, \infty)$, respectively. Let $\mu_z(x)$ be the least element y_0 of $H \cap (x_0, z_0)$ such that $f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = i_\ell$ if it exists. Otherwise $\mu_z(x) = z$.

Claim 1: For every $x, z \in \omega$, $\mu_z(x) \leq z$. Indeed, let x_0 and z_0 be the least elements of $H \cap [x, \infty)$ and $H \cap [z, \infty)$, respectively. If there is a least element y_0 of $H \cap (x_0, z_0)$ such that $f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = i_\ell$, then $y_0 < z_0$ and by definition of z_0, $y_0 < z$. It follows that $\mu_z(x) = y_0 < z$. If there is no such y_0, then $\mu_z(x) = z \leq z$. This proves Claim 1.

Claim 2: For every $x \in \omega$ and $u \leq v \in \omega$, $\mu_u(x) \leq \mu_v(x)$. Let x_0, u_0 and v_0 be the least elements of $H \cap [x, \infty)$, $H \cap [u, \infty)$ and $H \cap [v, \infty)$, respectively. In particular, $u_0 \leq v_0$. Case 1: there is no $y_u \in H \cap (x_0, u_0)$ such that $f(x_0, y_u, u_0) = i_\ell$. Then $\mu_u(x) = u$. If there is no $y_v \in H \cap (x_0, v_0)$ such that $f(x_0, y_v, v_0) = i_\ell$, then $\mu_v(x) = v \geq u = \mu_u(x)$, and we are done. So suppose there is such a $y_v \in H \cap (x_0, v_0)$. If $y_v \geq u_0$, then $\mu_v(x) = y_v \geq u_0 \geq u = \mu_u(u)$ and we are done. If $y_v < u_0$, then $f(x_0, y_v, v_0) = i_\ell$ and since y_u does not exist, $f(x_0, y_v, u_0) = i_s$. This contradicts property (b) of Statement 2.42. Case 2: y_u exists. Then $y_u < u_0$, so $y_u < u$ and for every $y \in H \cap (x_0, y_u)$, $f(x_0, y, u_0) = i_s$. By property (b) of Statement 2.42, for every $y \in H \cap (x_0, y_u)$, $f(x_0, y, v_0) = i_s$. Therefore if y_v exists, then $y_v \geq y_u$ and $\mu_u(x) \leq \mu_v(x)$. If y_v does not exist, then $\mu_v(x) = v \geq u > y_u = \mu_u(x)$. This proves Claim 2.

Claim 3: For every $z \in \omega$ and $u \leq v$, $\mu_z(u) \leq \mu_z(v)$. Let u_0, v_0 and z_0 be the least elements of $H \cap [u, \infty)$, $H \cap [v, \infty)$ and $H \cap [z, \infty)$, respectively. In particular, $u_0 \leq v_0$. Case 1: there is no $y_v \in H \cap (v_0, z_0)$ such that $f(v_0, y_v, z_0) = i_\ell$. Then $\mu_v(x) = v$. Since by Claim 1, $\mu_u(x) \leq u \leq v = \mu_v(x)$, we are done. Case 2: there is such a y_v. In particular, $f(v_0, y_v, z_0) = i_\ell$. By property (a) of Statement 2.42, $f(u_0, y_v, z_0) = i_\ell$, so there is a least $y_u \in H \cap (u_0, z_0)$ such that $f(u_0, y_u, z_0) = i_\ell$ and $y_u \leq y_v$. Then $\mu_z(u) = y_u \leq y_v = \mu_z(v)$. This proves Claim 3.

Claim 4: For every $z \in \omega$ and $u < v \in \omega$, if $\mu_{z+1}(u) > \mu_z(u)$, then $\mu_{z+1}(v) > z$. Let z_0, z_1, u_0, v_0 be the least elements of $H \cap [z, \infty)$, $H \cap [z+1, \infty)$, $H \cap [u, \infty)$ and $H \cap [v, \infty)$, respectively. If $z_0 = z_1$, we are done, so suppose $z_0 < z_1$. In particular, z_1 is the immediate successor of z_0 in H. If there is no least $y_v \in H \cap (v_0, z_1)$ such that $f(v_0, y_v, z_1) = i_\ell$, then $\mu_{z+1}(v) = z + 1$ and we are done as well. So suppose there is such a y_v. By property (a) of Statement 2.42, $f(u_0, y_v, z_1) = i_\ell$, so there is a least $y_u \in H \cap (u_0, z_1)$ such that $f(u_0, y_u, z_1) = i_\ell$. Since z_1 is the immediate successor of z_0 in H, either $y_u = z_0$, or $y_u < z_0$. Case 1: $y_u = z_0$. By Claim 3, $\mu_{z+1}(v) \geq \mu_{z+1}(u) = y_u = z_0$. If $z_0 > z$, we are done, so suppose $y_u = z_0 = z$. If $\mu_z(u) = z$, then Claim 4 is vacuously satisfied, so suppose $\mu_z(u) < z$. It follows that there is a least $y \in H \cap (u_0, z_0)$ such that $f(u_0, y, z_0) = i_\ell$. By minimality of y_0, $f(u_0, y, z_1) = i_s$. Then by property (c) of Statement 2.42, $f(y, z_0, z_1) = i_s$. Since $f(u_0, y_u, z_1) = i_\ell$, and $y_u = z_0 = z$, then $f(y, z, z_1) = i_s$ and $f(u_0, z, z_1) = i_\ell$. So by property (a) of Statement 2.42, $f(u_0, y, z_1) = i_\ell$, contradiction. Case 2: $y_u < z_0$. Then there is some some $y \in H \cap (u_0, z_0)$ such that $f(u_0, y, z_0) = i_\ell$, with $y < y_u$. By definition of y_u being a least element, $f(u_0, y, z_1) = i_s$. Then by property (c) of Statement 2.42, $f(y, z_0, z_1) = i_s$, and since $y < y_u < z_0$, and $f(u_0, y_u, z_1) = i_\ell$, then by property (a) of Statement 2.42, $f(u_0, y, z_1) = i_\ell$ or $f(y, y_u, z_1) = i_\ell$. The former case does not hold, so $f(y, y_u, z_1) = i_\ell$. Again by property (a) of Statement 2.42, $f(y, z_0, z_1) = i_\ell$. Contradiction.

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Claim 5: For $w < x < y < z \in H$ such that $\mu_z(w) > x$ and $\mu_z(x) > y$, then $\mu_z(w) > y$. By definition of μ, $f(w,x,z) = f(x,y,z) = i_s$. By property (a) of Statement 2.42, $f(w,y,z) = i_s$. Therefore, $\mu_z(w) > y$. This proves Claim 5.

By Claim 2, 3 and 4, μ is a strongly increasing left-c.e. function. Moreover, for every $x < y < z \in H$, $f(x,y,z) = i_\ell$ if and only if $\mu_z(x) \leq y$, so $f(x,y,z) = \chi(\mathcal{P}_3(\mu, \{x,y,z\}))$. By Claim 5, H is strongly μ-transitive. Therefore H is a $\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^3_k$-solution to f with witnesses χ and μ. ⊣

THEOREM 2.45. $\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$ *admits cone avoidance.*

PROOF. Fix two sets Z and C with $C \not\leq_T Z$ and let $f : [\omega]^n \to k$ be a Z-computable instance of $\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$.

By Lerman [16, theorem 4.18], there is a set $Z_1 \geq_T Z$ such that C is $\Delta^0_2(Z_1)$ but $C \not\leq_T Z_1$. Since C is $\Delta^0_2(Z_1)$, there is a left Z_1-c.e. modulus $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ for C. By Lemma 2.24, we can assume that μ is strongly increasing.

Let $f_1 : [\omega]^n \to k \times \mathcal{P}_n$ be defined for each $D \in [\omega]^n$ by $f_1(D) = \langle f(D), \mathcal{P}_n(\mu, D)\rangle$. By cone avoidance of $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty, C_{n-1}}$ (Cholak and Patey [4, corollary 4.19]), there is an infinite set $H \subseteq \omega$ such that $C \not\leq_T Z_1 \oplus H$ and $|f_1[H]^n| \leq C_{n-1}$. In particular, $Z_1 \oplus H$ does not compute a function dominating μ, so by Theorem 2.27, for every $\mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{P}_n$, there is some $i < k$ and some $D \in [H]^n$ such that $f_1(D) = \langle i, \mathcal{G}\rangle$. Since $|\mathcal{P}_n| = C_{n-1}$ (Cholak and Patey [4, Lemma 3.15 and 3.16]), this i is unique. For each $\mathcal{G}$, let $\chi(\mathcal{G})$ be such an i.

We claim that for every $D \in [H]^n$, $f(D) = \chi(\mathcal{P}_n(\mu, D))$. By definition of χ, $f_1(D) = \langle f(D), \mathcal{P}_n(\mu, D)\rangle = \langle \chi(\mathcal{P}_n(\mu, D)), \mathcal{P}_n(\mu, D)\rangle$. It follows that $f(D) = \chi(\mathcal{P}_n(\mu, D))$. By Cholak and Patey [4, corollary 5.5], there is an infinite μ-transitive subset $H_1 \subseteq H$ such that $C \not\leq_T Z \oplus H_1$. By Lemma 2.26, there is an infinite strongly μ-transitive subset $H_2 \subseteq H_1$ such that $C \not\leq_T Z \oplus H_2$. Therefore, H_2 is a $\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$-solution to f. ⊣

The following technical lemma will be useful for Theorem 2.47, Lemma 3.13 and Lemma 3.14.

LEMMA 2.46. *Fix $\chi : \mathcal{P}_n \to k$, and let $f_0 : [\omega]^n \to k$ and $f_1 : [\omega]^n \to k$ be two colorings such that f_1 is computable. Let H_0 be an infinite $\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$-solution to f_0 with witnesses χ and $\mu_0 : \omega \to \omega$, and let H_1 be an infinite $\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$-solution to f_1 with witnesses χ and $\mu_1 : \omega \to \omega$. If H_0 f_0-meets some RT^n_k-pattern P but H_1 f_1-avoids P and μ_1 is left-c.e., then H_1 computes a function dominating μ_1.*

PROOF. Since H_0 f_0-meets some RT^n_k-pattern P, there is a finite set $E_0 = \{x_0 < \cdots < x_{r-1}\} \subseteq H_0$ which f_0-meets P. Suppose for the sake of contradiction that H_1 does not compute a function dominating μ_1. By Theorem 2.40, there is a finite set $E_1 = \{y_0 < \cdots < y_{r-1}\} \subseteq H_1$ of size r such that $\mathcal{P}_r(\mu_0, E_0) = \mathcal{P}_r(\mu_1, E_1)$. By Lemma 2.38, since H_0 is strongly μ_0-transitive and H_1 is strongly μ_1-transitive, for every $I \in [r]^n$, letting $D_0 = \{x_i : i \in I\}$ and $D_1 = \{y_i : i \in I\}$, $\mathcal{P}_n(\mu_0, D_0) = \mathcal{P}_n(\mu_1, D_1)$. Since $f_0(D_0) = \chi(\mathcal{P}_n(\mu_0, D_0))$ and $f_1(D_1) = \chi(\mathcal{P}_n(\mu_1, D_1))$, then $f_0(D_0) = f_1(D_1)$. Thus $f_0 \restriction [E_0]^n$ and $f_1 \restriction [E_1]^n$ have the same function graph. It follows that E_1 f_1-meets P, so H_1 f_1-meets P. Contradiction. ⊣

THEOREM 2.47. *Let W be a collection of RT^n_k-patterns such that $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \not\leq_{id} \mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$. Then for every left-c.e. function $\mu : \omega \to \omega$, there is a computable $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$-instance such that every solution computes a function dominating μ.*

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PROOF. Since $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \not\leq_{id} \mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$, there is a coloring $f_{fail} : [\omega]^n \to k$ and a $\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$-solution H_{fail} to f_{fail} witnessed by strongly increasing left-c.e. function $\mu_{fail} : \omega \to \omega^+$ and a coloring $\chi : \mathcal{P}_n \to k$, such that H_{fail} is strongly μ_{fail}-transitive, and H_{fail} meets some RT^n_k-pattern $P \in W$.

Let $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ be a left-c.e. function. By Lemma 2.24, there is a strongly increasing left-c.e. function $g : \omega \to \omega$ dominating μ. Let $f : [X]^n \to k$ be a computable instance of $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$ defined by $f(D) = \chi(\mathcal{P}_n(g, D))$. We claim that every $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$-solution H to f computes a function dominating g, hence dominating μ. Fix H and suppose for the contradiction that H does not compute a function dominating g. By Cholak and Patey [4, theorem 5.11] and Lemma 2.26, there is an infinite strongly g-transitive subset $H_1 \subseteq H$ such that H_1 does not compute a function dominating g. In particular, H_1 is an infinite $\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$-solution to f with witnesses χ and g, and such that H_1 f-avoids P. By Lemma 2.46, H computes a function dominating g, contradiction. ⊣

THEOREM 2.48. *A problem* $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$ *admits cone avoidance if and only if* $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \leq_{id} \mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$.

PROOF. $\Leftarrow$: Suppose $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \leq_{id} \mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$. Fix a set Z, a non-Z-computable set C and a Z-computable coloring $f : [\omega]^n \to k$. By Theorem 2.45, there is a $\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$-solution H to f such that $C \not\leq_T Z \oplus H$. In particular, H is an $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$-solution to f.

$\Rightarrow$: Suppose $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \not\leq_{id} \mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$. Let $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ be a left-c.e. modulus of $\emptyset'$. By Theorem 2.47, there is a computable $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$-instance such that every solution computes a function dominating μ, hence computes $\emptyset'$. Therefore $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$ does not admit cone avoidance. ⊣

§3. Promise Ramsey-like theorems. The class of Ramsey-like problems encompasses Ramsey's theorem and the EM theorem [1] since both statements are of the form "For every coloring $f : [\omega]^n \to k$, there is an infinite set H which avoids some set of patterns." There are however two kinds of consequences of Ramsey's theorem which do not fit within this framework.

First, some statements have a restricted class of instances. For example, the Ascending Descending Sequence [14] (ADS) principle asserts that every infinite linear order admits an infinite ascending or descending sequence. A linear order $\mathcal{L} = (\omega, \prec_{\mathcal{L}})$ can be formalized as a coloring $f : [\omega]^2 \to 2$ such that for every $x < y$, $f(x, y) = 1$ if and only if $x \prec_{\mathcal{L}} y$. Such a coloring is called *transitive*, since for every $x < y < z$ and $i < 2$, if $f(x, y) = i$ and $f(y, z) = i$ then $f(x, z) = i$. ADS can therefore be formulated as the statement "For every transitive coloring $f : [\omega]^2 \to 2$, there exists an infinite f-homogeneous set." The Chain AntiChain [14] (CAC) principle provides another example of a classical theorem studied in reverse mathematics, whose instances are subject to restrictions. CAC asserts that every infinite partial order admits an infinite chain or an infinite antichain. Here, a partial order $\mathcal{P} = (\omega, \prec_{\mathcal{P}})$ can be represented by a coloring $f : [\omega]^2 \to 3$ such that for every $x < y$, $f(x, y)$ equals 0 if $x \succ_{\mathcal{P}} y$, 1 if $x \prec_{\mathcal{P}} y$ and 2 if x and y are incomparable. Such a coloring is transitive for colors 0 and 1, but not 2.

Second, some consequences of Ramsey's theorem such as the Free Set theorem [2] involve ω-colorings of $[\omega]^n$. The free set theorem for n-tuples is the statement "For

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every coloring $f : [\omega]^n \to \omega$, there is an infinite set H such that for every $x \in H$, $x \notin f[H \setminus \{x\}]^n$." Suppose that for every $D \in [\omega]^n$, $f(D) \leq \min D$. We can define a coloring $g : [\omega]^{n+1} \to 2$ by $g(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n) = 1$ if and only if $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = x_0$. Every g-homogeneous set must be of color 0, and therefore be a free set solution to f. Note that by functionality of f, the coloring g enjoys some structural properties, in that for every $x \in \omega$, there is at most one $D \in [\omega]^n$ with $x \leq \min D$ such that $g(\{x\} \cup D) = 1$. Then one can formulate this restricted version of the free set theorem as the statement "For every coloring $g : [\omega]^{n+1} \to 2$ such that for every $x \in \omega$, there is at most one $D \in [\omega]^n$ with $x \leq \min D$ and such that $g(\{x\} \cup D) = 1$, there is an infinite g-homogeneous set." The full free set theorem can also fit within this framework with additional technicalities.

In these three examples, the problems can be formulated as statements "For every coloring $f : [\omega]^n \to k$ which avoids some set of patterns, there is an infinite set H which avoids another set of patterns." In computational complexity, problems whose class of instances is restricted by some properties are known as *promise problems*. This motivates the following definition.

Definition 3.1. Given two collections V and W of RT^n_k-patterns, the *promise* RT^n_k*-like problem* $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V, W)$ is the problem whose instances are colorings $f : [\omega]^n \to k$ such that ω f-avoids every pattern in V. An $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V, W)$-solution to an instance f is an infinite set $H \subseteq \omega$ f-avoiding every pattern in W.

For example, ADS is the promise RT^2_2-like problem $\mathsf{RT}^2_2(W_{\mathsf{ADS}}, W_{\mathsf{RT}^2_2})$ with $W_{\mathsf{ADS}} = \{\mathtt{f}(x_0, x_1) = 1 \wedge \mathtt{f}(x_1, x_2) = 1 \wedge \mathtt{f}(x_0, x_2) = 0, \mathtt{f}(x_0, x_1) = 0 \wedge \mathtt{f}(x_1, x_2) = 0 \wedge \mathtt{f}(x_0, x_2) = 1\}$. We interpret a function $f : [\omega]^2 \to 2$ such that ω f-avoids the pattern W_{ADS} as a linear order $\prec$ defined by $x \prec y$ if and only if $x <_{\mathbb{N}} y$ and $f(x, y) = 1$ or $x >_{\mathbb{N}} y$ and $f(x, y) = 0$.

Similarly, CAC is the promise RT^2_3-like problem $\mathsf{RT}^2_3(W_{\mathsf{CAC}}, W_{\mathsf{RT}^2_2})$ with $W_{\mathsf{CAC}} = W_{\mathsf{ADS}}$. We interpret a function $f : [\omega]^2 \to 3$ such that ω f-avoids the pattern W_{ADS} as a partial order $\prec$ defined by $x \prec y$ if and only if $x <_{\mathbb{N}} y$ and $f(x, y) = 1$ or $x >_{\mathbb{N}} y$ and $f(x, y) = 0$.

3.1. Strongly avoiding nonarithmetical cones. We now extend our analysis of strong cone avoidance for nonarithmetical cones to the class of promise Ramsey-like problems. For this, we need to define a restricted version of $\mathsf{ARITH\text{-}SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$, in which the coloring $\chi : \mathcal{V}_n \to k$ must belong to a predefined set of colorings.

Statement 3.2. *Let $\mathcal{R}$ be a set of functions of type $\chi : \mathcal{V}_n \to k$.* $\mathcal{R}$-$\mathsf{ARITH\text{-}SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$: *For every function $f : [\omega]^n \to k$, there is a function $\mu : \omega \to \omega^+$, an infinite μ-transitive set $H \subseteq \omega$, and a coloring $\chi \in \mathcal{R}$ such that for every $D \in [H]^n$, $f(D) = \chi(\mathcal{V}_n(\mu, D))$.*

One particular case of interest is whenever $\mathcal{R}$ is a singleton $\{\chi\}$. The following notion will be very useful in our case analysis. Given some $n, k \in \omega$ and a collection W of RT^n_k-patterns, let

$$\mathcal{R}^n_k(W) = \{\chi : \mathcal{V}_n \to k \mid \mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \leq_{id} \{\chi\}\text{-}\mathsf{ARITH\text{-}SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k\}.$$

In particular, if $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$ is a true statement, then every constant function $\chi : \mathcal{V}_n \to k$ belongs to $\mathcal{R}^n_k(W)$.

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LEMMA 3.3. *Let V and W be collections of RT^n_k-patterns such that $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \leq_{id} \mathcal{R}^n_k(V)$-ARITH-SCA-$\mathsf{RT}^n_k$. Then $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V,W)$ admits strong cone avoidance for nonarithmetical cones.*

PROOF. Fix a set Z, a non-Z-arithmetical set C and a coloring $f : [\omega]^n \to k$.

Suppose first that C is not Z-hyperarithmetical. By Solovay [28], C is not computably encodable relative to Z. Since for every infinite set $X \subseteq \omega$, there is an infinite ARITH-SCA-RT^n_k-solution $Y \subseteq X$ to f, there is an ARITH-SCA-RT^n_k-solution H to f such that $C \not\leq_T Z \oplus H$.

Suppose now that C is Z-hyperarithmetical. By Groszek and Slaman [12], there is a modulus $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ relative to Z, that is, for every function g dominating μ, $C \leq_T Z \oplus g$. Let f_1 be defined for each $D \in [\omega]^n$ by $f_1(D) = \langle f(D), \mathcal{V}_n(\mu, D)\rangle$. By strong cone avoidance of $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty,2^{n-1}}$ for nonarithmetical cones (see Cholak and Patey [4, theorem 4.15]), there is an infinite set H such that $C \not\leq_T Z \oplus H$ and $|f_1[H]^n| \leq 2^{n-1}$. In particular, $Z \oplus H$ does not compute a function dominating μ, so by Theorem 2.10, for every $\mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{V}_n$, there is some $i < k$ and some $D \in [H]^n$ such that $f_1(D) = \langle i, \mathcal{G}\rangle$. Since $|\mathcal{V}_n| = 2^{n-1}$, this i is unique. For each $\mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{V}_n$, let $\chi(\mathcal{G})$ be such an i. In particular, for every $D \in [H]^n$, $f(D) = \chi(\mathcal{V}_n(\mu, D))$. By Cholak and Patey [4, corollary 5.5], there is an infinite μ-transitive subset $H_1 \subseteq H$ such that $C \not\leq_T Z \oplus H_1$. Therefore, H_1 is a ARITH-SCA-RT^n_k-solution to f.

If $\chi \in \mathcal{R}^n_k(V)$, then since $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \leq_{id} \mathcal{R}^n_k(V)$-ARITH-SCA-$\mathsf{RT}^n_k$, H_2 is an $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V,W)$-solution to f, and we are done. So suppose $\chi \notin \mathcal{R}^n_k(V)$. Unfolding the definition, $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V) \not\leq_{id} \{\chi\}$-ARITH-SCA-$\mathsf{RT}^n_k$, so there is a coloring $f_\chi : [\omega]^n \to k$ and some infinite ARITH-SCA-RT^n_k-solution H_χ to f_χ with witnesses $\mu_\chi : \omega \to \omega^+$ and $\chi : \mathcal{V}_n \to k$, that meets some RT^n_k-pattern $P_\chi \in V$.

However, H_2 f-avoids P_χ since f is an instance of $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V,W)$. By Lemma 2.17, $H_2 \oplus Z$ computes a function dominating μ, hence $C \leq_T Z \oplus H_2$, contradiction. This completes the proof of Lemma 3.3. ⊣

LEMMA 3.4. *Let V and W be collections of RT^n_k-patterns such that $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \not\leq_{id} \mathcal{R}^n_k(V)$-ARITH-SCA-$\mathsf{RT}^n_k$. For every function $\mu : \omega \to \omega$, there is an $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V,W)$-instance such that every solution computes a function dominating μ.*

PROOF. Since $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \not\leq_{id} \mathcal{R}^n_k(V)$-ARITH-SCA-$\mathsf{RT}^n_k$, there is some coloring $f_{fail} : [\omega]^n \to k$ and some infinite ARITH-SCA-RT^n_k-solution H to f with some witness $\mu_{fail} : \omega \to \omega$ and $\chi \in \mathcal{R}^n_k(V)$ that meets some RT^n_k-pattern $P \in W$. Define $f : [\omega]^n \to k$ by $f(D) = \chi(\mathcal{V}_n(\mu, D))$. Suppose μ is not dominated by any computable function, otherwise we are done. By Cholak and Patey [4, theorem 5.11], there is an infinite μ-transitive set H which does not compute a function dominating μ. Therefore, H is an ARITH-SCA-RT^n_k-solution to f with witnesses μ and $\chi \in \mathcal{R}^n_k(V)$. By definition of $\mathcal{R}^n_k(V)$, $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V) \leq_{id} \{\chi\}$-ARITH-SCA-$\mathsf{RT}^n_k$ and H is an $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V)$-solution to f, so $f : [H]^n \to k$ is an instance of $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V,W)$.

We claim that for every $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V,W)$-solution $G \subseteq H$ to f, G computes a function dominating μ. In particular, G f-avoids P, so by Lemma 2.17, G computes a function dominating μ. This completes the proof of Lemma 3.4. ⊣

THEOREM 3.5. *Let V and W be two collections of RT^n_k-patterns. $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V,W)$ admits strong cone avoidance for nonarithmetical cones if and only if $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \leq_{id} \mathcal{R}^n_k(V)$-ARITH-SCA-$\mathsf{RT}^n_k$.*

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PROOF. $\Leftarrow$: This is Lemma 3.3. $\Rightarrow$: We prove the contrapositive. Suppose $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \not\leq_{id} \mathcal{R}^n_k(V)$-ARITH-SCA-$\mathsf{RT}^n_k$ Let C be a nonarithmetical set with modulus μ. By Lemma 3.4, there is a $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V, W)$-instance such that every solution computes a function dominating μ, hence computes C. $\dashv$

In the case $V = \emptyset$, then $\mathcal{R}^n_k(V)$ is the set of all functions $\chi : \mathcal{V}_n \to k$ and therefore $\mathcal{R}^n_k(V)$-ARITH-SCA-RT^n_k is ARITH-SCA-RT^n_k. We obtain Theorem 2.19, that is, $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(\emptyset, W)$ admits strong cone avoidance for nonarithmetical cones if and only if $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \leq_{id}$ ARITH-SCA-RT^n_k. More interestingly, we consider the case where W is the set $W_{\mathsf{RT}^n_k}$ of patterns forbidding nonhomogeneous sets.

COROLLARY 3.6. *Let V be a collection of RT^n_k-patterns. $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V, W_{\mathsf{RT}^n_k})$ admits strong cone avoidance for nonarithmetical cones if and only if $\mathcal{R}^n_k(V)$ contains only constant functions.*

PROOF. By Theorem 3.5, $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V, W_{\mathsf{RT}^n_k})$ admits strong cone avoidance for nonarithmetical cones if and only if $\mathsf{RT}^n_k \leq_{id} \mathcal{R}^n_k(V)$-ARITH-SCA-$\mathsf{RT}^n_k$. Case 1: $\mathcal{R}^n_k(V)$ contains only constant functions. Then for any $f : [\omega]^n \to k$, any $\mathcal{R}^n_k(V)$-ARITH-SCA-RT^n_k-solution to f is f-homogeneous, hence $\mathsf{RT}^n_k \leq_{id} \mathcal{R}^n_k(V)$-ARITH-SCA-$\mathsf{RT}^n_k$, so $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V, W_{\mathsf{RT}^n_k})$ admits strong cone avoidance for nonarithmetical cones. Case 2: $\mathcal{R}^n_k(V)$ contains a nonconstant function $\chi : \mathcal{V}_n \to k$. Let $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ be a modulus of a nonarithmetical set C. Let $f(D) = \chi(\mathcal{V}_n(\mu, D))$. By Cholak and Patey [4, corollary 5.5], there is an infinite μ-transitive set H which does not compute a function dominating μ. Therefore, H is an $\mathcal{R}^n_k(V)$-ARITH-SCA-RT^n_k-solution to f with witnesses μ and χ. We claim that H is not f-homogeneous. Indeed, by Theorem 2.10, for every $\mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{V}_n$, there is some $D \in [H]^n$ such that $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{V}_n(\mu, D)$. Since χ is not constant on $\mathcal{V}_n$, H is not f-homogeneous. Thus $\mathsf{RT}^n_k \not\leq_{id} \mathcal{R}^n_k(V)$-ARITH-SCA-$\mathsf{RT}^n_k$ and $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V, W_{\mathsf{RT}^n_k})$ does not admit strong cone avoidance for nonarithmetical cones. $\dashv$

3.2. Strongly avoiding noncomputable cones. The strong cone avoidance analysis is very similar to the one for nonarithmetical cones, *mutatis mutandis*. We start again by defining a restricted version of SCA-RT^n_k.

STATEMENT 3.7. *Let $\mathcal{S}$ be a set of functions of type $\chi : \mathcal{L}_n \to k$. $\mathcal{S}$-SCA-RT^n_k: For every function $f : [\omega]^n \to k$, there is a strongly increasing relative left-c.e. function $\mu : \omega \to \omega^+$, an infinite strongly μ-transitive set $H \subseteq \omega$, and a coloring $\chi \in \mathcal{S}$ such that for every $D \in [H]^n$, $f(D) = \chi(\mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D))$.*

Given a collection of RT^n_k-patterns, we define a class $\mathcal{S}^n_k(W)$ for SCA-RT^n_k is a similar way as the class $\mathcal{R}^n_k(W)$ for ARITH-SCA-RT^n_k, that is, given some $n, k \in \omega$ and a collection W of RT^n_k-patterns, let

$$\mathcal{S}^n_k(W) = \{\chi : \mathcal{L}_n \to k \mid \mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \leq_{id} \{\chi\}\text{-SCA-}\mathsf{RT}^n_k\}.$$

In particular, if $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$ is a true statement, then every constant function $\chi : \mathcal{L}_n \to k$ belongs to $\mathcal{S}^n_k(W)$.

LEMMA 3.8. *Let V and W be collections of RT^n_k-patterns such that $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \leq_{id} \mathcal{S}^n_k(V)$-SCA-$\mathsf{RT}^n_k$. Then $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V, W)$ admits strong cone avoidance.*

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PROOF. Fix two sets Z and C with $C \not\leq_T Z$ and let $f : [\omega]^n \to k$ be an instance of SCA-RT^n_k.

By Lerman [16, theorem 4.18], there is a set $Z_1 \geq_T Z$ such that C is $\Delta^0_2(Z_1)$ but $C \not\leq_T Z_1$. Since C is $\Delta^0_2(Z_1)$, there is a left Z_1-c.e. modulus $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ for C. By Lemma 2.24, we can assume that μ is strongly increasing.

Let $f : [\omega]^n \to k$ be an instance of RT$^n_k(V, W)$. Let $f_1 : [\omega]^n \to k \times \mathcal{L}_n$ be defined for each $D \in [\omega]^n$ by $f_1(D) = \langle f(D), \mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D)\rangle$. By strong cone avoidance of RT$^n_{<\infty, C_n}$ (Cholak and Patey [4, theorem 4.18]), there is an infinite set $H \subseteq \omega$ such that $C \not\leq_T Z_1 \oplus H$ and $|f_1[H]^n| \leq C_n$. In particular, $Z_1 \oplus H$ does not compute a function dominating μ, so by Theorem 2.27, for every $\mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{L}_n$, there is some $i < k$ and some $D \in [H]^n$ such that $f_1(D) = \langle i, \mathcal{G}\rangle$. Since $|\mathcal{L}_n| = C_n$ (Cholak and Patey [4, Lemma 3.16]), this i is unique. For each $\mathcal{G}$, let $\chi(\mathcal{G})$ be such an i. Then for every $D \in [H]^n$, $f(D) = \chi(\mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D))$. By Cholak and Patey [4, corollary 5.5], there is an infinite μ-transitive subset $H_1 \subseteq H$ such that $C \not\leq_T Z \oplus H_1$. By Lemma 2.26, there is an infinite strongly μ-transitive subset $H_2 \subseteq H_1$ such that $C \not\leq_T Z \oplus H_2$. Therefore, H_2 is a SCA-RT^n_k-solution to f.

If $\chi \in \mathcal{S}^n_k(V)$, then since RT$^n_k(W) \leq_{id} \mathcal{S}^n_k(V)$-SCA-RT$^n_k$, H_2 is an RT$^n_k(V, W)$-solution to f, and we are done. So suppose $\chi \notin \mathcal{S}^n_k(V)$. Unfolding the definition, RT$^n_k(V) \not\leq_{id} \{\chi\}$-SCA-RT$^n_k$, so there is a coloring $f_\chi : [\omega]^n \to k$ and some infinite SCA-RT^n_k-solution H_χ to f_χ with witnesses $\mu_\chi : \omega \to \omega^+$ and $\chi : \mathcal{L}_n \to k$, that meets some RT$^n_k$-pattern $P_\chi \in V$.

However, H_2 f-avoids P_χ since f is an instance of RT$^n_k(V, W)$. By Lemma 2.30, $H_2 \oplus Z$ computes a function dominating μ, hence $C \leq_T Z \oplus H_2$, contradiction. This completes the proof of Lemma 3.8. ⊣

LEMMA 3.9. *Let V and W be collections of* RT^n_k*-patterns such that* RT$^n_k(W) \not\leq_{id}$ $\mathcal{S}^n_k(V)$-SCA-RT^n_k. *For every strongly increasing left-c.e. function $\mu : \omega \to \omega$, there is an* RT$^n_k(V, W)$*-instance such that every solution computes a function dominating μ.*

PROOF. Since RT$^n_k(W) \not\leq_{id} \mathcal{S}^n_k(V)$-SCA-RT$^n_k$, there is some coloring $f_{fail} : [\omega]^n \to k$ and some infinite SCA-RT^n_k-solution H_{fail} to f_{fail} with some witness $\mu_{fail} : \omega \to \omega$ and $\chi \in \mathcal{S}^n_k(V)$ that meets some RT^n_k-pattern $P \in W$. Define $f : [\omega]^n \to k$ by $f(D) = \chi(\mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D))$. Suppose that μ is not dominated by a computable function. By Cholak and Patey [4, theorem 5.11] and Lemma 2.26, there is an infinite strongly μ-transitive set H which does not compute a function dominating μ. Therefore, H is a SCA-RT^n_k-solution to f with witnesses μ and $\chi \in \mathcal{S}^n_k(V)$. By definition of $\mathcal{S}^n_k(V)$, RT$^n_k(V) \leq_{id} \{\chi\}$-SCA-RT$^n_k$ and H is an RT$^n_k(V)$-solution to f, so $f : [H]^n \to k$ is an instance of RT$^n_k(V, W)$.

We claim that for every RT$^n_k(V, W)$-solution $G \subseteq H$ to f, G computes a function dominating μ. In particular, G f-avoids P, so by Lemma 2.30, G computes a function dominating μ. This completes the proof of Lemma 3.9. ⊣

THEOREM 3.10. *Let V and W be two collections of* RT^n_k*-patterns.* RT$^n_k(V, W)$ *admits strong cone avoidance if and only if* RT$^n_k(W) \leq_{id} \mathcal{S}^n_k(V)$-SCA-RT$^n_k$.

PROOF. $\Leftarrow$: This is Lemma 3.8. $\Rightarrow$: We prove the contrapositive. Suppose RT$^n_k(W) \not\leq_{id} \mathcal{S}^n_k(V)$-SCA-RT$^n_k$. Let μ be a strongly increasing left-c.e. modulus of $\emptyset'$. By Lemma 3.9, there is a RT$^n_k(V, W)$-instance such that every solution computes a function dominating μ, hence computes $\emptyset'$. ⊣

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COROLLARY 3.11. *Let V be a collection of RT^n_k-patterns. $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V, W_{\mathsf{RT}^n_k})$ admits strong cone avoidance if and only if $\mathcal{S}^n_k(V)$ contains only constant functions.*

PROOF. By Theorem 3.10, $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V, W_{\mathsf{RT}^n_k})$ admits strong cone avoidance if and only if $\mathsf{RT}^n_k \leq_{id} \mathcal{S}^n_k(V)\text{-SCA-RT}^n_k$. Case 1: $\mathcal{S}^n_k(V)$ contains only constant functions. Then for any $f : [\omega]^n \to k$, any $\mathcal{S}^n_k(V)\text{-SCA-RT}^n_k$-solution to f is f-homogeneous, hence $\mathsf{RT}^n_k \leq_{id} \mathcal{S}^n_k(V)\text{-SCA-RT}^n_k$, so $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V, W_{\mathsf{RT}^n_k})$ admits strong cone avoidance. Case 2: $\mathcal{S}^n_k(V)$ contains a nonconstant function $\chi : \mathcal{L}_n \to k$. Let $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ be a strongly increasing left-c.e modulus of a noncomputable set C. Let $f(D) = \chi(\mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D))$. By Cholak and Patey [4, corollary 5.5] and Lemma 2.26, there is an infinite strongly μ-transitive set H such that $C \not\leq_T H$. Therefore, H is an $\mathcal{S}^n_k(V)\text{-SCA-RT}^n_k$-solution to f with witnesses μ and χ. We claim that H is not f-homogeneous. Since $C \not\leq_T H$, then in particular, H does not compute a function dominating μ, so by Theorem 2.27, for every $\mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{L}_n$, there is some $D \in [H]^n$ such that $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{L}_n(\mu, D)$. Since χ is not constant on $\mathcal{L}_n$, H is not f-homogeneous. Thus $\mathsf{RT}^n_k \not\leq_{id} \mathcal{S}^n_k(V)\text{-SCA-RT}^n_k$ and $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V, W_{\mathsf{RT}^n_k})$ does not admit strong cone avoidance. ⊣

3.3. Avoiding noncomputable cones. Last, we complete our analysis of this extended class of promise Ramsey-like theorems with cone avoidance. The analysis follows the same scheme.

STATEMENT 3.12. *Let $\mathcal{T}$ be a set of functions of type $\chi : \mathcal{P}_n \to k$. $\mathcal{T}\text{-CA-RT}^n_k$: For every function $f : [\omega]^n \to k$, there is a strongly increasing relative left-c.e. function $\mu : \omega \to \omega^+$, an infinite strongly μ-transitive set $H \subseteq \omega$, and a coloring $\chi \in \mathcal{T}$ such that for every $D \in [H]^n$, $f(D) = \chi(\mathcal{P}_n(\mu, D))$.*

We now define $\mathcal{T}^n_k(W)$ the same way we defined $\mathcal{R}^n_k(W)$ and $\mathcal{S}^n_k(W)$ for $\mathsf{ARITH\text{-}SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$ and $\mathsf{SCA\text{-}RT}^n_k$, respectively. Given some $n, k \in \omega$ and a collection W of RT^n_k-patterns, let

$$\mathcal{T}^n_k(W) = \{\chi : \mathcal{P}_n \to k \mid \mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \leq_{id} \{\chi\}\text{-CA-RT}^n_k\}.$$

In particular, if $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$ is a true statement, then every constant function $\chi : \mathcal{P}_n \to k$ belongs to $\mathcal{T}^n_k(W)$.

LEMMA 3.13. *Let V and W be collections of RT^n_k-patterns such that $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \leq_{id} \mathcal{T}^n_k(V)\text{-CA-RT}^n_k$. Then $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V, W)$ admits cone avoidance.*

PROOF. Fix two sets Z and C with $C \not\leq_T Z$ and let $f : [\omega]^n \to k$ be a Z-computable instance of $\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$.

By Lerman [16, theorem 4.18], there is a set $Z_1 \geq_T Z$ such that C is $\Delta^0_2(Z_1)$ but $C \not\leq_T Z_1$. Since C is $\Delta^0_2(Z_1)$, there is a left Z_1-c.e. modulus $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ for C. By Lemma 2.24, we can assume that μ is strongly increasing.

Let $f_1 : [\omega]^n \to k \times \mathcal{P}_n$ be defined for each $D \in [\omega]^n$ by $f_1(D) = \langle f(D), \mathcal{P}_n(\mu, D)\rangle$. By cone avoidance of $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty, C_{n-1}}$ (Cholak and Patey [4, corollary 4.19]), there is an infinite set $H \subseteq \omega$ such that $C \not\leq_T Z_1 \oplus H$ and $|f_1[H]^n| \leq C_{n-1}$. In particular, $Z_1 \oplus H$ does not compute a function dominating μ, so by Theorem 2.27, for every $\mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{P}_n$, there is some $i < k$ and some $D \in [H]^n$ such that $f_1(D) = \langle i, \mathcal{G}\rangle$. Since $|\mathcal{P}_n| = C_{n-1}$ (Cholak and Patey [4, Lemma 3.15 and 3.16]), this i is unique.

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For each $\mathcal{G}$, let $\chi(\mathcal{G})$ be such an i. For every $D \in [H]^n$, $f(D) = \chi(\mathcal{P}_n(\mu, D))$. By Cholak and Patey [4, corollary 5.5], there is an infinite μ-transitive subset $H_1 \subseteq H$ such that $C \not\leq_T Z \oplus H_1$. By Lemma 2.26, there is an infinite strongly μ-transitive subset $H_2 \subseteq H_1$ such that $C \not\leq_T Z \oplus H_2$. Therefore, H_2 is a $\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$-solution to f.

If $\chi \in \mathcal{T}^n_k(V)$, then since $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \leq_{id} \mathcal{T}^n_k(V)\text{-}\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$, H_2 is an $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V, W)$-solution to f, and we are done. So suppose $\chi \notin \mathcal{T}^n_k(V)$. Unfolding the definition, $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V) \not\leq_{id} \{\chi\}\text{-}\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$, so there is a coloring $f_\chi : [\omega]^n \to k$ and some infinite $\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$-solution H_χ to f_χ with witnesses $\mu_\chi : \omega \to \omega^+$ and $\chi : \mathcal{P}_n \to k$, that meets some RT^n_k-pattern $P_\chi \in V$.

However, H_2 f-avoids P_χ since f is an instance of $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V, W)$. By Lemma 2.46, $H_2 \oplus Z$ computes a function dominating μ, hence $C \leq_T Z \oplus H_2$, contradiction. This completes the proof of Lemma 3.13. ⊣

LEMMA 3.14. *Let V and W be collections of RT^n_k-patterns such that $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \not\leq_{id} \mathcal{T}^n_k(V)\text{-}\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$. For every strongly increasing left-c.e. function $\mu : \omega \to \omega$, there is a set Z which does not compute a function dominating μ, and a Z-computable $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V, W)$-instance such that every solution Z-computes a function dominating μ.*

PROOF. Since $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \not\leq_{id} \mathcal{T}^n_k(V)\text{-}\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$, there is some coloring $f_{fail} : [\omega]^n \to k$ and some infinite $\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$-solution H to f with some witness $\mu_{fail} : \omega \to \omega^+$ and $\chi \in \mathcal{T}^n_k(V)$ that meets some RT^n_k-pattern $P \in W$. Define $f : [\omega]^n \to k$ by $f(D) = \chi(\mathcal{P}_n(\mu, D))$. Suppose that μ is not dominated by a computable function. By Cholak and Patey [4, theorem 5.11] and Lemma 2.26, there is an infinite strongly μ-transitive set H which does not compute a function dominating μ. Therefore, H is a $\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$-solution to f with witnesses μ and $\chi \in \mathcal{T}^n_k(V)$. By definition of $\mathcal{T}^n_k(V)$, $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V) \leq_{id} \{\chi\}\text{-}\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$ and H is an $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V)$-solution to f, so $f : [H]^n \to k$ is an H-computable instance of $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V, W)$ such that H does not compute a function dominating μ.

We claim that for every $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V, W)$-solution $G \subseteq H$ to f, $G \oplus H$ computes a function dominating μ. In particular, G f-avoids P, so by Lemma 2.46, $G \oplus H$ computes a function dominating μ. This completes the proof of Lemma 3.14. ⊣

THEOREM 3.15. *Let V and W be two collections of RT^n_k-patterns. $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V, W)$ admits cone avoidance if and only if $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \leq_{id} \mathcal{T}^n_k(V)\text{-}\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$.*

PROOF. $\Leftarrow$: This is Lemma 3.13. $\Rightarrow$: We prove the contrapositive. Suppose $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \not\leq_{id} \mathcal{T}^n_k(V)\text{-}\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$. Let μ be a strongly increasing left-c.e. modulus of $\emptyset'$. By Lemma 3.14, there is a set Z which does not compute a function dominating μ and a Z-computable $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V, W)$-instance such that every solution Z computes a function dominating μ, hence computes $\emptyset'$. Therefore $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$ does not admit cone avoidance. ⊣

COROLLARY 3.16. *Let V be a collection of RT^n_k-patterns. $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V, W_{\mathsf{RT}^n_k})$ admits cone avoidance if and only if $\mathcal{T}^n_k(V)$ contains only constant functions.*

PROOF. By Theorem 3.15, $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V, W_{\mathsf{RT}^n_k})$ admits cone avoidance if and only if $\mathsf{RT}^n_k \leq_{id} \mathcal{T}^n_k(V)\text{-}\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$. Case 1: $\mathcal{T}^n_k(V)$ contains only constant functions. Then for any $f : [\omega]^n \to k$, any $\mathcal{T}^n_k(V)\text{-}\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$-solution to f is f-homogeneous, hence $\mathsf{RT}^n_k \leq_{id} \mathcal{T}^n_k(V)\text{-}\mathsf{CA\text{-}RT}^n_k$, so $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V, W_{\mathsf{RT}^n_k})$ admits cone avoidance. Case 2: $\mathcal{T}^n_k(V)$ contains a nonconstant function $\chi : \mathcal{P}_n \to k$. Let $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ be a strongly increasing left-c.e modulus of a noncomputable set C. Let $f(D) = \chi(\mathcal{P}_n(\mu, D))$. By Cholak

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and Patey [4, corollary 5.5] and Lemma 2.26, there is an infinite strongly μ-transitive set H which does not compute C. Therefore, H is a $\mathcal{T}^n_k(V)$-CA-RT^n_k-solution to f with witnesses μ and χ. We claim that H is not f-homogeneous. Indeed, since $C \not\leq_T H$, then H does not compute a function dominating μ, so by Theorem 2.40, for every $\mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{P}_n$, there is some $D \in [H]^n$ such that $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{P}_n(\mu, D)$. Since χ is not constant on $\mathcal{P}_n$, H is not f-homogeneous. Thus $\mathsf{RT}^n_k \not\leq_{id} \mathcal{T}^n_k(V)$-CA-$\mathsf{RT}^n_k$ and $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(V, W_{\mathsf{RT}^n_k})$ does not admit cone avoidance. ⊣

§4. Applications. In this section, we exemplify the use of this framework by reproving existing theorems in reverse mathematics without involving any forcing argument.

4.1. Ramsey's theorem. Ramsey's theorem for pairs is one of the most famous theorems studied in reverse mathematics as it is historically the first one which is not equivalent (and not even linearly ordered with) the five systems of axioms known as the Big Five [27]. The first theorem that we reprove with our framework is the celebrated Seetapun theorem [26, theorem 2.1], answering negatively the long-standing question whether RT^2_2 is equivalent to the Arithmetical Comprehension Axiom (ACA) over RCA_0.

THEOREM 4.1 (Seetapun and Slaman [26]). *For every $k \geq 1$, RT^2_k admits cone avoidance.*

PROOF. By Theorem 2.45, CA-RT^2_k admits cone avoidance. As explained, CA-RT^2_k is nothing but the statement RT^2_k. Indeed, since $|\mathcal{P}_2| = 1$, the function $\chi : \mathcal{P}_2 \to k$ is constant, and CA-RT^2_k asserts the existence of an infinite set H over which f belongs to the range of χ. In particular H is f-homogeneous. ⊣

Later, Jockusch and Dzhafarov [15, lemma 3.2] adapted the proof of Seetapun's theorem to obtain strong cone avoidance of RT^1_k.

THEOREM 4.2 (Jockusch and Dzhafarov [15]). *For every $k \geq 1$, RT^1_k admits strong cone avoidance.*

PROOF. By Theorem 2.29, SCA-RT^1_k admits strong cone avoidance. Here again, SCA-RT^1_k is nothing but the statement RT^1_k, since $|\mathcal{L}_1| = 1$. ⊣

Wang [29, theorem 3.1] surprisingly proved that for every n, whenever ℓ is sufficiently large, then $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty,\ell}$ admits strong cone avoidance. Cholak and Patey [4, theorem 4.18] improved his bound to Catalan's sequence, and proved the tightness of the result. The following theorem was used all over the article, and we can actually get a reversal.

THEOREM 4.3 (Cholak and Patey [4]). *For every $n \geq 1$, $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty,C_n}$ admits strong cone avoidance.*

PROOF. By Theorem 2.29, SCA-RT^n_k admits strong cone avoidance. In particular, SCA-RT^n_k asserts the existence, for every coloring $f : [\omega]^n \to k$, of an infinite set H and a function $\chi : \mathcal{L}_n \to k$ such that $f[H]^n \subseteq \chi(\mathcal{L}_n)$. Since $|\mathcal{L}_n| = C_n$, it follows that $|f[H]^n| \leq C_n$ and therefore that H is an $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty,C_n}$-solution to f. ⊣

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4.2. The EM theorem and the Ascending Descending sequence. A *tournament* T is a directed graph such that any two vertices has exactly one arrow. We consider the predicate $T(x, y)$ to be true if there is an arrow from x to y. A set H is *T-transitive* if for every $x, y, z \in H$ such that $T(x, y)$ and $T(y, z)$ both hold, then $T(x, z)$ holds.

STATEMENT 4.4 (Erdős–Moser). EM: *Every infinite tournament admits an infinite transitive set.*

A tournament T can be represented by a coloring $f : [\omega]^2 \to 2$ such that for every $x < y$, $f(x, y) = 1$ if and only if $T(x, y)$ holds. A set H is f-transitive if for every $x < y < z \in H$ and $i < 2$, if $f(x, y) = f(y, z) = i$ then $f(x, z) = i$. One can see the EM theorem as the Ramsey-like statement "For every coloring $f : [\omega]^2 \to 2$, there is an infinite f-transitive set H."

The following ADS principle was introduced and studied by Hirschfeldt and Shore [14] in the context of reverse mathematics.

STATEMENT 4.5 (Ascending Descending sequence). ADS: *Every infinite linear order has an infinite ascending or descending sequence.*

As explained, a linear order $(\omega, \prec_{\mathcal{L}})$ can be represented by a coloring $f : [\omega]^2 \to 2$ such that for every $x < y \in \omega$, $f(x, y) = 1$ if and only if $x \prec_{\mathcal{L}} y$. In particular, ω is f-transitive. The Ascending Descending sequence principle can be seen as the promise Ramsey-like statement "For every coloring $f : [\omega]^2 \to 2$ such that ω is f-transitive, there is an infinite f-homogeneous set."

The EM principle was introduced by Bovykin and Weiermann [1] as a way to decompose the proof of RT^2_2 into two steps. Indeed, given a coloring $f : [\omega]^2 \to 2$, by EM, there is an infinite set X over which f is transitive, and by ADS, there is an infinite f-homogeneous subset $Y \subseteq X$. The author [20] proved that EM admits strong cone avoidance.

THEOREM 4.6 (Patey [20]). EM *admits strong cone avoidance.*

PROOF. By Theorem 2.32, it suffices to prove that $\mathsf{EM} \leq_{id} \mathsf{SCA}\text{-}\mathsf{RT}^2_2$. However, $\mathsf{SCA}\text{-}\mathsf{RT}^2_2$ is the statement LARGE_2 saying that for every coloring $f : [\omega]^2 \to 2$, there is some $i < 2$ and an infinite set H such that for every $x < y < z \in H$, $f(x, y) = f(y, z) = i$ if and only if $f(x, z) = i$. In particular H is f-transitive. ⊣

The author [20] also deduced that ADS does not admit strong cone avoidance. Indeed, if ADS and EM both admit strong cone avoidance, then RT^2_2 does, which is known not to be the case. One can however reprove it directly from our criterion for promise Ramsey-like theorems.

THEOREM 4.7 (Patey [20]). ADS *does not admit strong cone avoidance.*

PROOF. Let V_{ADS} be the set of RT^2_2-patterns forbidding nontransitive colorings. ADS is the promise Ramsey-like statement $\mathsf{RT}^2_2(V_{\mathsf{ADS}}, W_{\mathsf{RT}^2_2})$. By Corollary 3.11, ADS admits strong cone avoidance if and only if $\mathcal{S}^2_2(V_{\mathsf{ADS}})$ contains only constant functions. Since $\mathsf{RT}^2_2(V_{\mathsf{ADS}}) \leq_{id} \mathsf{LARGE}_2$ and LARGE_2 is the statement $\mathsf{SCA}\text{-}\mathsf{RT}^2_2$, then $\mathcal{S}^2_2(V_{\mathsf{ADS}})$ contains all the functions $\chi : \mathcal{L}_2 \to 2$. Since $|\mathcal{L}_2| = 2$, ADS does not admit strong cone avoidance. ⊣

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Dorais et al [8] studied combinatorial principles, including Ramsey's theorem, under the Weihrauch reduction. They introduced for this some new consequences of Ramsey's theorem for pairs, such as SHER. Given a coloring $f : [\omega]^2 \to k$, a set $H \subseteq \omega$ is *f-semi-hereditary* if for all $i < k$ except possibly one, whenever $x < y < z \in H$ and $f(x, z) = f(y, z) = i$, then $f(x, y) = i$.

STATEMENT 4.8 (Semi-hereditary). SHER_k: *Every coloring $f : [\omega]^2 \to k$ such that ω is f-semi-hereditary has an infinite f-homogeneous set.*

The restriction SHER_2 was studied by Dorais (unpublished), who showed that it follows from ADS. Thanks to our general criterion for promise Ramsey-like principles, we can prove the following theorem.

THEOREM 4.9. *For every $k \geq 2$, SHER_k does not admit strong cone avoidance.*

PROOF. Let V_{SHER_k} be the set of RT^2_k-patterns forbidding nonsemi-hereditary colorings. SHER_k is the promise Ramsey-like statement $\mathsf{RT}^2_2(V_{\mathsf{SHER}_k}, W_{\mathsf{RT}^2_k})$. By Corollary 3.11, SHER_k admits strong cone avoidance if and only if $\mathcal{S}^2_k(V_{\mathsf{SHER}_k})$ contains only constant functions.

We now prove that $\mathsf{SHER}_k \leq_{id} \mathsf{LARGE}_k$. Fix a coloring $f : [\omega]^2 \to k$ and let H be an infinite LARGE_k-solution to f. In particular, there are two colors $i_s, i_\ell < k$ such that $f[H]^2 \subseteq \{i_s, i_\ell\}$ and for every $x < y < z \in H$, $f(x, y) = f(y, z) = i_s$ if and only if $f(x, z) = i_s$. Therefore, for all colors $i < k$ except possibly i_ℓ, whenever $f(x, z) = f(y, z) = i$, then $f(x, y) = i$.

Since LARGE_k is the statement $\mathsf{SCA}\text{-}\mathsf{RT}^2_k$, then $\mathcal{S}^2_k(V_{\mathsf{SHER}_k})$ contains all the functions $\chi : \mathcal{L}_2 \to k$. Since $|\mathcal{L}_2| = 2$, SHER_k does not admit strong cone avoidance. ⊣

4.3. The free set theorem. We now provide an example of application to a statement which involves ω-colorings of $[\omega]^n$. The free set theorem was introduced by Friedman [11] and then studied by Cholak et al [2] in the framework of reverse mathematics. Given a coloring $f : [\omega]^n \to \omega$, a set $H \subseteq \omega$ is *f-free* if for every $D \in [H]^n$, whenever $f(D) \in H$ then $f(D) \in D$. Equivalently, H is f-free if for every $x \in H$, $x \notin f[H \setminus \{x\}]^n$.

STATEMENT 4.10 (Free set theorem). FS^n: *Every coloring $f : [\omega]^n \to \omega$ has an infinite f-free set.*

Given a coloring $f : [\omega]^n \to \omega$, for every $D = \{x_0 < \cdots < x_n\} \in [\omega]^{n+1}$, let $g(D)$ be the function $g_D : [n + 1]^n \to 2$ defined for every $E \in [n + 1]^n$ by $g_D(E) = 1$ if and only if $f(\{x_i : i \in E\}) = x_j$ where j is the unique value in $D \setminus E$. Since there are 2^{n+1} functions of type $[n + 1]^n \to 2$, one can see g as a function of type $[\omega]^{n+1} \to 2^{n+1}$. Moreover, every g-homogeneous set H must be for color the 0-constant function of type $[n + 1]^n \to 2$, and H is then f-free. We say that an infinite set H is *g-functional* if for every $D_1 = \{x_0 < \cdots < x_n\}, D_2 = \{y_0 < \cdots < y_n\} \in [\omega]^{n+1}$ and $E \in [n + 1]^n$, if $g(D_1)(E) = g(D_2)(E) = 1$, then $\{x_i : i \in E\} = \{y_i : i \in E\}$. In particular, ω is g-functional for the coloring $g : [\omega]^{n+1} \to 2^{n+1}$ defined above. We can therefore see FS^n as the promise Ramsey-like statement "For every coloring $g : [\omega]^{n+1} \to 2^{n+1}$ such that ω is g-functional, there is an infinite g-homogeneous set." Wang [29, theorem 4.1] proved the following theorem.

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THEOREM 4.11 (Wang [29]). *For every $n \geq 1$, FS^n admits strong cone avoidance.*

PROOF. Let V_{FS^n} be the set of $\mathsf{RT}^{n+1}_{2^{n+1}}$-patterns which ensures that ω is g-functional. By Corollary 3.11, FS^n admits strong cone avoidance if and only if $\mathcal{S}^{n+1}_{2^{n+1}}(V_{\mathsf{FS}^n})$ contains only constant functions.

Let $\chi : \mathcal{L}_{n+1} \to 2^{n+1}$ be a nonconstant function. In particular, there is some $\mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{L}_{n+1}$ such that $\chi(\mathcal{G}) : [n+1]^n \to 2$ is different from the 0-constant function of type $[n+1]^n \to 2$.

Let $\mu : \omega \to \omega$ be a strongly increasing left-c.e. modulus of $\emptyset'$. Let $\rho : \omega \to \omega$ be the left-c.e. function defined for every $n, x \in \omega$ by $\rho_{2n}(2x) = 2\mu_n(x)$, $\rho_{2n}(2x+1) = \rho_{2n}(2x)$ and $\rho_{2n+1} = \rho_{2n}$. Informally, ρ is obtained from μ by considering the integers of μ as even numbers for ρ, and interleaving odd numbers which do not change the value of ρ. We claim that ρ is strongly increasing. First of all for every n, ρ_{2n} is nondecreasing, and since $\rho_{2n+1} = \rho_{2n}$, neither is ρ_{2n+1}. We need to check that for every $x < y \in \omega$ and $s \in \omega$, if $\rho_{s+1}(x) > \rho_s(x)$ then $\rho_{s+1}(y) > s$. By construction of ρ, if $\rho_{s+1}(x) > \rho_s(x)$ then s is of the form $2s_1 + 1$. Let $x_1 = \lfloor x/2 \rfloor$ and $y_1 = \lfloor y/2 \rfloor$. In particular $\mu_{s_1+1}(x_1) > \mu_{s_1}(x_1)$, and since μ is strongly increasing, $\mu_{s_1+1}(y_1) > s_1$ so $\rho_{s+1}(y) = 2\mu_{s_1+1}(y_1) > 2s_1$ so $\rho_{s+1}(y) > s$. Thus ρ is a strongly increasing left-c.e. function. Moreover, every function dominating ρ computes $\emptyset'$.

Let $f : [\omega]^{n+1} \to 2^{n+1}$ be defined by $f(D) = \chi(\mathcal{L}_{n+1}(\rho, D))$. By Cholak and Patey [4, corollary 5.5] and Lemma 2.26, there is an infinite strongly ρ-transitive set $H_{even} \subseteq \{2n : n \in \omega\}$ which does not compute $\emptyset'$, hence does not compute a function dominating ρ. We claim that $H = \{x, x+1 : x \in H_{even}\}$ is strongly ρ-transitive. Let $w < x < y < z \in H$ be such that $\rho_z(w) > x$ and $\rho_z(x) > y$. Let w_1, x_1, y_1 and z_1 be the largest even value smaller or equal to w, x, y and z, respectively. Then $\rho_{z_1}(w_1) = \rho_z(w) > x \geq x_1$ and $\rho_{z_1}(x_1) = \rho_z(x) > y \geq y_1$. By strong ρ-transitivity of H_{even}, $\rho_{z_1}(w_1) > y_1$. In particular, $\rho_z(w) = \rho_{z_1}(w_1) > y_1$, and since $\rho_z(w)$ is even, $\rho_z(w) > y$. Therefore, H is a χ-SCA-$\mathsf{RT}^{n+1}_{2^{n+1}}$-solution to f with witness ρ.

We claim that H is not an $\mathsf{RT}^{n+1}_{2^{n+1}}(V_{\mathsf{FS}^n})$-solution to f. Let $\mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{L}_{n+1}$ be such that $\chi(\mathcal{G})$ is not the 0-constant function of type $[n+1]^n \to 2$. In particular, there is some $E \in [n+1]^n$ such that $\chi(\mathcal{G})(E) = 1$.

Since H_{even} does not compute $\emptyset'$, hence does not compute a function dominating ρ, by Theorem 2.27, there is some $D_{even} = \{x_0 < \cdots < x_n\} \in [H_{even}]^{n+1}$ such that $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{L}_{n+1}(\rho, D_{even})$. Let t be the unique element of $\{0, \ldots, n+1\} \setminus E$ and let $D = \{x_i : i \in E\} \cup \{x_t + 1\}$. In particular, $D \in [H]^{n+1}$. By construction of ρ, $\mathcal{L}_{n+1}(\rho, D_{even}) = \mathcal{L}_{n+1}(\rho, D) = \mathcal{G}$, so $f(D) = f(D_{even}) = \chi(\mathcal{G})$. Then D and $D_{even} \in [H]^{n+1}$ witness that H is not f-functional, and therefore that H is not an $\mathsf{RT}^{n+1}_{2^{n+1}}(V_{\mathsf{FS}^n})$-solution to f. ⊣

4.4. The canonical Ramsey theorem and the rainbow Ramsey theorem. We conclude this section by providing a more general translation scheme from principles involving ω-colorings of $[\omega]^n$ into promise Ramsey-like statements.

As shown by Theorem 2.4, Ramsey's theorem is the maximal true Ramsey-like theorem for finite colorings of $[\omega]^n$. The following canonical Ramsey theorem can be seen as the maximal true Ramsey-like theorem for ω-colorings from $[\omega]^n$. Given a coloring $f : [\omega]^n \to \omega$, a set H is *f-canonical* if there is a set $U \subseteq \{0, \ldots, n-1\}$ such

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that for every $D_0 = \{x_0 < \cdots < x_{n-1}\} \in [H]^n$ and $D_1 = \{y_0 < \cdots < y_{n-1}\} \in [H]^n$, $f(D_0) = f(D_1)$ if and only if for every $i \in U$, $x_i = y_i$.

STATEMENT 4.12 (Canonical Ramsey theorem). CRT^n: *Every coloring* $f : [\omega]^n \to \omega$ *has an infinite* f*-canonical set*.

The canonical Ramsey theorem was first studied by Mileti [18] from a computability-theoretic viewpoint. He proved in particular that CRT^2 does not admit cone avoidance. We now explain how to express the canonical Ramsey theorem as a promise Ramsey-like statement.

Given a function $f : [\omega]^n \to \omega$, for every $D = \{x_0 < \cdots < x_{2n-1}\} \in [\omega]^{2n}$, let $g(D)$ be the function $g_D : [2n]^n \times [2n]^n \to 2$ defined for every $E_0, E_1 \in [2n]^n$ by $g_D(E_0, E_1) = 1$ if and only if $f(\{x_i : i \in E_0\}) = f(\{x_i : i \in E_1\})$.

LEMMA 4.13. *An infinite set* H *is* g*-homogeneous if and only if it is* f*-canonical*.

PROOF. $\Rightarrow$: Suppose first that H is g-homogeneous, say for color $c : [2n]^n \times [2n]^n \to 2$.

Claim 1: There is a finite set $U \subseteq \{0, \dots, n-1\}$ such that for every $E_0 = \{a_0 < \cdots < a_{n-1}\} \in [2n]^n$ and $E_1 = \{b_0 < \cdots < b_{n-1}\} \in [2n]^n$, $c(E_0, E_1) = 1$ if and only if for every $i \in U$, $a_i = b_i$. Fix E_0 and E_1. By the classical canonical Ramsey theorem, there is an infinite subset $H_1 \subseteq H$ which is f-canonical with some witness set $U \subseteq \{0, \dots, n-1\}$. Note that $c(E_0, E_1) = 1$ if and only if for every $F = \{z_0 < \cdots < z_{2n-1}\} \in [H_1]^{2n}$, letting $D_0 = \{z_i : i \in E_0\}$ and $D_1 = \{z_i : i \in E_1\}$, $f(D_0) = f(D_1)$. Since H_1 is f-canonical with witness U, then $f(D_0) = f(D_1)$ if and only if for every $i \in U$, the ith element of D_0 equals the ith element of D_1, if for every $i \in U$, $a_i = b_i$. This proves Claim 1. From now on, fix the set U.

Claim 2: H is f-canonical with witness U. Fix some $D_0, D_1 \in [H]^n$, and let $F = \{z_0 < \cdots < z_{2n-1}\} \in [H]^{2n}$ be some set such that $D_0 \cup D_1 \subseteq F$. Let $E_0 = \{i < 2n : z_i \in D_0\}$ and $E_1 = \{i < 2n : z_i \in D_1\}$. By definition of g, $f(D_0) = f(D_1)$ if and only if $c(E_0, E_1) = 1$. By Claim 1, $c(E_0, E_1) = 1$ if and only if for every $i \in U$, the ith element of E_0 equals the ith element of E_1. Therefore, $f(D_0) = f(D_1)$ if and only if for every $i \in U$, the ith element of D_0 equals the ith element of D_1. This proves Claim 2.

$\Leftarrow$: Suppose now that H is f-canonical, with witness $U \subseteq \{0, \dots, n-1\}$. We claim that H is g-homogeneous. Fix some $D = \{z_0 < \cdots < z_{2n-1}\} \in [H]^{2n}$ and let $c = f(D)$, with $c : [2n]^n \times [2n]^n \to 2$. We claim that c is fully specified by U. Fix some $E_0, E_1 \in [2n]^n$ and let $D_0 = \{z_i : i \in E_0\}$ and $D_1 = \{z_i : i \in E_1\}$. Then $c(E_0, E_1) = 1$ if and only if $f(D_0) = f(D_1)$, and by f-canonicity of H, this holds if and only if for every $i \in U$, the ith element of D_0 equals the ith element of D_1, which again holds if and only if the ith element of E_0 equals the ith element of E_1. This property depends only on E_0, E_1 and U. Therefore c is unique. $\dashv$

We say that a set H is g-*comparing* if g behaves as the coding of some function f, that is, for every $F_{1,2} = \{x_0 < \cdots < x_{2n-1}\} \in [H]^{2n}$, $F_{1,3} = \{y_0 < \cdots < y_{2n-1}\} \in [H]^{2n}$ and $F_{2,3} = \{z_0 < \cdots < z_{2n-1}\} \in [H]^{2n}$ and $E^1_{1,2}, E^1_{1,3}, E^2_{1,2}, E^2_{2,3}, E^3_{1,3}, E^3_{2,3}$ such that $\{x_i : i \in E^1_{1,2}\} = \{y_i : i \in E^1_{1,3}\}$, $\{x_i : i \in E^2_{1,2}\} = \{z_i : i \in E^2_{2,3}\}$ and $\{y_i : i \in E^3_{1,3}\} = \{z_i : i \in E^3_{2,3}\}$, if $g(F_{1,2})(E^1_{1,2}, E^2_{1,2}) = g(F_{2,3})(E^2_{2,3}, E^3_{2,3}) = 1$ then $g(F_{1,3})(E^1_{1,3}, E^3_{1,3}) = 1$. Moreover $g(F_{1,2})(E^1_{1,2}, E^2_{1,2}) = 1$ and if $g(F_{1,2})(E^1_{1,2}, E^2_{1,2}) =$

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1 then $g(F_{1,2})(E^2_{1,2}, E^1_{1,2}) = 1$. Let V_{CRT^n} be the set of RT^{2n}_ℓ-patterns (where ℓ is the number of functions of type $[2n]^n \times [2n]^n \to 2$) forbidding the sets which are non g-comparing. Then CRT^n can be seen as the promise Ramsey-like statement $\mathsf{RT}^{2n}_\ell(V_{\mathsf{CRT}^n}, W_{\mathsf{RT}^{2n}_\ell})$.

A function $f : [\omega]^n \to \omega$ is *k-bounded* if for every $c \in \omega$, $|f^{-1}(c)| \leq k$, that is, each color appears at most k times. A set $H \subseteq \omega$ is an *f-rainbow* if f is injective over $[H]^n$.

Statement 4.14 (Rainbow Ramsey theorem). RRT^n_k: *Every k-bounded coloring* $f : [\omega]^n \to \omega$ *has an infinite f-rainbow.*

Cisma and Mileti [7] first studied the rainbow Ramsey theorem in the context of reverse mathematics. Wang [29, theorem 4.2] proved that RRT^n_2 follows directly from FS^n, thus that RRT^n_2 admits strong cone avoidance for every $n \geq 1$. Later, the author [22, theorem 4.6] proved that FS^n follows from RRT^{2n+1}_2. Given a k-bounded function $f : [\omega]^n \to \omega$, we can define $g : [\omega]^{2n} \to [2n]^n \times [2n]^n \to 2$ as for the canonical Ramsey theorem. An infinite set H is g-homogeneous if and only if it is an f-rainbow. Then letting $V_{\mathsf{RRT}^n_k}$ be the set of RT^{2n}_ℓ-patterns which force the sets to be g-comparing and to code a k-bounded function, the rainbow Ramsey theorem can be seen as the promise Ramsey-like statement $\mathsf{RT}^{2n}_\ell(V_{\mathsf{RRT}^n_k}, W_{\mathsf{RT}^{2n}_\ell})$.

§5. Open questions. This article provides an extensive analysis of cone avoidance for Ramsey-like and promise Ramsey-like theorems. As a general study of a property over a class of problems, there are two main axis of improvements: broadening the result to a larger class of problems, and studying other properties over this class. We now detail both directions.

5.1. Structural Ramsey theory. We restricted our analysis to consequences of Ramsey's theorem, thus to instances of the form $f : [\omega]^n \to k$. Although this formalism encompasses already a larger class of problems, such as ω-colorings, some statements studied in reverse mathematics do not fit into this framework, although they could arguably be considered as *Ramsey-like*. The most notable example is the *tree theorem* [5] (TT^n_k), which asserts, for every k-coloring of the n-tuples of comparable nodes of the perfect tree $2^{<\omega}$, the existence of an infinite perfect subtree whose n-tuples of comparable nodes are monochromatic. The author and Dzhafarov [10] proved that TT^1_k admits strong cone avoidance and TT^2_k cone avoidance, contrary to TT^3_k.

Ramsey's theorem and the tree theorem belong to a broad field of research called *structural Ramsey theory*. Given two model-theoretic structures $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{F}$, let $\binom{\mathcal{A}}{\mathcal{F}}$ denote the set of all the embeddings of $\mathcal{F}$ into $\mathcal{A}$. Structural Ramsey theory studies, among others, the conditions under which, given a coloring $f : \binom{\mathcal{A}}{\mathcal{F}} \to k$, there exists a sub-copy $\mathcal{B}$ of $\mathcal{A}$ such that f is monochromatic over $\binom{\mathcal{B}}{\mathcal{F}}$. In the case of Ramsey's theorem for n-tuples, $\mathcal{A}$ is ω, and $\mathcal{F}$ is a finite set of size n. One would like to extend the study of this article to other structures such as perfect trees.

Other weakness notions have been proven to be very useful in reverse mathematics. It would be interesting to extend this analysis to these notions. We detail some of the remaining questions.

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5.2. PA avoidance. Among the five main subsystems of second-order arithmetics studied in reverse mathematics, weak König's lemma (WKL) captures compactness arguments. Weak König's lemma asserts that every infinite binary tree admits an infinite path. The question whether RT^2_2 implies WKL was a long-standing open question, until Liu [17] answered it negatively using the notion of PA avoidance. A Turing degree $\mathbf{d}$ is *PA* relative to X if every infinite X-computable binary tree has an infinite path bounded by $\mathbf{d}$.

Definition 5.1 (PA avoidance). A problem P admits *PA avoidance* if for every set Z of non-PA degree and every Z-computable P-instance X, there is a P-solution Y to X such that $Z \oplus Y$ is of non-PA degree.

The notion of strong PA avoidance is defined accordingly. Liu [17] proved that RT^1_2 admits strong PA avoidance and deduced that RT^2_2 admits PA avoidance.

Question 5.2. *What Ramsey-like statements admit PA and strong PA avoidance, respectively*?

The cone avoidance analysis for Ramsey-like statements strongly relies on finding the exact bounds for which the thin set theorems admits cone avoidance. The author [20] proved that for every $n \geq 1$, there is some $\ell \in \omega$ such that $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty,\ell}$ admits strong PA avoidance.

5.3. Preservation of hyperimmunities. A very important and successful computability-theoretic notion to separate statements in reverse mathematics is simultaneous preservation of hyperimmunities. A function $f : \omega \to \omega$ is *X-hyperimmune* if it is not dominated by any X-computable function.

Definition 5.3 (Preservation of hyperimmunities). A problem P admits *preservation of k hyperimmunities* if for every set Z, every k-tuple of Z-hyperimmune functions $f_0, \dots, f_{k-1}$ and every Z-computable P-instance X, there is a P-solution Y such that all the functions $f_0, \dots, f_{k-1}$ are $Z \oplus Y$-hyperimmune.

Again, the notion of strong preservation of k hyperimmunities is defined accordingly. The analysis of §2 actually shows that whenever $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W) \not\leq_{id} \mathsf{SCA}\text{-}\mathsf{RT}^n_k$, then $\mathsf{RT}^n_k(W)$ does not admit strong preservation of one hyperimmunity. Actually, the proof of Cholak and Patey [4] that $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty,C_n}$ admits strong cone avoidance can be adapted to prove that $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty,C_n}$ admits strong preservation of one hyperimmunity. By a similar analysis, we can prove that $\mathsf{SCA}\text{-}\mathsf{RT}^n_k$ admits strong preservation of 1 hyperimmunity, and thus that the Ramsey-like statements which admit strong preservation of one hyperimmunity and strong cone avoidance coincide. The situation becomes different when preserving two hyperimmunities. Indeed, the author [21, lemmas 25 and 27] proved that RT^1_2 does not admit strong preservation of two hyperimmunities, while Dzhafarov and Jockusch [9] proved that RT^1_2 can strongly avoid multiple cones simultaneously.

Question 5.4. *What Ramsey-like statements admit preservation and strong preservation of k hyperimmunities, respectively*?

The author [24, Theorem 8.4.1] proved that for every $k \in \omega$ and $n \geq 1$, there is some $\ell \in \omega$ such that $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty,\ell}$ admits preservation of k hyperimmunities.

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5.4. Jump cone avoidance. The question of the relation between stable Ramsey's theorem for pairs and cohesiveness [23] motivated the study of jump computation and yielded the notion of jump cone avoidance which is similar to the notion of cone avoidance, but for jump computation.

DEFINITION 5.5 (Jump cone avoidance). A problem P admits *jump cone avoidance* if for every set Z, every non- $\Delta^0_2(Z)$ set C, and every Z-computable P-instance X, there is a P-solution Y such that C is not $\Delta^0_2(Z \oplus Y)$.

Once again, the notion of strong jump cone avoidance is defined accordingly by dropping the effectiveness restraint on the P-instance. Recently, Monin and Patey [19, Theorem 4.1] proved that RT^1_2 admits strong jump cone avoidance. It is however currently unknown whether for every $n \geq 1$, there is some $\ell \in \omega$ such that $\mathsf{RT}^n_{<\infty,\ell}$ admits strong jump cone avoidance.

QUESTION 5.6. *What Ramsey-like statements admit jump cone and strong jump cone avoidance, respectively*?

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