

Downey, Kach, Lempp, Lewis-Pye, Montalbán, and Turetsky (2015) proved that the index set of computably categorical structures is  $\Pi_1^1$ -complete.

On the other hand, *on-a-cone* there is a clean structural characterization.

For  $X \in 2^\omega$ , an  $X$ -computable structure  $\mathcal{S}$  is  *$X$ -computably categorical* if for any  $X$ -computable isomorphic copies  $\mathcal{A}$  and  $\mathcal{B}$  of  $\mathcal{S}$ , there is an  $X$ -computable isomorphism  $f: \mathcal{A} \cong \mathcal{B}$ .

A countable structure  $\mathcal{S}$  is *computably categorical on a cone* if there is  $Y \in 2^\omega$  such that  $\mathcal{S}$  is  $X$ -computably categorical for all  $X \geq_T Y$ .

### Theorem (Montalbán 2015)

A countable structure  $\mathcal{S}$  is computably categorical on a cone if and only if  $\mathcal{S}$  has a  $\Sigma_3^{\text{in}}$  Scott sentence.

An  $X$ -computable structure  $\mathcal{S}$  is  *$X$ -computably bi-embeddably categorical* if for any  $X$ -computable structure  $\mathcal{A}$  bi-embeddable with  $\mathcal{S}$ , there exist  $X$ -computable isomorphic embeddings

$$f: \mathcal{A} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{S} \quad \text{and} \quad g: \mathcal{S} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}.$$

For the case  $X = \emptyset$ , Bazhenov showed that the index set of computably bi-embeddably categorical graphs is  $\Pi_1^1$ -complete.

A countable structure  $\mathcal{S}$  is *computably bi-embeddably categorical on a cone* if there is  $Y \in 2^\omega$  such that  $\mathcal{S}$  is  $X$ -computably bi-embeddably categorical for all  $X \geq_T Y$ .

## Problem

Can one obtain a nice syntactic characterization for computable bi-embeddable categoricity on a cone?

## Side Problem

Can we simplify the syntactic characterization for *punctual categoricity on a cone*:

- ▶  $\mathcal{S}$  has a  $\Sigma_3^{\text{in}}$  Scott sentence;
- ▶  $\mathcal{S}$  is  $\omega$ -categorical;
- ▶ up to some finitely many constants in  $\mathcal{S}$  for every every finite tuple  $\vec{x}$  in  $\mathcal{S}$  there is an  $n$  such that  $\vec{x}$  together with any distinct new elements  $y_1, \dots, y_n \notin \vec{x}$  generates a substructure intersecting all automorphism orbits over  $\vec{x}$ .

### Example.

The empty graph; the abelian group  $\bigoplus_{\infty} \mathbb{Z}_p$  for a prime  $p$ .