

Joins in the strong Weihrauch degrees

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The Weihrauch degrees and strong Weihrauch degrees are partially ordered structures representing degrees of unsolvability of various mathematical problems. Their study has been widely applied in computable analysis, complexity theory, and more recently, also in computable combinatorics. We answer an open question about the algebraic structure of the strong Weihrauch degrees, by exhibiting a join operation that turns these degrees into a lattice. Previously, the strong Weihrauch degrees were only known to form a lower semi-lattice. We then show that unlike the Weihrauch degrees, which are known to form a distributive lattice, the lattice of strong Weihrauch degrees is not distributive. Therefore, the two structures are not isomorphic.

1. Introduction

Weihrauch reducibility provides a framework for measuring the relative complexity of solving certain mathematical problems, and in particular, of telling when the task of solving one mathematical problem can be reduced to the task of solving another. The program of classifying mathematical problems using Weihrauch reducibility was initiated by Brattka and Gherardi [4] and Gherardi and Marcone [10]. Weihrauch reducibility itself goes back to Weihrauch [19], and has been widely deployed in computable analysis. More recently, the concept was independently re-discovered by Dorais, Dzhafarov, Hirst, Mileti, and Shafer [6] in the context of computable combinatorics. The classification program can be seen as a foundational one, in the spirit of Friedman and Simpson’s program of reverse mathematics (cf. Simpson [16]). In many ways, Weihrauch reducibility leads to a refinement and extension of reverse mathematics; see Hirschfeldt [12, Section 2.2] or Hirschfeldt and Jockusch [13, Section 1] for detailed discussions.

Intuitively, a mathematical problem P consists of a collection of *instances*, and for each instance, a collection of *solutions* to this instance (in that problem). Given problems P_0 and P_1 , we can then informally define P_0 to be *strongly Weihrauch reducible* to P_1 if there is an effective way to

convert every instance p of P_0 into an instance \tilde{p} of P_1 , and an effective way to convert every solution \tilde{q} to \tilde{p} in P_1 into a solution q to p in P_0 . This method of reducing the task of solving P_0 to that of solving P_1 is natural, and shows up frequently throughout mathematics (see, e.g., [6], Section 1, for some specific examples). It is, however, somewhat restrictive in that the backward conversion is not allowed access to the original instance p of P_0 . For this reason, we also define P_0 to be *Weihrauch reducible* to P_1 if there is an effective way to convert every instance p of P_0 into an instance \tilde{p} of P_1 , and an effective way to convert p , together with any solution \tilde{q} to \tilde{p} in P_1 , into a solution q to p in P_0 . Both types of reductions have been examined at length in the literature, with the past few years in particular seeing a surge of interest. An updated bibliography of publications contributing to this study is maintained by Brattka [1]. (See also Dzhafarov [7, 8], and Remark 4.6 below, for a non-uniform version of Weihrauch reducibility; and see Weihrauch [19] and Pauly [15] for a version in which computable transformations are replaced by continuous ones.)

In this paper, we focus on the algebraic structure of these reducibilities. For Weihrauch reducibility, this has been studied extensively, e.g., by Brattka and Gherardi [3], Brattka and Pauly [5], Higuchi and Pauly [11], and others. We focus here on strong Weihrauch reducibility. It is known that the Weihrauch *degrees* (i.e., the equivalence classes under Weihrauch reducibility) form a lattice under certain natural operations (see Theorem 2.6 below). We prove the corresponding result for the strong Weihrauch degrees, thereby answering an open question (see, e.g., Brattka [2], or Hölzl and Shafer [14], Section 2). Further, we show that as in the case of the Weihrauch lattice, every countable distributive lattice can be embedded into the strong Weihrauch lattice. However, unlike in the Weihrauch case, we show that the strong Weihrauch lattice is itself not distributive. Hence, in particular, the Weihrauch degrees and strong Weihrauch degrees are not isomorphic structures.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we give some general background about Weihrauch reducibility, including precise definitions of the Weihrauch and strong Weihrauch degrees. In Section 3, we define the supremum (join) operation on the strong Weihrauch degrees, and prove our main result that this turns the strong Weihrauch degrees into a lattice. Finally, in Section 4, we prove the non-distributivity of this lattice, and consider lattice embeddings.

2. Background

Our notation and terminology is mostly standard, following, e.g., Soare [17] and Weihrauch [20]. Throughout, we identify subsets of ω with their characteristic functions, and so regard them as elements of 2^ω . For convenience, if $p \in 2^\omega$ and $n \in \omega$, we will frequently write $n \in p$ and $n \notin p$ instead of $p(n) = 1$ and $p(n) = 0$, respectively, and refer to n as being or not being an element of p . We let $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ denote the standard computable pairing function on ω , and also the effective join on 2^ω (in place of the more commonly used symbol \oplus). We use (\cdot, \cdot) , for general set-theoretic ordered pairs. For $p \in 2^\omega$, we write $\langle 0, p \rangle$ and $\langle 1, p \rangle$ for $\langle \{0\}, p \rangle$ and $\langle \{1\}, p \rangle$, respectively. For a finite binary string σ and a bit $i < 2$, we write σi^ω for the element $p \in 2^\omega$ with $p(n) = \sigma(n)$ for all $n < |\sigma|$ and $p(n) = i$ for all $n \geq |\sigma|$. In particular, we write 0^ω and 1^ω for all the all-0 and all-1 infinite binary sequence, respectively.

For Turing functionals, we follow the following conventions.

Convention 2.1. Let Φ be a Turing functional and $p \in 2^\omega$.

- If $\Phi^p(n)[s] \downarrow$ for some $n, s \in \omega$ then also $\Phi^p(m)[s] \downarrow$ for all $m < n$.
- For each $s \in \omega$ there is at most one $n \in \omega$ for which s is least such that $\Phi^p(n)[s] \downarrow$.

Further, we regard all Turing functionals as being $\{0, 1\}$ -valued, so that if Φ^p is total for some Φ and p , then Φ^p is an element of 2^ω .

We use 2^ω here merely as a convenience, but will not rely on any of its specific properties as a topological space. Hence, everything in our treatment would go through equally well for Baire space in place of Cantor space.

We shall consider functions below which can take on multiple values, called *multifunctions*. Formally, a multifunction f from a set X to a set Y , denoted $f : X \rightrightarrows Y$, represents that the value of $f(x)$ for each $x \in X$ is a subset of Y . If f is a function or multifunction with domain a (possibly proper) subset of X , we denote this by $f : \subseteq X \rightarrow Y$ or $f : \subseteq X \rightrightarrows Y$, respectively. In this case, we refer to f as a *partial* function/multifunction (on X), and we denote its domain by $\text{dom}(f)$.

A multifunction $f : X \rightrightarrows Y$ thus formalizes the concept of a mathematical problem, as was informally discussed in the introduction. The elements of X are regarded as the instances of this problem, and for each $x \in X$, the elements of $f(x)$ are regarded as the solutions to the instance x (in the problem f).

Unlike in the introduction, there are no restrictions above that the domains and co-domains of problems be subsets of the natural numbers, which was necessary in order to define computations from instances and solutions. The following definition will allow us to develop computability theory on a broader class of spaces for when we define Weihrauch reducibility below.

Definition 2.2. A *representation* of a set X is a partial surjective function $\delta : \subseteq 2^\omega \rightarrow X$. The pair (X, δ) is a *represented space*.

We regard Cantor space as a represented space under the trivial (identity) representation. We denote this by δ_{2^ω} for consistency of notation when viewing it as a representation, but we shall usually suppress it for simplicity. Thus, for example, we shall write $f : \subseteq 2^\omega \rightrightarrows 2^\omega$ to denote the partial multifunction $f : \subseteq (2^\omega, \delta_{2^\omega}) \rightrightarrows (2^\omega, \delta_{2^\omega})$, etc.

Given represented spaces (X_0, δ_{X_0}) and (X_1, δ_{X_1}) , we can define

$$\delta_{X_0 \sqcup X_1} : \subseteq 2^\omega \rightarrow X_0 \sqcup X_1$$

by $\delta_{X_0 \sqcup X_1}(\langle i, p \rangle) = (i, \delta_{X_i}(p))$ for each $i < 2$ and $p \in 2^\omega$, and $\delta_{X_0 \times X_1} : \subseteq 2^\omega \rightarrow X_0 \times X_1$ by $\delta_{X_0 \times X_1}(\langle p_0, p_1 \rangle) = (\delta_{X_0}(p_0), \delta_{X_1}(p_1))$ for all $p_0, p_1 \in 2^\omega$. These provide representations for $X_0 \sqcup X_1$ and $X_0 \times X_1$, respectively, which will play an important role in our work below.

Definition 2.3. Let $f : \subseteq (X, \delta_X) \rightrightarrows (Y, \delta_Y)$ be a partial multifunction on represented spaces. A function $F : \subseteq 2^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$ is a *realizer* of f , in symbols $F \vdash f$, if $\delta_Y F(p) \in f \delta_X(p)$ for all $p \in \text{dom}(f \delta_X)$.

Definition 2.4. Let f and g be partial multifunctions on represented spaces.

- f is *Weihrauch reducible* to g , in symbols $f \leq_W g$, if there are Turing functionals $\Phi, \Psi : \subseteq 2^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$ such that $\Psi \langle \text{id}, G \Phi \rangle \vdash f$ for all $G \vdash g$.
- f is *strongly Weihrauch reducible* to g , in symbols $f \leq_{sW} g$, if there are Turing functionals $\Phi, \Psi : \subseteq 2^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$ such that $\Psi G \Phi \vdash f$ for all $G \vdash g$.

If the above applies, we say that $f \leq_W g$ or $f \leq_{sW} g$ *via* Φ and Ψ .

The notion above formalizes the intuitive one of reducing one mathematical problem to another, as discussed in the introduction. We give an alternative definition, due to Dorais et al. [6, Definition 1.5], in Section 4.

It is customary to refer to the equivalence classes under \leq_W and \leq_{sW} as the *Weihrauch degrees* and *strong Weihrauch degrees*, respectively. Formally, of course, these objects are not sets but proper classes. Thus, we implicitly identify each partial multifunction $f : \subseteq (X, \delta_X) \rightrightarrows (Y, \delta_Y)$ with $\delta_Y^{-1} \circ f \circ \delta_X : \subseteq 2^\omega \rightrightarrows 2^\omega$, whereby the (strong) Weihrauch degrees can be regarded just as equivalence classes of multifunctions on Cantor space.

The following definition gives two important operations on multifunctions.

Definition 2.5. Let $f : \subseteq (X_0, \delta_{X_0}) \rightrightarrows (Y_0, \delta_{Y_0})$ and $g : \subseteq (X_1, \delta_{X_1}) \rightrightarrows (Y_1, \delta_{Y_1})$ be partial multifunctions on represented spaces.

- $f \sqcup g : \subseteq (X_0 \sqcup X_1, \delta_{X_0 \sqcup X_1}) \rightrightarrows (Y_0 \sqcup Y_1, \delta_{Y_0 \sqcup Y_1})$ is defined by

$$f((0, x)) = \{0\} \times f(x)$$

for all $x \in \text{dom}(f)$, and

$$f((1, x)) = \{1\} \times g(x)$$

for all $x \in \text{dom}(g)$.

- $f \sqcap g : \subseteq (X_0 \times X_1, \delta_{X_0 \times X_1}) \rightrightarrows (Y_0 \sqcup Y_1, \delta_{Y_0 \sqcup Y_1})$ is defined by

$$f((x, y)) = (\{0\} \times f(x)) \cup (\{1\} \times g(y))$$

for all $x \in \text{dom}(f)$ and $y \in \text{dom}(g)$.

To save on notation, given a degree structure defined as the set of equivalence classes under some reducibility, we identify degree-invariant operations on the elements of the underlying space with operations on the degrees themselves. It is easy to see that both \sqcup and \sqcap are invariant under \equiv_W , and we have the following result establishing their main properties.

Theorem 2.6 (Pauly [15], Theorem 4.22; Brattka and Gherardi [4], Theorem 3.14). *The Weihrauch degrees form a distributive lattice under \leq_W , with \sqcup as supremum and \sqcap as infimum.*

There are also top and bottom elements in the Weihrauch and strong Weihrauch degrees, but their definitions are somewhat complicated, and we will not need them for our work here. We refer the reader to [5, Section 2.1] for details.

The proof of Theorem 2.6 also shows that \sqcap gives the infimum operation for the strong Weihrauch degrees, and hence that these form a lower semi-lattice. By contrast, \sqcup does not give a supremum for the strong Weihrauch degrees. To see this, consider the following example due to Brattka and Pauly (personal communication). Fix Turing incomparable $p, q \in 2^\omega$. Let $f, g : 2^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$ be the constant functions mapping all elements of 2^ω to p and q , respectively. Then it is not difficult to see that $f \sqcup g$ is \leq_{sW} -incomparable with the function $h : 2^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$ that maps every element of 2^ω to $\langle p, q \rangle$. But in fact, both $f \sqcup g$ and h are upper bounds on f and g under \leq_{sW} , so in particular, $f \sqcup g$ cannot be the \leq_{sW} -supremum of this pair.

3. Main construction

We begin in this section with a series of computability-theoretic definitions, leading up to the definition of the supremum operation in the strong Weihrauch degrees.

Definition 3.1. A *monotone approximation*¹ is an element $a \in 2^\omega$ with the following properties:

- every element of a is of the form $\langle n, s, i \rangle$, where $n, s \in \omega$ and $i < 2$;
- for all $n, s, t \in \omega$ and $i, j < 2$, if $\langle n, s, i \rangle, \langle n, t, j \rangle \in a$ then $s = t$ and $i = j$;
- for all $m, n, s, t \in \omega$ and $i, j < 2$, if $\langle m, s, i \rangle, \langle n, t, j \rangle \in a$ and $m < n$ then $s < t$.

The monotone approximation is *total* if for every $n \in \omega$ there is an $s \in \omega$ and $i < 2$ such that $\langle n, s, i \rangle \in a$.

An important class of monotone approximations for our purposes come from Turing computations.

Definition 3.2. Given a Turing functional Ψ and $p \in 2^\omega$, let $a_{\Psi(p)} \in 2^\omega$ consist of all the $\langle n, s, i \rangle$ where $n, s \in \omega$, $i < 2$, and s is least such that $\Psi(p)(n)[s] \downarrow = i$.

Convention 2.1 ensures that $a_{\Psi(p)}$ is indeed a monotone approximation, as well as the following basic facts.

¹Monotone approximations were also considered, in an unrelated context, by Dzhafarov and Igusa [9], where they were called *partial oracles*.

Proposition 3.3. *For each Turing functional Ψ and each $p \in 2^\omega$, $a_{\Psi(p)}$ is uniformly computable from p and (an index for) Ψ . Further, if $\Psi(p)$ is total (i.e., is an element of 2^ω) then $a_{\Psi(p)}$ is total as a monotone approximation.*

Proof. Immediate. □

Definition 3.4. Let $e : \subseteq 2^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$ be the partial function with domain the set of all total monotone approximations a , such that for any such a and all $n \in \omega$ and $i < 2$ we have $e(a)(n) = i$ if and only if $\langle n, s, i \rangle \in a$ for some $s \in \omega$.

We thank Vasco Brattka for pointing out an omission in an earlier version of the statement and proof of the following proposition.

Proposition 3.5.

- 1) *The partial function e is a Turing functional.*
- 2) *For each Turing functional Ψ and each $p \in 2^\omega$, if $\Psi(p)$ is total then $e(a_{\Psi(p)}) = \Psi(p)$.*

Proof. For part (1), fix $p \in 2^\omega$. We can uniformly computably check, for each $k \in \omega$, whether the defining conditions of p being a monotone approximation hold for all numbers less than k . Now for each k for which this is the case and for each $n < k$, $e(p)(n)$ is computed by searching through p until, if ever, an $s \in \omega$ and $i < 2$ are found with $\langle n, s, i \rangle \in p$, in which case the output is i . Thus, if p is a total monotone approximation, $e(p)(n)$ will be defined for all n , and hence $e(p)$ will be defined as an element of 2^ω . Otherwise, either p fails to be a monotone approximation, or it fails to be total, and in both cases $e(p)(n)$ will be undefined for some n . Thus, e is a Turing functional with the desired domain.

For part (2), note that by Proposition 3.3, $a_{\Psi(p)}$ is total, so $e(a_{\Psi(p)})$ is an element of 2^ω . Now by definition, for all $n \in \omega$ we have that $e(a_{\Psi(p)})(n) = i$ if and only if $\langle n, s, i \rangle \in a_{\Psi(p)}$ for some s , if and only if $\Psi(p)(n) \downarrow = i$. □

In what follows, if Y is any set, we use \perp_Y to denote a fixed element not in Y .

Definition 3.6. Let (Y, δ_Y) be a represented space.

- 1) Let $\bar{Y} = Y \cup \{\perp_Y\}$.

2) Define $\delta_{\overline{Y}} : 2^\omega \rightarrow \overline{Y}$ by

$$\delta_{\overline{Y}}(p) = \begin{cases} \delta_Y e(p) & \text{if } p \in \text{dom}(e) \text{ and } e(p) \downarrow \in \text{dom}(\delta_Y), \\ \perp_Y & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

for all $p \in 2^\omega$.

Clearly, $\delta_{\overline{Y}}$ is a representation of \overline{Y} . The definition gives rise to the following operation on partial multifunctions.

Definition 3.7. Let $f : \subseteq (X_0, \delta_{X_0}) \rightrightarrows (Y_0, \delta_{Y_0})$ and $g : \subseteq (X_1, \delta_{X_1}) \rightrightarrows (Y_1, \delta_{Y_1})$ be partial multifunctions on represented spaces. We define

$$f \boxplus g : \subseteq (X_0 \sqcup X_1, \delta_{X_0 \sqcup X_1}) \rightrightarrows (\overline{Y_0} \times \overline{Y_1}, \delta_{\overline{Y_0} \times \overline{Y_1}})$$

by

$$(f \boxplus g)((0, x)) = f(x) \times \overline{Y_1}$$

for all $x \in \text{dom}(X_0)$, and

$$(f \boxplus g)((1, x)) = \overline{Y_0} \times g(x)$$

for all $x \in \text{dom}(X_1)$.

It is not difficult to check that \boxplus is invariant, commutative, and associative, up to strong Weihrauch equivalence. We are now ready to prove our main theorem, that the above definition gives the supremum operation on the strong Weihrauch degrees.

Theorem 3.8. *Let $f : \subseteq (X_0, \delta_{X_0}) \rightrightarrows (Y_0, \delta_{Y_0})$ and $g : \subseteq (X_1, \delta_{X_1}) \rightrightarrows (Y_1, \delta_{Y_1})$ be partial multifunctions on represented spaces. Then $f \boxplus g$ is the supremum of f and g under \leq_{SW} .*

Proof. Fix f and g . We divide our proof into the following two lemmas.

Lemma 3.9. $f \leq_{\text{SW}} f \boxplus g$ and $g \leq_{\text{SW}} f \boxplus g$.

Proof. For each $i < 2$, let $\Phi_i : 2^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$ be the map $p \mapsto \langle i, p \rangle$, and let $\Psi_i : 2^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$ be the map $\langle q_0, q_1 \rangle \mapsto e(q_i)$. Note that Ψ_0 and Ψ_1 are Turing functionals by Proposition 3.5. We show that $f \leq_{\text{SW}} f \boxplus g$ via Φ_0 and Ψ_0 ; a symmetric argument shows that $g \leq_{\text{SW}} f \boxplus g$ via Φ_1 and Ψ_1 .

Suppose $H \vdash f \boxplus g$ and fix any $p \in \text{dom}(f\delta_{X_0})$. We must show that

$$\delta_{Y_0} \Psi_0 H \Phi_0(p) = \delta_{Y_0} \Psi_0 H(\langle 0, p \rangle) \in f\delta_{X_0}(p).$$

Since $H \vdash f \boxplus g$ and $\langle 0, p \rangle \in \text{dom}((f \boxplus g)(\delta_{X_0 \sqcup X_1}))$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{\overline{Y_0} \times \overline{Y_1}} H(\langle 0, p \rangle) &\in (f \boxplus g)(\delta_{X_0 \sqcup X_1})(\langle 0, p \rangle) \\ &= (f \boxplus g)(\langle 0, \delta_{X_0}(p) \rangle) \\ &= f\delta_{X_0}(p) \times Y_1, \end{aligned}$$

Thus, $\delta_{\overline{Y_0} \times \overline{Y_1}} H(\langle 0, p \rangle)$ is a pair (y, z) with $y \in Y_0$, so in particular, $y \neq \perp_{Y_0}$. Letting $H(\langle 0, p \rangle) = \langle a, b \rangle$, this means that $a \in \text{dom}(e)$ and $e(a) \in \text{dom}(\delta_{Y_0})$, and hence by definition,

$$\delta_{\delta_{\overline{Y_0} \times \overline{Y_1}}} H(\langle 0, p \rangle) = (\delta_{Y_0} e(a), z).$$

We conclude that $\delta_{Y_0} e(a) \in f\delta_{X_0}(p)$, but since $\delta_{Y_0} e(a) = \delta_{Y_0} \Psi_0 H \Phi_0(p)$, this is what we wanted. \square

Lemma 3.10. *Let $h : \subseteq (U, \delta_U) \rightrightarrows (V, \delta_V)$ be a partial multifunction on represented spaces, and suppose $f \leq_{\text{sW}} h$ and $g \leq_{\text{sW}} h$. Then $f \boxplus g \leq_{\text{sW}} h$.*

Proof. Suppose $f \leq_{\text{sW}} h$ via Φ_0 and Ψ_0 , and $g \leq_{\text{sW}} h$ via Φ_1 and Ψ_1 . Let $\Phi : \subseteq 2^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$ be the map with domain all pairs $\langle i, p \rangle$ for $i < 2$ and $p \in \text{dom}(\Phi_i)$, and with $\Phi(\langle i, p \rangle) = \Phi_i(p)$. Let $\Psi : 2^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$ be the map $q \mapsto \langle a_{\Psi_0(q)}, a_{\Psi_1(q)} \rangle$. We claim that $f \boxplus g \leq_{\text{sW}} h$ via Φ and Ψ .

Suppose $H \vdash h$ and fix any element in the domain of $(f \boxplus g)(\delta_{X_0 \sqcup X_1})$, which must have the form $\langle i, p \rangle$ for some $i < 2$. Without loss of generality, assume $i = 0$; a symmetric argument works if $i = 1$. We aim to show that

$$\delta_{\overline{Y_0} \times \overline{Y_1}} \Psi H \Phi(\langle 0, p \rangle) \in (f \boxplus g)(\delta_{X_0 \sqcup X_1})(\langle 0, p \rangle).$$

Since $\delta_{\overline{Y_0} \times \overline{Y_1}} \Psi H \Phi(\langle 0, p \rangle) = \delta_{\overline{Y_0} \times \overline{Y_1}} \Psi H \Phi_0(p)$ and $(f \boxplus g)(\delta_{X_0 \sqcup X_1})(\langle 0, p \rangle) = f\delta_{X_0}(p) \times \overline{Y_1}$, this is equivalent to showing

$$(1) \quad \delta_{\overline{Y_0} \times \overline{Y_1}} \Psi H \Phi_0(p) \in f\delta_{X_0}(p) \times \overline{Y_1}.$$

Now $\langle 0, p \rangle \in \text{dom}((f \boxplus g)(\delta_{X_0 \sqcup X_1}))$, so $p \in \text{dom}(f\delta_{X_0})$ by definition. And since $f \leq_{\text{sW}} h$ via Φ_0 and Ψ_0 and $H \vdash h$, this implies that

$$(2) \quad \delta_{Y_0} \Psi_0 H \Phi_0(p) \in f\delta_{X_0}(p).$$

In particular, this means that $\Psi_0 H\Phi_0(p) \in 2^\omega$, so by Proposition 3.3, $\mathfrak{a}_{\Psi_0 H\Phi_0(p)}$ is total, and by Proposition 3.5,

$$e(\mathfrak{a}_{\Psi_0 H\Phi_0(p)}) = \Psi_0 H\Phi_0(p).$$

It also means that $\Psi_0 H\Phi_0(p) \in \text{dom}(\delta_{Y_0})$, and so $e(\mathfrak{a}_{\Psi_0 H\Phi_0(p)}) \in \text{dom}(\delta_{Y_0})$. Now by definition, for some $z \in \overline{Y_1}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{\overline{Y_0} \times \overline{Y_1}} \Psi H\Phi_0(p) &= \delta_{\overline{Y_0} \times \overline{Y_1}} (\langle \mathfrak{a}_{\Psi_0 H\Phi_0(p)}, \mathfrak{a}_{\Psi_1 H\Phi_0(p)} \rangle) \\ &= (\delta_{Y_0} e(\mathfrak{a}_{\Psi_0 H\Phi_0(p)}), z) \\ &= (\delta_{Y_0} \Psi_0 H\Phi_0(p), z). \end{aligned}$$

Combining this with (2) now gives (1). □

The proof of the theorem is complete. □

Corollary 3.11. *The strong Weihrauch degrees form a lattice under \leq_{sW} , with \boxplus as supremum and \sqcap as infimum.*

As noted at the end of Section 2, the \sqcup operation does not give the supremum in the strong Weihrauch degrees, so \boxplus and \sqcup are in general different. However, as the next proposition shows, this is no longer the case if we move from strong Weihrauch degrees to the more general setting of (non-strong) Weihrauch degrees.

Proposition 3.12. *Let $f : \subseteq (X_0, \delta_{X_0}) \rightrightarrows (Y_0, \delta_{Y_0})$ and $g : \subseteq (X_1, \delta_{X_1}) \rightrightarrows (Y_1, \delta_{Y_1})$ be partial multifunctions on represented spaces. Then $f \boxplus g \equiv_W f \sqcup g$.*

Proof. Since $f, g \leq_{sW} f \boxplus g$ by Theorem 3.8, and $f \sqcup g$ is the supremum of f and g under \leq_W , it follows that $f \sqcup g \leq_W f \boxplus g$. So, we only need to show that $f \boxplus g \leq_W f \sqcup g$, and in fact, we show that $f \boxplus g \leq_{sW} f \sqcup g$. Let $\Phi : 2^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$ be the identity functional, and let $\Psi : 2^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$ be defined by

$$\Psi(\langle 0, q \rangle) = \langle \mathfrak{a}_{\Phi(q)}, 0^\omega \rangle$$

and

$$\Psi(\langle 1, q \rangle) = \langle 0^\omega, \mathfrak{a}_{\Phi(q)} \rangle$$

for all $p, q \in 2^\omega$. Fix $H \vdash f \sqcup g$, and any element in the domain of $(f \boxplus g)(\delta_{X_0 \sqcup X_1})$, which must have the form $\langle i, p \rangle$ for some $i < 2$. We assume

$i = 0$; the case $i = 1$ follows by a symmetric argument. We must show that

$$\delta_{\overline{Y_0} \times \overline{Y_1}} \Psi H \Phi(\langle 0, p \rangle) = \delta_{\overline{Y_0} \times \overline{Y_1}} \Psi H(\langle 0, p \rangle) \in (f \boxplus g)(\delta_{X_0 \sqcup X_1})(\langle 0, p \rangle).$$

By definition,

$$(f \boxplus g)(\delta_{X_0 \sqcup X_1})(\langle 0, p \rangle) = (f \boxplus g)((0, \delta_{X_0}(p))) = f\delta_{X_0}(p) \times \overline{Y_1},$$

so the above is equivalent to

$$(3) \quad \delta_{\overline{Y_0} \times \overline{Y_1}} \Psi H(\langle 0, p \rangle) \in f\delta_{X_0}(p) \times \overline{Y_1}.$$

Since $H \vdash f \sqcup g$, we have

$$\delta_{Y_0 \sqcup Y_1} H(\langle 0, p \rangle) \in (f \sqcup g)(\delta_{X_0 \sqcup X_1})(\langle 0, p \rangle) = \{0\} \times f\delta_{X_0}(p).$$

Thus, it must be that $\delta_{Y_0 \sqcup Y_1} H(\langle 0, p \rangle) = (0, y)$ for some $y \in f\delta_{X_0}(p)$, and hence that $H(\langle 0, p \rangle) = \langle 0, q \rangle$ for some q with $\delta_{Y_0}(q) = y$. Thus, we have

$$(4) \quad \delta_{\overline{Y_0} \times \overline{Y_1}} \Psi H(\langle 0, p \rangle) = \delta_{\overline{Y_0} \times \overline{Y_1}} \Psi(\langle 0, q \rangle) = \delta_{\overline{Y_0} \times \overline{Y_1}}(\mathbf{a}_{\Phi(q)}, 0^\omega).$$

Since $\Phi(q) = q$ we have $e(\mathbf{a}_{\Phi(q)}) = \Phi(q) = q$, so $e(\mathbf{a}_{\Phi(q)}) \in \text{dom}(\delta_0)$. We conclude that

$$\delta_{\overline{Y_0} \times \overline{Y_1}}(\mathbf{a}_{\Phi(q)}, 0^\omega) = (\delta_{Y_0}(q), z)$$

for some $z \in \overline{Y_1}$. Combining this with (4) gives (3). □

4. Distributivity

Our aim is to examine some of the lattice-theoretic properties of the strong Weihrauch degrees. Recall that a lattice $\mathcal{L} = (L, \vee, \wedge)$ is *distributive* if the operations of join and meet distribute over one another, i.e., if for all $a, b, c \in L$ we have $(a \vee b) \wedge c = (a \wedge c) \vee (b \wedge c)$. As noted above, the Weihrauch lattice is distributive. By contrast, we will show below that the strong Weihrauch lattice is not.

We begin with the following result, showing that one half of the distributivity identity in the strong Weihrauch degrees does indeed hold under \leq_{sW} , while the other holds if we replace \boxplus by \sqcup .

Proposition 4.1. *Let $f : \subseteq (X_0, \delta_{X_0}) \rightrightarrows (Y_0, \delta_{Y_0})$, $g : \subseteq (X_1, \delta_{X_1}) \rightrightarrows (Y_1, \delta_{Y_1})$, and $h : (U, \delta_U) \rightarrow (V, \delta_V)$ be partial multifunctions on represented spaces. Then we have:*

- 1) $(f \sqcap h) \boxplus (g \sqcap h) \leq_{\text{sW}} (f \boxplus g) \sqcap h$;
 2) $(f \sqcup g) \sqcap h \leq_{\text{sW}} (f \sqcap h) \sqcup (g \sqcap h)$.

Proof. For part (1), let $\Phi : \subseteq 2^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$ be the map $\langle i, \langle p_0, p_1 \rangle \rangle \mapsto \langle \langle i, p_0 \rangle, p_1 \rangle$ for all $i < 2$ and all $p_0, p_1 \in 2^\omega$. Let $\text{id} : 2^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$ be the identity functional, and let $\Psi : \subseteq 2^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$ be the map given by

$$\Psi(\langle 0, \langle q_0, q_1 \rangle \rangle) = \langle \mathbf{a}_{\text{id}(\langle 0, e(q_0) \rangle)}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{id}(\langle 0, e(q_1) \rangle)} \rangle$$

for all $q_0, q_1 \in 2^\omega$, and

$$h(\langle 1, q \rangle) = \langle \mathbf{a}_{\text{id}(\langle 1, q \rangle)}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{id}(\langle 1, q \rangle)} \rangle$$

for all $q \in 2^\omega$. We claim that $(f \sqcap h) \boxplus (g \sqcap h) \leq_{\text{sW}} (f \boxplus g) \sqcap h$ via Φ and Ψ .

Fix any $H \vdash (f \boxplus g) \sqcap h$, and any element in the domain of $((f \sqcap h) \boxplus (g \sqcap h))\delta_{(X_0 \times U) \sqcup (X_1 \times U)}$. This must have the form $\langle i, \langle p_0, p_1 \rangle \rangle$ for some $i < 2$ and some p_0 in the domain of $f\delta_{X_0}$ if $i = 0$ or $g\delta_{X_1}$ if $i = 1$, and some p_1 in the domain of $h\delta_U$. Assume $i = 0$; a symmetric argument works if $i = 1$. We must then show that

$$\begin{aligned} & \delta_{\overline{Y_0 \sqcup V} \times \overline{Y_1 \sqcup V}} \Psi H \Phi(\langle 0, \langle p_0, p_1 \rangle \rangle) \\ & \in (f \sqcap h) \boxplus (g \sqcap h) \delta_{(X_0 \times U) \sqcup (X_1 \times U)}(\langle 0, \langle p_0, p_1 \rangle \rangle). \end{aligned}$$

We have

$$\delta_{\overline{Y_0 \sqcup V} \times \overline{Y_1 \sqcup V}} \Psi H \Phi(\langle 0, \langle p_0, p_1 \rangle \rangle) = \delta_{\overline{Y_0 \sqcup V} \times \overline{Y_1 \sqcup V}} \Psi H(\langle \langle 0, p_0 \rangle, p_1 \rangle),$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & (f \sqcap h) \boxplus (g \sqcap h) \delta_{(X_0 \times U) \sqcup (X_1 \times U)}(\langle 0, \langle p_0, p_1 \rangle \rangle) \\ & = (f \sqcap h) \boxplus (g \sqcap h)((0, (\delta_{X_0}(p_0), \delta_U(p_1)))) \\ & = (f \sqcap h)((\delta_{X_0}(p_0), \delta_U(p_1))) \times \overline{Y_1 \sqcup V} \\ & = (f\delta_{X_0}(p_0) \sqcup h\delta_U(p_1)) \times \overline{Y_1 \sqcup V}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, it is enough to show that

$$\delta_{\overline{Y_0 \sqcup V} \times \overline{Y_1 \sqcup V}} \Psi H(\langle \langle 0, p_0 \rangle, p_1 \rangle) \in (f\delta_{X_0}(p_0) \sqcup h\delta_U(p_1)) \times \overline{Y_1 \sqcup V}.$$

Now since $H \vdash (f \boxplus g) \sqcap h$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{(\overline{Y_0} \times \overline{Y_1}) \sqcup V} H(\langle \langle 0, p_0 \rangle, p_1 \rangle) &\in ((f \boxplus g) \sqcap h) \delta_{(X_0 \sqcup X_1) \times U}(\langle \langle 0, p_0 \rangle, p_1 \rangle) \\ &= (f \delta_{X_0}(p_0) \times \overline{Y_1}) \sqcup h \delta_U(p_1). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $\delta_{(\overline{Y_0} \times \overline{Y_1}) \sqcup V} H(\langle \langle 0, p_0 \rangle, p_1 \rangle)$ is either $(0, (y, z))$ for some $y \in f \delta_{X_0}(p_0)$ and $z \in \overline{Y_1}$, or $(1, v)$ for some $v \in h \delta_U(p_1)$. In the first case, since $y \neq \perp_{Y_0}$, it must be that $H(\langle \langle 0, p_0 \rangle, p_1 \rangle) = \langle 0, \langle a, q \rangle \rangle$ for some $a \in \text{dom}(e)$ with $e(a) \in \text{dom}(\delta_{Y_0})$, meaning $\delta_{Y_0}(e(a)) = y$. Consequently, $\mathbf{a}_{\text{id}(\langle 0, e(a) \rangle)} \in \text{dom}(e)$ and $e(\mathbf{a}_{\text{id}(\langle 0, e(a) \rangle)}) = \langle 0, e(a) \rangle \in \text{dom}(\delta_{Y_0 \sqcup V})$. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{\overline{Y_0 \sqcup V} \times \overline{Y_1 \sqcup V}} \Psi H(\langle \langle 0, p_0 \rangle, p_1 \rangle) &= \delta_{\overline{Y_0 \sqcup V} \times \overline{Y_1 \sqcup V}} \Psi(\langle 0, \langle a, q \rangle \rangle) \\ &= \delta_{\overline{Y_0 \sqcup V} \times \overline{Y_1 \sqcup V}}(\langle \mathbf{a}_{\text{id}(\langle 0, e(a) \rangle)}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{id}(\langle 0, e(q) \rangle)} \rangle) \\ &= (\delta_{\overline{Y_0 \sqcup V}}(\mathbf{a}_{\text{id}(\langle 0, e(a) \rangle)}), \delta_{\overline{Y_1 \sqcup V}}(\mathbf{a}_{\text{id}(\langle 0, e(q) \rangle)})) \\ &= (\delta_{Y_0 \sqcup V}(e(\mathbf{a}_{\text{id}(\langle 0, e(a) \rangle)})), \delta_{\overline{Y_1 \sqcup V}}(\mathbf{a}_{\text{id}(\langle 0, e(q) \rangle)})) \\ &= ((0, \delta_{Y_0}(e(a))), \delta_{\overline{Y_1 \sqcup V}}(\mathbf{a}_{\text{id}(\langle 0, e(q) \rangle)})) \\ &\in (f \delta_{X_0}(p_0) \sqcup h \delta_U(p_1)) \times \overline{Y_1 \sqcup V}, \end{aligned}$$

which is what was to be shown. In the second case, if

$$\delta_{(\overline{Y_0} \times \overline{Y_1}) \sqcup V} H(\langle \langle 0, p_0 \rangle, p_1 \rangle) = (1, v)$$

for some $v \in h \delta_U(p_1)$, it must be that $H(\langle \langle 0, p_0 \rangle, p_1 \rangle) = \langle 1, q \rangle$ for some q with $\delta_V(q) = v$. We then have

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{\overline{Y_0 \sqcup V} \times \overline{Y_1 \sqcup V}} \Psi H(\langle \langle 0, p_0 \rangle, p_1 \rangle) &= \delta_{\overline{Y_0 \sqcup V} \times \overline{Y_1 \sqcup V}} \Psi(\langle 1, q \rangle) \\ &= \delta_{\overline{Y_0 \sqcup V} \times \overline{Y_1 \sqcup V}}(\langle \mathbf{a}_{\text{id}(\langle 1, q \rangle)}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{id}(\langle 1, q \rangle)} \rangle) \\ &= (\delta_{\overline{Y_0 \sqcup V}}(\mathbf{a}_{\text{id}(\langle 1, q \rangle)}), \delta_{\overline{Y_1 \sqcup V}}(\mathbf{a}_{\text{id}(\langle 1, q \rangle)})) \\ &= (\delta_{Y_0 \sqcup V}(e(\mathbf{a}_{\text{id}(\langle 1, q \rangle)})), \delta_{Y_1 \sqcup V}(e(\mathbf{a}_{\text{id}(\langle 1, q \rangle)}))) \\ &= (\delta_{Y_0 \sqcup V}(\langle 1, q \rangle), \delta_{Y_1 \sqcup V}(\langle 1, q \rangle)) \\ &= ((1, \delta_V(q)), (1, \delta_V(q))) \\ &\in (f \delta_{X_0}(p_0) \sqcup h \delta_U(p_1)) \times \overline{Y_1 \sqcup V}. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of part (1).

Part (2) can be proved similarly, but can also be observed more directly: the proof that $(f \sqcup g) \sqcap h \leq_W (f \sqcap h) \sqcup (g \sqcap h)$ actually shows $(f \sqcup g) \sqcap h \leq_{sW} (f \sqcap h) \sqcup (g \sqcap h)$; see, e.g., [15, Theorem 4.21]. We omit the details. □

In the remainder of this section, we will be dealing with multifunctions on Cantor space. In this setting, we can then use the following alternative definition of Weihrauch reducibility, which will be slightly easier to work with.

Definition 4.2. Let $f : \subseteq 2^\omega \rightrightarrows 2^\omega$ and $g : \subseteq 2^\omega \rightrightarrows 2^\omega$ be multifunctions.

- $f \leq_W g$ if there are Turing functionals $\Phi, \Psi : \subseteq 2^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$ such that for every $p \in \text{dom}(f)$, $\Phi(p) \in \text{dom}(g)$ and $\Psi(\langle p, q \rangle) \in f(p)$ for every $q \in g(\Phi(p))$.
- $f \leq_{sW} g$ if there are Turing functionals $\Phi, \Psi : \subseteq 2^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$ such that for every $p \in \text{dom}(f)$, $\Phi(p) \in \text{dom}(g)$ and $\Psi(q) \in f(p)$ for every $q \in g(\Phi(p))$.

See [6], Appendix A, for a discussion and comparison of this approach to that in Definition 2.4, and for a proof of the equivalence of the two.

The following observation will be useful.

Lemma 4.3. Let $f : \subseteq 2^\omega \rightrightarrows 2^\omega$ and $g : \subseteq 2^\omega \rightrightarrows 2^\omega$ be given. Let $h : \subseteq 2^\omega \rightrightarrows 2^\omega$ be the multifunction with domain consisting of all pairs $\langle 0, p \rangle$ for $p \in \text{dom}(f)$, and $\langle 1, p \rangle$ for $p \in \text{dom}(g)$, and satisfying the following:

- $h(\langle 0, p \rangle)$ consists of all pairs $\langle a, q \rangle$ with $a, q \in 2^\omega$, where a is a monotone approximation with $a \in \text{dom}(e)$ and $e(a) \in f(p)$;
- $h(\langle 1, p \rangle)$ consists of all pairs $\langle q, a \rangle$ with $q, a \in 2^\omega$, where a is a monotone approximation with $a \in \text{dom}(e)$ and $e(a) \in g(p)$.

Then $h \equiv_{sW} f \boxplus g$.

Proof. It is clear that $f, g \leq_{sW} h$, hence $f \boxplus g \leq_{sW} h$. We thus only need to show that $h \leq_{sW} f \boxplus g$, and we claim that this is so via the identity map, $\text{id} : 2^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$, in both directions. To see this, fix $H \vdash f \boxplus g$, and any element in the domain of $h\delta_{2^\omega} = h$. Without loss of generality, assume this has the form $\langle 0, p \rangle$ for some $p \in \text{dom}(f)$; a symmetric argument works if it has the form $\langle 1, p \rangle$ for $p \in \text{dom}(g)$. We must show that

$$\text{id} H \text{id}(\langle 0, p \rangle) = H(\langle 0, p \rangle) \in h\delta_{2^\omega}(p) = h(p).$$

Since $H \vdash f \boxplus g$, we have that

$$\delta_{\overline{2^\omega} \times \overline{2^\omega}} H(\langle 0, p \rangle) \in (f \boxplus g)(\delta_{2^\omega \sqcup 2^\omega})(\langle 0, p \rangle) = (f \boxplus g)(\langle 0, p \rangle) = f(p) \times \overline{2^\omega}.$$

Thus, $\delta_{\overline{2^\omega} \times \overline{2^\omega}} H(\langle 0, p \rangle) = \langle y, z \rangle$ for some $y \in f(p)$ and $z \in \overline{2^\omega}$. In particular, $y \neq \perp_{2^\omega}$, so by definition, $H(\langle 0, p \rangle) = \langle a, q \rangle$ for some $a \in \text{dom}(e)$ with $y = e(a)$. In other words, $e(a) \in f(p)$, whence we conclude that $\langle a, q \rangle \in h(\langle 0, p \rangle)$, as desired. \square

We now come to our main result in this section, in which we will demonstrate that the inequality of Proposition 4.1 cannot in general be reversed.

Theorem 4.4. *The lattice of strong Weihrauch degrees is not distributive.*

Proof. Choose $p_0, p_1, p_2, q_0, q_1, q_2 \in 2^\omega$ with the following properties:

- $p_0 \not\leq_T \langle p_1, p_2 \rangle$ and $p_1 \not\leq_T \langle p_0, p_2 \rangle$;
- $q_0 \not\leq_T q_2$ and $q_2 \not\leq_T q_1$.

Define $f, g, h : \subseteq 2^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$ to be $p_0 \mapsto q_0, p_1 \mapsto q_1$, and $p_2 \mapsto q_2$, respectively. We claim that

$$(f \boxplus g) \sqcap h \not\leq_{\text{sw}} (f \sqcap h) \boxplus (g \sqcap h),$$

which gives the theorem.

Seeking a contradiction, suppose Φ and Ψ actually witness the reduction above. For each $i < 2$, we must then have that

$$\Phi(\langle \langle i, p_i \rangle, p_2 \rangle) = \langle i, \langle p_i, p_2 \rangle \rangle.$$

For otherwise there would be $i, j < 2$ with $i \neq j$ and

$$\Phi(\langle \langle i, p_i \rangle, p_2 \rangle) = \langle j, \langle p_j, p_2 \rangle \rangle,$$

whence we would have $p_j \leq_T \langle p_i, p_2 \rangle$, contrary to our assumption.

Now fix any monotone approximation a_2 such that $a_2 \leq_T q_2$ and $a_2 \in \text{dom}(e)$ and $e(a_2) = \langle 1, q_2 \rangle$. By Lemma 4.3, $\langle a_2, 0^\omega \rangle$ is a solution to $\langle 0, \langle p_0, p_2 \rangle \rangle$ in $(f \sqcap h) \boxplus (g \sqcap h)$. Hence, $\Psi(\langle a_2, 0^\omega \rangle)$ must be a solution to $\langle \langle 0, p_0 \rangle, p_2 \rangle$ in $(f \boxplus g) \sqcap h$, and hence be equal either to $\langle 1, q_2 \rangle$, or else, again by the lemma, to $\langle 0, \langle a_0, c \rangle \rangle$ for some monotone approximation a_0 with $a_0 \in \text{dom}(e)$ and $e(a_0) = q_0$. In the latter case, we would have $q_0 \leq_T a_0 \leq_T a_2 \leq_T q_2$, contradicting our choice of q_0 and q_2 . So it must be the first case that applies.

Let u be the use of computing that the first coordinate of $\Psi(\langle a_2, 0^\omega \rangle)$ is 1. Fix a monotone approximation a_1 with $\min a_1 > u$ and $a_1 \leq_T q_1$ and $a_1 \in \text{dom}(e)$ and $e(a_1) = \langle 0, q_1 \rangle$. Let $q = (a_2 \upharpoonright u)0^\omega$, noting that q is computable. Then $\langle q, a_1 \rangle$ is a solution to $\langle 1, \langle p_1, p_2 \rangle \rangle$ in $(f \sqcap h) \boxplus (g \sqcap h)$, and

$\Psi(\langle q, a_1 \rangle)$ must therefore be a solution to $\langle \langle 1, p_1 \rangle, p_2 \rangle$ in $(f \boxplus g) \sqcap h$. But the first coordinate of $\Psi(\langle q, a_1 \rangle)$ agrees with $\Psi(\langle a_2, 0^\omega \rangle)$, so we must have that $\Psi(\langle q, a_1 \rangle) = \langle 1, q_2 \rangle$. We then have that $q_2 \leq_T \langle q, a_1 \rangle \leq_T a_1 \leq_T q_1$, contradicting our choice of q_1 and q_2 . \square

Corollary 4.5. *The strong Weihrauch lattice is not isomorphic to the Weihrauch lattice.*

Remark 4.6. The above proof does not go through if \leq_{sW} is replaced by the related *strong computable reducibility* (\leq_{sc}). Along with *computable reducibility* (\leq_c), these form non-uniform variants of strong Weihrauch and Weihrauch reducibility, respectively. (See, e.g., [8], Definition 1.1, for the precise definitions.) The corresponding algebraic structures have not previously been studied, but it is easy to see that they form lattices under \sqcup and \sqcap , just as in the Weihrauch case. The distributivity of \leq_c then follows from the distributivity of \leq_W . For \leq_{sc} , it follows from Proposition 4.1, together with Proposition 3.12, the proof of which also shows that \boxplus and \sqcup are the same up to strong computable equivalence. We can conclude that the non-distributivity of the strong Weihrauch lattice is not a feature of uniformity alone, or of denying access to the original instance alone, but rather of the two properties in combination.

We finish by showing that, in spite of Theorem 4.4, the strong Weihrauch lattice is nonetheless very rich. Recall that a set $A \subseteq 2^\omega$ is *Medvedev reducible* to $B \subseteq 2^\omega$ if there is a functional Φ such that $\Phi(p) \in A$ for every $p \in B$. The *Medvedev degrees* are the equivalence classes under this reducibility. It is easy to see that these form a lattice, with $A \times B$ serving as the join of A and B , and $A \sqcup B$ serving as the meet. Sorbi [18, Lemma 6.1] has shown that every countable distributive lattice embeds into the Medvedev lattice. It is easy to see that the Medvedev degrees embed into the Weihrauch degrees as a partial order, via the embedding sending $A \subseteq 2^\omega$ to $0^\omega \mapsto A$, but it was shown by Higuchi and Pauly [11, Corollary 5.3] that this is not a lattice embedding. However, they also established the following reverse-embedding result.

Proposition 4.7 (Higuchi and Pauly [11], Lemma 5.6). *The Medvedev lattice reverse-embeds into the Weihrauch lattice.*

The proof uses the following map, originally due to Brattka (see [11], Definition 5.5).

Definition 4.8. Given $A \subseteq 2^\omega$, let $d_A : \subseteq 2^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$ be the map $A \rightarrow \{0^\omega\}$.

We show that the same map works to reverse-embed the Medvedev degrees into the strong Weihrauch degrees as lattices.

Proposition 4.9. *The Medvedev lattice reverse-embeds into the strong Weihrauch lattice.*

Proof. Given $A, B \subseteq 2^\omega$, if Φ is a Turing functional such that $\Phi(p) \in A$ for every $p \in B$ then $d_B \leq_{\text{sW}} d_A$ via Φ and the identity. Conversely, if $d_B \leq_{\text{sW}} d_A$ via Φ and Ψ then $\Phi(p) \in A$ for every $p \in B$. We have $d_A, d_B \leq_{\text{sW}} d_{A \sqcup B}$, so $d_A \boxplus d_B \leq_{\text{sW}} d_{A \sqcup B}$. In the other direction, we have $d_{A \sqcup B} \leq_{\text{sW}} d_A \boxplus d_B$ via the identity and the constant $q \mapsto 0^\omega$ map. Similarly, we have $d_{A \times B} \leq_{\text{sW}} d_A, d_B$ and hence $d_{A \times B} \leq_{\text{sW}} d_A \sqcap d_B$. And $d_A \sqcap d_B \leq_{\text{sW}} d_{A \times B}$ via the identity map and the map $q \mapsto \langle 0, 0^\omega \rangle$. \square

Corollary 4.10. *Every countable distributive lattice can be embedded into the strong Weihrauch lattice.*

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