You might ask yourself _why_ $UHALT_{TM}$ is harder than $HALT_{TM}$, which is harder than $STEP_{TM}$. What is it about them structurally that divides them?

This is the heart of the _arithmetic hierarchy_. We'll not define it rigorously here but rather get at its intuition. The primary difference between $HALT_{TM}$ and $UHALT_{TM}$ is that the latter asks about _all_ strings. That is it has a universal quantifier.

For the same reason, $\overline{HALT_{TM}}$ is hard since it asks if for all i, it's input doesn't halt within i steps.

Similarly, $\overline{UHALT_{TM}}$ is hard b/c it's asking if $\exists$ an input that loops forever.

We can define a hierarchy based on these quantifiers and questions. RE and co-RE are the lowest levels*. RE asks a bounded question about $\exists$. In other words, there are only finitely many cases to check. For $HALT_{TM}$, we could write it as $\phi_{M,w}(i) i = M(w)$ halts in i steps, and we ask $\exists i : \phi_{M,w}(i)$. We define $RE = \Sigma_1$.

For $UHALT_{TM}$, we write $\phi_M(w,i) := M(w)$ halts in i steps and ask $\forall w \, \exists i : \phi_M(i)$. Because we alternated a quantifier, the question became harder (stacking identical quantifier does not increase difficulty). This gives us that $UHALT_{TM} \in \Pi_2$.

Why Π_2? The subscript tells us how many groups of quantifiers we have (i.e. it's one more than the number of alternations). The Π tells us that the first quantifier is $\forall$. Similarly, Σ tells us that $\exists$ is the first quantifier. The intuition is that Π is a product, so we need to and/multiply 1's/true's to get a true from ϕ. In contrast, Σ is a sum, so we or/add, which only needs one input to make ϕ true for the question to be true.

Now the next question then is if $RE = \Sigma_1$, what is co-RE? Co-RE $= \Pi_1$. If $\exists \phi$ is the RE equivalent, then we're asking $\forall \neg \phi$, which is precisely the structure for Π_1. This is the case for the entire hierarchy. $\Sigma_n = co-\Pi_n$ and $\Pi_n = co-\Sigma_n$.

Now it's sensible to ask what about DEC? DEC $= \Delta_1 = \Sigma_n \cap \Pi_n$. In fact, we can define $\Delta_n = \Sigma_n \cap \Pi_n$ all the way up. These are languages decidable relative to Σ_{n-1} and Π_{n-1} (if you have an oracle for a Σ_{n-1}-complete or Π_{n-1}-complete language you can decide Δ_n [see $HALT_{TM}$ and A_{TM}]).

We can draw this!

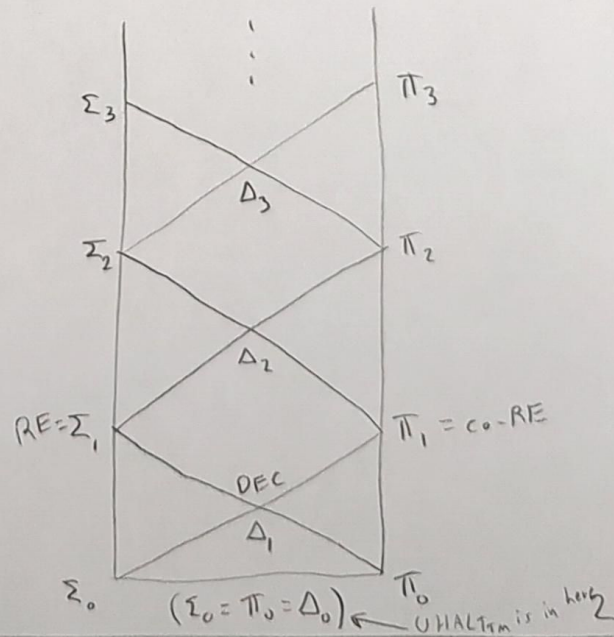The higher up, the more stuff you have. That means all inclusions are proper. And on that note, if you can find a path through the lines upward exclusively, then you're included in that set. In reverse, you include the set downward.

For example $\Pi_3 \rightarrow \Delta_3 \rightarrow \Pi_2$ indicates that $\Pi_2 \subset \Pi_3$ (also $\Pi_2 \subset \Delta_3 \subset \Pi_3$).

Σ_3 $\vdots$ Π_3
Δ_3
Σ_2 Π_2
Δ_2
$RE = \Sigma_1$ $\Pi_1 = co-RE$
DEC
Δ_1
Σ_0 $(\Sigma_0 = \Pi_0 = \Delta_0)$ Π_0 $\leftarrow$ U$HALT_{TM}$ is in here

This is another way to show (an upper bound on) computability. For example,
we know that $UHALT_{TM} \in \Pi_2$ and $\overline{HALT_{TM}} \leq_m UHALT_{TM}$,

So we know $\overline{HALT_{TM}} \in \Pi_2$. We also know that $\overline{HALT_{TM}} \notin \Pi_1$,

so at best $\overline{HALT_{TM}} \in \Delta_2$. In fact, since $HALT_{TM} \in \Sigma_1$,

we have $HALT_{TM} \in \Delta_2 \Rightarrow \overline{HALT_{TM}} \in \Sigma_2$, so $HALT_{TM}$ lies in Δ_2.

So where do other languages fall?

SS_{TM} and EQ_{TM} are both in Π_2. FIN_{TM} and $INFIN_{TM}$ are.
in Σ_2 and Π_2 respectively.

SS_{TM} is at least as hard as EQ_{TM}, so let's just focus on the former.

SS_{TM} asks $\forall w (\exists i : M_1(w)$ accepts in i steps$) \vee (\forall j, M_2(w)$ doesn't accept in j steps$)$

We can write this as $\forall w \forall j \exists i : M_1(w)$ accepts in i steps or $M_2(w)$
doesn't accept in j steps. So we get $SS_{TM} \in \Pi_2$. It follows that
$EQ_{TM} \in \Pi_2$ since $EQ_{TM} \leq_m SS_{TM}$ (we also know that $EQ_{TM} \notin \Sigma_1$ or Π_1).

For $INFIN_{TM}$, we ask $\forall i \exists j, k : j > i$ and $M(w_j)$ accepts in k steps,

So $INFIN_{TM} \in \Pi_2$.

For FIN_{TM}, we ask $\exists i \forall j \forall k, j > i$ and $M(w_j)$ does not accept in k steps,

So $FIN_{TM} \in \Sigma_2$

It can be shown that $\overline{UHALT_{TM}} \notin \Sigma_2$, but we omit this here.