

# Model theory

## Exercise 6

### Hints

1. To find  $b$ , notice that if

$$x - y \geq 2^{n+2} \text{ then there is } y < z < x$$

$$\text{s.t. } z - y, y - x \geq 2^{n+1}.$$

For the claim, suppose  $X, \mathbb{N} \setminus X$

are infinite and  $g(x, y)$  and  $c = (c_1, \dots, c_k)$

are such that  $g$  is relational

and  $g(x, c)$  defines  $X$ . Let  $n$  be  
the quantifier rank of  $g$ .

Then find  $b \in X$  and  $d \in \mathbb{N} \setminus X$

$$\text{s.t. } \{(c_i, c_i) \mid 1 \leq i \leq k\} \cup \{(b, d)\}$$

is  $n$ -good and go on showing

that  $\prod \uparrow \text{EF}_n((\sigma_c, c, b), (\sigma_c, c, d))$   
(using  $n$ -good functions)  
and get a contradiction with 7.8.

2. Again suppose  $X, \mathbb{N} \setminus X$  are infinite  
and  $g(x, c)$  defines  $X$ . For all  $i \in \omega$ ,

Let  $\sigma_i = \sigma$  and  $D$  an ultrafilter  
on  $\omega$  s.t. for all  $n \in \omega$ ,  $\{x \in \omega \mid x > n\} \in D$ .

Let  $\mathcal{U} = \prod_{i \in \omega} \sigma_i / D$  and by taking

an isomorphic copy, we may assume

that  $\sigma \leq \mathbb{Q}$ . Now find  $a \in g(\mathbb{Q}, c)$  and  $b \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus g(\mathbb{Q}, c)$  and an automorphism  $f$  of  $\mathbb{Q}$  s.t.  $f(c) = c$  and  $f(a) = b$ .

This is a contradiction.

3. Let  $B$  be such that

$$\text{dom}(B) = \bigcup_{2 \leq n < \omega} \{n\} \times \{0, \dots, n\}$$

$$\text{and } f^B((n, i)) = (n, i+1) \text{ if } i < n$$

$$\text{and } f^B((n, n)) = (n, 0).$$

Let  $\sigma \geq \mathbb{Q}$  be such that there is

$a \in \sigma$  s.t. for all  $n < \omega$ ,  $n \neq 0$ ,

$$(f^\sigma)^n(a) \neq a \quad (\text{use e.g. compactness}).$$

4.  $\prod$  ~~winners~~ <sup>wins by playing all</sup> ~~games~~ <sup>games simultaneously.</sup>  
 $\exists$  ~~no~~ ~~strategy~~ ~~that~~ ~~can~~ ~~win~~ ~~all~~ ~~of~~ ~~them~~.

5.  $L = \{c_i \mid i < \omega\}$ ,  $\sigma = (\mathbb{N}, c_i^{\sigma})$  where

$$c_i^{\sigma} = i \text{ for } i < \omega = (\mathbb{N}, c_i^{\sigma})$$

where  $c_i^{\sigma} = i+1$ . Notice that for

all finite  $L' \subseteq L$ ,  $\sigma \upharpoonright L' \cong \mathbb{Q} \upharpoonright L'$ .