# UNIVERSITY OF OSLO <br> Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences 

Examination in: MAT-INF3600 - Mathematical logic.
Day of examination: Tuesday, December 10, 2013.
Examination hours: 9:00-13:00.
This problem set consists of 3 pages.
Appendices: None.
Permitted aids: None.

Please make sure that your copy of the problem set is complete before you attempt to answer anything.

## Part I

Let $\mathcal{L}$ be the language $\{R\}$ where $R$ is a binary relation symbol.

## Problem 1

Give an $\mathcal{L}$-structure $\mathfrak{A}$ such that

$$
\mathfrak{A} \models \forall x \exists y[R x y] \rightarrow \exists y \forall x[R x y] .
$$

## Problem 2

Give an $\mathcal{L}$-structure $\mathfrak{B}$ such that

$$
\mathfrak{B} \not \models \forall x \exists y[R x y] \rightarrow \exists y \forall x[R x y] .
$$

## Problem 3

Is $\forall x \exists y[R x y] \rightarrow \exists y \forall x[R x y]$ a valid formula? Justify your answer.

## Problem 4

Prove that

$$
\vdash \forall x \forall y[R x y] \rightarrow \forall x[R x x]
$$

by giving a deduction.

## Problem 5

Is $\forall x \forall y[R x y] \rightarrow \forall x[R x x]$ a valid formula? Justify your answer.

## Part II

Let $\mathcal{L}$ be a first-order language, and let $\mathcal{L}^{\exists}$ be $\mathcal{L}$ extended with fresh (new) constant symbols $c_{1}^{\psi}, \ldots, c_{n}^{\psi}$ for each $\mathcal{L}$-sentence of the form $\exists x_{1} \ldots x_{n}\left[\psi\left(x_{1}, \ldots, x_{n}\right)\right]$. When $\Sigma$ is a set of $\mathcal{L}$ formulas, let $\Sigma^{\exists}$ denote the least set of $\mathcal{L}^{\exists}$-formulas such that
(1) $\Sigma^{\exists}$ contains all formulas in $\Sigma$
(2) for each $\mathcal{L}$-sentence of the form $\exists x_{1} \ldots x_{n}\left[\psi\left(x_{1}, \ldots, x_{n}\right)\right]$, the set $\Sigma^{\exists}$ contains the $\mathcal{L}^{\exists}-$ formula

$$
\exists x_{1} \ldots x_{n}\left[\psi\left(x_{1}, \ldots, x_{n}\right)\right] \rightarrow \psi\left(c_{1}^{\psi}, \ldots, c_{n}^{\psi}\right)
$$

Note that (2) requires $\exists x_{1} \ldots x_{n}\left[\psi\left(x_{1}, \ldots, x_{n}\right)\right]$ to be a sentence, that is, there are no free variables in $\psi\left(x_{1}, \ldots, x_{n}\right)$ except $x_{1}, \ldots, x_{n}$. Furthermore, note that the constant symbols $c_{1}^{\psi}, \ldots, c_{n}^{\psi}$ will occur in one, and only one, formula in the set $\Sigma^{\exists}$.
Let $\mathcal{L}_{0}$ be the language $\{P, Q\}$ where $P$ and $Q$ are unary relation symbols. Let

$$
\Sigma_{0}=\{\exists x y[P x \wedge Q y], \forall x[\neg(P x \wedge Q x)]\}
$$

## Problem 6

Give a $\Sigma_{0}^{\exists}$-deduction of $\exists x[P x]$.

## Problem 7

Give a $\Sigma_{0}^{\exists}$-deduction of $\exists x y[x \neq y]$. Try to give a full deduction. Do not argue that such a deduction exists by referring to lemmas and theorems in Leary's book.

## Problem 8

Let $\xi$ be the formula $\exists x \exists y[P x \wedge P y \wedge x \neq y]$. Explain why $\Sigma_{0} \nvdash \xi$. Explain why $\Sigma_{0} \nvdash \neg \xi$.

## Problem 9

Let $\mathcal{L}$ be a first-order language, and let $\Sigma$ be a set of $\mathcal{L}$-formulas. Prove that $\Sigma$ has a model if, and only if, $\Sigma^{\exists}$ has a model.

## Problem 10

Let $\mathcal{L}$ be a first-order language, let $\Sigma$ be a set of $\mathcal{L}$-formulas, and let $\phi$ be an $\mathcal{L}$-sentence. Prove that

$$
\Sigma \vdash \phi \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \Sigma^{\exists} \vdash \phi
$$

You may use the Deduction Theorem and the Completeness Theorem.

## Problem 11

Give a $\Sigma_{0}$-deduction of $\exists x y[x \neq y]$.

