

Formal Logic — Exercise Sheet 6**Exercise 21: (Models?)**

Which of the following structures are models for

$$F = \exists x \exists y \exists z (P(x, y) \wedge P(z, y) \wedge P(x, z) \wedge \neg P(z, x)),$$

which are not? Please give a convincing reason for each of your answers.

- (a)  $U_{\mathcal{A}} = \mathbb{N}$ ,  $P^{\mathcal{A}} = \{(m, n) \mid m, n \in \mathbb{N}, m < n\}$
- (b)  $U_{\mathcal{A}} = \mathbb{N}$ ,  $P^{\mathcal{A}} = \{(n, n + 1) \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$
- (c)  $U_{\mathcal{A}} = \{f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\}$  (all functions from  $\mathbb{R}$  to  $\mathbb{R}$ ),  $P^{\mathcal{A}} = \{(f, g) \mid f = g', g \text{ is differentiable}\}$
- (d)  $U_{\mathcal{A}} = \text{Pot}(\mathbb{N})$ , (the set of all subsets of  $\mathbb{N}$ ),  $P^{\mathcal{A}} = \{(A, B) \mid A, B \subset \mathbb{N}, A \subseteq B\}$

**Exercise 22: (Models and non-models)**

List all partial formulas of the following formula, and all terms, and write down the matrix of  $F$ .

$$F = \forall x \exists y P(x, y, f(x))$$

Find two structures that are not models for  $F$ , and two structures that are models for  $F$ .

**Exercise 23: (Reflexive, symmetric, transitive)**

Consider the formulas

$$F_1 = \forall x P(x, x), \quad F_2 = \forall x \forall y (P(x, y) \Rightarrow P(y, x)), \quad F_3 = \forall x \forall y \forall z ((P(x, y) \wedge P(y, z)) \Rightarrow P(x, z)).$$

Show that none of these formulas is a consequence of the other two by constructing structures where  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  are true, but  $F_3$  is not; respectively where  $F_1$  and  $F_3$  are true, but  $F_2$  is not; respectively where  $F_2$  and  $F_3$  are true, but  $F_1$  is not.

**Exercise 24: (Small universes)**

(a) Find a formula  $F$  of first-order logic without free variables such that  $F$  is satisfiable only if  $U_{\mathcal{A}}$  has at least three elements. (I.e.,  $F$  is unsatisfiable for all  $U_{\mathcal{A}}$  where  $U_{\mathcal{A}}$  has only one or two elements.)

(b) Find a formula  $F$  of first-order logic with identity, and without free variables, such that for all  $\mathcal{A}$  with  $\mathcal{A} \models F$  holds that  $U_{\mathcal{A}}$  has at most two elements.