21603 Model Theory I

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Contents

Chapter 1

1.1 random info

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1. Set Theory
2. Model Theory
3. Recursion Theory
4. Proof Theory

1973 book by Chang and Keisler - Model Theory - Highly recommended for elementary model theory.
What is model thoery? Model Theory = logic + universal algebra
1984 - W. Hodges - Shorter Model Theory
model theory = algebraic geometry - field theory
Algebraic structures:

1. groups
2. rings
3. vector spaces
4. fields
5. graphs - (V, E)
6. ordered structures

Around 1870, mathematicians started to layout the foundations for mathematics. One of the ideas was axiomatization. One example was Euclidean axioms for plane geometry.

1.2 Logic

Definition 1.2.1: Language

L is a language if $L = F \cup R \cup C$ are parameter disjoint.

Definition 1.2.2: L-structure

Let L be a language (similarity type/signature). Then $\mathcal{M}$ is an L-structure provided:

$$\mathcal{M} = (U, \{f^{\mathcal{M}} \mid f \in F\}, \{r^{\mathcal{M}} \mid r \in R\}, \{c^{\mathcal{M}} \mid c \in C\})$$

where U is a nonempty set. U is also called the universe of $\mathcal{M}$.
For any $f \in F$ there is $U(f)$ natural number such that $f^{\mathcal{M}} : U^{n(F)} \to U$, $R^{\mathcal{M}} \subseteq U^{n(R)}$, $C^{\mathcal{M}} \subseteq U$, $\forall c \in C$.

Notation: $|\mathcal{M}| = U$. The cardinal of $\mathcal{M}$ is $|U|$. $\|\mathcal{M}\|$ denotes the cardinality of $\mathcal{M}$.

Definition 1.2.3: Theory

Let L be a language. A theory T is a set of sentences in L. A sentence is a finite set of symbols from L.

Example 1.2.1 (Sentences)

$L_{\text{gr}} = \{e, \cdot\}$. $e \in C$, $\cdot \in F$. $T_{\text{gr}} = \{\forall x \forall y \forall z (x \cdot (y \cdot z) = (x \cdot y) \cdot z), \forall x (x \cdot e = x, e \cdot x = x), \forall x \exists y (x \cdot y = e, y \cdot x = e)\}$.
These are the group axioms (associativity, identity, existence of inverse).

Definition 1.2.4: Term

Let L be a language. A term is:

1. c is a term for any $c \in C$.
2. x when x is a variable.
3. $\tau_1, \ldots, \tau_k$ terms, $f \in F$, $n(f) = k$, then $f(\tau_1, \ldots, \tau_k)$ is a term.

Definition 1.2.5: Term

Term(L) is a minimal set of finite strings of symbols from $L \cup \{(,)\} \cup X$ that contains $C \cup x$ and closed under the following rule:

$$\tau_1, \ldots, \tau_k \in \text{Term}(L), f k - \text{place function symbol, then} f(\tau_1, \ldots, \tau_k) \in \text{Term}(L)$$

Example 1.2.2 (L_r)

$L_r = \{0, 1, +, -\}$. $\text{Term}(L_r) \supseteq \{\sum a_j x_1^{n_j} \mid a_j \in \mathbb{Z}, n_j \in \mathbb{N}\}$.

Example 1.2.3 (L_{gr})

$\text{Term}(L_{\text{gr}}) \supseteq \{x_1 \cdot x_n \cdots x_n \mid x_i \in X, n \in \omega\}$.

Definition 1.2.6: Fml

Fml(L) is the set of (first order) formulas in L.