

3/4 points

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Exercise 1. $(\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot)$ is an algebraically closed field. Show that the algebraic set $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{C}^2 : x^2 + y^2 = 0\}$ is reducible, i.e., not a variety

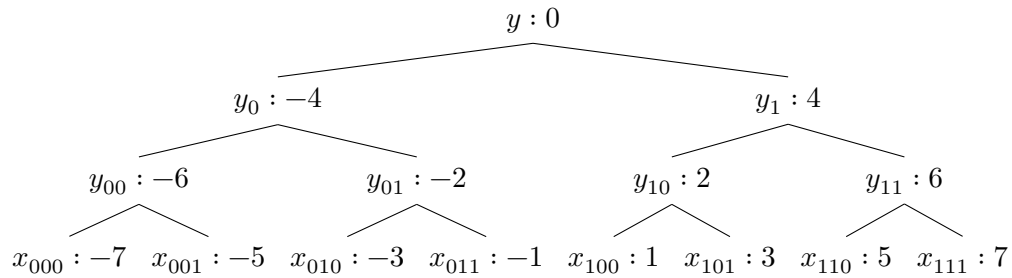
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Proof. Since $x^2 + y^2 = (x + yi)(x - yi)$, $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{C}^2 : x^2 + y^2 = 0\} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{C}^2 : x + yi = 0\} \cup \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{C}^2 : x - yi = 0\}$ \square

Exercise 2. Consider the theory of dense linear orders. Let $\varphi(x, y)$ be the formula $x < y$. One can show that $\varphi(x, y)$ has dichotomy property. Show by giving an example that D_3 is consistent

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Proof. Consider



\square

Exercise 3. In the structure $M = (\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot, 0, 1, \leq)$, let $\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ be the formula $x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 = 1$. Thus $\varphi(\mathbb{R}^2, \bar{b})$ is a line for most $\bar{b} \in \mathbb{R}^2$. It turns out that the formula φ does not have the dichotomy property. Find the largest n s.t. D_n is consistent

$\varphi(x,y;a,b)$ is $ax+by=1$,
not $ab+xy=1$

No it's $n=2$.

Proof. Largest n is 1. For a fixed $\bar{y} = (a, b)$ with $ab \neq 0$, we could take \bar{x}_0 on the line of $xy = 1 - ab$ and \bar{x}_1 outside the line.

Now for $n = 2$, suppose we have $\bar{y} = (a, b)$, $\bar{y}_0 = (a_0, b_0)$, $\bar{y}_1 = (a_1, b_1)$, $\bar{x}_{ij} = (a_{ij}, b_{ij})$ for $i, j = 0, 1$ and D_n is consistent. Then since $\varphi(\bar{x}_{00}, \bar{y})$ and $\varphi(\bar{x}_{01}, \bar{y})$.

Suppose $ab = 1$, then $a_{00}b_{00} = a_{01}b_{01} = 0$. Since $\varphi(\bar{x}_{00}, \bar{y}_0)$, $a_0b_0 = 1$ and hence $\varphi(\bar{x}_{01}, \bar{y}_1)$, a contradiction.

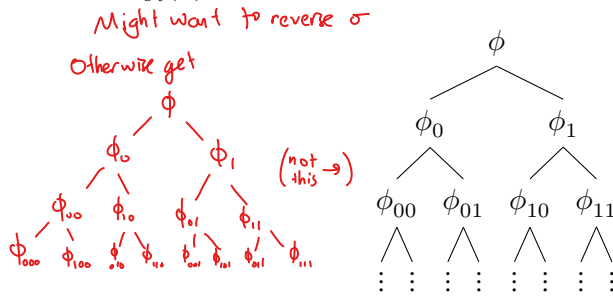
Now since $ab \neq 1$, \bar{x}_{00} and \bar{x}_{01} are on the same line $xy = 1 - ab$, and there is no such \bar{y}_0 to get a line $xy = 1 - a_0b_0$ to isolate \bar{x}_{00} and \bar{x}_{01} .

Thus D_2 is inconsistent \square

Exercise 4. Let T be a complete theory of the structure $(\mathbb{Z}, +, -, 0)$. Show that T is not \aleph_0 -stable

Proof. Suppose we are working in base-2 system.

Given $\sigma \in 2^{<\omega}$, let $\phi_{\sigma 0}(x) = \exists y(x = y \cdot (10)^{\text{lh}(\sigma)+2} + \sigma)$ and $\phi_{\sigma 1}(x) = \exists y(x = y \cdot (10)^{\text{lh}(\sigma)+2} + \sigma + 1 \cdot (10)^{\text{lh}(\sigma)+1})$ where $\text{lh}(\sigma)$ denotes the length of σ . Then $\phi_{\sigma i}(x) \Leftrightarrow x$ extends σi for $i = 0, 1$. Thus we have a tree



where ϕ is $x = x$.

Now note that for any $\sigma \in 2^{<\omega}$ $\phi_\sigma \leftrightarrow \phi_{\sigma 0} \vee \phi_{\sigma 1}$ and $\phi_{\sigma i} \models \neg \phi_{\sigma(1-i)}$ for $i = 0, 1$. For each $f : \omega \rightarrow 2$, $[\phi_{f|1}] \supseteq [\phi_{f|2}] \supseteq \dots$ and since $S_1(\mathbb{Z})$ is compact, there is $p_f \in \bigcap_{i \in \omega} [\phi_{f|i}]$. If $f, g \in 2^\omega$ and $f \neq g$, then there is n s.t. $f(n) \neq g(n)$ and $f \upharpoonright n = g \upharpoonright n$. Then since $\phi_{f|(n+1)} \models \neg \phi_{g|(n+1)}$, $[\phi_{f|(n+1)}] \cap [\phi_{g|(n+1)}] = \emptyset$ and hence $p_f \neq p_g$. Thus $|S_1(\mathbb{Z})| \geq 2^{\aleph_0}$ \square

You might want to clarify that " $y \cdot 100$ " means

$\underbrace{y + \dots + y}_{100 \text{ times}}$, since multiplication isn't in the structure.

$\phi_{\sigma 0}$ is $\exists y (x = y \cdot (10)^{\frac{\text{lh}(\sigma)+2}{3}} + 0)$
($x = y \times 1000 + 0$)
so x extends 000
I think maybe the 12 and +1 are off by one.

$\phi_{\sigma 010101}$ is $\exists y (x = y \cdot 10^8 + 011010 + 10^7)$
 $x = y \cdot 10^8 + 100000000 + 011010$
 $= y \cdot 10^8 + 10011010$
 x extends 10011010
seems like I ended up in wrong end
01101010 ?

+0.25
for a correct analysis of the wrong formula - (sorry that the x's and y's were confusing)

+0.75
(lose 1/4 for several errors in the definitions)