

Exercises for FFL, Fall 2017, sheet 8

Return Thursday Nov 23, in class.

Exercise 1. Let $S = \{c, f\}$ be a signature consisting of a constant symbol c and a binary function symbol f . Let $\mathcal{A} = (A, c^{\mathcal{A}}, f^{\mathcal{A}})$ be the S -structure over carrier $A = \{1, 2\}$ with $c^{\mathcal{A}} = 1$ and $f^{\mathcal{A}}$ given by $f^{\mathcal{A}}(1, 1) = 1, f^{\mathcal{A}}(1, 2) = 2, f^{\mathcal{A}}(2, 1) = f^{\mathcal{A}}(2, 2) = 1$. Your task: represent \mathcal{A} as a set, coding lists by iterated nested pairs (right-associative) and representing these (nested) pairs as sets (so ultimately there will be only “{}” symbols, no more “()” symbols). Using a text processor’s copy-paste capabilities saves a lot of time in this task, prevents copy errors, and makes it possible for the TAs to read your result, so please use a text processor for this task.

Exercise 2.

Let $S = \{<\}$, where $<$ is a binary relation symbol. Characterize in words the class of all S -structures \mathcal{A} which are models of

$$\varphi = \forall x_1 \forall x_2 \forall x_3 (((\neg x_1 = x_2 \wedge \neg x_2 = x_3) \wedge \neg x_1 = x_3) \wedge < x_1 x_2) \wedge < x_2 x_3) \rightarrow \neg < x_3 x_1).$$

Furthermore, give two concrete S -structures, one of which is a model of φ and the other isn't. Present your structures by specifying the carrier and the extension of $<^{\mathcal{A}}$.

Exercise 3. Let $S = \{\text{father-of}, \text{Tom}, \text{Anne}\}$, where father-of is a unary function symbol and Tom, Anne are constant symbols. Give a concrete S -structure which is *not* a model of the S -expression "father-of Anne = Tom". And give a concrete S -structure which *is* a model of the S -expression "father-of Tom = Anne".

Exercise 4. You know that a binary relation \equiv is called an *equivalence relation* if it is (i) reflexive, (ii) symmetric, and (iii) transitive. Let $S = \{\equiv\}$, where \equiv is a binary relation symbol. Give an S -expression φ such that in any S -structure $\mathcal{A} = (A, \equiv^{\mathcal{A}})$, which is a model of φ , $\equiv^{\mathcal{A}}$ is an equivalence relation on A .