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		4 questions on 5 pages
		60 points in total

1. (5+5+5+5+5 pts) Let $\mathcal{L} = \{\cdot\}$ be the language consisting of a single binary function symbol and let

 $\mathcal{L}' = \mathcal{L} \cup \{ p \in \mathbb{N}^+ : p \text{ is prime} \}$

where each p is a constant symbol. For this question, consider the \mathcal{L} -structures $\mathcal{A} = (\mathbb{N}^+, \cdot^{\mathcal{A}})$ and $\mathcal{B} = (2\mathbb{N}^+, \cdot^{\mathcal{B}})$ where \cdot is interpreted as the usual multiplication in both structures.

a) Prove that \mathcal{B} is not an elementary substructure of \mathcal{A} .

We now expand \mathcal{A} into an \mathcal{L}' -structure: Consider the \mathcal{L}' -structure $\mathcal{N} = (\mathbb{N}^+, \mathcal{N}, 2^{\mathcal{N}}, 3^{\mathcal{N}}, 5^{\mathcal{N}}, 7^{\mathcal{N}}, \dots)$ where \mathcal{N} is the usual multiplication and $p^{\mathcal{N}} = p$ for each prime p.

b) Let \mathcal{M} be a substructure of \mathcal{N} such that $1 \in M$. Show that $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{N}$. (**Hint.** Some theorems are "fundamental", some are not.)

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c) Prove the structure \mathcal{A} has uncountably many automorphisms.

(Hint/Fact. There are uncountably many permutations on the set of prime numbers. Try to construct an automorphism of \mathcal{A} for each permutation of primes.)



d) Let $X \subseteq \mathbb{N}^+$ be a set definable (without parameters) in the structure \mathcal{A} such that $p \in X$ for some prime p. Show that $p \in X$ for all primes p. (Hint. There is a reason that you solved part (c) of this question.)



e) Show that the set of prime numbers is definable (without parameters) in the structure \mathcal{A} by explicitly writing down a formula $\varphi(x)$ with one free-variable defining this set.

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2. (5+5 pts) Let $\mathcal{L} = \{+, \cdot, 0, 1\}$ be the language of fields and let p be a fixed prime number. You are given the algebra fact that, for every $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$, there exists a unique finite field \mathbb{F}_{p^n} whose order is p^n . Set

$$T = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}^+} \operatorname{Th}(\mathbb{F}_{p^n})$$

In other words, T is the set of all \mathcal{L} -sentences which are true in every finite field of characteristic p.

a) Show that there exists an infinite model of T. (Hint. "Compact" solutions are better than messy ones.)



b) Show that, for every infinite cardinal κ , there exists a model of T whose cardinality is κ .



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4. (5+5+5+5 pts) Let $\mathcal{L} = \{<\}$ be the language of linear orders and consider the theory *T* consisting of the following sentences:

 $\begin{aligned} &\forall x \ x \not\leqslant x \\ &\forall x \forall y \forall z \ (x < y \land y < z) \rightarrow x < z \\ &\forall x \forall y \ x < y \lor x = y \lor y < x \\ &\forall x \forall y \ (x < y \rightarrow (\exists z \ x < z \land z < y)) \\ &\exists x \forall y \ (x = y \lor x < y) \\ &\exists x \forall y \ (x = y \lor y < x) \\ &\exists x \exists y \ x < y \end{aligned}$

That is, T is the theory of dense linear orders with endpoints (with at least 2 elements.)

a) Show that T is \aleph_0 -categorical. (You can use all theorems that we proved in lectures.)

b) Argue that T has no finite models and conclude that T is complete.

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c) Set $T' = T - \{ \exists x \exists y \ x < y \}$. Show that T' is not complete.

Warning. Be careful here. In general, just because we removed a sentence from a complete theory does not make the resulting theory incomplete; because the removed sentence may already be provable from the remaining theory. Hint. Remember how you solved Question 3.b from Take-Home Exam I. If you want to show that a suitable sentence is not proved or refuted by a given theory, simply find two models of that theory where that sentence is true and false respectively.

d) Recall that DLO is the \mathcal{L} -theory of dense linear orders without endpoints. Show that DLO is not $|\mathbb{R}|$ -categorical.

