

**HW 6**, due Monday, March 4: problems 1 and 5 on p. 68 of the book. (For Friday, March 1, problem 1, (i)–(vii) on p.56 and 4 on p. 63, but don't hand in.)

**Solution of 1, p. 68.** Note that here  $N$  is our  $\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ , and that in our notation system the similarity type is  $\langle -, 2, 2, 1, 0 \rangle$ , since we regard constants as nullary functions. To make things more readable we let  $+$ ,  $-$ ,  $S$ ,  $0$  also denote the function symbols of the language  $L$  that name the operations on  $\mathbb{N}$  that are usually written with those symbols, and we use infix notation:  $t_1 + t_2$  and  $t_1 t_2$ , rather than the official prefix notation:  $+(t_1, t_2)$  and  $\cdot(t_1, t_2)$ ; we also drop parentheses whenever it is clear from the context where they should be inserted in the official notation.

(i)  $(2 + 2) + 1$ ,  $(2 + 2) + (1 + 0)$ ,  $2 + (2 + 1)$ ,  $(2 + 1) + 2$ , and  $SSSSS0$  are 5 distinct closed  $L$ -terms  $t$  with  $t^{\mathcal{N}} = 5$ .

(ii) By induction on  $n$ . For  $n = 0$  the term  $0$  does the job. Assume the closed  $L$ -term  $t$  is such that  $t^{\mathcal{N}} = n$ . Then  $S(t)$  is a closed  $L$ -term such that  $S(t)^{\mathcal{N}} = n + 1$ .

(iii) Use (ii) and the fact that if  $t$  is a closed  $L$ -term with  $t^{\mathcal{N}} = n$ , then  $t + 0$  is also a closed  $L$ -term with  $(t + 0)^{\mathcal{N}} = n$ , and  $t + 0$  has greater length (as a word on the alphabet  $L$ ) than  $t$ .

**Solution of 5, p. 68.** Take any  $L$ -structure  $\mathcal{A} = \langle A; \dots \rangle$  such that  $A$  has more than one element. Let  $\phi$  be the  $L$ -formula  $x_0 = x_1$ . Take two distinct elements  $a$  and  $b$  of  $A$ . Then  $a \neq b$  gives  $\mathcal{A} \not\models \phi[a, b/x_0, x_1]$ , so  $\mathcal{A} \not\models \phi$ . On the other hand,  $\mathcal{A} \models \phi[a, a/x_0, x_1]$ , so  $\mathcal{A} \not\models \neg\phi$ .

Next, let  $\sigma$  be the  $L$ -sentence  $\forall x_0 \forall x_1 (x_0 = x_1)$ . Then  $\sigma$  is false in the above  $\mathcal{A}$ , so  $\mathcal{A} \not\models \sigma$ . But  $\sigma$  is true in some  $L$ -structure, namely any  $L$ -structure that has just one element. Thus  $\mathcal{A} \not\models \neg\sigma$ .