# Mathematische Grundlagen der Informatik 

RWTH Aachen
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## Mathematical Logic II - Assignment 12

Due: Monday, January 24, 12:00

## Exercise 1

Find the least cardinal $\kappa$ such that the class of all $\{<\}$-structures which are isomorphic to $(\mathbb{Z},<)$ is axiomatizable in $L_{\kappa \omega}(<)$ or show that there no such cardinal.

## Exercise 2

$1+4$ Points
(a) Prove that $L_{\omega_{1} \omega}(\tau)$ is uncountable for all signatures $\tau$.
(b) Construct an uncountable $\tau$-structure $\mathfrak{B}$ for a suitable countable signature $\tau$ such that for all countable structures $\mathfrak{A}$ holds that $\mathfrak{A} \not \equiv_{L_{\omega_{1} \omega}(\tau)} \mathfrak{B}$, i.e. $\mathfrak{A}$ and $\mathfrak{B}$ satisfy different sets of $L_{\omega_{1} \omega}(\tau)$-sentences.

## Exercise 3

4 Points
For $k=1,2, \ldots$, we define the directed rooted tree $\mathcal{T}_{k}$ inductively. $\mathcal{T}_{1}$ consists of disjoint finite paths of lengths $1,2,3, \ldots$ that start in the root. For $k>1$, the tree $\mathcal{T}_{k+1}$ is constructed from $\mathcal{T}_{1}$ by substituting each leaf of the tree with $\mathcal{T}_{k}$. Finally, $\mathcal{T}_{k}^{\prime}$ is constructed from $\mathcal{T}_{k}$ by adding an infinite path that starts from the root. (See the picture.) Compute the least ordinal $\alpha$ such that $I_{\alpha}\left(\mathcal{T}_{k}, \mathcal{T}_{k}^{\prime}\right)=\emptyset$ or prove that no such ordinal exists.


## Exercise 4

4 Points
Let $\tau$ be a finite relational signature and let $\mathfrak{A}$ and $\mathfrak{B}$ be $\tau$-structures with $\mathfrak{A} \cong \cong_{\infty} \mathfrak{B}$. Let $<\in \tau$ be a binary relation symbol such that $<^{\mathfrak{A}}$ is a well-order. Assume that the universes of $\mathfrak{A}$ and $\mathfrak{B}$ are sets. Prove that $\mathfrak{A} \cong \mathfrak{B}$.

## Exercise 5

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5^{*}+5^{*} \text { Points }
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For two linear orders $(A,<)$ and $(B,<)$, let $(A,<) \cdot(B,<):=(A \times B,<)$ where $(a, b)<\left(a^{\prime}, b^{\prime}\right)$ if and only if $b<b^{\prime}$, or $b=b^{\prime}$ and $a<a^{\prime}$. (Intuitively, $(A,<) \cdot(B,<)$ consists of $|B|$ many copies of $A$ that are written linearly next to each other.) For $0<n<\omega$, let $(A,<)^{n}$ be defined by $(A,<)^{1}:=(A,<)$ and $(A,<)^{n}:=(A,<)^{n} \cdot(A,<)$.
(a) Compute the least ordinal $\alpha_{n}$ such that I has a winning strategy in $G_{\alpha_{n}}\left((\mathbb{Z},<)^{n},(\mathbb{Z},<)^{n+1}\right)$ and describe this strategy.
(b) Compute the least ordinal $\alpha_{n}$ such that I has a winning strategy in $G_{\alpha_{n}}\left((\omega,<)^{n},(\omega,<)^{n+1}\right)$ and describe this strategy.

