

Contents

Glossary of symbols and abbreviations	xix
General introduction	1
1 Basic notions: universal algebra	6
1.0 Introduction	6
1.1 Structures	6
1.2 Some well-known structures	8
1.2.1 Group	8
1.2.2 Rings and fields	9
Ring	9
Field	10
1.2.3 Order	11
Chain, bound, supremum, and infimum	14
1.2.4 Well-order	14
1.2.5 Peano structures	15
1.2.6 Boolean algebras	15
Atoms of a Boolean algebra	16
1.2.7 Boolean rings	17
1.2.8 Lattices	18
Filters and ideals	19
1.3 Relations between structures without using the formal language	19
1.3.1 Substructure	20
1.3.2 Reduct	23
1.3.3 Homomorphism	24
1.3.4 Embedding	26
1.3.5 Isomorphism	27
1.3.6 Onto homomorphism	33
1.3.7 Points to remember	33
1.3.8 Summary	33
2 First order languages: semantics	35
2.0 Introduction	35
2.1 First order language adequate to a structure	36
2.1.1 Alphabet	37
2.1.2 Terms and formulas	38
2.1.3 Notational conventions	39

	Omission of brackets	39
	Other abbreviations	39
2.1.4	Induction	41
	Proofs by induction on the complexity of terms/ formulas	42
	Definitions by recursion	43
2.1.5	Bound and free occurrences	44
2.2	Interpretation of a language in a structure	45
2.2.1	Interpretation	46
2.2.2	Consequence	47
2.2.3	Validity	47
2.2.4	Satisfiability	47
2.2.5	Logical equivalence	48
2.2.6	Substitution	48
	Simultaneous substitution	49
2.2.7	Extension by definition	49
2.3	Some useful languages	55
2.3.1	The language of identity	55
2.3.2	The language of groups	56
2.3.3	The language of orders	57
2.3.4	The language of arithmetic	58
2.3.5	The language of set theory (Zermelo–Fraenkel axioms)	61
	Standard set hierarchy	61
	Zermelo–Fraenkel axioms	62
2.4	Semantic theorems	63
2.4.1	The coincidence theorem	63
2.4.2	The substitution theorem	65
2.5	The isomorphism theorem	68
2.6	Definability in a structure	70
3	Completeness of first order logic	75
3.0	Introduction	75
3.1	Deductive calculus	77
3.1.1	Rules of the calculus	77
3.1.2	Derived rules	78
3.2	Syntactic notions	82
3.3	Soundness of the deductive calculus	84
3.4	Completeness theorem (countable languages)	86
3.4.1	Scheme for the completeness theorem	86
3.4.2	Henkin’s theorem implies strong completeness	89
3.4.3	Lindenbaum’s lemma	89
3.4.4	Henkin’s lemma	91

Definition of structure \mathfrak{A}	92
3.4.5 Henkin's theorem	94
3.5 Completeness of the calculus (L of arbitrary cardinality κ)	97
3.6 Conclusion	100
4 Basic notions: model theory	102
4.0 Introduction	102
4.1 Elementary equivalence	103
4.2 Elementary substructure	105
4.3 Elementary embedding	112
4.4 Theory	115
4.5 Theory of a class of structures and models of a set of sentences	119
4.6 Expansion by enumeration: diagrams	122
5 The compactness theorem and its mathematical implications	128
5.0 Introduction	128
5.1 Axiomatizability	130
5.1.1 Axiomatizable property	130
5.2 Class of axiomatizable structures	132
5.2.1 Axiomatizable theory	134
5.3 Compactness (the method of diagrams)	137
5.4 Some consequences of the compactness theorem	141
5.4.1 Graphs	146
5.4.2 Elementary embeddings	146
5.5 The construction of ultraproducts	152
5.5.1 Direct product	152
Equivalence relation	153
Boolean models	154
5.5.2 Reduced product	155
5.5.3 The Łoś theorem and its corollaries	155
5.6 Appendix: filters and ultrafilters	159
6 Löwenheim–Skolem theorems and their consequences	163
6.0 Introduction	163
6.1 The structure of the chapter	165
6.2 Löwenheim–Skolem theorems	165
6.3 Nonstandard models	170
6.3.1 Nonstandard models of Peano arithmetic	173
What a nonstandard model looks like from the inside	175

6.3.2	Nonstandard models of the reals	180
	Construction of \mathfrak{R}^*	180
	Properties of \mathfrak{R}^*	181
	What do the new elements of \mathfrak{R}^* look like?	182
	Properties of \mathfrak{R} which are not expressible in $L(\mathfrak{R})$	183
	Other peculiarities of \mathfrak{R}^*	183
	Finite numbers	184
6.4	Skolem's paradox	186
6.4.1	The mathematical universe	187
6.4.2	Axiomatic set theory	187
	The natural numbers in ZF set theory	187
6.4.3	The paradox of Skolem	190
7	Complete and categorical theories	192
7.0	Introduction	192
7.1	Completeness and categoricity	195
7.2	Quantifier elimination	203
7.2.1	Theories which admit quantifier elimination	204
7.2.2	Test for quantifier elimination	207
7.3	Model-completeness	212
7.4	The structure $\mathfrak{N}_s = \langle \mathbb{N}, 0, s \rangle$: completeness and decision procedure of its theory	215
7.4.1	Models of \mathbf{A}_s	215
	Equivalence relation in a model of \mathbf{A}_s	216
7.4.2	Quantifier elimination in $Th(\mathfrak{N}_s)$	218
	Appendix A: ordinals and cardinals	221
A.1	Ordinals	221
A.1.1	Transfinite induction	222
A.2	Cardinals	222
A.2.1	Comparison of quantity	223
A.2.2	Cardinal arithmetic	223
A.2.3	Definition of the cardinals	224
A.2.4	Finite and infinite cardinals	224
A.2.5	Arithmetical properties of the cardinals	224
	Bibliography	227
	Index	233