# CS 511, Fall 2018, Handout 22 First-Order Definability

Assaf Kfoury

October 15, 2018

Assaf Kfoury, CS 511, Fall 2018, Handout 22

Suppose  $\mathcal{M} = (M, ...)$  is a relational structure with universe M,  $\ell$  : {all variables}  $\rightarrow M$  is an environment/look-up table, and  $\varphi$  a first-order WFF such that  $\mathcal{M}, \ell \models \varphi$ .

Suppose  $\mathcal{M} = (M, ...)$  is a relational structure with universe M,  $\ell$  : {all variables}  $\rightarrow M$  is an environment/look-up table, and  $\varphi$  a first-order WFF such that  $\mathcal{M}, \ell \models \varphi$ .

If φ is closed, we may write M ⊨ φ instead, which means that, for every ℓ, we have M, ℓ ⊨ φ.

Suppose  $\mathcal{M} = (M, ...)$  is a relational structure with universe M,  $\ell$  : {all variables}  $\rightarrow M$  is an environment/look-up table, and  $\varphi$  a first-order WFF such that  $\mathcal{M}, \ell \models \varphi$ .

- ► If  $\varphi$  is **closed**, we may write  $\mathcal{M} \models \varphi$  instead, which means that, for every  $\ell$ , we have  $\mathcal{M}, \ell \models \varphi$ .
- Suppose  $\varphi$  is not closed, e.g., variables  $x_1, x_2$ , and  $x_3$  occur free in  $\varphi$ , with  $\ell(x_1) = a_1, \ell(x_2) = a_2$ , and  $\ell(x_3) = a_3$ , with  $a_1, a_2, a_3 \in M$ .

• We may write  $\mathcal{M}, a_1, a_2, a_3 \models \varphi(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  instead of  $\mathcal{M}, \ell \models \varphi$ .

Suppose  $\mathcal{M} = (M, ...)$  is a relational structure with universe M,  $\ell$  : {all variables}  $\rightarrow M$  is an environment/look-up table, and  $\varphi$  a first-order WFF such that  $\mathcal{M}, \ell \models \varphi$ .

- If φ is closed, we may write M ⊨ φ instead, which means that, for every ℓ, we have M, ℓ ⊨ φ.
- Suppose  $\varphi$  is not closed, e.g., variables  $x_1, x_2$ , and  $x_3$  occur free in  $\varphi$ , with  $\ell(x_1) = a_1, \ell(x_2) = a_2$ , and  $\ell(x_3) = a_3$ , with  $a_1, a_2, a_3 \in M$ .

• We may write  $\mathcal{M}, a_1, a_2, a_3 \models \varphi(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  instead of  $\mathcal{M}, \ell \models \varphi$ .

• Or we may write  $\mathcal{M} \models \varphi[a_1, a_2, a_3]$  instead of  $\mathcal{M}, \ell \models \varphi$ .

• Let  $\mathcal{M} = (M; P_1^{\mathcal{M}}, P_2^{\mathcal{M}}, \dots, f_1^{\mathcal{M}}, f_2^{\mathcal{M}}, \dots)$  be a relational structure, where the vocabulary/signature  $\Sigma = (\mathscr{P}, \mathscr{F})$  is:

 $\mathscr{P} = \{P_1, P_2, \ldots\}$  and  $\mathscr{F} = \{f_1, f_2, \ldots\}$ 

• Let  $\mathcal{M} = (M; P_1^{\mathcal{M}}, P_2^{\mathcal{M}}, \dots, f_1^{\mathcal{M}}, f_2^{\mathcal{M}}, \dots)$  be a relational structure, where the vocabulary/signature  $\Sigma = (\mathscr{P}, \mathscr{F})$  is:

$$\mathscr{P} = \{P_1, P_2, \ldots\}$$
 and  $\mathscr{F} = \{f_1, f_2, \ldots\}$ 

• Let 
$$R \subseteq \underbrace{M \times \cdots \times M}_{k}$$
 be a *k*-ary relation on *M* for some  $k \ge 1$ .

• Let  $\mathcal{M} = (M; P_1^{\mathcal{M}}, P_2^{\mathcal{M}}, \dots, f_1^{\mathcal{M}}, f_2^{\mathcal{M}}, \dots)$  be a relational structure, where the vocabulary/signature  $\Sigma = (\mathscr{P}, \mathscr{F})$  is:

$$\mathscr{P} = \{P_1, P_2, \ldots\}$$
 and  $\mathscr{F} = \{f_1, f_2, \ldots\}$ 

Let 
$$R \subseteq \underbrace{M \times \cdots \times M}_{k}$$
 be a *k*-ary relation on *M* for some  $k \ge 1$ .

*R* is first-order definable in *M* if there is a first-order WFF with *k* free variables φ(x<sub>1</sub>,..., x<sub>k</sub>) such that

$$R = \left\{ \left. (a_1, \ldots, a_k) \in M \times \cdots \times M \right| \mathcal{M}, a_1, \ldots, a_k \models \varphi(x_1, \ldots, x_k) \right\}$$

equivalently, using notational conventions earlier in this handout:

$$R = \left\{ \left. (a_1, \ldots, a_k) \in M \times \cdots \times M \right| \mathcal{M} \models \varphi[a_1, \ldots, a_k] \right\}$$

• Let  $f: \underbrace{M \times \cdots \times M}_{k} \to M$  be a *k*-ary function on *M*.

• Let 
$$f: \underbrace{M \times \cdots \times M}_{k} \to M$$
 be a *k*-ary function on *M*.

► *f* is first-order definable in  $\mathcal{M}$  if the graph of *f* as a (k+1)-ary relation is first-order definable in  $\mathcal{M}$ .

• Let 
$$f: \underbrace{M \times \cdots \times M}_{k} \to M$$
 be a *k*-ary function on *M*.

▶ *f* is first-order definable in  $\mathcal{M}$  if the graph of *f* as a (k+1)-ary relation is first-order definable in  $\mathcal{M}$ .

#### Important special case:

First-order definability of a subset  $X \subseteq M$ . View X as a unary relation.

• Let 
$$f: \underbrace{M \times \cdots \times M}_{k} \to M$$
 be a *k*-ary function on *M*.

▶ *f* is first-order definable in  $\mathcal{M}$  if the graph of *f* as a (k+1)-ary relation is first-order definable in  $\mathcal{M}$ .

#### Important special case:

First-order definability of a subset  $X \subseteq M$ . View X as a unary relation.

#### Important special case:

First-order definability of a single element  $a \in M$ :

*a* is first-order definable in  $\mathcal{M}$  iff

there is a first-order WFF  $\varphi(x)$  s.t.  $\mathcal{M}, a \models \varphi(x)$ 

#### (THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK)