LGruDat: Logical Foundations of Databases Exercise 3, Deadline 21 Nov 2013

Tadeusz Litak

15 Nov 2013

- 1. Again, you don't have to do the whole thing. In fact, I would even ask you not to do all of it: given that this should not be new for you, it'd be a waste of paper, your time and my time. Just pick any exercises that would sum up to 13 points. You can pick single items from separate exercises, this is not a problem. This 13 points is 100 %. Don't worry, it is not a problem if you lose a point or two somewhere. Also, in every exercise you can treat all preceding ones as solved and use their results.
- 2. Finally, you can submit until **the beginning of the lecture (10:30 on Thu) either by email or in person**, whatever you prefer. In case we decide to meet as usual on Fri rather than Thu, the deadline is Friday.

1 Global versus local entailment

The corrected lecture notes were published online. We defined

$$\begin{split} &\Gamma \left| \frac{\operatorname{unr}}{loc} \; \alpha \; \text{iff for_all unrestricted } \; \mathfrak{A}, \kappa. (\mathfrak{A}, \kappa \vDash \Gamma \; \text{implies } \mathfrak{A}, \kappa \vDash \alpha) \right. \\ &\Gamma \left| \frac{\operatorname{fin}}{loc} \; \alpha \; \text{iff for_all finite } \; \mathfrak{A}, \kappa. (\mathfrak{A}, \kappa \vDash \Gamma \; \text{implies } \mathfrak{A}, \kappa \vDash \alpha) \right. \\ &\Gamma \left| \frac{\operatorname{unr}}{glo} \; \alpha \; \text{iff for_all unrestricted } \; \mathfrak{A}. \\ & \quad (\; \text{for_all } \kappa. \mathfrak{A}, \kappa \vDash \Gamma) \; \text{implies } (\; \text{for_all } \kappa. \mathfrak{A}, \kappa \vDash \alpha) \\ &\Gamma \left| \frac{\operatorname{fin}}{glo} \; \alpha \; \text{iff for_all finite } \; \mathfrak{A}. (\forall \kappa. \mathfrak{A}, \kappa \vDash \Gamma) \; \text{implies } (\; \text{for_all } \kappa. \mathfrak{A}, \kappa \vDash \alpha) \right. \end{split}$$

- Exercise 1.a (2 pts) Is $|_{\overline{loc}} \subseteq |_{\overline{glo}}$, both in the finite and the infinite variant? Prove or give a counterexample
- Exercise 1.b (2 pts) How about the converse $\left| \frac{1}{glo} \right| \subseteq \left| \frac{1}{loc} \right|$? Prove or give a counterexample

- Exercise 1.c (3 pts) Define universal closure $\overline{\gamma}^{\forall}$ and $\overline{\Gamma}^{\forall}$. Use it to characterize the relationship between $|_{\overline{loc}}$ and $|_{\overline{glo}}$ (i.e., one of these relations holds between Γ and α iff another holds between $\overline{\Gamma}^{\forall}$ and α)
- Exercise 1.d (3 pts) In the lecture, we defined the syntactic relation $\left|\frac{\text{unr}}{loc}\right|$. How one proves its soundness wrt $\frac{|\text{unr}}{loc}$? Don't give an entire detailed proof, but explain its structure and prove two of three clauses in detail. Is it also sound wrt $\frac{|\text{unr}}{|\text{glo}}$? You can use one of above points to answer this question
- Exercise 1.e (2 pts) Can one modify $\frac{|unr|}{loc}$ to get a relation $\frac{|unr|}{glo}$ which has more chances to be complete wrt $\frac{|unr|}{glo}$? I already suggested how during the lecture. Write a detailed definition (you don't have to quote all the axioms again though) and discuss how to update the proof of soundness in the previous point

2 Theories, completeness and Post-completeness

A theory is a set of sentences Γ closed under the syntactic deducibility relation $\frac{|\operatorname{unr}|}{loc}$, i.e., if $\Gamma \frac{|\operatorname{unr}|}{loc} \alpha$, then $\alpha \in \Gamma$

- Exercise 2.a (1 pts) Can we replace $\frac{|unr|}{loc}$ with $\frac{|unr|}{glo}$ from Exercise 1.e above? You can use all the results of that exercise in answering this question
- Exercise 2.b (3 pts) Use completeness to show that a set of sentences is a consistent Post-complete theory (a MCS) iff it is of the form $Th(\mathfrak{A})$ for some \mathfrak{A}
- Exercise 2.c (4 pts) Generalize: assume that Γ has no more than *n* Post-complete theories extending it (in the same signature of course). Show that there is no chain of proper extensions

$$T \subsetneq T_1 \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq T_n$$

3 Elementarity and Δ -elementarity

Exercise 3. (5 pts) Use compactness to show that the class of finite models is not EC_{Δ} (or not Δ -elementary, as I called it in the original version of lecture handouts)