## HOMEWORK 5 - DUE APRIL 2ND, IN CLASS.

**Exercise 0.1.** Prove that  $I(DLO, \aleph_1) \geq 2^{\aleph_0}$ .

**Exercise 0.2.** Prove that the evens are not a definable subset of  $(\mathbb{N}, S)$ . Hint: Suppose the evens are definable. Construct automorphism in an elementary extension to get a contradiction.

**Exercise 0.3.** Let I be finite and suppose that D is an ultrafilter on I. Prove that D is principle, i.e. there exists some  $i \in I$  such that  $D = \{X \subseteq I : i \in X\}$ .

**Definition 0.4.** Let M and N be  $\mathcal{L}$ -structures. We say that  $G: M \to N$  is an elementary embedding if

- (1) G is injective.
- (2) For any formula  $\varphi(x_1, ..., x_n)$ , we have

 $M \models \varphi(a_1, ..., a_n) \iff N \models \varphi(G(a_1), ..., G(a_n)).$ 

**Exercise 0.5.** Let  $I = \omega$  and D be an ultrafilter on I. Let M be an  $\mathcal{L}$ -structure and consider  $(M_i)_{i \in I}$  where for each  $i \in I$ ,  $M_i = M$ . Then  $\prod_D M_i$  is called an ultrapower. Let  $\Delta : M \to \prod_D M_i$  via  $\Delta(a) = [f_a]_D$  where  $f_a(i) = a$  for every  $i \in I$ . Prove that this map is an elementary embedding.  $\Delta$  is called the diagonal map. Hint: Don't use induction.

**Exercise 0.6.** Let I be an infinite indexing set,  $(M_i)_{i \in I}$  a sequence of  $\mathcal{L}$ -structures, and D be an ultrafilter on I. Determine if the following statements are true or false. Justify your claims:

- (1) If  $\mathcal{L}$  is the language of graphs and  $M_i$  are connected graphs (i.e. between any two points, there exists a path), then  $\prod_D M_i$  is connected.
- (2) If D is principle, then there exists some  $i \in I$  such that  $M_i \cong \prod_D M_i$ .
- (3) If  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  are non-principle ultrafilters on I then  $\prod_{D_1} M_i \equiv \prod_{D_2} M_i$ .

**Definition 0.7.** We say that an  $\mathcal{L}$ -structure M is pseudofinite if there exists an indexing set I, and ultrafilter D, and a family of **finite**  $\mathcal{L}$ -structures  $(M_i)_{i \in I}$  such that  $\prod_D M_i \equiv M$ . We say that a complete theory

**Exercise 0.8.** Determine if the following are pseudofinite. Justify your claims.

(1)  $(\mathbb{Q}; \leq)$ .

- (2)  $(\mathbb{N}; f)$  where  $f(n) = \lceil n/2 \rceil$ .
- (3) The theory of infinitely many equivalence classes all with infinitely many elements (complete by Vaught's test).

**Exercise 0.9.** Do not need to write the proofs; Determine if the following admit quantifier elimination:

- (1) The theory of  $(\mathbb{N}; S)$ .
- (2) The theory of  $(\mathbb{N}; S, 0)$ .
- (3) The theory of  $(\mathbb{N}; \leq)$ .
- (4) The theory of  $(\mathbb{N}; \leq, 0)$ .

**Exercise 0.10.** Let  $\mathcal{L} = \{<\}$ ,  $I = \omega$ , and  $M_i$  be a collection of total orderings which are not well-ordered, and D be a non-principle ultrafilter on I. Is it necessarily true that  $\prod_D M_i$  is not well-ordered? Prove you claim.