

5.7 Compactness Theorem for types Let M be an infinite model. If $p(x) \subseteq L(M)$ is finitely consistent in M then it is realised in some elementary extension of M .

$$\begin{array}{c} \wedge \\ N \succ M \end{array}$$

Sinonimi

$$M, a \equiv_A N, b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$\text{per } \varphi: \varphi(x) \in L(A) \quad (x \models a \models b)$$

$$M \models \varphi(a) \Leftrightarrow N \models \varphi(b)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$tp_M(a/A) = tp_N(b/A)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$h = \{ \langle a, b \rangle \} = \{ \langle a_i, b_i \rangle : i < |a| = |b| \}$$

$$h: M \xrightarrow{\text{el.}} N$$

$$\text{per } \varphi: \varphi(x) \in L(A)$$

$$M \models \varphi(a) \Leftrightarrow N \models \varphi(ha)$$

h

$$\text{per } \varphi: \varphi(x) \in L(A) \quad c \in (\text{dom } h)^x$$

$$M \models \varphi(c) \Leftrightarrow N \models \varphi(hc)$$

immersione elementare $h: M \xrightarrow{\text{el.}} N$

(mappe el. totale)

sia ϵ una enumerazione di M ($M = \text{range } \epsilon$)

per $z: \varphi(z) \in L(A) \quad |z| = |c|$

$$M \models \varphi(c) \iff N \models \varphi(hc)$$

5.6 Lemma (The elementary diagram method) Let M be an infinite model. Let c be an enumeration of M . Define $q(z) = \text{tp}_M(c)$. Then, for every model N realizing $q(z)$, there is an elementary embedding $h: M \hookrightarrow N$.

$q(z)$ diagramma elementare

$\text{Th}(M/M)$

o

$$N, h \models q(z)$$

$$\text{allora } h = \langle \epsilon, h \rangle$$

$$h: M \xrightarrow{\text{el.}} N$$

Da verificare:

per $z: \varphi(z) \in L(A) \quad |z| = |c|$

$$M \models \varphi(c) \iff N \models \varphi(hc)$$

?

$$M \models \varphi(c) \iff \varphi(z) \in \mathcal{Q}(z) \Rightarrow N \models \varphi(h(c)) \iff N \models \varphi(h(c))$$

$\Leftarrow$ si ottiene usando $\neg\varphi$

5.7 Compactness Theorem for types Let M be an infinite model. If $p(x) \subseteq L(M)$ is finitely consistent in M then it is realised in some elementary extension of M .

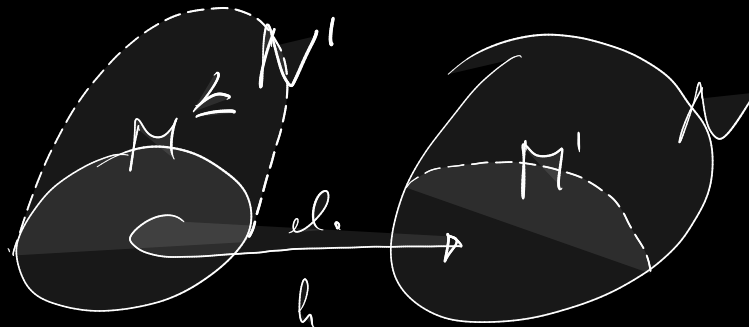
$$N \succ M$$

Dim $\mathcal{Q}(z)$ come prima Affermo che $\mathcal{Q}(z) \cup p(x)$ è fin. cons. (in M)

infatti se $\psi(x) \in \{1\}^P$ allora esiste $a \in M \models \psi(a)$ quindi

$$M \models \mathcal{Q}(c) \wedge \psi(a) \quad \text{correttamente} \quad \text{esiste } N \models \exists z x [\mathcal{Q}(z) \cup p(x)]$$

uso Lemma per concludere che esiste $h: M \xrightarrow{\text{el.}} N$ $\square$



$$M \preceq M' \\ M' \preceq N$$

Teorema di Löwenheim-Skolem $\uparrow$ Qui M infinito ha
una estensione al. di cardinalità λ per ogni $\lambda \geq |M|$

Dim ① $p(x) = \{x \neq a : a \in M\}$ è fin. cons. perché M infinito
in M

quindi esiste $M \prec N \models \exists x p(x)$

Teorema segue dal Lemma Estere Elementi. $\square$

Dim ② $p(z) = \{z_i \neq z_j : i < j < \lambda\}$ $z = \langle z_i : i < \lambda \rangle$

è fin. cons. perché M infinito e $M \leq N \models \exists z p(z)$
in M $|N| \geq \lambda$ $\square$

$\mathcal{L} = \{<\}$ linguaggio degli ordini (totali)

1. $x \not< x$

2. $x < z < y \rightarrow x < y$

li. $x < y \vee y < x \vee x = y$

nt. $\exists x, y (x < y)$

d. $x < y \rightarrow \exists z (x < z < y)$

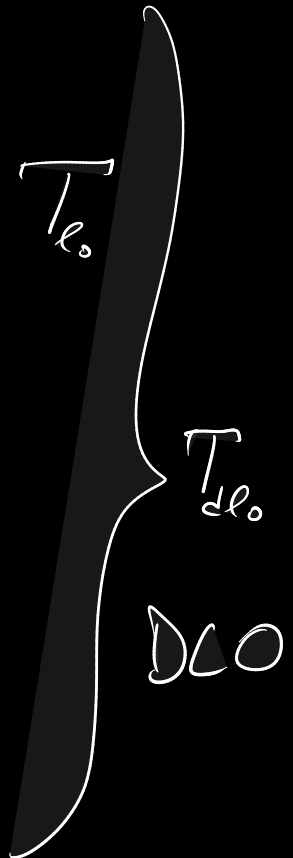
e. $\exists y (x < y) \wedge \exists y (y < x)$

irreflexive;
transitive.

linear or total.

non trivial
dense.

without endpoints.



Ringraziamenti:

immersione (embedding)

$h: M \hookrightarrow N$

$M \models \mathcal{B}(a) \iff N \models \mathcal{B}(h(a))$

$M \models f(a) = b \iff N \models f(h(a)) = h(b)$

per un'azione a quella è equivalente

Note un isomorfismo parziale totale

non è un isomorfismo, ma è un'immersione

Isomorfismo parziale

immersione parziale $h: M \rightarrow N$ tale che

Lemme LSASE (1) $h: M \xrightarrow{\text{p.e.}} N$

(2) esiste $R \supseteq h$ $\text{dom } R = \langle \text{dom } h \rangle_M$

$\text{range } R =$

e

$$R: \langle \text{dom } h \rangle_M \xrightarrow{\sim} \langle \text{range } h \rangle_N$$

Dim (2) $\Rightarrow$ (1) ovvio Dim (1) $\Rightarrow$ (2) ricordiamo che

$$\langle \text{dom } h \rangle_M = \left\{ t(a) : t(a) \text{ termine}, a \in (\text{dom } h)^{\times} \right\} \quad \langle \text{range } h \rangle_N = \left\{ t(a) : t(a) \text{ termine}, a \in (\text{range } h)^{\times} \right\}$$

$$M \models \varphi(a) \iff N \models \varphi(h(a))$$

$$\text{per ogni } \varphi(x) \in L_{\neq} \text{ per ogni } a \in M^{\omega}$$

$$M \models \varphi(a) \iff N \models \varphi(h(a))$$

$$\text{per ogni } \varphi(x) \in L_{\neq} \text{ per ogni } a \in M^{\omega}$$

$L_{\neq}$

$L_{\neq}^{\omega}$

$$M \models \varphi(a) \Rightarrow N \models \varphi(h(a))$$

k è definita come: $k(t(a)) = t(ha)$

□

Se L è relationale $h: M \rightarrow N$ è immersione parziale se

OSS $L = \{<\}$ $h: M \rightarrow N$

$M, N \models T_{lo}$ è p.e. se

$$M \models a < b \iff N \models ha < hb$$

$$(1) M \models \exists(a) \iff N \models \exists(ha)$$

$$(2) M \models a = b \iff N \models ha = hb$$

$\Rightarrow$ vero anche la funzione

$\nRightarrow$ richiede iniettività

(di estensione)

Lemma $\forall M \models T_{lo}, N \models T_{de}, k: M \xrightarrow{p.e.} N, \aleph_1 \leq \omega, b \in M$

allora esiste $h: M \xrightarrow{p.e.} N, h \supseteq k, b \in \text{dom } h$

esiste $c \in N$ tale che

Dem assumi $b \notin \text{dom } k$

$$A = \{a \in M : a < b\}$$

$$D = \{d \in M : b < d\}$$

$$\text{dom } k = A \sqcup D$$

$A < D$ siccome $k: M \xrightarrow{p.e.} N$ allora $k[A] < k[D]$ siccome $N \models T_{de}$

esiste $c \in N$ tale che $k[A] < c < k[D]$. Ovviamente $k \cup \{<b, c>\}: M \xrightarrow{p.e.} N$

□

Corollario

$M \models T_{\aleph_0}$ numerabile, $N \models T_{\aleph_0}$, $R: M \xrightarrow{\text{p.e.}} N$, $|M| \leq \omega$, $k \in M$

allora esiste $h: M \xrightarrow{i.} N$, $h \supseteq k$

Dim

sia $\langle a_i : i < \omega \rangle$ enumerazione di M

$$h_0 = k \quad \text{e} \quad h_{i+1} = h_i \cup \{ \langle a_i, c_i \rangle \}$$

dove c_i è dato dal lemma
in modo che h_{i+1} sia p.e.

$$h = \bigcup_{i < \omega} h_i \quad \text{è immersione}$$

□

Teorema

$M \models T_{\aleph_0}$ numerabile, $N \models T_{\aleph_0}$ numerabile, $R: M \xrightarrow{\text{p.e.}} N$, $|M| \leq \omega$, $k \in M$

allora esiste $h: M \xrightarrow{\sim} N$, $h \supseteq k$

Dim

(ordinamenti back-and-forth) $\langle a_i : i < \omega \rangle$ enumera M
 $\langle b_i : i < \omega \rangle$ enumera N

$$h_0 = k \quad h_{i+\frac{1}{2}} = h_i \cup \{ \langle a_i, c_i \rangle \} \quad \text{osserva che} \quad \left(h_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{-1}: N \xrightarrow{\text{p.e.}} M$$

per il lemma $h_{i+1} = h_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \cup \{ \langle d_i, b_i \rangle \}$. Quindi $h = \bigcup_{i < \omega} h_i$ e' iso $\square$

Corollary $M, N \models T_{\text{dlo}}$ numerabili allora $M \cong N$. ∇

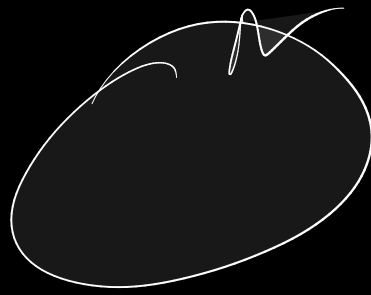
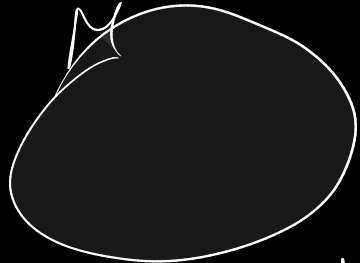
Dim applichiamo Tlm con $k = \emptyset$

T_{dlo} e' ω -categorica

Corollary T_{dlo} e' completa

Lemma $|L| \leq \aleph_1$ T $\aleph_1$ -categorica $\Rightarrow T$ completa

Dim basta mostrare che $M, N \models T \Rightarrow M \cong N$



per LS $^+$ possiamo avere

$$|M|, |N| \geq \aleph_1$$

per LS $^+$ possiamo avere $|M| = |N| = \aleph_1$

quindi $M \cong N$ quindi $M \equiv N$.