

Def of Prop Logic Formulas ($\mathbf{P}_{\text{fm}la}$) $\mathbf{P}_{\text{var}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{p, q, r, s, p_0, q_0, r_0, s_0, p_1, q_1, r_1, s_1, \dots\}$

base: $\top, \perp \in \mathbf{P}_{\text{fm}la}$; if $a \in \mathbf{P}_{\text{var}}$ then $a \in \mathbf{P}_{\text{fm}la}$; **ind:** If $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbf{P}_{\text{fm}la}$ then $\neg\alpha, (\alpha \vee \beta) \in \mathbf{P}_{\text{fm}la}$

Completeness Thm for Prop Logic: If φ is unsatisfiable then $\varphi \vdash \square$.

FO Syntax: $\text{term}(\Sigma) : \mathbf{VAR} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x, y, z, u, v, w, x_0, y_0, \dots, x_1, y_1, \dots\}$

base: If $v \in \mathbf{VAR}$ then $v \in \text{term}(\Sigma)$; **ind:** If $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_r \in \text{term}(\Sigma)$; $f^r \in \Sigma$ then $f(t_1, \dots, t_r) \in \text{term}(\Sigma)$

FO formulas: $\mathcal{L}(\Sigma)$ **atomic fmla:** If $t_1, \dots, t_a \in \text{term}(\Sigma)$ and $P^a \in \Sigma$ then $P(t_1, \dots, t_a), t_1 = t_2 \in \mathcal{L}(\Sigma)$.

ind: If $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{L}(\Sigma)$ and $v \in \mathbf{VAR}$ then $\neg\alpha, (\alpha \vee \beta), \exists v(\alpha) \in \mathcal{L}(\Sigma)$

Tarski's Definition of Truth: $\mathcal{A} \in \text{STRUC}[\Sigma]$

terms: base: If $v \in \mathbf{VAR}$ then $v^{\mathcal{A}} \in |\mathcal{A}|$ **ind:** $t_1, \dots, t_r \in \text{term}(\Sigma)$; $f^r \in \Sigma$, $f(t_1, \dots, t_r)^{\mathcal{A}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f^{\mathcal{A}}(t_1^{\mathcal{A}}, \dots, t_r^{\mathcal{A}})$

atomic fmla: $\mathcal{A} \models P(t_1, \dots, t_a)$ iff $(t_1^{\mathcal{A}}, \dots, t_a^{\mathcal{A}}) \in P^{\mathcal{A}}$; $\mathcal{A} \models t_1 = t_2$ iff $t_1^{\mathcal{A}} = t_2^{\mathcal{A}}$

ind: $\mathcal{A} \models \neg\alpha$ iff $\mathcal{A} \not\models \alpha$; $\mathcal{A} \models (\alpha \vee \beta)$ iff $\mathcal{A} \models \alpha$ or $\mathcal{A} \models \beta$; $\mathcal{A} \models \exists v(\alpha)$ iff exists $a \in |\mathcal{A}|$, $\mathcal{A}[a/v] \models \alpha$

Convert FO Fmla to Equivalent Fmla in Rectified Prenex Normal (RPF) Form; then Skolemize

1. Remove all " \rightarrow "s using the fact that $\alpha \rightarrow \beta \equiv \neg\alpha \vee \beta$.

2. Push all " \neg "s all the way inside using de Morgan and quantifier rules:

$$\neg(\alpha \wedge \beta) \equiv \neg\alpha \vee \neg\beta; \neg(\alpha \vee \beta) \equiv \neg\alpha \wedge \neg\beta; \neg\forall x(\varphi) \equiv \exists x(\neg\varphi); \neg\exists x(\varphi) \equiv \forall x(\neg\varphi)$$

3. **Rectify** by renaming bound variables so each occurs only once and no bound variable also occurs free.

4. Pull quantifiers out using the following rules, assuming that x does not occur in α :

$$\alpha \wedge \forall x(\beta) \equiv \forall x(\alpha \wedge \beta); \alpha \vee \forall x(\beta) \equiv \forall x(\alpha \vee \beta); \alpha \wedge \exists x(\beta) \equiv \exists x(\alpha \wedge \beta); \alpha \vee \exists x(\beta) \equiv \exists x(\alpha \vee \beta)$$

5. **Skolemize:** remove existential quantifier $\exists x$ and replace x by $f(u_1, \dots, u_r)$ where $\forall u_1 u_r$ are to the left of $\exists x$ and f a new function symbol.

Semantic Implication: For $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{L}(\Sigma)$, $\alpha \models \beta \Leftrightarrow \forall \mathcal{A} \in \text{STRUC}[\Sigma](\mathcal{A} \models \alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \models \beta)$.

FO Resolution Proof: For $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{L}(\Sigma)$, $\alpha \vdash \beta \Leftrightarrow \varphi_S \vdash \square$ i.e., to prove β from α we let $\varphi := \alpha \wedge \neg\beta$, put φ into RPF, skolemize, and derive the empty clause from φ_S using unification and resolution.

Gödel's Completeness Thm for FO Logic: For any $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{L}(\Sigma)$, $\alpha \models \beta \Leftrightarrow \alpha \vdash \beta$.

Def. $S \subseteq \{0, 1\}^*$ is Recursive if χ_S is computable and r.e. if p_S is computable. **Thm** Recursive = r.e. \cap co-r.e..

$$\chi_S(w) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } w \in S \\ 0 & \text{if } w \notin S \end{cases} \quad p_S(w) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } w \in S \\ \nearrow & \text{if } w \notin S \end{cases}$$

Gödel's Incompleteness Thm for FO Logic: Theory(\mathbf{N}) is not r.e., i.e., not axiomatizable.

$\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} \in \text{STRUC}[\Sigma]$ are **isomorphic** ($\mathcal{A} \cong \mathcal{B}$) iff exists $\eta : |\mathcal{A}| \xrightarrow{1:1} |\mathcal{B}|$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{forall } P^a \in \Sigma, e_1, \dots, e_a \in |\mathcal{A}| \quad & ((e_1, \dots, e_a) \in P^{\mathcal{A}} \Leftrightarrow (\eta(e_1), \dots, \eta(e_a)) \in P^{\mathcal{B}}) \quad \wedge \\ \text{forall } f^r \in \Sigma, e_1, \dots, e_r \in |\mathcal{A}| \quad & (\eta(f^{\mathcal{A}}(e_1, \dots, e_r)) = f^{\mathcal{B}}(\eta(e_1), \dots, \eta(e_r))) \end{aligned}$$

In the EF Game, $\mathcal{G}_m^k(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$, **Delilah wins** ($\mathcal{A} \sim_m^k \mathcal{B}$) if after every step, $j \leq m$ the function, η_j that maps $c^{\mathcal{A}} \mapsto c^{\mathcal{B}}$ for constant symbols $c \in \Sigma$ and $x_i^{\mathcal{A}} \mapsto x_i^{\mathcal{B}}$ for all pebbles x_i that have been placed so far, is an isomorphism of the induced substructures. **Samson wins** if at any step, η_j is not an isomorphism.

Fund Thm of EF Games: Finite relational, $\Sigma, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} \in \text{STRUC}[\Sigma]$, $\mathcal{A} \equiv_m^k \mathcal{B} \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{A} \sim_m^k \mathcal{B}$

