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- 1. [1 marks] Write down a formula in first order logic with equality that captures the requirement that a unary predicate P holds for exactly three different elements.
- 2. Consider the following structures over a signature with a single binary relation symbol R.

 $U_{\mathcal{A}} = \mathbb{N} \text{ and } R_{\mathcal{A}} = \{(n,m) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } n < m\}$ $U_{\mathcal{B}} = \mathbb{Z} \text{ and } R_{\mathcal{B}} = \{(n,m) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \text{ such that } n < m\}$ $U_{\mathcal{C}} = \mathbb{Q} \text{ and } R_{\mathcal{C}} = \{(n,m) \in \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q} \text{ such that } n < m\}$

- [0.5 marks] Give a predicate logic sentence (i.e., formula with no free variables) that is satisfied by \mathcal{B} but not by \mathcal{A} .
- [0.5 marks] Give a predicate logic sentence (i.e., formula with no free variables) that is satisfied by C but not by B.
- 3. [1 marks] Recall the statement of Herbrand's theorem: Let $F = \forall x_1 \forall x_2 \dots \forall x_n F^*$ be a closed formula in Skolem form. Then F is satisfiable if and only if it has a Herbrand model.

We claim that this is not true when F is an arbitrary formula. Consider, $S = P(a) \land \exists x \neg P(x)$ over a signature that consists of a constant symbol a and a predicate symbol P.

Argue that S has a model, but it has no Herbrand models.

4. [1 marks] Consider the following predicate-logic sentences.

 $\begin{array}{ll} \phi_1 \colon & \forall x \; P(x,x) \\ \phi_2 \colon & \forall x \forall y \; (P(x,y) \to P(y,x)) \\ \phi_3 \colon & \forall x \forall y \forall z \; (P(x,y) \land P(y,z) \to P(x,z)) \end{array}$

These sentences express that P is reflexive, symmetric, and transitive.

Show that transitivity is not semantically entailed by the other two properties. In other words, give a model (an assignment) that satisfies ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 , but does not satisfy ϕ_3 .