PUBLICATIONS DE L'INSTITUT MATHÉMATIQUE
Nouvelle série, tome 69(83) (2001), 13–17

n-INFINITE FORCING VIA INFINITE FORCING

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Communicated by Žarko Mijajlović

ABSTRACT. We show that the n-infinite forcing companion of a given theory T can be obtained using just infinite forcing relation.

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Throughout the article L is a first order finitary language. The basic logical symbols will be (as in [**2**], [**3**]) $\neg$ (negation), $\wedge$ (conjunction) and $\exists$ (existential quantifier); the others are defined via the basic ones in a standard way. It is obvious that the particular choice of the logical symbols is irrelevant.

For the notation and some (relatively new) notions we refer the reader to [**3**]. For his convenience we recall a few things.

As usual, if $\mathbf{A}$ is a model of the language L (with domain A), then $L(A)$ is the expansion of the language L obtained by adding a set of new constants $\{c_a \mid a \in A\}$. It is understood that the interpretation of the constant c_a in the expansion of the model $\mathbf{A}$ to the language $L(A)$ is a. However, we will write a instead of c_a when the context provides that it will not cause any confusion. If a model $\mathbf{B}$ is an n-elementary extension of a model $\mathbf{A}$ (i.e. if $\mathbf{A}$ is an n-elementary submodel of $\mathbf{B}$) we will write $\mathbf{A} \prec_n \mathbf{B}$; for $n = 0$ it is written $\mathbf{A} \leq \mathbf{B}$ (or sometimes $\mathbf{A} < \mathbf{B}$ when we want to emphasize that $\mathbf{A}$ is a proper submodel of $\mathbf{B}$) rather than $\mathbf{A} \prec_0 \mathbf{B}$.

The only difference in definitions of infinite and n-infinite forcing relations is in connection with negation symbol. In general, for any $n \in \omega$ a model $\mathbf{A}$, from the given class $\mathcal{K}$ of models of a first order finitary language L, n-infinitely forces a sentence $\neg\varphi$ of the language $L(A)$ if and only if no n-elementary extension of $\mathbf{A}$ in $\mathcal{K}$ forces φ; hence, for $n = 0$ we have Robinson's infinite forcing.

The theories (of a given language L), usually presented by a set of axioms, will be consistent deductively closed sets of sentences; so, for instance, for a theory T, $T \cap \Pi_{n+1}$ will not be just the set $\{\varphi \mid \varphi \text{ is a } \Pi_{n+1}\text{-sentence and } T \vdash \varphi\}$, but

1991 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 03C25; Secondary 03C52, 03C62.
Key words and phrases. n-infinite forcing, n-infinite forcing companion.

the set of all its consequences. By the way, by Π_n-formula we mean any formula equivalent to a formula in a prenex normal form whose prenex consists of n blocks of quantifiers, the first one is the block of universal quantifiers (Σ_n-formulas are defined analogously). In this case, in order to simplify notation, we will use the symbol Φ_n for the union of the sets of all Π_n- and Σ_n-formulas, that is for the set of all formulas equivalent to formulas in a prenex normal form with at most n blocks of quantifiers, and $SENT(\Phi_n)$ for the set of Φ_n-sentences. Clearly, $SENT(L)$ will be the set of all sentences of the language L. The class of all models of a given theory T will be denoted by $\mu(T)$ and the class of all n-infinitely generic models from the class $\mu(T \cap \Pi_{n+1})$ by $\mathcal{L}_T^n$; for $n = 0$ we simply write $\mathcal{L}_T$. The theory $\{\varphi \in SENT(L) \mid \mathbf{A} \models \varphi, \mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{L}_T^n\}$, denoted by T^{F_n}, is called the n-infinite forcing companion of T.

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In [**2**] it was shown that (for any positive natural number n) from a purely technical point of view we do not need n-finite forcing relation in obtaining n-finite forcing companion as well as that each theory T of the language L has an extension defined in the appropriate expansion of the language L whose finite and n-finite forcing companions coincide. We apply basically the same proof pattern to obtain analogous results for infinite forcing.

Let T be a theory of the language L and $\Vdash_n$ an n-infinite forcing relation corresponding to T (thus, it is a relation between the models of the class $\mu(T \cap \Pi_{n+1})$ and the sentences defined in them). To each Φ_n-formula $\phi(v_{i_1}, \dots, v_{i_m})$, $m \geq 1$, where $fv(\phi) = \{v_{i_1}, \dots, v_{i_m}\}$ and the m-tuple $\overline{v} = (v_{i_1}, \dots, v_{i_m})$ is uniquely determined, for instance by a sequence of free occurrences of variables in ϕ, we join a new m-ary relation symbol $R_{\phi,\overline{v}}$. Accordingly, $R_{\phi,\overline{v}}(t_1, \dots, t_m)$ will be always a result of substituting in $R_{\phi,\overline{v}}(v_{i_1}, \dots, v_{i_m})$ the terms $t_1, \dots, t_m$ for occurrences of $v_{i_1}, \dots, v_{i_m}$, respectively. As for Φ_n-sentences we associate each of them with the new unary relation symbol; naturaly, R_ψ is to correspond to the sentence ψ. In the language $\overline{L}$, obtained by extension of the language L by the set of these new relation symbols, we define $\overline{T}$ to be the set of consequences of

$$(T \cap \Pi_{n+1}) \cup \{\forall\overline{v}(\phi(\overline{v}) \Leftrightarrow R_{\phi,\overline{v}}(\overline{v})) \mid \phi(\overline{v}) \in \Phi_n \smallsetminus SENT(\Phi_n)\} \cup$$
$$\{(\psi \Leftrightarrow \forall v_1 R_\psi(v_1)) \wedge (\forall v_1 R_\psi(v_1) \vee \forall v_1 \neg R_\psi(v_1)) \mid \psi \in SENT(\Phi_n)\}.$$

Clearly, any model $\mathbf{A}$ of $T \cap \Pi_{n+1}$ can be expanded to a model $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ of $\overline{T}$ by putting (for $\phi(\overline{v}) \in \Phi_n \smallsetminus SENT(\Phi_n)$) $(a_1, \dots, a_m) \in R_{\phi,\overline{v}}^{\overline{\mathbf{A}}}$ iff $\mathbf{A} \models \phi[a_1, \dots, a_m]$ and (for $\psi \in SENT(\Phi_n)$) $R_\psi^{\overline{\mathbf{A}}} = A$ if $\mathbf{A} \models \psi$, otherwise $R_\psi^{\overline{\mathbf{A}}} = \emptyset$.

Let us note that as for propositions bellow nothing would be changed if we included the whole theory T in the definition of $\overline{T}$ instead of just its Π_{n+1}-segment.

Let $\Vdash$ be Robinson's infinite forcing relation corresponding to $\overline{T}$. The following holds

LEMMA 2.1. *If* $\mathbf{A}$ *is a model of* $T \cap \Pi_{n+1}$, $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ *its expansion to a model of* $\overline{T}$ *and* $\phi(a_1, \dots, a_m)$ *the sentence of the language* $L(A)$, *then* $\mathbf{A} \;|\!\!\models_n \phi(a_1, \dots, a_m)$ *iff* $\overline{\mathbf{A}} \;|\!\!\models \phi(a_1, \dots, a_m)$.

PROOF. We will denote the models of the language L by $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \dots$ and the models of the language $\overline{L}$ by $\overline{\mathbf{A}}, \overline{\mathbf{B}}, \dots$.

We prove the assertion of the lemma by induction on the complexity of the formula ϕ (and for all pairs of models of the theory $T \cap \Pi_{n+1}$ and their expansions to the models of the theory $\overline{T}$). The case of atomic formulas is trivial and as for induction steps only the case $\phi(a_1, \dots, a_m) \equiv \neg\psi(a_1, \dots, a_m)$ is of some interest. Let us suppose that $\mathbf{A}$ n-infinitely forces $\neg\psi(a_1, \dots, a_m)$ (with respect to the class $\mu(T \cap \Pi_{n+1})$) while $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ does not infinitely force the same formula (with respect to the class $\mu(\overline{T} \cap \Pi_1)$). Since the class of models of the theory $\overline{T}$ is mutually consistent with the class $\mu(\overline{T} \cap \Pi_1)$, there exists a model $\overline{\mathbf{B}}$ of $\overline{T}$ which is an extension of the model $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ and which infinitely forces $\psi(a_1, \dots, a_m)$. By inductive hypothesis the reduct $\mathbf{B}$ of $\overline{\mathbf{B}}$ to the language L n-infinitely forces $\psi(a_1, \dots, a_m)$ and we obtain a contradiction for $\mathbf{B}$ is an n-elementary extension of the model $\mathbf{A}$. Really, if $\varphi(\overline{v}) \equiv \varphi(v_{i_1}, \dots, v_{i_k})$ is a Φ_n-formula (with some free variables), then we have for all k-tuples $(a'_1, \dots, a'_k)$ of the elements from A: $\mathbf{A} \models \varphi[a'_1, \dots, a'_k]$ iff $(a'_1, \dots, a'_k) \in R^{\overline{\mathbf{A}}}_{\varphi,\overline{v}}$ iff $(a'_1, \dots, a'_k) \in R^{\overline{\mathbf{B}}}_{\varphi,\overline{v}}$ iff $\mathbf{B} \models \varphi[a'_1, \dots, a'_k]$; if θ is a Φ_n-sentence of the language L, then from $\mathbf{A} \models \theta$ follows subsequently $\overline{\mathbf{A}} \models \forall v_1 R_\theta(v_1)$, $\overline{\mathbf{B}} \models \forall v_1 R_\theta(v_1)$ (for $\forall v_1 R_\theta(v_1) \vee \forall v_1 \neg R_\theta(v_1)$ is a sentence of the theory $\overline{T}$), $\mathbf{B} \models \theta$.

The proof of the implication $\overline{A} \;|\!\!\models \neg\psi(a_1, \dots, a_m) \;\Rightarrow\; A \;|\!\!\models_n \neg\psi(a_1, \dots, a_m)$ is similar. □

LEMMA 2.2. *If* $\mathbf{A}$ *is a model of* $T \cap \Pi_{n+1}$, $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ *its expansion to a model of* $\overline{T}$, *then* $\mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{L}^n_T$ *iff* $\overline{\mathbf{A}} \in \mathcal{L}_{\overline{T}}$.

PROOF. Both implications follow from the previous lemma. However, the case of the implication ($\Rightarrow$) is a little bit less obvious. So let $\mathbf{A}$ be n-infinitely generic model (for the theory T). We show by induction on the complexity of the formulas (of the language $\overline{L}$) that for any formula $\phi(v_{i_1}, \dots, v_{i_m})$ ($\phi(\overline{v})$ for short), $m \geq 0$, and all m-tuples $(a_1, \dots, a_m)$ of the elements from A the following holds: $\overline{\mathbf{A}} \models \phi[a_1, \dots, a_m]$ iff $\overline{\mathbf{A}} \;|\!\!\models \phi(a_1, \dots, a_m)$. Again, only the step $\phi(\overline{v}) \equiv \neg\psi(\overline{v})$ requires a word of explanation. It is obvious that $\overline{\mathbf{A}} \;|\!\!\models \phi(\overline{a})$ implies $\overline{\mathbf{A}} \models \phi[\overline{a}]$. Thus let $\overline{\mathbf{A}} \models \neg\psi[\overline{a}]$ and let us suppose that $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ does not infinitely force $\neg\psi(\overline{a})$. Of course, $\psi(\overline{v})$ is not a formula of the language L. Let $\chi(\overline{v})$ be a formula of the language L obtained from the formula $\neg\psi$ by substituting for the relation symbols $R_{\varphi,\overline{u}}$ and R_θ the corresponding formulas $\varphi(\overline{u})$ and sentences θ; let us note (and in part repeat the facts) that (for a sentence θ of the language L) the sentences $\forall v R_\theta(v) \Leftrightarrow \exists v R_\theta(v)$ and $\forall v(R_\theta(v) \Leftrightarrow \theta)$ are the theorems of the theory $\overline{T}$. Clearly, $\overline{T} \vdash \neg\psi(\overline{v}) \Leftrightarrow \chi(\overline{v})$, thus $\overline{\mathbf{A}} \models \chi[\overline{a}]$, that is $\mathbf{A} \models \chi[\overline{a}]$. Since $\mathbf{A}$ is an n-infinitely generic model it follows that $\mathbf{A} \;|\!\!\models_n \chi(\overline{a})$, whence (by the previous lemma) $\overline{\mathbf{A}} \;|\!\!\models \chi(\overline{a})$. Let $\overline{\mathbf{A}}_1$ be an infinitely generic model (of the theory $\overline{T}$) which is an extension of the model $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ and which infinitely forces $\psi(\overline{a})$ (of course, $\overline{\mathbf{A}}_1$ infinitely forces $\chi[\overline{a}]$ as well). In the sequel we construct a chain of models $\overline{\mathbf{A}} = \overline{\mathbf{A}}_0 \leq \overline{\mathbf{A}}_1 \leq \cdots \leq \overline{\mathbf{A}}_{2k} \leq \overline{\mathbf{A}}_{2k+1} \leq \cdots$, where $\overline{\mathbf{A}}_{2k}$, $k = 0,1,2,\ldots$, are models of the theory $\overline{T}$ while $\overline{\mathbf{A}}_{2k+1}$, $k = 0,1,2,\ldots$, are infinitely generic models (of the same theory). It is known that the (sub)chain $\overline{\mathbf{A}}_1 \leq \overline{\mathbf{A}}_3 \leq \cdots \leq \overline{\mathbf{A}}_{2k+1} \leq \cdots$ is an elementary chain as well as that its union $\overline{\mathbf{B}}$ is an infinitely generic model too. Whence $\overline{\mathbf{B}} \models \psi[\overline{a}] \wedge \chi[\overline{a}]$. On the other hand, $\overline{\mathbf{B}} = \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} \overline{\mathbf{A}}_{2k}$ is also a model of the theory $\overline{T}$. This is a consequence of the fact (proved in the previous lemma) that the chain $\mathbf{A}_0 \leq \mathbf{A}_2 \leq \cdots \leq \mathbf{A}_{2k} \leq \cdots$ is an n-elementary chain; thus $\mathbf{B}$ (the restriction of the model $\overline{\mathbf{B}}$ to the language L) is an n-elementary extension of each model $\mathbf{A}_{2k}$ and satisfies the theory $T \cap \Pi_{n+1}$. But this gives $\overline{\mathbf{B}} \models \neg\psi(\overline{a}) \Leftrightarrow \chi(\overline{a})$, in contradiction to the satisfiability of $\psi(\overline{a})$ and $\chi(\overline{a})$ in $\overline{\mathbf{B}}$. We conclude that $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ infinitely forces $\neg\psi(\overline{a})$. □

Corollary 2.3. (1) *The class of infinitely generic models of the theory $\overline{T}$ is the class of expansions of the n-infinitely generic models of the theory T to the models of the theory $\overline{T}$;*

(2) *If $\overline{T}^F$ is the infinite forcing companion of the theory $\overline{T}$, then*

$$T^{F_n} = \overline{T}^F \cap SENT(L).$$

Proof. (1) We have just showed that the union of the chain of models of the theory $\overline{T}$ is again a model of $\overline{T}$. Thus $\overline{T}$ is Π_2-axiomatizable, whence $\mathcal{L}_{\overline{T}}$ is a subclass of the class $\mu(\overline{T})$ (it is known that, in general, $\overline{T} \cap \Pi_2 \subseteq \overline{T}^F$). □

Let T be a theory of the language L and let us define recursively (and simultaneously) the sequences of languages L_k and theories T_k, $k \in \omega$, in the following way:

$$L_0 = L, \quad T_0 = T,$$

$$L_{k+1} = \overline{L_k}, \quad T_{k+1} = \overline{T_k};$$

It is assumed that the language L_{k+1} and the theory T_{k+1} are formed by extensions of L_k and T_k, respectively, in a way analogous to obtaining $\overline{L}$ and $\overline{T}$ (in the first lemma) from L and T.

The following theorem holds for the theory $T_\omega \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigcup_{k\in\omega} T_k$ defined in the language $L_\omega \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigcup_{k\in\omega} L_k$

Theorem 2.4. (1) *If $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{B}$ are models of the theory T_ω, then from $\mathbf{A} \leq \mathbf{B}$ follows $\mathbf{A} \prec_n \mathbf{B}$;* (2) $\mathcal{L}_{T_\omega} = \mathcal{L}^n_{T_\omega}$*;* (3) $T^F_\omega = T^{F_n}_\omega$*;*

Proof. (1) Let $\mathbf{A}$ be a submodel of $\mathbf{B}$. If $\phi(\overline{a})$ is a Φ_n-sentence (of the language $L_\omega(A)$) which is true in $\mathbf{A}$ and k the least natural number such that $\phi(\overline{v})$ is a formula of the language L_k, then for the relation symbol $R_{\phi,\overline{v}}$ of the language L_{k+1} we have $\mathbf{A} \models R_{\phi,\overline{v}}[\overline{a}]$. Thus $\mathbf{B} \models R_{\phi,\overline{v}}[\overline{a}]$, but we have also $\mathbf{B} \models (R_{\phi,\overline{v}} \Leftrightarrow \phi)[\overline{a}]$, whence $\mathbf{B} \models \phi[\overline{a}]$.

(2) Clearly, because of (1) the infinite and n-infinite forcing relations coincide in the case of the class $\mu(T_\omega)$. □

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(Received 05 11 1999)