

The Completeness Theorem

$$\Sigma \models \sigma \text{ iff } \Sigma \vdash \sigma$$



Nature decides truth

Nature decides truth

The relation \models defines a Galois connection between L -structures and L -sentences.

Nature decides truth

The relation \models defines a Galois connection between L -structures and L -sentences.

We write $\Sigma \models \sigma$ to indicate that σ lies in the Galois closure of Σ .

Nature decides truth

The relation \models defines a Galois connection between L -structures and L -sentences.

We write $\Sigma \models \sigma$ to indicate that σ lies in the Galois closure of Σ .
(i.e. $\sigma \in \Sigma^{\perp\perp}$).

Nature decides truth

The relation \models defines a Galois connection between L -structures and L -sentences.

We write $\Sigma \models \sigma$ to indicate that σ lies in the Galois closure of Σ .
(i.e. $\sigma \in \Sigma^{\perp\perp}$).

How can we characterize the Galois closure of Σ “internally”?

Nature decides truth

The relation \models defines a Galois connection between L -structures and L -sentences.

We write $\Sigma \models \sigma$ to indicate that σ lies in the Galois closure of Σ .
(i.e. $\sigma \in \Sigma^{\perp\perp}$).

How can we characterize the Galois closure of Σ “internally”? (meaning: how can you determine whether $\sigma \in \Sigma^{\perp\perp}$ without referring to structures?)

Humans decide provability

Humans decide provability

We create a machine called “proof”, where σ is provable from Σ ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$)
iff σ is a semantic consequence of Σ ($\Sigma \models \sigma$).

Humans decide provability

We create a machine called “proof”, where σ is provable from Σ ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$) iff σ is a semantic consequence of Σ ($\Sigma \models \sigma$).

If our only goal is to characterize Galois closure internally, then we only demand that our proof calculus be

Humans decide provability

We create a machine called “proof”, where σ is provable from Σ ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$) iff σ is a semantic consequence of Σ ($\Sigma \models \sigma$).

If our only goal is to characterize Galois closure internally, then we only demand that our proof calculus be

- Sound

Humans decide provability

We create a machine called “proof”, where σ is provable from Σ ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$) iff σ is a semantic consequence of Σ ($\Sigma \models \sigma$).

If our only goal is to characterize Galois closure internally, then we only demand that our proof calculus be

- Sound

Humans decide provability

We create a machine called “proof”, where σ is provable from Σ ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$) iff σ is a semantic consequence of Σ ($\Sigma \models \sigma$).

If our only goal is to characterize Galois closure internally, then we only demand that our proof calculus be

- Sound ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \models \sigma$), and

Humans decide provability

We create a machine called “proof”, where σ is provable from Σ ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$) iff σ is a semantic consequence of Σ ($\Sigma \models \sigma$).

If our only goal is to characterize Galois closure internally, then we only demand that our proof calculus be

- Sound ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \models \sigma$), and
- Complete

Humans decide provability

We create a machine called “proof”, where σ is provable from Σ ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$) iff σ is a semantic consequence of Σ ($\Sigma \models \sigma$).

If our only goal is to characterize Galois closure internally, then we only demand that our proof calculus be

- Sound ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \models \sigma$), and
- Complete

Humans decide provability

We create a machine called “proof”, where σ is provable from Σ ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$) iff σ is a semantic consequence of Σ ($\Sigma \models \sigma$).

If our only goal is to characterize Galois closure internally, then we only demand that our proof calculus be

- Sound ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \models \sigma$), and
- Complete ($\Sigma \models \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$).

Humans decide provability

We create a machine called “proof”, where σ is provable from Σ ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$) iff σ is a semantic consequence of Σ ($\Sigma \models \sigma$).

If our only goal is to characterize Galois closure internally, then we only demand that our proof calculus be

- Sound ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \models \sigma$), and
- Complete ($\Sigma \models \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$).

But, since we are humans, we shall also demand that

Humans decide provability

We create a machine called “proof”, where σ is provable from Σ ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$) iff σ is a semantic consequence of Σ ($\Sigma \models \sigma$).

If our only goal is to characterize Galois closure internally, then we only demand that our proof calculus be

- Sound ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \models \sigma$), and
- Complete ($\Sigma \models \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$).

But, since we are humans, we shall also demand that

- proofs should be recognizable as proofs.

Humans decide provability

We create a machine called “proof”, where σ is provable from Σ ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$) iff σ is a semantic consequence of Σ ($\Sigma \models \sigma$).

If our only goal is to characterize Galois closure internally, then we only demand that our proof calculus be

- Sound ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \models \sigma$), and
- Complete ($\Sigma \models \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$).

But, since we are humans, we shall also demand that

- proofs should be recognizable as proofs.

Humans decide provability

We create a machine called “proof”, where σ is provable from Σ ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$) iff σ is a semantic consequence of Σ ($\Sigma \models \sigma$).

If our only goal is to characterize Galois closure internally, then we only demand that our proof calculus be

- Sound ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \models \sigma$), and
- Complete ($\Sigma \models \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$).

But, since we are humans, we shall also demand that

- proofs should be recognizable as proofs.

Humans decide provability

We create a machine called “proof”, where σ is provable from Σ ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$) iff σ is a semantic consequence of Σ ($\Sigma \models \sigma$).

If our only goal is to characterize Galois closure internally, then we only demand that our proof calculus be

- Sound ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \models \sigma$), and
- Complete ($\Sigma \models \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$).

But, since we are humans, we shall also demand that

- proofs should be recognizable as proofs.

Definition.

Humans decide provability

We create a machine called “proof”, where σ is provable from Σ ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$) iff σ is a semantic consequence of Σ ($\Sigma \models \sigma$).

If our only goal is to characterize Galois closure internally, then we only demand that our proof calculus be

- Sound ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \models \sigma$), and
- Complete ($\Sigma \models \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$).

But, since we are humans, we shall also demand that

- proofs should be recognizable as proofs.

Definition. $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ means

Humans decide provability

We create a machine called “proof”, where σ is provable from Σ ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$) iff σ is a semantic consequence of Σ ($\Sigma \models \sigma$).

If our only goal is to characterize Galois closure internally, then we only demand that our proof calculus be

- Sound ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \models \sigma$), and
- Complete ($\Sigma \models \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$).

But, since we are humans, we shall also demand that

- proofs should be recognizable as proofs.

Definition. $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ means there is a finite sequence of formulas

Humans decide provability

We create a machine called “proof”, where σ is provable from Σ ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$) iff σ is a semantic consequence of Σ ($\Sigma \models \sigma$).

If our only goal is to characterize Galois closure internally, then we only demand that our proof calculus be

- Sound ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \models \sigma$), and
- Complete ($\Sigma \models \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$).

But, since we are humans, we shall also demand that

- proofs should be recognizable as proofs.

Definition. $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ means there is a finite sequence of formulas

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n = \sigma$$

Humans decide provability

We create a machine called “proof”, where σ is provable from Σ ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$) iff σ is a semantic consequence of Σ ($\Sigma \models \sigma$).

If our only goal is to characterize Galois closure internally, then we only demand that our proof calculus be

- Sound ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \models \sigma$), and
- Complete ($\Sigma \models \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$).

But, since we are humans, we shall also demand that

- proofs should be recognizable as proofs.

Definition. $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ means there is a finite sequence of formulas

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n = \sigma$$

where each α_i is an **axiom**,

Humans decide provability

We create a machine called “proof”, where σ is provable from Σ ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$) iff σ is a semantic consequence of Σ ($\Sigma \models \sigma$).

If our only goal is to characterize Galois closure internally, then we only demand that our proof calculus be

- Sound ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \models \sigma$), and
- Complete ($\Sigma \models \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$).

But, since we are humans, we shall also demand that

- proofs should be recognizable as proofs.

Definition. $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ means there is a finite sequence of formulas

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n = \sigma$$

where each α_i is an **axiom**, a member of Σ ,

Humans decide provability

We create a machine called “proof”, where σ is provable from Σ ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$) iff σ is a semantic consequence of Σ ($\Sigma \models \sigma$).

If our only goal is to characterize Galois closure internally, then we only demand that our proof calculus be

- Sound ($\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \models \sigma$), and
- Complete ($\Sigma \models \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$).

But, since we are humans, we shall also demand that

- proofs should be recognizable as proofs.

Definition. $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ means there is a finite sequence of formulas

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n = \sigma$$

where each α_i is an **axiom**, a member of Σ , or is derivable from earlier terms in the sequence using a **rule of inference**.

What is needed?

What is needed?

We should choose **axioms** so that they are recognizable instances of $\models \alpha$.

What is needed?

We should choose **axioms** so that they are recognizable instances of $\models \alpha$.

We should choose rules of inference, typically written $\frac{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m}{\beta}$, so that they are recognizable instances of $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m\} \models \beta$.

What is needed?

We should choose **axioms** so that they are recognizable instances of $\models \alpha$.

We should choose rules of inference, typically written $\frac{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m}{\beta}$, so that they are recognizable instances of $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m\} \models \beta$.

“Should” means:

What is needed?

We should choose **axioms** so that they are recognizable instances of $\models \alpha$.

We should choose rules of inference, typically written $\frac{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m}{\beta}$, so that they are recognizable instances of $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m\} \models \beta$.

“Should” means: if we do this, then soundness will hold.

What is needed?

We should choose **axioms** so that they are recognizable instances of $\models \alpha$.

We should choose rules of inference, typically written $\frac{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m}{\beta}$, so that they are recognizable instances of $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m\} \models \beta$.

“Should” means: if we do this, then soundness will hold. We take:

What is needed?

We should choose **axioms** so that they are recognizable instances of $\models \alpha$.

We should choose rules of inference, typically written $\frac{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m}{\beta}$, so that they are recognizable instances of $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m\} \models \beta$.

“Should” means: if we do this, then soundness will hold. We take:

Axioms.

- 1 All tautologies.

What is needed?

We should choose **axioms** so that they are recognizable instances of $\models \alpha$.

We should choose rules of inference, typically written $\frac{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m}{\beta}$, so that they are recognizable instances of $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m\} \models \beta$.

“Should” means: if we do this, then soundness will hold. We take:

Axioms.

- 1 All tautologies.
- 2 \models is an equivalence relation on terms.

What is needed?

We should choose **axioms** so that they are recognizable instances of $\models \alpha$.

We should choose rules of inference, typically written $\frac{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m}{\beta}$, so that they are recognizable instances of $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m\} \models \beta$.

“Should” means: if we do this, then soundness will hold. We take:

Axioms.

- 1 All tautologies.
- 2 $=$ is an equivalence relation on terms.
- 3 Can substitute equals for equals without changing meaning.

What is needed?

We should choose **axioms** so that they are recognizable instances of $\models \alpha$.

We should choose rules of inference, typically written $\frac{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m}{\beta}$, so that they are recognizable instances of $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m\} \models \beta$.

“Should” means: if we do this, then soundness will hold. We take:

Axioms.

- 1 All tautologies.
- 2 $=$ is an equivalence relation on terms.
- 3 Can substitute equals for equals without changing meaning.
- 4 $(\forall x_i(\alpha \rightarrow \beta)) \rightarrow (\forall x_i\alpha \rightarrow \forall x_i\beta)$

What is needed?

We should choose **axioms** so that they are recognizable instances of $\models \alpha$.

We should choose rules of inference, typically written $\frac{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m}{\beta}$, so that they are recognizable instances of $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m\} \models \beta$.

“Should” means: if we do this, then soundness will hold. We take:

Axioms.

- 1 All tautologies.
- 2 $=$ is an equivalence relation on terms.
- 3 Can substitute equals for equals without changing meaning.
- 4 $(\forall x_i(\alpha \rightarrow \beta)) \rightarrow (\forall x_i\alpha \rightarrow \forall x_i\beta)$
- 5 $(\alpha \rightarrow \forall x_i\alpha)$ if x_i does not appear in formula α .

What is needed?

We should choose **axioms** so that they are recognizable instances of $\models \alpha$.

We should choose rules of inference, typically written $\frac{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m}{\beta}$, so that they are recognizable instances of $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m\} \models \beta$.

“Should” means: if we do this, then soundness will hold. We take:

Axioms.

- 1 All tautologies.
- 2 $=$ is an equivalence relation on terms.
- 3 Can substitute equals for equals without changing meaning.
- 4 $(\forall x_i(\alpha \rightarrow \beta)) \rightarrow (\forall x_i\alpha \rightarrow \forall x_i\beta)$
- 5 $(\alpha \rightarrow \forall x_i\alpha)$ if x_i does not appear in formula α .
- 6 $(\exists x_i(x_i = t))$ if x_i does not occur in term t .

What is needed?

We should choose **axioms** so that they are recognizable instances of $\models \alpha$.

We should choose rules of inference, typically written $\frac{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m}{\beta}$, so that they are recognizable instances of $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m\} \models \beta$.

“Should” means: if we do this, then soundness will hold. We take:

Axioms.

- 1 All tautologies.
- 2 $=$ is an equivalence relation on terms.
- 3 Can substitute equals for equals without changing meaning.
- 4 $(\forall x_i(\alpha \rightarrow \beta)) \rightarrow (\forall x_i\alpha \rightarrow \forall x_i\beta)$
- 5 $(\alpha \rightarrow \forall x_i\alpha)$ if x_i does not appear in formula α .
- 6 $(\exists x_i(x_i = t))$ if x_i does not occur in term t .

What is needed?

We should choose **axioms** so that they are recognizable instances of $\models \alpha$.

We should choose rules of inference, typically written $\frac{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m}{\beta}$, so that they are recognizable instances of $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m\} \models \beta$.

“Should” means: if we do this, then soundness will hold. We take:

Axioms.

- 1 All tautologies.
- 2 $=$ is an equivalence relation on terms.
- 3 Can substitute equals for equals without changing meaning.
- 4 $(\forall x_i(\alpha \rightarrow \beta)) \rightarrow (\forall x_i\alpha \rightarrow \forall x_i\beta)$
- 5 $(\alpha \rightarrow \forall x_i\alpha)$ if x_i does not appear in formula α .
- 6 $(\exists x_i(x_i = t))$ if x_i does not occur in term t .

Rules.

- 1 (Modus Ponens) $\frac{\alpha, \alpha \rightarrow \beta}{\beta}$

What is needed?

We should choose **axioms** so that they are recognizable instances of $\models \alpha$.

We should choose rules of inference, typically written $\frac{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m}{\beta}$, so that they are recognizable instances of $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m\} \models \beta$.

“Should” means: if we do this, then soundness will hold. We take:

Axioms.

- 1 All tautologies.
- 2 $=$ is an equivalence relation on terms.
- 3 Can substitute equals for equals without changing meaning.
- 4 $(\forall x_i(\alpha \rightarrow \beta)) \rightarrow (\forall x_i\alpha \rightarrow \forall x_i\beta)$
- 5 $(\alpha \rightarrow \forall x_i\alpha)$ if x_i does not appear in formula α .
- 6 $(\exists x_i(x_i = t))$ if x_i does not occur in term t .

Rules.

- 1 (Modus Ponens) $\frac{\alpha, \alpha \rightarrow \beta}{\beta}$
- 2 (Generalization) $\frac{\varphi}{(\forall x_i)\varphi}$

Example

Example

Suppose we have a partial proof

Example

Suppose we have a partial proof

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k$$

Example

Suppose we have a partial proof

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k$$

where some α_i has the structure $P \rightarrow Q$ for some P and Q

Example

Suppose we have a partial proof

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k$$

where some α_i has the structure $P \rightarrow Q$ for some P and Q and some α_j has the structure $Q \rightarrow R$ for some Q and R . It might be tempting to select $\alpha_{k+1} = P \rightarrow R$

Example

Suppose we have a partial proof

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k$$

where some α_i has the structure $P \rightarrow Q$ for some P and Q and some α_j has the structure $Q \rightarrow R$ for some Q and R . It might be tempting to select $\alpha_{k+1} = P \rightarrow R$ and ‘reason’ that $P \rightarrow R$ should be a consequence of $\{P \rightarrow Q, Q \rightarrow R\}$.

Example

Suppose we have a partial proof

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k$$

where some α_i has the structure $P \rightarrow Q$ for some P and Q and some α_j has the structure $Q \rightarrow R$ for some Q and R . It might be tempting to select $\alpha_{k+1} = P \rightarrow R$ and ‘reason’ that $P \rightarrow R$ should be a consequence of $\{P \rightarrow Q, Q \rightarrow R\}$. But $\frac{P \rightarrow Q, Q \rightarrow R}{P \rightarrow R}$ is not one of our inference rules.

Example

Suppose we have a partial proof

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k$$

where some α_i has the structure $P \rightarrow Q$ for some P and Q and some α_j has the structure $Q \rightarrow R$ for some Q and R . It might be tempting to select $\alpha_{k+1} = P \rightarrow R$ and ‘reason’ that $P \rightarrow R$ should be a consequence of $\{P \rightarrow Q, Q \rightarrow R\}$. But $\frac{P \rightarrow Q, Q \rightarrow R}{P \rightarrow R}$ is not one of our inference rules. Instead, one should argue as follows. Continue

Example

Suppose we have a partial proof

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k$$

where some α_i has the structure $P \rightarrow Q$ for some P and Q and some α_j has the structure $Q \rightarrow R$ for some Q and R . It might be tempting to select $\alpha_{k+1} = P \rightarrow R$ and ‘reason’ that $P \rightarrow R$ should be a consequence of $\{P \rightarrow Q, Q \rightarrow R\}$. But $\frac{P \rightarrow Q, Q \rightarrow R}{P \rightarrow R}$ is not one of our inference rules. Instead, one should argue as follows. Continue

$$\alpha_1, \dots, (P \rightarrow Q), \dots, (Q \rightarrow R), \dots, \alpha_k$$

with

$$\alpha_k, ((P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow ((Q \rightarrow R) \rightarrow (P \rightarrow R))), ((Q \rightarrow R) \rightarrow (P \rightarrow R)), (P \rightarrow R).$$

Stage 1: the Deduction Theorem

Stage 1: the Deduction Theorem

Observe that $\Sigma \models \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \models \perp$.

Stage 1: the Deduction Theorem

Observe that $\Sigma \models \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \models \perp$. (Note: $\forall A(A \not\models \perp)$).

Stage 1: the Deduction Theorem

Observe that $\Sigma \models \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \models \perp$. (Note: $\forall A (A \not\models \perp)$. I.e., \perp is not satisfiable.)

Stage 1: the Deduction Theorem

Observe that $\Sigma \models \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \models \perp$. (Note: $\forall A (A \not\models \perp)$. I.e., \perp is not satisfiable.)

Therefore we want $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \vdash \perp$.

Stage 1: the Deduction Theorem

Observe that $\Sigma \models \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \models \perp$. (Note: $\forall A (A \not\models \perp)$. I.e., \perp is not satisfiable.)

Therefore we want $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \vdash \perp$.

More generally, $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \models \beta$ iff $\Sigma \models (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.

Stage 1: the Deduction Theorem

Observe that $\Sigma \models \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \models \perp$. (Note: $\forall A (A \not\models \perp)$. I.e., \perp is not satisfiable.)

Therefore we want $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \vdash \perp$.

More generally, $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \models \beta$ iff $\Sigma \models (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.

So we want $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \vdash \beta$ iff $\Sigma \vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.

Stage 1: the Deduction Theorem

Observe that $\Sigma \models \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \models \perp$. (Note: $\forall A(A \not\models \perp)$. I.e., \perp is not satisfiable.)

Therefore we want $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \vdash \perp$.

More generally, $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \models \beta$ iff $\Sigma \models (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.

So we want $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \vdash \beta$ iff $\Sigma \vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.

“If” is direct and easy.

Stage 1: the Deduction Theorem

Observe that $\Sigma \models \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \models \perp$. (Note: $\forall A (A \not\models \perp)$. I.e., \perp is not satisfiable.)

Therefore we want $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \vdash \perp$.

More generally, $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \models \beta$ iff $\Sigma \models (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.

So we want $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \vdash \beta$ iff $\Sigma \vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.

“If” is direct and easy. (Show!)

Stage 1: the Deduction Theorem

Observe that $\Sigma \models \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \models \perp$. (Note: $\forall A(A \not\models \perp)$. I.e., \perp is not satisfiable.)

Therefore we want $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \vdash \perp$.

More generally, $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \models \beta$ iff $\Sigma \models (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.

So we want $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \vdash \beta$ iff $\Sigma \vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.

“If” is direct and easy. (Show!)

“Only if” is proved by induction on the length of a proof of $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \vdash \beta$.

Stage 1: the Deduction Theorem

Observe that $\Sigma \models \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \models \perp$. (Note: $\forall A (A \not\models \perp)$. I.e., \perp is not satisfiable.)

Therefore we want $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \vdash \perp$.

More generally, $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \models \beta$ iff $\Sigma \models (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.

So we want $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \vdash \beta$ iff $\Sigma \vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.

“If” is direct and easy. (Show!)

“Only if” is proved by induction on the length of a proof of $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \vdash \beta$.
It is also easy.

Stage 1: the Deduction Theorem

Observe that $\Sigma \models \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \models \perp$. (Note: $\forall A(A \not\models \perp)$. I.e., \perp is not satisfiable.)

Therefore we want $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \vdash \perp$.

More generally, $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \models \beta$ iff $\Sigma \models (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.

So we want $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \vdash \beta$ iff $\Sigma \vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.

“If” is direct and easy. (Show!)

“Only if” is proved by induction on the length of a proof of $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \vdash \beta$.

It is also easy.

[Idea: Replace every α_i in a $(\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\})$ -proof of β with $\alpha \rightarrow \alpha_i$ to obtain a Σ -proof of $(\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.]

Stage 1: the Deduction Theorem

Observe that $\Sigma \models \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \models \perp$. (Note: $\forall A(A \not\models \perp)$. I.e., \perp is not satisfiable.)

Therefore we want $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \vdash \perp$.

More generally, $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \models \beta$ iff $\Sigma \models (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.

So we want $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \vdash \beta$ iff $\Sigma \vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.

“If” is direct and easy. (Show!)

“Only if” is proved by induction on the length of a proof of $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \vdash \beta$.

It is also easy.

[Idea: Replace every α_i in a $(\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\})$ -proof of β with $\alpha \rightarrow \alpha_i$ to obtain a Σ -proof of $(\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.]

The second part is called:

Stage 1: the Deduction Theorem

Observe that $\Sigma \models \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \models \perp$. (Note: $\forall A(A \not\models \perp)$. I.e., \perp is not satisfiable.)

Therefore we want $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \vdash \perp$.

More generally, $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \models \beta$ iff $\Sigma \models (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.

So we want $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \vdash \beta$ iff $\Sigma \vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.

“If” is direct and easy. (Show!)

“Only if” is proved by induction on the length of a proof of $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \vdash \beta$.

It is also easy.

[Idea: Replace every α_i in a $(\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\})$ -proof of β with $\alpha \rightarrow \alpha_i$ to obtain a Σ -proof of $(\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.]

The second part is called:

The Deduction Theorem.

Stage 1: the Deduction Theorem

Observe that $\Sigma \models \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \models \perp$. (Note: $\forall A(A \not\models \perp)$. I.e., \perp is not satisfiable.)

Therefore we want $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \vdash \perp$.

More generally, $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \models \beta$ iff $\Sigma \models (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.

So we want $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \vdash \beta$ iff $\Sigma \vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.

“If” is direct and easy. (Show!)

“Only if” is proved by induction on the length of a proof of $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \vdash \beta$.

It is also easy.

[Idea: Replace every α_i in a $(\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\})$ -proof of β with $\alpha \rightarrow \alpha_i$ to obtain a Σ -proof of $(\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.]

The second part is called:

The Deduction Theorem. If $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \vdash \beta$, then $\Sigma \vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.

Stage 1: the Deduction Theorem

Observe that $\Sigma \models \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \models \perp$. (Note: $\forall A(A \not\models \perp)$. I.e., \perp is not satisfiable.)

Therefore we want $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \vdash \perp$.

More generally, $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \models \beta$ iff $\Sigma \models (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.

So we want $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \vdash \beta$ iff $\Sigma \vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.

“If” is direct and easy. (Show!)

“Only if” is proved by induction on the length of a proof of $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \vdash \beta$.

It is also easy.

[Idea: Replace every α_i in a $(\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\})$ -proof of β with $\alpha \rightarrow \alpha_i$ to obtain a Σ -proof of $(\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.]

The second part is called:

The Deduction Theorem. If $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \vdash \beta$, then $\Sigma \vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.

Corollary.

Stage 1: the Deduction Theorem

Observe that $\Sigma \models \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \models \perp$. (Note: $\forall A(A \not\models \perp)$. I.e., \perp is not satisfiable.)

Therefore we want $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$ iff $\Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \vdash \perp$.

More generally, $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \models \beta$ iff $\Sigma \models (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.

So we want $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \vdash \beta$ iff $\Sigma \vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.

“If” is direct and easy. (Show!)

“Only if” is proved by induction on the length of a proof of $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \vdash \beta$.

It is also easy.

[Idea: Replace every α_i in a $(\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\})$ -proof of β with $\alpha \rightarrow \alpha_i$ to obtain a Σ -proof of $(\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.]

The second part is called:

The Deduction Theorem. If $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \vdash \beta$, then $\Sigma \vdash (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$.

Corollary. $\Sigma \cup \{\alpha\} \vdash \perp$ iff $\Sigma \vdash \neg\alpha$.

Application

Our goal is to prove that $\Sigma \models \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$.

Application

Our goal is to prove that $\Sigma \models \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$.

Equivalently, if $\Gamma := \Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\}$ is not **satisfiable** ($\Gamma \models \perp$), then it is not **consistent** ($\Gamma \vdash \perp$).

Application

Our goal is to prove that $\Sigma \models \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$.

Equivalently, if $\Gamma := \Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\}$ is not **satisfiable** ($\Gamma \models \perp$), then it is not **consistent** ($\Gamma \vdash \perp$).

Contrapositively, if Γ is consistent, then it is satisfiable

Application

Our goal is to prove that $\Sigma \models \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$.

Equivalently, if $\Gamma := \Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\}$ is not **satisfiable** ($\Gamma \models \perp$), then it is not **consistent** ($\Gamma \vdash \perp$).

Contrapositively, if Γ is consistent, then it is satisfiable (i.e. has a model).

Application

Our goal is to prove that $\Sigma \models \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$.

Equivalently, if $\Gamma := \Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\}$ is not **satisfiable** ($\Gamma \models \perp$), then it is not **consistent** ($\Gamma \vdash \perp$).

Contrapositively, if Γ is consistent, then it is satisfiable (i.e. has a model).
(**This reformulation is worth remembering!**)

Application

Our goal is to prove that $\Sigma \models \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$.

Equivalently, if $\Gamma := \Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\}$ is not **satisfiable** ($\Gamma \models \perp$), then it is not **consistent** ($\Gamma \vdash \perp$).

Contrapositively, if Γ is consistent, then it is satisfiable (i.e. has a model).
(**This reformulation is worth remembering!**)

Strategy to achieve our goal:

- 1 Show that a consistent theory Γ can be enlarged to a “Henkin theory”.

Application

Our goal is to prove that $\Sigma \models \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$.

Equivalently, if $\Gamma := \Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\}$ is not **satisfiable** ($\Gamma \models \perp$), then it is not **consistent** ($\Gamma \vdash \perp$).

Contrapositively, if Γ is consistent, then it is satisfiable (i.e. has a model).
(**This reformulation is worth remembering!**)

Strategy to achieve our goal:

- 1 Show that a consistent theory Γ can be enlarged to a “Henkin theory”.
- 2 Show that a Henkin theory has a model.

Application

Our goal is to prove that $\Sigma \models \sigma$ implies $\Sigma \vdash \sigma$.

Equivalently, if $\Gamma := \Sigma \cup \{\neg\sigma\}$ is not **satisfiable** ($\Gamma \models \perp$), then it is not **consistent** ($\Gamma \vdash \perp$).

Contrapositively, if Γ is consistent, then it is satisfiable (i.e. has a model).
(**This reformulation is worth remembering!**)

Strategy to achieve our goal:

- 1 Show that a consistent theory Γ can be enlarged to a “Henkin theory”.
- 2 Show that a Henkin theory has a model.
- 3 Show that a model of an enlargement of Γ is also a model of Γ .

Df. A theory Γ is a Henkin theory if it is

- 1 **consistent,**

Df. A theory Γ is a Henkin theory if it is

- ① **consistent**,
- ② **complete**, and

Df. A theory Γ is a Henkin theory if it is

- ① **consistent,**
- ② **complete,** and
- ③ **has witnesses.**

Df. A theory Γ is a Henkin theory if it is

- ① **consistent,**
- ② **complete,** and
- ③ **has witnesses.**

Henkin theory

Df. A theory Γ is a Henkin theory if it is

- ① **consistent,**
- ② **complete,** and
- ③ **has witnesses.**

Meanings:

Henkin theory

Df. A theory Γ is a Henkin theory if it is

- ① **consistent**,
- ② **complete**, and
- ③ **has witnesses**.

Meanings:

- ① A theory is **consistent** if you can't prove falsity from it:

Henkin theory

Df. A theory Γ is a Henkin theory if it is

- ① **consistent**,
- ② **complete**, and
- ③ **has witnesses**.

Meanings:

- ① A theory is **consistent** if you can't prove falsity from it:

Henkin theory

Df. A theory Γ is a Henkin theory if it is

- 1 **consistent**,
- 2 **complete**, and
- 3 **has witnesses**.

Meanings:

- 1 A theory is **consistent** if you can't prove falsity from it:
 $\Gamma \not\vdash \perp$.
- 2 A consistent theory Γ is **complete** if it decides every sentence:

Henkin theory

Df. A theory Γ is a Henkin theory if it is

- 1 **consistent**,
- 2 **complete**, and
- 3 **has witnesses**.

Meanings:

- 1 A theory is **consistent** if you can't prove falsity from it:
 $\Gamma \not\vdash \perp$.
- 2 A consistent theory Γ is **complete** if it decides every sentence:

Df. A theory Γ is a Henkin theory if it is

- 1 **consistent**,
- 2 **complete**, and
- 3 **has witnesses**.

Meanings:

- 1 A theory is **consistent** if you can't prove falsity from it:
 $\Gamma \not\vdash \perp$.
- 2 A consistent theory Γ is **complete** if it decides every sentence:
For every σ , either $\sigma \in \Gamma$ or $(\neg\sigma) \in \Gamma$.

Henkin theory

Df. A theory Γ is a Henkin theory if it is

- 1 **consistent**,
- 2 **complete**, and
- 3 **has witnesses**.

Meanings:

- 1 A theory is **consistent** if you can't prove falsity from it:
 $\Gamma \not\vdash \perp$.
- 2 A consistent theory Γ is **complete** if it decides every sentence:
For every σ , either $\sigma \in \Gamma$ or $(\neg\sigma) \in \Gamma$.
- 3 A theory Γ **has witnesses** if whenever $\varphi(x)$ is a formula with at most one free variable, then $((\exists x)\varphi(x) \rightarrow \varphi(c)) \in \Gamma$ for some constant c .

Henkin theory

Df. A theory Γ is a Henkin theory if it is

- 1 **consistent**,
- 2 **complete**, and
- 3 **has witnesses**.

Meanings:

- 1 A theory is **consistent** if you can't prove falsity from it:
 $\Gamma \not\vdash \perp$.
- 2 A consistent theory Γ is **complete** if it decides every sentence:
For every σ , either $\sigma \in \Gamma$ or $(\neg\sigma) \in \Gamma$.
- 3 A theory Γ **has witnesses** if whenever $\varphi(x)$ is a formula with at most one free variable, then $((\exists x)\varphi(x) \rightarrow \varphi(c)) \in \Gamma$ for some constant c .

Henkin theory

Df. A theory Γ is a Henkin theory if it is

- 1 **consistent**,
- 2 **complete**, and
- 3 **has witnesses**.

Meanings:

- 1 A theory is **consistent** if you can't prove falsity from it:
 $\Gamma \not\vdash \perp$.
- 2 A consistent theory Γ is **complete** if it decides every sentence:
For every σ , either $\sigma \in \Gamma$ or $(\neg\sigma) \in \Gamma$.
- 3 A theory Γ **has witnesses** if whenever $\varphi(x)$ is a formula with at most one free variable, then $((\exists x)\varphi(x) \rightarrow \varphi(c)) \in \Gamma$ for some constant c .

Henkin's key insight is that if \mathbb{A} is a structure, then the theory of its "expansion by constants", $\Gamma = \text{Th}(\mathbb{A}_A)$, is a Henkin theory.

Henkin theory

Df. A theory Γ is a Henkin theory if it is

- 1 **consistent**,
- 2 **complete**, and
- 3 **has witnesses**.

Meanings:

- 1 A theory is **consistent** if you can't prove falsity from it:
 $\Gamma \not\vdash \perp$.
- 2 A consistent theory Γ is **complete** if it decides every sentence:
For every σ , either $\sigma \in \Gamma$ or $(\neg\sigma) \in \Gamma$.
- 3 A theory Γ **has witnesses** if whenever $\varphi(x)$ is a formula with at most one free variable, then $((\exists x)\varphi(x) \rightarrow \varphi(c)) \in \Gamma$ for some constant c .

Henkin's key insight is that if \mathbb{A} is a structure, then the theory of its "expansion by constants", $\Gamma = \text{Th}(\mathbb{A}_A)$, is a Henkin theory. Conversely, every Henkin theory arises in this way.

Df. A theory Γ is a Henkin theory if it is

- 1 **consistent**,
- 2 **complete**, and
- 3 **has witnesses**.

Meanings:

- 1 A theory is **consistent** if you can't prove falsity from it:
 $\Gamma \not\vdash \perp$.
- 2 A consistent theory Γ is **complete** if it decides every sentence:
For every σ , either $\sigma \in \Gamma$ or $(\neg\sigma) \in \Gamma$.
- 3 A theory Γ **has witnesses** if whenever $\varphi(x)$ is a formula with at most one free variable, then $((\exists x)\varphi(x) \rightarrow \varphi(c)) \in \Gamma$ for some constant c .

Henkin's key insight is that if \mathbb{A} is a structure, then the theory of its “expansion by constants”, $\Gamma = \text{Th}(\mathbb{A}_A)$, is a Henkin theory. Conversely, every Henkin theory arises in this way. Moreover, $\text{Th}(\mathbb{A}_A)$ ‘explains’ clearly how to construct its canonical model, \mathbb{A}_A .

The enlargement steps

The enlargement steps

Lindenbaum's Theorem. Every consistent L -theory can be enlarged to a complete L -theory.

The enlargement steps

Lindenbaum's Theorem. Every consistent L -theory can be enlarged to a complete L -theory.

[Idea of proof:

The enlargement steps

Lindenbaum's Theorem. Every consistent L -theory can be enlarged to a complete L -theory.

[Idea of proof: if $\Gamma \not\vdash \sigma$, then $\Gamma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \not\vdash \perp$,

The enlargement steps

Lindenbaum's Theorem. Every consistent L -theory can be enlarged to a complete L -theory.

[Idea of proof: if $\Gamma \not\vdash \sigma$, then $\Gamma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \not\vdash \perp$, so $\Gamma \cup \{\neg\sigma\}$ is a consistent enlargement of Γ .

The enlargement steps

Lindenbaum's Theorem. Every consistent L -theory can be enlarged to a complete L -theory.

[Idea of proof: if $\Gamma \not\vdash \sigma$, then $\Gamma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \not\vdash \perp$, so $\Gamma \cup \{\neg\sigma\}$ is a consistent enlargement of Γ . Keep doing this until you arrive at a complete theory.]

The enlargement steps

Lindenbaum's Theorem. Every consistent L -theory can be enlarged to a complete L -theory.

[Idea of proof: if $\Gamma \not\vdash \sigma$, then $\Gamma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \not\vdash \perp$, so $\Gamma \cup \{\neg\sigma\}$ is a consistent enlargement of Γ . Keep doing this until you arrive at a complete theory.]

Henkin's Theorem. Every consistent theory can be enlarged to a consistent theory with witnesses, provided we allow ourselves to enlarge the language to include more constant symbols.

The enlargement steps

Lindenbaum's Theorem. Every consistent L -theory can be enlarged to a complete L -theory.

[Idea of proof: if $\Gamma \not\vdash \sigma$, then $\Gamma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \not\vdash \perp$, so $\Gamma \cup \{\neg\sigma\}$ is a consistent enlargement of Γ . Keep doing this until you arrive at a complete theory.]

Henkin's Theorem. Every consistent theory can be enlarged to a consistent theory with witnesses, provided we allow ourselves to enlarge the language to include more constant symbols.

[Idea of proof:

The enlargement steps

Lindenbaum's Theorem. Every consistent L -theory can be enlarged to a complete L -theory.

[Idea of proof: if $\Gamma \not\vdash \sigma$, then $\Gamma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \not\vdash \perp$, so $\Gamma \cup \{\neg\sigma\}$ is a consistent enlargement of Γ . Keep doing this until you arrive at a complete theory.]

Henkin's Theorem. Every consistent theory can be enlarged to a consistent theory with witnesses, provided we allow ourselves to enlarge the language to include more constant symbols.

[Idea of proof: suppose $\Gamma \cup \{(\exists x)\varphi(x) \rightarrow \varphi(c)\} \vdash \perp$ where $c \notin L$.

The enlargement steps

Lindenbaum's Theorem. Every consistent L -theory can be enlarged to a complete L -theory.

[Idea of proof: if $\Gamma \not\vdash \sigma$, then $\Gamma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \not\vdash \perp$, so $\Gamma \cup \{\neg\sigma\}$ is a consistent enlargement of Γ . Keep doing this until you arrive at a complete theory.]

Henkin's Theorem. Every consistent theory can be enlarged to a consistent theory with witnesses, provided we allow ourselves to enlarge the language to include more constant symbols.

[Idea of proof: suppose $\Gamma \cup \{(\exists x)\varphi(x) \rightarrow \varphi(c)\} \vdash \perp$ where $c \notin L$. Then $\Gamma \vdash \neg((\exists x)\varphi(x) \rightarrow \varphi(c))$,

The enlargement steps

Lindenbaum's Theorem. Every consistent L -theory can be enlarged to a complete L -theory.

[Idea of proof: if $\Gamma \not\vdash \sigma$, then $\Gamma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \not\vdash \perp$, so $\Gamma \cup \{\neg\sigma\}$ is a consistent enlargement of Γ . Keep doing this until you arrive at a complete theory.]

Henkin's Theorem. Every consistent theory can be enlarged to a consistent theory with witnesses, provided we allow ourselves to enlarge the language to include more constant symbols.

[Idea of proof: suppose $\Gamma \cup \{(\exists x)\varphi(x) \rightarrow \varphi(c)\} \vdash \perp$ where $c \notin L$. Then $\Gamma \vdash \neg((\exists x)\varphi(x) \rightarrow \varphi(c))$, or $\Gamma \vdash (\exists x)\varphi(x) \wedge \neg\varphi(c)$.

The enlargement steps

Lindenbaum's Theorem. Every consistent L -theory can be enlarged to a complete L -theory.

[Idea of proof: if $\Gamma \not\vdash \sigma$, then $\Gamma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \not\vdash \perp$, so $\Gamma \cup \{\neg\sigma\}$ is a consistent enlargement of Γ . Keep doing this until you arrive at a complete theory.]

Henkin's Theorem. Every consistent theory can be enlarged to a consistent theory with witnesses, provided we allow ourselves to enlarge the language to include more constant symbols.

[Idea of proof: suppose $\Gamma \cup \{(\exists x)\varphi(x) \rightarrow \varphi(c)\} \vdash \perp$ where $c \notin L$. Then $\Gamma \vdash \neg((\exists x)\varphi(x) \rightarrow \varphi(c))$, or $\Gamma \vdash (\exists x)\varphi(x) \wedge \neg\varphi(c)$. Need quantifier axioms and rules which permit this deduction:

The enlargement steps

Lindenbaum's Theorem. Every consistent L -theory can be enlarged to a complete L -theory.

[Idea of proof: if $\Gamma \not\vdash \sigma$, then $\Gamma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \not\vdash \perp$, so $\Gamma \cup \{\neg\sigma\}$ is a consistent enlargement of Γ . Keep doing this until you arrive at a complete theory.]

Henkin's Theorem. Every consistent theory can be enlarged to a consistent theory with witnesses, provided we allow ourselves to enlarge the language to include more constant symbols.

[Idea of proof: suppose $\Gamma \cup \{(\exists x)\varphi(x) \rightarrow \varphi(c)\} \vdash \perp$ where $c \notin L$. Then $\Gamma \vdash \neg((\exists x)\varphi(x) \rightarrow \varphi(c))$, or $\Gamma \vdash (\exists x)\varphi(x) \wedge \neg\varphi(c)$. Need quantifier axioms and rules which permit this deduction:

$$(\exists x)\varphi(x) \wedge \neg\varphi(c), (\forall x)((\exists x)\varphi(x) \wedge \neg\varphi(x)), (\exists x)\varphi(x) \wedge \neg(\exists x)\varphi(x), \perp.$$

The enlargement steps

Lindenbaum's Theorem. Every consistent L -theory can be enlarged to a complete L -theory.

[Idea of proof: if $\Gamma \not\vdash \sigma$, then $\Gamma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \not\vdash \perp$, so $\Gamma \cup \{\neg\sigma\}$ is a consistent enlargement of Γ . Keep doing this until you arrive at a complete theory.]

Henkin's Theorem. Every consistent theory can be enlarged to a consistent theory with witnesses, provided we allow ourselves to enlarge the language to include more constant symbols.

[Idea of proof: suppose $\Gamma \cup \{(\exists x)\varphi(x) \rightarrow \varphi(c)\} \vdash \perp$ where $c \notin L$. Then $\Gamma \vdash \neg((\exists x)\varphi(x) \rightarrow \varphi(c))$, or $\Gamma \vdash (\exists x)\varphi(x) \wedge \neg\varphi(c)$. Need quantifier axioms and rules which permit this deduction:

$$(\exists x)\varphi(x) \wedge \neg\varphi(c), (\forall x)((\exists x)\varphi(x) \wedge \neg\varphi(x)), (\exists x)\varphi(x) \wedge \neg(\exists x)\varphi(x), \perp.$$

Thus $\Gamma \vdash \perp$.

The enlargement steps

Lindenbaum's Theorem. Every consistent L -theory can be enlarged to a complete L -theory.

[Idea of proof: if $\Gamma \not\vdash \sigma$, then $\Gamma \cup \{\neg\sigma\} \not\vdash \perp$, so $\Gamma \cup \{\neg\sigma\}$ is a consistent enlargement of Γ . Keep doing this until you arrive at a complete theory.]

Henkin's Theorem. Every consistent theory can be enlarged to a consistent theory with witnesses, provided we allow ourselves to enlarge the language to include more constant symbols.

[Idea of proof: suppose $\Gamma \cup \{(\exists x)\varphi(x) \rightarrow \varphi(c)\} \vdash \perp$ where $c \notin L$. Then $\Gamma \vdash \neg((\exists x)\varphi(x) \rightarrow \varphi(c))$, or $\Gamma \vdash (\exists x)\varphi(x) \wedge \neg\varphi(c)$. Need quantifier axioms and rules which permit this deduction:

$$(\exists x)\varphi(x) \wedge \neg\varphi(c), (\forall x)((\exists x)\varphi(x) \wedge \neg\varphi(x)), (\exists x)\varphi(x) \wedge \neg(\exists x)\varphi(x), \perp.$$

Thus $\Gamma \vdash \perp$. Now repeat the idea of Lindenbaum's Theorem with σ equal to $\neg((\exists x)\varphi(x) \rightarrow \varphi(c))$.]

Finally: Henkin theories have a canonical model.

Finally: Henkin theories have a canonical model.

Let H be a Henkin L -theory. (= consistent, complete, with witnesses.)

Finally: Henkin theories have a canonical model.

Let H be a Henkin L -theory. (= consistent, complete, with witnesses.)

Let C be the set of constants in L .

Finally: Henkin theories have a canonical model.

Let H be a Henkin L -theory. (= consistent, complete, with witnesses.)

Let C be the set of constants in L . It will be the domain of an L -structure.

Finally: Henkin theories have a canonical model.

Let H be a Henkin L -theory. (= consistent, complete, with witnesses.)

Let C be the set of constants in L . It will be the domain of an L -structure.

If $c \in L$, then define $c^{\mathbb{C}} = c \in C$.

Finally: Henkin theories have a canonical model.

Let H be a Henkin L -theory. (= consistent, complete, with witnesses.)

Let C be the set of constants in L . It will be the domain of an L -structure.

If $c \in L$, then define $c^{\mathbb{C}} = c \in C$.

If $R(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is a predicate symbol, declare that $R^{\mathbb{C}}(c_1, \dots, c_n)$ is true if $R(c_1, \dots, c_n) \in H$.

Finally: Henkin theories have a canonical model.

Let H be a Henkin L -theory. (= consistent, complete, with witnesses.)

Let C be the set of constants in L . It will be the domain of an L -structure.

If $c \in L$, then define $c^{\mathbb{C}} = c \in C$.

If $R(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is a predicate symbol, declare that $R^{\mathbb{C}}(c_1, \dots, c_n)$ is true if $R(c_1, \dots, c_n) \in H$.

If $F(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is a function symbol, declare that $F^{\mathbb{C}}(c_1, \dots, c_n) = d$ is true if $(F(c_1, \dots, c_n) = d) \in H$.

Finally: Henkin theories have a canonical model.

Let H be a Henkin L -theory. (= consistent, complete, with witnesses.)

Let C be the set of constants in L . It will be the domain of an L -structure.

If $c \in L$, then define $c^{\mathbb{C}} = c \in C$.

If $R(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is a predicate symbol, declare that $R^{\mathbb{C}}(c_1, \dots, c_n)$ is true if $R(c_1, \dots, c_n) \in H$.

If $F(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is a function symbol, declare that $F^{\mathbb{C}}(c_1, \dots, c_n) = d$ is true if $(F(c_1, \dots, c_n) = d) \in H$.

Define an equivalence relation θ on C by $c \equiv d \pmod{\theta}$ if $(c = d) \in H$.

Finally: Henkin theories have a canonical model.

Let H be a Henkin L -theory. (= consistent, complete, with witnesses.)

Let C be the set of constants in L . It will be the domain of an L -structure.

If $c \in L$, then define $c^{\mathbb{C}} = c \in C$.

If $R(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is a predicate symbol, declare that $R^{\mathbb{C}}(c_1, \dots, c_n)$ is true if $R(c_1, \dots, c_n) \in H$.

If $F(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is a function symbol, declare that $F^{\mathbb{C}}(c_1, \dots, c_n) = d$ is true if $(F(c_1, \dots, c_n) = d) \in H$.

Define an equivalence relation θ on C by $c \equiv d \pmod{\theta}$ if $(c = d) \in H$.

It will be the case that $\mathbb{C}/\theta \models H$.

Finally: Henkin theories have a canonical model.

Let H be a Henkin L -theory. (= consistent, complete, with witnesses.)

Let C be the set of constants in L . It will be the domain of an L -structure.

If $c \in L$, then define $c^{\mathbb{C}} = c \in C$.

If $R(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is a predicate symbol, declare that $R^{\mathbb{C}}(c_1, \dots, c_n)$ is true if $R(c_1, \dots, c_n) \in H$.

If $F(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is a function symbol, declare that $F^{\mathbb{C}}(c_1, \dots, c_n) = d$ is true if $(F(c_1, \dots, c_n) = d) \in H$.

Define an equivalence relation θ on C by $c \equiv d \pmod{\theta}$ if $(c = d) \in H$.

It will be the case that $\mathbb{C}/\theta \models H$. In fact, $H = \text{Th}(\mathbb{C}/\theta)$.

Finally: Henkin theories have a canonical model.

Let H be a Henkin L -theory. (= consistent, complete, with witnesses.)

Let C be the set of constants in L . It will be the domain of an L -structure.

If $c \in L$, then define $c^{\mathbb{C}} = c \in C$.

If $R(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is a predicate symbol, declare that $R^{\mathbb{C}}(c_1, \dots, c_n)$ is true if $R(c_1, \dots, c_n) \in H$.

If $F(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is a function symbol, declare that $F^{\mathbb{C}}(c_1, \dots, c_n) = d$ is true if $(F(c_1, \dots, c_n) = d) \in H$.

Define an equivalence relation θ on C by $c \equiv d \pmod{\theta}$ if $(c = d) \in H$.

It will be the case that $\mathbb{C}/\theta \models H$. In fact, $H = \text{Th}(\mathbb{C}/\theta)$. \mathbb{C}/θ is called the Henkin model of H .

Compactness

Compactness Theorem.

Compactness Theorem. If Σ is a set of sentences

Compactness Theorem. If Σ is a set of sentences and each finite subset of Σ has a model,

Compactness Theorem. If Σ is a set of sentences and each finite subset of Σ has a model, then Σ has a model.

Compactness Theorem. If Σ is a set of sentences and each finite subset of Σ has a model, then Σ has a model. (If Σ is finitely satisfiable, then it is satisfiable.)

Compactness Theorem. If Σ is a set of sentences and each finite subset of Σ has a model, then Σ has a model. (If Σ is finitely satisfiable, then it is satisfiable.)

[Proof of the contrapositive:

Compactness Theorem. If Σ is a set of sentences and each finite subset of Σ has a model, then Σ has a model. (If Σ is finitely satisfiable, then it is satisfiable.)

[Proof of the contrapositive: Assume that Σ has no model.

Compactness

Compactness Theorem. If Σ is a set of sentences and each finite subset of Σ has a model, then Σ has a model. (If Σ is finitely satisfiable, then it is satisfiable.)

[Proof of the contrapositive: Assume that Σ has no model. Then $\Sigma \models \perp$,

Compactness

Compactness Theorem. If Σ is a set of sentences and each finite subset of Σ has a model, then Σ has a model. (If Σ is finitely satisfiable, then it is satisfiable.)

[Proof of the contrapositive: Assume that Σ has no model. Then $\Sigma \models \perp$, so $\Sigma \vdash \perp$.

Compactness Theorem. If Σ is a set of sentences and each finite subset of Σ has a model, then Σ has a model. (If Σ is finitely satisfiable, then it is satisfiable.)

[Proof of the contrapositive: Assume that Σ has no model. Then $\Sigma \models \perp$, so $\Sigma \vdash \perp$. If $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k, \perp$ is a Σ -proof of \perp ,

Compactness Theorem. If Σ is a set of sentences and each finite subset of Σ has a model, then Σ has a model. (If Σ is finitely satisfiable, then it is satisfiable.)

[Proof of the contrapositive: Assume that Σ has no model. Then $\Sigma \not\models \perp$, so $\Sigma \vdash \perp$. If $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k, \perp$ is a Σ -proof of \perp , then let $\Sigma_0 \subseteq \Sigma$ be the set of sentences from Σ that are used in the proof.

Compactness Theorem. If Σ is a set of sentences and each finite subset of Σ has a model, then Σ has a model. (If Σ is finitely satisfiable, then it is satisfiable.)

[Proof of the contrapositive: Assume that Σ has no model. Then $\Sigma \models \perp$, so $\Sigma \vdash \perp$. If $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k, \perp$ is a Σ -proof of \perp , then let $\Sigma_0 \subseteq \Sigma$ be the set of sentences from Σ that are used in the proof. The given proof is a Σ_0 -proof of \perp . This shows that the finite subset $\Sigma_0 \subseteq \Sigma$ has no model.]

Applications of Compactness

Application 1.

Applications of Compactness

Application 1. (Finiteness is not 1st-order expressible)

Applications of Compactness

Application 1. (Finiteness is not 1st-order expressible) Let's argue that if T is an L -theory with arbitrarily large finite models, then T has an infinite model.

Applications of Compactness

Application 1. (Finiteness is not 1st-order expressible) Let's argue that if T is an L -theory with arbitrarily large finite models, then T has an infinite model.

Let L' be the expansion of L to include an infinite set $C = \{c_0, c_1, \dots\}$ of 'new' constant symbols.

Applications of Compactness

Application 1. (Finiteness is not 1st-order expressible) Let's argue that if T is an L -theory with arbitrarily large finite models, then T has an infinite model.

Let L' be the expansion of L to include an infinite set $C = \{c_0, c_1, \dots\}$ of 'new' constant symbols. Let T' be the set of sentences $T \cup \{c_i \neq c_j \mid i \neq j\}$.

Applications of Compactness

Application 1. (Finiteness is not 1st-order expressible) Let's argue that if T is an L -theory with arbitrarily large finite models, then T has an infinite model.

Let L' be the expansion of L to include an infinite set $C = \{c_0, c_1, \dots\}$ of 'new' constant symbols. Let T' be the set of sentences $T \cup \{c_i \neq c_j \mid i \neq j\}$. T' is finitely satisfiable, so it is satisfiable.

Applications of Compactness

Application 1. (Finiteness is not 1st-order expressible) Let's argue that if T is an L -theory with arbitrarily large finite models, then T has an infinite model.

Let L' be the expansion of L to include an infinite set $C = \{c_0, c_1, \dots\}$ of 'new' constant symbols. Let T' be the set of sentences $T \cup \{c_i \neq c_j \mid i \neq j\}$. T' is finitely satisfiable, so it is satisfiable. Any model of T' is an infinite model of T .

Applications of Compactness

Application 1. (Finiteness is not 1st-order expressible) Let's argue that if T is an L -theory with arbitrarily large finite models, then T has an infinite model.

Let L' be the expansion of L to include an infinite set $C = \{c_0, c_1, \dots\}$ of 'new' constant symbols. Let T' be the set of sentences $T \cup \{c_i \neq c_j \mid i \neq j\}$. T' is finitely satisfiable, so it is satisfiable. Any model of T' is an infinite model of T . \square

Applications of Compactness

Application 2.

Application 2. (Large models)

Applications of Compactness

Application 2. (Large models) Let's argue that if T is an L -theory and T has an infinite model, then T has a model of size κ for every $\kappa \geq |L|$.

Applications of Compactness

Application 2. (Large models) Let's argue that if T is an L -theory and T has an infinite model, then T has a model of size κ for every $\kappa \geq |L|$.

Let L' be the expansion of L to include an infinite set $C = \{c_\alpha \mid \alpha < \kappa\}$ of new constant symbols.

Applications of Compactness

Application 2. (Large models) Let's argue that if T is an L -theory and T has an infinite model, then T has a model of size κ for every $\kappa \geq |L|$.

Let L' be the expansion of L to include an infinite set $C = \{c_\alpha \mid \alpha < \kappa\}$ of new constant symbols. Let T' be the set of sentences $T \cup \{c_i \neq c_j \mid 0 < i < j < \kappa\}$.

Applications of Compactness

Application 2. (Large models) Let's argue that if T is an L -theory and T has an infinite model, then T has a model of size κ for every $\kappa \geq |L|$.

Let L' be the expansion of L to include an infinite set $C = \{c_\alpha \mid \alpha < \kappa\}$ of new constant symbols. Let T' be the set of sentences $T \cup \{c_i \neq c_j \mid 0 < i < j < \kappa\}$. T' is finitely satisfiable, so it is satisfiable.

Applications of Compactness

Application 2. (Large models) Let's argue that if T is an L -theory and T has an infinite model, then T has a model of size κ for every $\kappa \geq |L|$.

Let L' be the expansion of L to include an infinite set $C = \{c_\alpha \mid \alpha < \kappa\}$ of new constant symbols. Let T' be the set of sentences $T \cup \{c_i \neq c_j \mid 0 < i < j < \kappa\}$. T' is finitely satisfiable, so it is satisfiable. Any model of T' is a model of T of size at least κ .

Applications of Compactness

Application 2. (Large models) Let's argue that if T is an L -theory and T has an infinite model, then T has a model of size κ for every $\kappa \geq |L|$.

Let L' be the expansion of L to include an infinite set $C = \{c_\alpha \mid \alpha < \kappa\}$ of new constant symbols. Let T' be the set of sentences $T \cup \{c_i \neq c_j \mid 0 < i < j < \kappa\}$. T' is finitely satisfiable, so it is satisfiable. Any model of T' is a model of T of size at least κ . \square

Applications of Compactness

Application 3.

Application 3. (Infinitesimals are consistent with the theory of the real field \mathbb{R})

Applications of Compactness

Application 3. (Infinitesimals are consistent with the theory of the real field \mathbb{R}) Let's argue that if $T = \text{Th}(\mathbb{R})$, then T has a model with a positive infinitesimal.

Applications of Compactness

Application 3. (Infinitesimals are consistent with the theory of the real field \mathbb{R}) Let's argue that if $T = \text{Th}(\mathbb{R})$, then T has a model with a positive infinitesimal. That is, T has a model \mathbb{R}' that is elementarily equivalent to \mathbb{R} which has an element ε such that $0 < \varepsilon < 1/n$ holds for every positive integer n .

Applications of Compactness

Application 3. (Infinitesimals are consistent with the theory of the real field \mathbb{R}) Let's argue that if $T = \text{Th}(\mathbb{R})$, then T has a model with a positive infinitesimal. That is, T has a model \mathbb{R}' that is elementarily equivalent to \mathbb{R} which has an element ε such that $0 < \varepsilon < 1/n$ holds for every positive integer n .

Let L' be the expansion of L to include a single new constant symbol ε . Let T' be the set of sentences $T \cup \{0 < \varepsilon < 1/n \mid n = 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$.

Applications of Compactness

Application 3. (Infinitesimals are consistent with the theory of the real field \mathbb{R}) Let's argue that if $T = \text{Th}(\mathbb{R})$, then T has a model with a positive infinitesimal. That is, T has a model \mathbb{R}' that is elementarily equivalent to \mathbb{R} which has an element ε such that $0 < \varepsilon < 1/n$ holds for every positive integer n .

Let L' be the expansion of L to include a single new constant symbol ε . Let T' be the set of sentences $T \cup \{0 < \varepsilon < 1/n \mid n = 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$. T' is finitely satisfiable, so it is satisfiable.

Applications of Compactness

Application 3. (Infinitesimals are consistent with the theory of the real field \mathbb{R}) Let's argue that if $T = \text{Th}(\mathbb{R})$, then T has a model with a positive infinitesimal. That is, T has a model \mathbb{R}' that is elementarily equivalent to \mathbb{R} which has an element ε such that $0 < \varepsilon < 1/n$ holds for every positive integer n .

Let L' be the expansion of L to include a single new constant symbol ε . Let T' be the set of sentences $T \cup \{0 < \varepsilon < 1/n \mid n = 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$. T' is finitely satisfiable, so it is satisfiable. Any model of T' is a model of T

Applications of Compactness

Application 3. (Infinitesimals are consistent with the theory of the real field \mathbb{R}) Let's argue that if $T = \text{Th}(\mathbb{R})$, then T has a model with a positive infinitesimal. That is, T has a model \mathbb{R}' that is elementarily equivalent to \mathbb{R} which has an element ε such that $0 < \varepsilon < 1/n$ holds for every positive integer n .

Let L' be the expansion of L to include a single new constant symbol ε . Let T' be the set of sentences $T \cup \{0 < \varepsilon < 1/n \mid n = 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$. T' is finitely satisfiable, so it is satisfiable. Any model of T' is a model of T (hence is a field elementarily equivalent to \mathbb{R})

Applications of Compactness

Application 3. (Infinitesimals are consistent with the theory of the real field \mathbb{R}) Let's argue that if $T = \text{Th}(\mathbb{R})$, then T has a model with a positive infinitesimal. That is, T has a model \mathbb{R}' that is elementarily equivalent to \mathbb{R} which has an element ε such that $0 < \varepsilon < 1/n$ holds for every positive integer n .

Let L' be the expansion of L to include a single new constant symbol ε . Let T' be the set of sentences $T \cup \{0 < \varepsilon < 1/n \mid n = 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$. T' is finitely satisfiable, so it is satisfiable. Any model of T' is a model of T (hence is a field elementarily equivalent to \mathbb{R}) which has a positive infinitesimal.

Applications of Compactness

Application 3. (Infinitesimals are consistent with the theory of the real field \mathbb{R}) Let's argue that if $T = \text{Th}(\mathbb{R})$, then T has a model with a positive infinitesimal. That is, T has a model \mathbb{R}' that is elementarily equivalent to \mathbb{R} which has an element ε such that $0 < \varepsilon < 1/n$ holds for every positive integer n .

Let L' be the expansion of L to include a single new constant symbol ε . Let T' be the set of sentences $T \cup \{0 < \varepsilon < 1/n \mid n = 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$. T' is finitely satisfiable, so it is satisfiable. Any model of T' is a model of T (hence is a field elementarily equivalent to \mathbb{R}) which has a positive infinitesimal. \square

Applications of Compactness

Application 4.

Applications of Compactness

Application 4. (Finitely axiomatizable classes)

Applications of Compactness

Application 4. (Finitely axiomatizable classes)

Let \mathcal{K} be the class of all L -structures.

Application 4. (Finitely axiomatizable classes)

Let \mathcal{K} be the class of all L -structures. Let $\mathcal{K}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{K}$ be a subclass.

Application 4. (Finitely axiomatizable classes)

Let \mathcal{K} be the class of all L -structures. Let $\mathcal{K}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{K}$ be a subclass. The following are equivalent:

Application 4. (Finitely axiomatizable classes)

Let \mathcal{K} be the class of all L -structures. Let $\mathcal{K}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{K}$ be a subclass. The following are equivalent:

- (a) \mathcal{K}_0 is finitely axiomatizable.

Application 4. (Finitely axiomatizable classes)

Let \mathcal{K} be the class of all L -structures. Let $\mathcal{K}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{K}$ be a subclass. The following are equivalent:

- (a) \mathcal{K}_0 is finitely axiomatizable.

Application 4. (Finitely axiomatizable classes)

Let \mathcal{K} be the class of all L -structures. Let $\mathcal{K}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{K}$ be a subclass. The following are equivalent:

- (a) \mathcal{K}_0 is finitely axiomatizable.
- (b) \mathcal{K}_0 is axiomatizable by a single sentence.

Application 4. (Finitely axiomatizable classes)

Let \mathcal{K} be the class of all L -structures. Let $\mathcal{K}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{K}$ be a subclass. The following are equivalent:

- (a) \mathcal{K}_0 is finitely axiomatizable.
- (b) \mathcal{K}_0 is axiomatizable by a single sentence.

Applications of Compactness

Application 4. (Finitely axiomatizable classes)

Let \mathcal{K} be the class of all L -structures. Let $\mathcal{K}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{K}$ be a subclass. The following are equivalent:

- (a) \mathcal{K}_0 is finitely axiomatizable.
- (b) \mathcal{K}_0 is axiomatizable by a single sentence. ($\mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\sigma)$)

Applications of Compactness

Application 4. (Finitely axiomatizable classes)

Let \mathcal{K} be the class of all L -structures. Let $\mathcal{K}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{K}$ be a subclass. The following are equivalent:

- (a) \mathcal{K}_0 is finitely axiomatizable.
- (b) \mathcal{K}_0 is axiomatizable by a single sentence. ($\mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\sigma)$)
- (c) \mathcal{K}_0 and its complement $\mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_0$ are both axiomatizable.

Applications of Compactness

Application 4. (Finitely axiomatizable classes)

Let \mathcal{K} be the class of all L -structures. Let $\mathcal{K}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{K}$ be a subclass. The following are equivalent:

- (a) \mathcal{K}_0 is finitely axiomatizable.
- (b) \mathcal{K}_0 is axiomatizable by a single sentence. ($\mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\sigma)$)
- (c) \mathcal{K}_0 and its complement $\mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_0$ are both axiomatizable.

Applications of Compactness

Application 4. (Finitely axiomatizable classes)

Let \mathcal{K} be the class of all L -structures. Let $\mathcal{K}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{K}$ be a subclass. The following are equivalent:

- (a) \mathcal{K}_0 is finitely axiomatizable.
- (b) \mathcal{K}_0 is axiomatizable by a single sentence. ($\mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\sigma)$)
- (c) \mathcal{K}_0 and its complement $\mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_0$ are both axiomatizable.

[(a) \Leftrightarrow (b)]

Applications of Compactness

Application 4. (Finitely axiomatizable classes)

Let \mathcal{K} be the class of all L -structures. Let $\mathcal{K}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{K}$ be a subclass. The following are equivalent:

- (a) \mathcal{K}_0 is finitely axiomatizable.
- (b) \mathcal{K}_0 is axiomatizable by a single sentence. ($\mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\sigma)$)
- (c) \mathcal{K}_0 and its complement $\mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_0$ are both axiomatizable.

[(a) \Leftrightarrow (b)] \mathcal{K}_0 is axiomatizable by $\{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n\}$ iff it is axiomatizable by $\{\sigma\}$ for $\sigma := \sigma_1 \wedge \sigma_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \sigma_n$.

Applications of Compactness

Application 4. (Finitely axiomatizable classes)

Let \mathcal{K} be the class of all L -structures. Let $\mathcal{K}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{K}$ be a subclass. The following are equivalent:

- (a) \mathcal{K}_0 is finitely axiomatizable.
- (b) \mathcal{K}_0 is axiomatizable by a single sentence. ($\mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\sigma)$)
- (c) \mathcal{K}_0 and its complement $\mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_0$ are both axiomatizable.

[(a) \Leftrightarrow (b)] \mathcal{K}_0 is axiomatizable by $\{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n\}$ iff it is axiomatizable by $\{\sigma\}$ for $\sigma := \sigma_1 \wedge \sigma_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \sigma_n$.

[(b) \Rightarrow (c)]

Applications of Compactness

Application 4. (Finitely axiomatizable classes)

Let \mathcal{K} be the class of all L -structures. Let $\mathcal{K}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{K}$ be a subclass. The following are equivalent:

- (a) \mathcal{K}_0 is finitely axiomatizable.
- (b) \mathcal{K}_0 is axiomatizable by a single sentence. ($\mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\sigma)$)
- (c) \mathcal{K}_0 and its complement $\mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_0$ are both axiomatizable.

[(a) \Leftrightarrow (b)] \mathcal{K}_0 is axiomatizable by $\{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n\}$ iff it is axiomatizable by $\{\sigma\}$ for $\sigma := \sigma_1 \wedge \sigma_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \sigma_n$.

[(b) \Rightarrow (c)] If $\mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\sigma)$, then $\mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\neg\sigma)$.

Applications of Compactness

Application 4. (Finitely axiomatizable classes)

Let \mathcal{K} be the class of all L -structures. Let $\mathcal{K}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{K}$ be a subclass. The following are equivalent:

- (a) \mathcal{K}_0 is finitely axiomatizable.
- (b) \mathcal{K}_0 is axiomatizable by a single sentence. ($\mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\sigma)$)
- (c) \mathcal{K}_0 and its complement $\mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_0$ are both axiomatizable.

[(a) \Leftrightarrow (b)] \mathcal{K}_0 is axiomatizable by $\{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n\}$ iff it is axiomatizable by $\{\sigma\}$ for $\sigma := \sigma_1 \wedge \sigma_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \sigma_n$.

[(b) \Rightarrow (c)] If $\mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\sigma)$, then $\mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\neg\sigma)$.

[(c) \Rightarrow (a)]

Applications of Compactness

Application 4. (Finitely axiomatizable classes)

Let \mathcal{K} be the class of all L -structures. Let $\mathcal{K}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{K}$ be a subclass. The following are equivalent:

- (a) \mathcal{K}_0 is finitely axiomatizable.
- (b) \mathcal{K}_0 is axiomatizable by a single sentence. ($\mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\sigma)$)
- (c) \mathcal{K}_0 and its complement $\mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_0$ are both axiomatizable.

[(a) \Leftrightarrow (b)] \mathcal{K}_0 is axiomatizable by $\{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n\}$ iff it is axiomatizable by $\{\sigma\}$ for $\sigma := \sigma_1 \wedge \sigma_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \sigma_n$.

[(b) \Rightarrow (c)] If $\mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\sigma)$, then $\mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\neg\sigma)$.

[(c) \Rightarrow (a)] If $\mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ and $\mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\Gamma)$, then $\text{Mod}(\Sigma \cup \Gamma) = \mathcal{K}_0 \cap (\mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_0) = \emptyset$, so $\Sigma \cup \Gamma$ is unsatisfiable.

Applications of Compactness

Application 4. (Finitely axiomatizable classes)

Let \mathcal{K} be the class of all L -structures. Let $\mathcal{K}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{K}$ be a subclass. The following are equivalent:

- (a) \mathcal{K}_0 is finitely axiomatizable.
- (b) \mathcal{K}_0 is axiomatizable by a single sentence. ($\mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\sigma)$)
- (c) \mathcal{K}_0 and its complement $\mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_0$ are both axiomatizable.

[(a) \Leftrightarrow (b)] \mathcal{K}_0 is axiomatizable by $\{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n\}$ iff it is axiomatizable by $\{\sigma\}$ for $\sigma := \sigma_1 \wedge \sigma_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \sigma_n$.

[(b) \Rightarrow (c)] If $\mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\sigma)$, then $\mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\neg\sigma)$.

[(c) \Rightarrow (a)] If $\mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ and $\mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\Gamma)$, then $\text{Mod}(\Sigma \cup \Gamma) = \mathcal{K}_0 \cap (\mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_0) = \emptyset$, so $\Sigma \cup \Gamma$ is unsatisfiable. By Compactness, there are finite subsets $\Sigma_0 = \{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_m\} \subseteq \Sigma$ and $\Gamma_0 = \{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n\} \subseteq \Gamma$ such that $\Sigma_0 \cup \Gamma_0$ is unsatisfiable.

Applications of Compactness

Application 4. (Finitely axiomatizable classes)

Let \mathcal{K} be the class of all L -structures. Let $\mathcal{K}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{K}$ be a subclass. The following are equivalent:

- (a) \mathcal{K}_0 is finitely axiomatizable.
- (b) \mathcal{K}_0 is axiomatizable by a single sentence. ($\mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\sigma)$)
- (c) \mathcal{K}_0 and its complement $\mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_0$ are both axiomatizable.

[(a) \Leftrightarrow (b)] \mathcal{K}_0 is axiomatizable by $\{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n\}$ iff it is axiomatizable by $\{\sigma\}$ for $\sigma := \sigma_1 \wedge \sigma_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \sigma_n$.

[(b) \Rightarrow (c)] If $\mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\sigma)$, then $\mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\neg\sigma)$.

[(c) \Rightarrow (a)] If $\mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ and $\mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\Gamma)$, then

$\text{Mod}(\Sigma \cup \Gamma) = \mathcal{K}_0 \cap (\mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_0) = \emptyset$, so $\Sigma \cup \Gamma$ is unsatisfiable. By

Compactness, there are finite subsets $\Sigma_0 = \{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_m\} \subseteq \Sigma$ and

$\Gamma_0 = \{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n\} \subseteq \Gamma$ such that $\Sigma_0 \cup \Gamma_0$ is unsatisfiable. $\text{Mod}(\Sigma_0)$ contains

\mathcal{K}_0 and is disjoint from $\text{Mod}(\Gamma_0)$ (which contains $\mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_0$), so

$\text{Mod}(\Sigma_0) = \mathcal{K}_0$.

Applications of Compactness

Application 4. (Finitely axiomatizable classes)

Let \mathcal{K} be the class of all L -structures. Let $\mathcal{K}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{K}$ be a subclass. The following are equivalent:

- (a) \mathcal{K}_0 is finitely axiomatizable.
- (b) \mathcal{K}_0 is axiomatizable by a single sentence. ($\mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\sigma)$)
- (c) \mathcal{K}_0 and its complement $\mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_0$ are both axiomatizable.

[(a) \Leftrightarrow (b)] \mathcal{K}_0 is axiomatizable by $\{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n\}$ iff it is axiomatizable by $\{\sigma\}$ for $\sigma := \sigma_1 \wedge \sigma_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \sigma_n$.

[(b) \Rightarrow (c)] If $\mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\sigma)$, then $\mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\neg\sigma)$.

[(c) \Rightarrow (a)] If $\mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ and $\mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_0 = \text{Mod}(\Gamma)$, then

$\text{Mod}(\Sigma \cup \Gamma) = \mathcal{K}_0 \cap (\mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_0) = \emptyset$, so $\Sigma \cup \Gamma$ is unsatisfiable. By

Compactness, there are finite subsets $\Sigma_0 = \{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_m\} \subseteq \Sigma$ and

$\Gamma_0 = \{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n\} \subseteq \Gamma$ such that $\Sigma_0 \cup \Gamma_0$ is unsatisfiable. $\text{Mod}(\Sigma_0)$ contains

\mathcal{K}_0 and is disjoint from $\text{Mod}(\Gamma_0)$ (which contains $\mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}_0$), so

$\text{Mod}(\Sigma_0) = \mathcal{K}_0$. \square