

## consequences

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- adequacy of a syntactic calculus (our sequent calculus) for all FO-based mathematical reasoning
- finite syntactic certificates (formal proofs) for all FO truths; recursive enumerability of all validities

**example:** FO group theory,

$$\begin{aligned} \{\varphi \in \text{FO}_0(\{o, e\}) : \{\varphi_{G1}, \varphi_{G2}, \varphi_{G3}\} \models \varphi\} \\ = \{\varphi_{G1}, \varphi_{G2}, \varphi_{G3}\}^\vdash \subseteq \text{FO}_0(\{o, e\}) \end{aligned}$$

can be algorithmically generated (r.e.)

## model-theoretic consequences

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- **compactness: finiteness property for satisfiability (!)**
- **Löwenheim–Skolem theorems:**
  - ( $\downarrow$ ) countable consistent FO theories have countable models
  - ( $\uparrow$ ) FO theories with infinite models have models of arbitrarily large cardinalities

and further, from these:

- *no* infinite structure  $\mathfrak{A}$  is fixed up isomorphism by its FO theory  $\text{Th}(\mathfrak{A}) = \{\varphi \in \text{FO}_0 : \mathfrak{A} \models \varphi\}$
- weaknesses/strengths of first-order logic/model theory:
  - non-standard models, saturated models, ...
  - richness of classical model theory, ...

## compactness

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$\Phi \subseteq \text{FO}$  satisfiable if every finite subset  $\Phi_0 \subseteq \Phi$  is satisfiable

- a finiteness property for satisfiability
- also a topological compactness assertion
- *the* tool (for model construction) in classical model theory

from finiteness property for consistency, via completeness

### variants:

$\Phi$  unsatisfiable  $\Rightarrow$  some finite  $\Phi_0 \subseteq \Phi$  unsatisfiable

$\Phi \models \varphi \Rightarrow \Phi_0 \models \varphi$  for some finite  $\Phi_0 \subseteq \Phi$

## Löwenheim–Skolem theorems

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for FO-theories  $\Phi \subseteq \text{FO}_0(\sigma)$ :

( $\downarrow$ )  $\Phi$  countable and satisfiable  $\Rightarrow$   
 $\Phi$  has a countable model

( $\uparrow$ )  $\Phi$  has an infinite model  $\Rightarrow$   
 $\Phi$  has models in arbitrarily large cardinality

**corollary:** no FO-theory can determine any  
infinite structure up to isomorphism

## non-standard models

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$$\text{Th}(\mathfrak{A}) = \{\varphi \in \text{FO}_0(\sigma) : \mathfrak{A} \models \varphi\}$$

the *complete* FO-theory of  $\sigma$ -structure  $\mathfrak{A}$

for familiar infinite standard structures  $\mathfrak{A}$  of mathematics,

$$\mathfrak{A}^* \models \text{Th}(\mathfrak{A}) \quad \text{with} \quad \mathfrak{A}^* \not\cong \mathfrak{A}$$

is a non-standard companion of  $\mathfrak{A}$ :

indistinguishable from  $\mathfrak{A}$  in FO,  
but different – possibly in useful ways,  
especially if  $\mathfrak{A} \subseteq \mathfrak{A}^*$  and even  $\mathfrak{A} \preceq \mathfrak{A}^*$

**examples:** non-standard models of natural and real arithmetic  
with ‘infinite numbers’ and ‘infinitesimals’

## example: non-standard analysis

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find non-standard models of (expansions of)  
real arithmetic  $\mathfrak{R} = (\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot, 0, 1, <, \dots)$

$$\mathfrak{R}^* \succ \mathfrak{R}$$

with infinitesimals  $\delta \in \bigcap_{1 \leq n \in \mathbb{N}} (-\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}) \setminus \{0\}$

non-archimedean, Dedekind incomplete, real-closed field  
with projection map to ‘standard part’ on  $\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (-n, n)$   
allows to eliminate typical limit constructions of analysis

$\rightsquigarrow$  non-standard analysis, following Abraham Robinson (1960s)