

# Dependence Logic

## Exercise 5

**Exercise 1.** Prove the following facts about atoms of dependencies:

$$(1) \ =(x, y), uv \subseteq xy, u'v' \subseteq xy \models u = u' \rightarrow v = v'$$

$$(2) \ x|y, uv \subseteq xy, u'v' \subseteq xy \models u \neq v'$$

**Exercise 2.** Prove the following facts about atoms of dependencies:

$$(1) \ x \perp y, uv \subseteq xy, u'v' \subseteq xy \models \exists u''v''(u''v'' \subseteq xy \wedge u'' = u \wedge v'' = v')$$

$$(2) \ x \perp_z y, uvw \subseteq xyz, u'v'w' \subseteq xyz \models \exists u''v''w''(u''v''w'' \subseteq xyz \wedge (w = w' \rightarrow w'' = w \wedge u'' = u \wedge v'' = v'))$$

**Exercise 3.** A cycle in a directed graph  $G = (V, E)$  is a sequence of vertices  $(v_0, \dots, v_n)$  from  $V$  where  $n$  is a positive integer,  $v_0 = v_n$ , and  $(v_i, v_{i+1})$  is an edge from  $E$  for all  $i \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$ . Construct an inclusion logic sentence  $\phi \in \text{FO}(\subseteq)[\tau]$  over  $\tau = \{E\}$  such that for all finite directed graphs  $G$ ,

$$G \models \phi \text{ if and only if } G \text{ contains a cycle.}$$

**Exercise 4.** Let  $\phi = x \perp_y z$  and  $V = \{x, y, z, u\}$ . Define  $\psi_{\phi, V}$  and prove the claim of Theorem 5.2.1 in this case.

**Exercise 5.** A binary relation  $R \subseteq A \times A$  is *transitive* if for all  $a, b, c \in A$ : if  $(a, b) \in R$  and  $(b, c) \in R$ , then  $(a, c) \in R$ . The *transitive closure*  $TC(R)$  of a binary relation  $R \subseteq A \times A$  is defined as  $\bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} R_i$  where  $R_0 = R$  and  $R_{i+1} = R_i \circ R$ . The *successor function*  $S$  on natural numbers is defined as  $S(i) = i + 1$ . Let  $\tau = \{f, E\}$  where  $f$  is a unary function symbol and  $E$  a binary relation symbol. Construct a  $\Sigma_1^1[\tau]$  formula  $\phi(x, y)$  such that for all  $\tau$ -structures  $\mathcal{M}$ , where  $\text{dom}(\mathcal{M}) = \mathbb{N}$  and  $f^{\mathcal{M}} = S$ ,

$$\mathcal{M} \models_s \phi \text{ if and only if } (s(x), s(y)) \in TC(E^{\mathcal{M}}).$$