

**Problems:**

1. [25 pts.] A first-order formula is a  $\Sigma_2$ -**formula** if it can be written in prenex form as  $\exists x_1 \dots x_s \forall y_1 \dots y_t (\alpha)$  where  $\alpha$  is quantifier-free. Prove that if we restrict our attention to vocabularies with **no function symbols** then  $\Sigma_2$ -FO-SAT, the set of satisfiable  $\Sigma_2$  formulas, is a recursive set. [Hint: show that any satisfiable formula of the above form has a model whose universe has at most  $s$  elements. Problem 2b from HW 7 is helpful here.]
2. [25 pts.] Let  $\Sigma$  be a first-order alphabet.
  - (a) Prove that there is a set of first-order formulas over  $\Sigma$ ,  $\Phi_{\text{inf}}$ , such that  $\text{MOD}(\Phi_{\text{inf}})$  is exactly the set of all infinite  $\Sigma$ -structures.
  - (b) Prove that there is no set of first-order formulas over  $\Sigma$ ,  $\Phi$ , such that  $\text{MOD}(\Phi)$  is exactly the set of all finite  $\Sigma$ -structures. [Hint: Use the compactness theorem.]
3. [25 pts.] Prove that  $\text{NP} \neq \text{DSPACE}[n]$ . [This is problem 7.4.7 from p. 155 of Papadimitriou. Hint: assume that  $\text{NP} = \text{DSPACE}[n]$  and prove that the DSPACE Hierarchy Theorem fails.]
4. [25 pts.] Let  $\Sigma$  be a fixed, finite vocabulary. Prove that for any first-order sentence,  $\varphi \in \mathcal{L}(\Sigma)$ ,  $\text{MOD}_{\text{fin}}[\varphi] \in \text{DSPACE}[\log n]$ . Where,  $\text{MOD}_{\text{fin}}[\varphi]$  is the set of finite models of  $\varphi$ ,

$$\text{MOD}_{\text{fin}}[\varphi] = \{ \mathcal{A} \in \text{STRUC}_{\text{fin}}[\Sigma] \mid \mathcal{A} \models \varphi \} .$$

[Hint: prove this by induction on  $\varphi$ . I suggest that you do it first for a rather simple vocabulary, e.g.,  $\Sigma_g$  – the vocabulary of graphs – would be good. You can assume that for any graph,  $G$ , on  $n$  vertices, the TM is given a binary encoding,  $\text{bin}(G)$  consisting of  $n^2 + 2\lceil \log n \rceil$  bits listing the adjacency matrix for  $E^G$  followed by  $s^G$  and  $t^G$ .]