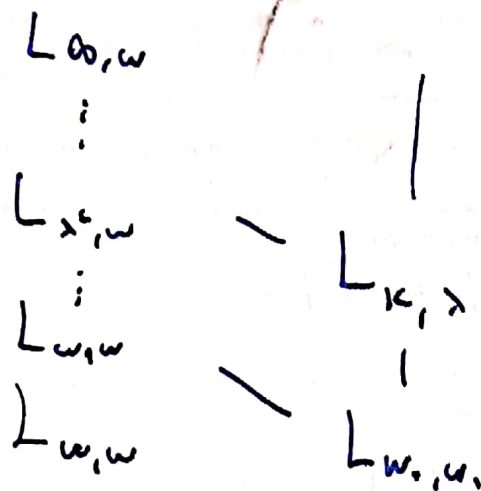


# Some Few Infinitary Logics and a Canonical Tree

CUNY  
GG

①  $L_{\kappa}^1, L_{\kappa, \kappa}^1, \dots \Delta$

② Sentences for AECs ...  
the canonical tree of models. | A logic for AECs?



Malitz (1971):  $\text{Craig}(L_{\kappa^+ \omega}, L_{(2^\kappa)^+, \kappa^+})$

(Consistency property)

Also,  $\text{Craig}(L_{\omega \omega})$ .

and  $\text{Craig}(L^*)$

Can we find  $L^*$  s.t.  $L_{\kappa^+ \omega} \leq L^* \leq L_{(2^\kappa)^+, \kappa^+}$

2) Sketch 2012 [797]

If  $\kappa$  is singular strong limit of cf  $w$   
there is a logic  $L'_\kappa$  s.t.

$$\bigcup_{\lambda < \kappa} L_{\lambda^+ w} \leq L'_\kappa \leq \bigcup_{\lambda < \kappa} L_{\lambda^+ \lambda^+}$$

Also, if  $\kappa = \aleph_\kappa$ ,  $L'_\kappa$  has

Lindström-type charact. as the maximal  
logic with (a strong form of) undef.  
of well order.

Digression:  $L_\kappa^{\text{chain}}$  (Karp)

syntax:  $L_{\kappa\kappa} \kappa$  ring. strong  
limit, cf  $(\kappa) = w$

semantics: chain models

Craig ( $L_\kappa^{\text{chain}}$ )

Cunningham - 1975

$$L'_\kappa \leq L_\kappa^c \leq L_{\kappa\kappa}$$

Dzamonja-Väänänen

3)

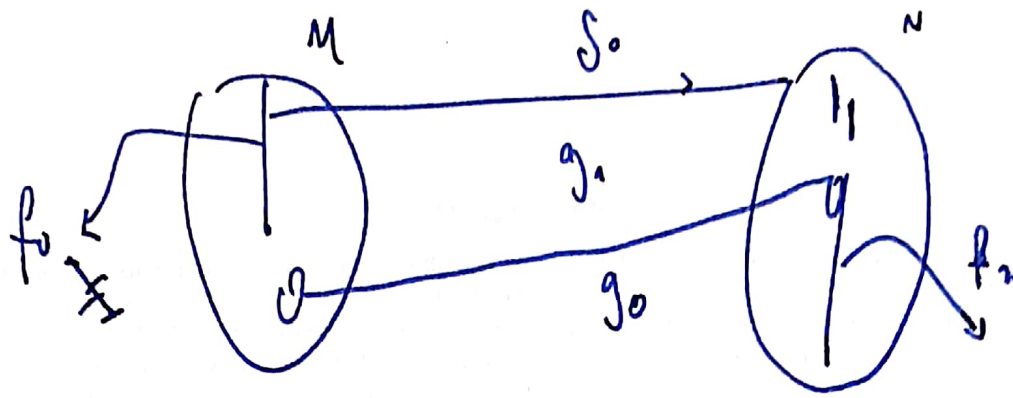
$L'_k$  : not given by a  $\eta$ -max!

instead: " $M \equiv_{L'_k} N$ "

via a game (EF)  $G^\beta_\theta(M, N)$

| $I(\forall)$                                                                                         | $\equiv (\exists)$                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>pick <math>\beta_0 &lt; \beta</math><br/> <math>\vec{a}_0</math> size <math>\leq \beta</math></p> | <p>pick <math>f_0: \vec{a}_0 \rightarrow w</math><br/>           give <math>g_0: A \rightarrow B</math> p.i.<br/> <math>\text{dom}(g_0) \supset f_0^{-1}(w)</math></p>                                                    |
| <p><math>\beta_1 &lt; \beta_0</math><br/> <math>\vec{a}_1</math> size <math>\leq \beta</math></p>    | <p>pick <math>f_1: \vec{b}_1 \rightarrow w</math><br/>           give <math>g_1: A \rightarrow B</math> p.i.<br/> <math>g_1 \supset g_0</math><br/> <math>\text{dom}(g_1) \supset f_1^{-1}(w) \cup f_0^{-1}(w)</math></p> |

4)



$M \approx_{\theta}^{\beta} N \Leftrightarrow \Pi$  has winning strategy

$M \equiv_{\theta}^{\beta} N$  : tr. cl. of  $M \approx_{\theta}^{\beta} N$

A "sentence" of  $L'_{\kappa}$  : a union of  $\leq \aleph_{\beta+\alpha}(\theta)$   
 eg. classes of  $\equiv_{\theta}^{\beta}$  for some  $0 < \kappa$ ,  
 $\beta < \theta^+$

Approaching  $L'_{\kappa}$  from below, up to  $\Delta$   
 (joint with Väänänen)

$L'_{\kappa} \leq L'_{\kappa}^c$  (Carstensen logic)

5)  $\therefore \text{len}(\bar{x}) = 0$   
 $f: \bar{x} \rightarrow \omega$

$\varphi_{f,n}(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  are flos of  $L_{\kappa}^{1,c}$

with max.  $x_0, \bar{x}$

n.t.  $f(a) = n$  free among  $\bar{x}$   
 then

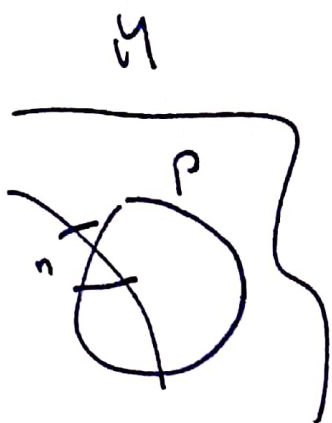
$$\forall \bar{x} \bigvee_f \bigwedge_n \varphi_{f,n}(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$$

is a flos of  $L_{\kappa}^{1,c}$ .

Ex: ①  $|P| < \theta$

let  $\theta < \kappa$ ,  $f(\theta) > \omega$   
 $\text{len}(\bar{x}) = 0$

$$\forall \bar{x} \bigvee_f \bigwedge_n \left[ \bigwedge_{f(i)=n} P(x_i) \rightarrow \bigvee_{i \neq j \in f^{-1}(n)} x_i = x_j \right]$$



② no long chains ( $\overset{\text{long}}{\text{no chains of length } \theta}$ )

$$\forall \bar{x} \bigvee_f \bigwedge_n \bigvee_{i \neq j \in f^{-1}(n)} x_i < x_j$$

6)

Ex-  $\text{len}(x) = \theta$   
 $\text{len}(y) = \omega$

$$\forall x \exists f \wedge \exists y \wedge \forall g \wedge \forall f(i)=n \exists g(i)=m R(y, x, i)$$

Sup every set of size  $\leq \theta$   
 can be covered by cthly many  
 of the form  $R(a, \cdot)$

Corollary: if  $\theta < \kappa$

there is  $\psi_0 \in L_{\kappa}^{\theta}$   
 with a model of cardinality  $\theta$   
 iff  $\theta^{\omega} = \theta$  } anti LS  
 close  
 to  
 $L_{\kappa}^{\theta}$

EF game for  $L_{\kappa}^{\theta}$  :  $G_{\theta}^{\beta, c}(M, N)$

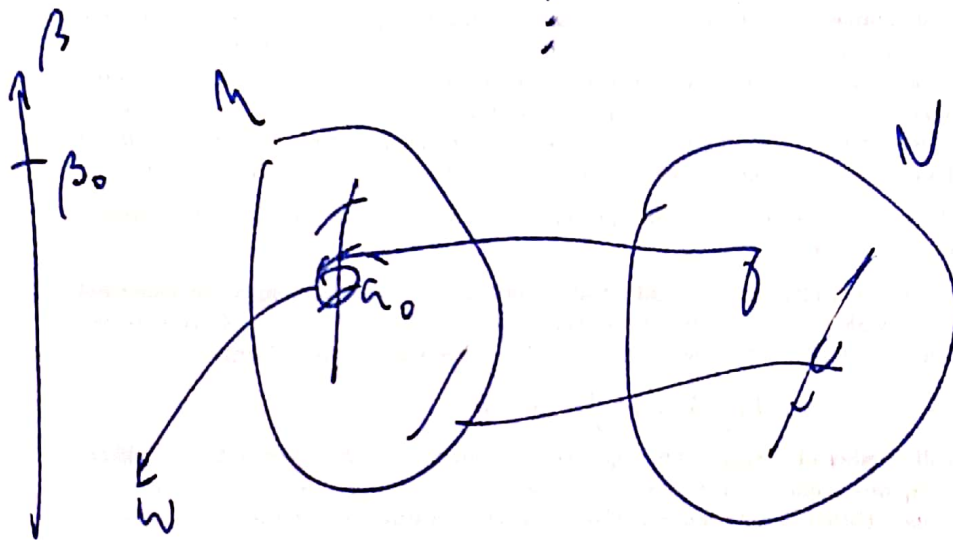
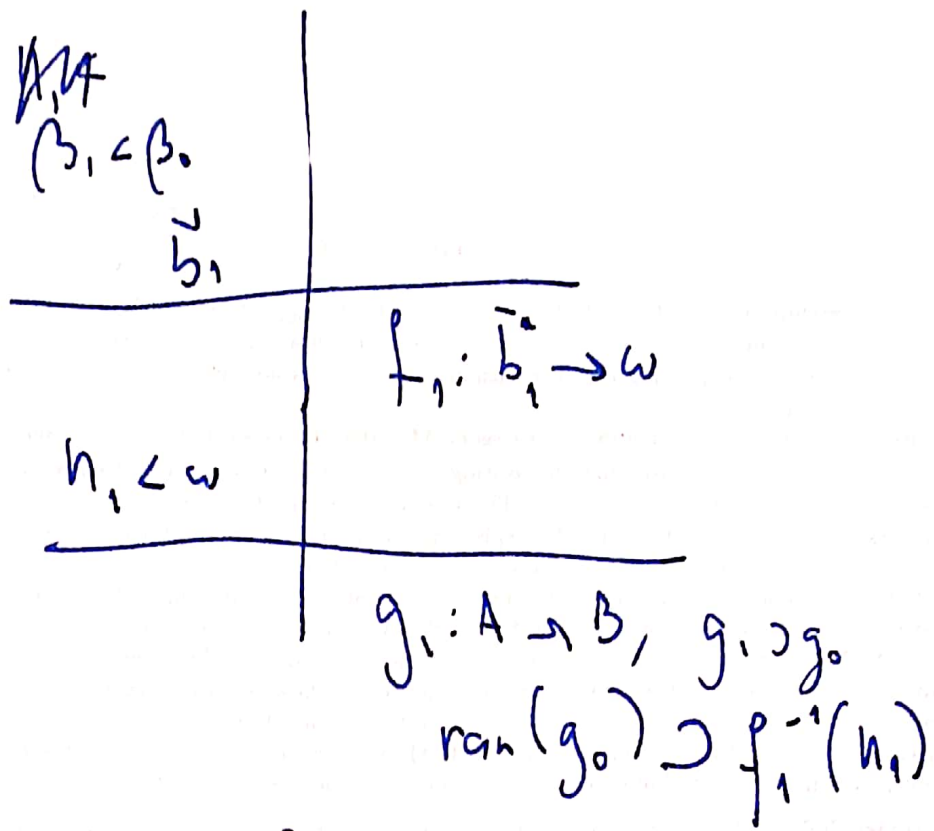
$\beta_0 < \beta, \vec{a}_0$

$n_0 < \omega$

$f_0: \vec{a}_0 \rightarrow \omega$

$g_0: A \rightarrow B$  p.i.  $\text{dom}(g_0) \supset f_0^{-1}(n_0)$

7)



$\leadsto \text{II has winning strat. in } G_{\theta}^{\beta, c}(M, N)$

$M \equiv L_{\theta+}^{\gamma, c} N$  up to

quant. rank  $\in \beta$

Cor.

$L_{\kappa}^{\gamma, c} \subseteq L'_{\kappa}$

2]  $\mathcal{T}_L$ .

$$\kappa = 2, \kappa \Rightarrow \Delta(L_{\kappa}^{1,c}) = L_{\kappa}^1$$

$\Delta(L)$ :  $\text{Mod}(\varphi)$   
 $\mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{T}_L} \setminus \text{Mod}(\varphi)$  are  $\Sigma(L)$

$K$  is  $\Sigma(L)$ :  $K$  class of rel. networks  
 of an  $L'$ -def'ble model  
 class  
 $L' \supset L$

