

Notes prepared by
Stanley Burris
March 13, 2001

Downward Löwenheim-Skolem theorem

In 1915 Löwenheim gave a nearly complete proof of the fact that if a first-order formula φ has a model, then it has a finite or countable model. A tidy, correct version of this was given by Skolem in 1922. We will give the more general version for arbitrary sets of formulas and arbitrary languages.¹

DEFINITION 1 Given a language \mathcal{L} and a set of variables X let $\kappa = \max(\aleph_0, |\mathcal{L}|, |X|)$. κ is called the *power* of the language \mathcal{L} .

THEOREM 2 [DOWNWARD LÖWENHEIM-SKOLEM] If Σ is a set of \mathcal{L} -formulas which is satisfiable, and the power of the language \mathcal{L} is κ , then Σ can be satisfied by a model (\mathbf{S}, λ) where $|\mathbf{S}| \leq \kappa$.

PROOF. Let $(\mathbf{S}, \lambda) \models \Sigma$, and let Σ' be a Skolemization of Σ . Then expand (\mathbf{S}, λ) to a model (\mathbf{S}', λ) of Σ' . Let S'' be the subset of \mathbf{S} generated by the constants and the range of λ . S'' is closed under the operations of \mathbf{S}' ; so let \mathbf{S}'' be the structure obtained by restricting the functions and relations of \mathbf{S}' to S'' . One sees that $(\mathbf{S}'', \lambda) \models \Sigma'$, and that $|S''| \leq \kappa$. By reducing back to the original language we have the desired model of Σ . ■

A remarkable consequence of this result is the existence of small models of axiomatic first-order set theory (provided any model exists).

COROLLARY 3 [SKOLEM] If ZF (or ZFC or vNBG) set theory has a model, it must have a countable model.

This seems to pose an obvious problem, because in such set theories one can prove that the power set of a set has strictly greater cardinality than the set — but if we have a countable model then all of our sets are countable. This is called Skolem's paradox.

¹Mal'cev is credited for extending first-order languages to arbitrary cardinalities.

EXERCISES

Problem 1 Given an arbitrary group \mathbf{G} show that there is a countable subgroup \mathbf{H} such that $\text{Th}(\mathbf{H}) = \text{Th}(\mathbf{G})$.

References

- [1] L. Löwenheim, Über Möglichkeiten im Relativkalkül. *Math. Ann.* **68** (1915), 169–207. [translated in *From Frege to Gödel*, van Heijenoort, Harvard Univ. Press, 1971.]
- [2] Th. Skolem, Logisch-kombinatorische Untersuchungen über die Erfüllbarkeit und Beweisbarkeit mathematischer Sätze nebst einem Theoreme über dichte Mengen. *Videnskabsakademiet i Kristiania, Skrifter I*, No. 4, 1919, 1–36. Also in “Selected Works in Logic by Th. Skolem”, ed. by Jens Erik Fenstak, *Scand. Univ. Books*, Universitetsforlaget, Oslo, 1970, pp. 103–136. [The first section is translated in: *From Frege to Gödel*, van Heijenoort, Harvard Univ. Press, 1971, 252–263.]
- [3] Th. Skolem, Einige Bemerkung zur axiomatischen Begründung der Mengenlehre. *Proc. 5th Scand. Math. Congr. Helsinki*, 1922, 217–232. [translation in *From Frege to Gödel*, van Heijenoort, Harvard Univ. Press, 1971.]