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Saharon Shelah

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A COMBINATORIAL PROBLEM; STABILITY AND ORDER FOR MODELS AND THEORIES IN INFINITARY LANGUAGES

SAHARON SHELAH

Some infinite combinatorial problems of Erdös and Makkai are solved, and we use them to investigate the connection between unstability and the existence of ordered sets; we also prove the existence of indiscernible sets under suitable conditions.

0. **Introduction.** In § 1 we deal with combinatorial problems raised by Erdös and Makkai in [5] (they appear later in Erdös and Hajnal [3], [18] Problem 71).

Let us define: $P2(\lambda, \mu, \alpha)$ holds when for every set A of cardinality μ, and family S of subsets of A of cardinality λ, there are $a_k \in A$, $X_k \in S$ for $k < \alpha$, such that either $k, l < \alpha$ implies $a_k \in X_l \Leftrightarrow k < l$ or $k, l < \alpha$ implies $a_k \in X_l \Leftrightarrow l \leqq k$.

Erdös and Makkai proved in [5] that if $\lambda > \mu \geqq \aleph_0$, then $P2(\lambda, \mu, \omega)$ holds. Assuming G.C.H. for simlicity only, our theorems imply $P2(\aleph_{\beta+2}, \aleph_{\beta+1}, \aleph_\beta)$ holds for every β.

In § 2 we mainly generalize results on stability from Morley [9] and Shelah [12] to models, and theories of infinitary languages. We first deal with stable models. Let M be a model, L the first-order language associated with it, Δ a set of formulas of $L_{\lambda^+,\omega}$ (for any λ) each with finite number of free variables. We shall assume Δ is closed under some simple operations. M is (Δ, λ)-stable, if for each $A \subset |M|$, $|A| \leqq \lambda$, the elements of M realize over A no more than λ different Δ-types. Let $\lambda \in Od_\Delta(M)$ if there is $\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \in \Delta$ and sequences $\bar{a}^k$, $k < \lambda$, of elements of M such that for every $k, l < \lambda$, $M \models \varphi[\bar{a}^k, \bar{a}^l]$ if and only if $k < l$.

By Theorem 2.1, if M is not (Δ, κ)-stable $\kappa^{|\Delta|} = \kappa$, $\kappa = \sum_{\mu<\lambda}(\kappa^\mu + 2^{2^\mu})$, then $\lambda \in Od_\Delta(M)$. Theorem 2.2 says that if M is (Δ, λ)-stable, $\lambda \notin Od_\Delta(M)$, $\|M\| > \lambda$, $A \subset |M|$, $|A| \leqq \lambda$, and the cofinality of λ is $> |\Delta|$, then in M there is an indiscernible set over A of cardinality $> \lambda$. This generalizes Theorem 4.6 of Morley [9] for models of totally transcendental theories.

A theory T, $T \subset L_{\lambda^+,\omega}$ for some λ, is (Δ, μ)-stable, if every model of T is (Δ, μ)-stable. By Theorem 2.4, if $T, \Delta \subset L_{\lambda^+,\omega}$ $|T| \leqq \lambda$, and $\mu(\lambda) \in Od_\Delta(M)$ for some model M of T, *then* for every κ, T is not (Δ, κ)-stable. This is a converse of Theorem 2.1. (Morley [9] proved a particular case of this theorem (3.9) that if T is a first-order, countable, complete, totally trancendental theory, (i.e., T is $(\Delta, \aleph_0)$-stable, where Δ is the set of all formulas of L), then $\aleph_0 \notin Od_\Delta(M)$ for any model M of T. (In fact he used a little stronger definition for $\aleph_0 \in Od_\Delta(M)$.)

By Theorem 2.5, if $T \subset L_{\lambda^+,\omega}$, and Δ is arbitrary, and for every κ, T is not (Δ, κ)-stable, then for some $\Delta_1 \subset L_{\lambda^+,\omega}$, $|\Delta_1| \leqq \lambda$, T is (Δ_1, κ)-unstable for every κ. By Shelah [16], we deduce that for every $\kappa > |T| + \lambda$, T has 2^κ nonisomorphic models of cardinality κ.

NOTATIONS. Let $\lambda, \kappa, \mu, \chi$ denote cardinals (infinite, if not clear otherwise). Let $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, i, j, k, l$ denote ordinals and m, n denote natural numbers. We shall indentify cardinals with initial ordinals, and $\aleph_\alpha$ will be the αth infinite cardinal ($\aleph_0$-the first). The first infinite ordinal is denoted by ω. λ^+ is the first cardinal greater than λ. $|A|$ is the cardinality of the set A.

1. Combinatorial problems. Let A denote a set, S a family of subsets of A. Let $A\ (-)\ S$ be the family $\{A - B: B \in S\}$. A^α is the set of sequences of length α of A; and if $\bar{a} \in A^\alpha$, $l(\bar{a}) = \alpha$ and $\bar{a}_\beta$ is the βth element in the sequence. After Erdös and Makkai [5], $\bar{a}$ if strongly cut by S if for every $\beta < \alpha$, there is $X_\beta \in S$ such that $a_\gamma \in X_\beta \Leftrightarrow \gamma < \beta$ for every $\gamma, \beta < \alpha$. Erdös and Makkai [5] proved that is $|S| > |A| \geqq \aleph_0$, then there is a sequence $\bar{a} \in A^\omega$ which is strongly cut by S or by $A\ (-)\ S$. They asked several questions ([5] p. 159 and [3] problem 71 p. 45). We shall here answer some of their questions.

Let us define

DEFINITION 1.1. $P1(\lambda, \mu, \alpha)$ holds, if $|S| = \lambda, |A| = \mu$ implies there are $\bar{a}, \bar{b} \in A^\alpha$, $\bar{X} \in S^\alpha$ such that: for every $\beta, \gamma < \alpha$,

$$\bar{a}_\beta \in \bar{X}_\gamma \Leftrightarrow \bar{b}_\beta \in \bar{X}_\gamma \text{ if and only if } \gamma < \beta.$$

DEFINITION 1.2. $P2(\lambda, \mu, \alpha)$ holds, if $|S| = \lambda, |A| = \mu$ implies there are $\bar{a} \in A^\alpha$, $\bar{X} \in S^\alpha$ such that:

$$\text{either } \beta, \gamma < \alpha \text{ implies } \bar{a}_\beta \in \bar{X}_\gamma \Longleftrightarrow \beta < \gamma$$

or

$$\beta, \gamma < \alpha \text{ implies } \bar{a}_\beta \in \bar{X}_\gamma \Longleftrightarrow \gamma \leqq \beta\ .$$

REMARK. This means that $\bar{a}$ is strongly cut by S or by $A\ (-)\ S$.

DEFINITION 1.3. $P3(\lambda, \mu, \alpha)$ holds if $|S| = \lambda, |A| = \mu$ implies there are $\bar{a} \in A^\alpha$, $\bar{X} \in S^\alpha$ such that for every $\beta, \gamma < \alpha$, $\bar{a}_\beta \in \bar{X}_\gamma \Leftrightarrow \beta < \gamma$.

REMARK. This means $\bar{a}$ is strongly cut by S.

NOTATION. In each of $P1$, $P2$, $P3$ we shall always implicitly assume $2^\mu \geqq \lambda > \mu$. For otherwise, those relations are not interesting.

Clearly, the theorem of [5] is by our notation, that $P2(\lambda^+, \lambda, \omega)$ holds. Let us now list the results proved here about those three properties.

THEOREM 1.1. *For every* λ, $P3(\lambda^+, \lambda, \omega)$ *does not hold.* (This solves negatively problem 1 in [5], which is the same as problem 71A, in [3] p. 45.) (In fact, we prove a stronger result.)

THEOREM 1.2. *If* $\lambda > \sum_{0 \leqq \kappa < \chi} (\mu^\kappa + 2^{2^\kappa})$ *then* $P1(\lambda, \mu, \chi)$ *holds.*

THEOREM 1.3. *If* $\lambda > \mu^{2^\chi}$ *then* $P2(\lambda, \mu, \chi^+)$ *holds. Moreover if* $\chi^0 = \sum_{0 \leqq \kappa < \chi} 2^\kappa$, $\lambda > \mu^{\chi^0}$ *then* $P2(\lambda, \mu, \chi)$ *holds.*

THEOREM 1.4. *If* $P1(\lambda, \mu, \chi)$ *and* $\chi \rightarrow (\kappa)^2_4$ *holds, then* $P2(\lambda, \mu, \kappa)$ *holds.*

REMARK. (1) $\chi \rightarrow (\kappa)^2_4$ is defined in Erdös, Hajnal and Rado [4]. As the proof is straightforward, we leave it to the reader.

(2) We can combine theorems 1.2 and 1.4 to get results about $P2(\lambda, \mu, \alpha)$. For example by Ramsey [11], $\aleph_0 \rightarrow (\aleph_0)^2_4$, hence $P2(\lambda, \mu, \omega)$ holds (which is the result of [5]). (Here, as usual, we implicitly assume $\lambda > \mu \geqq \aleph_0$.)

(3) Theorems 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 give partial answer to a question which naturally arises from [5], and problem 2, [5], and 71B [3] are the most simple cases of it.

THEOREM 1.5. $P2(\lambda, \mu, \omega + 1)$ *holds. Moreover, if* $\lambda > \mu = \mu^{\aleph_0}$, $n < \omega$, *then* $P2(\lambda, \mu, \omega + n)$ *holds.*

REMARK. This answers problem 3 of [5] (in fact even stronger) and partially answer problem 2 of [5] (= 71B of [3]). The proof gives several more results of this kind.

To clarify our results let us assume G.C.H.

COROLLARY 1.6. (G.C.H.) *For every regular cardinality* μ, *and any cardinal* $\chi < \mu$, $P2(\mu^+, \mu, \chi)$ *holds. Moreover, if* μ *is singular,* χ *is less than the cofinality of* μ, *then* $P2(\mu^+, \mu, \chi)$ *holds. If* χ *is* *not greater than the cofinality of* μ, $P1(\mu^+, \mu, \chi)$ *holds.*

Proof. Immediate from Theorems 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, and by [4], $(2^\lambda)^+ \to (\lambda^+)^2_4$ holds.

The question naturally arises whether those are the best possible results. Prikry essentially proved this. See [18] Problem. 72.

THEOREM 1.7. *Suppose* $\lambda = \mu^\chi > \sum_{0 \leqq \kappa < \chi} \mu^\kappa = \mu_0$ *then* $P2(\lambda, \mu_0, \chi + 2)$ *does not holds.* ($\chi + 2$—*this is an ordinal addition*). *Moreover* $P1(\lambda, \mu_0, \chi + 2)$ *does not holds.*

In [5], not $P2(\aleph_1, \aleph_0, \omega + 2)$ was proved; and as the proof is similar and straightforward we leave it to the reader.

The most simple open problems are: (for simplicity only we assume G.C.H.)

PROBLEM 1. If $\aleph_\alpha$ is regular, does $P1(\aleph_{\alpha+1}, \aleph_\alpha, \aleph_\alpha)$ hold? Does $P2(\aleph_{\alpha+1}, \aleph_\alpha, \aleph_\alpha)$ hold?

PROBLEM 2. If $\aleph_\alpha$ singular, $\aleph_\beta$ is the cofinality of $\aleph_\alpha$, does $P2(\aleph_{\alpha+1}, \aleph_\alpha, \aleph_\beta)$ hold?

Maybe the answers are independent of $ZF + AC$.

Let us summarize the trivial facts about our properties.

LEMMA 1.8. (A) *If* $\lambda_1 \geqq \lambda$, $\mu_1 \leqq \mu$, $\alpha_1 \leqq \alpha$ *and* $P1(\lambda, \mu, \alpha)$ *hold, then* $P1(\lambda_1, \mu_1, \alpha_1)$ *holds. The same is ture for* $P2$ *and* $P3$.

(B) $P3(\lambda, \mu, \alpha)$ *implies* $P2(\lambda, \mu, \alpha)$; $P2(\lambda, \mu, \alpha)$ *implies* $P1(\lambda, \mu, \alpha)$, *where* α *is a limit ordinal; and* $P2(\lambda, \mu, \alpha + 1)$ *implies* $P1(\lambda, \mu, \alpha)$.

(C) *If* $\alpha < \omega$, $\lambda > \mu$ *then* $P3(\lambda, \mu, \alpha)$ *holds.*

(D) *If* $cf(\lambda) \leqq \mu < \lambda$, $(\forall \chi < \lambda) \neg P2(\chi, \mu, \alpha)$ *then not* $P2(\lambda, \mu, \alpha)$.

Proof. Immediate. We use (*D*) for (*B*).

Let us now prove the theorems.

DEFINITION 1.4. Ded(μ) is the first cardinal λ such that there is no ordered set of cardinality λ with a dense subset of cardinality μ.

REMARK. Clearly $\mu^+ <$ Ded$(\mu) \leqq (2^\mu)^+$. By Mitchell [8] it is consistent with $ZF + AC$ that Ded$(\aleph_1) < (2^{\aleph_1})^+$.

THEOREM 1.9. *If* $\mu < \lambda <$ Ded(μ) *then* $P3(\lambda, \mu, \omega)$ *does not hold.*

REMARK. Clearly Theorem 1.1 is an immediate conclusion of this theorem.

Proof. Let a tree mean a pair of a set and a well ordering of the set, which is not necessarily a total ordering. A branch of a tree is a maximal ordered subset. It can be easily shown that there is a tree $\langle A, <\rangle$ (A—the set, $<$—the ordering) such that $|A| = \mu$ and the tree has $\geqq \lambda$ branches. Let S_1 be the family of the branches of the tree and $S = A\ (-)\ S_1$. Clearly $|S| \geqq \lambda$, $|A| = \mu$ and S is a family of subsets of A. So it suffices to show that there is no $\bar{a} \in A^\omega$ which is strongly cut by S.

So suppose $\bar{a} \in A^\omega$ is strongly cut by S. By using Ramsey theorem ([11]) we know there is an infinite subsequence of $\bar{a}$, $\bar{b}$, such that exactly one of the following conditions is fulfilled

(1) for every $n < m < \omega$, $\bar{b}_n < \bar{b}_m$ (in the tree)

(2) for every $n < m < \omega$, $\bar{b}_n = \bar{b}_m$

(3) for every $n < m < \omega$, $\bar{b}_n > \bar{b}_m$

(4) for every $n < m < \omega$, $b_n b_m$ are incomparable, i.e., $b_n \neq b_m$, not $b_n > b_m$, and not $b_n < b_m$.

Now clearly also $\bar{b}$ is strongly cut by S. Hence (2) cannot be fulfilled. As $<$ is a well ordering (3) cannot be fulfilled. Now as $\bar{b}$ is strongly cut by S, there is a branch of $\langle A, <\rangle$ which contains two of the b_n's and so they are comparable, in contradiction to (4). So (1) is fulfilled. As $\bar{b}$ is strongly cut by S, there is $X \in S$ such that $\bar{b}_0 \in X$, $\bar{b}_1 \notin X$. But $A - X$ is a branch of the tree, $\bar{b}_1 \in A - X$, $\bar{b}_0 < \bar{b}_1$, hence $\bar{b}_1 \in A - X$, a contradiction.

THEOREM 1.2. *If* $\lambda > \sum_{0 \leqq \kappa < \chi} (\mu^\kappa + 2^{2^\kappa})$ *then* $P1(\lambda, \mu, \chi)$ *holds.*

Proof. Let S be a family of subsets of A, $|S| = \lambda$, $|A| = \mu$. We should prove there are $\bar{a}$, $\bar{b} \in A^\chi$ and $\bar{X} \in S^\chi$ such that, for every $\alpha, \beta < \chi$, $\bar{a}_\alpha \in \bar{X}_\beta \Leftrightarrow \bar{b}_\alpha \in \bar{X}_\beta$ iff $\beta < \alpha$.

Let us define, for every $T \subset S$, an equivalence relation E_T on A: $aE_T b$ holds if and only if for every $X \in T$, $a \in X \Leftrightarrow b \in X$. Clearly E_T is an equivalence relation, and the number of equivalence classes is $\leqq 2^{|T|}$.

Let us also define that $T \subset S$ *fixes* $X \in S$ if for every $a, b \in A$, $aE_T b$ implies $a \in X \Leftrightarrow b \in X$. Clearly the number of $X \in S$ which are fixed by T cannot be more than the number of subsets of the set of the E_T-equivalence classes. Hence $|\{X: X \in S, X \text{ is fixed by } T\}| \leqq 2^{2^{|T|}}$.

Let us now define by induction the families S_κ for $0 \leqq \kappa < \chi$ such that:

(1) $S_\kappa \subset S$, $|S_\kappa| \leqq \mu^\kappa$

(2) $\kappa_1 < \kappa_2$ implies $S_{\kappa_1} \subset S_{\kappa_2}$

(3) if $B, C \subset A$, $|B| \leqq \kappa$, $|C| \leqq \kappa$, and there is $X \in S$ such that $B \subset X$, $C \cap X = 0$, *then* there is $Y \in S_\kappa$ such that $B \subset Y$, $C \cap Y = 0$.

Clearly we can define the S_κ. We shall now prove that

(*) there is $Y \in S$ such that for any T, $T \subset S_\kappa$, $0 \leqq \kappa < \chi$, $|T| \leqq \kappa$, Y is not fixed by T.

Suppose (*) does not hold and we shall get a contradiction. So

$$S = \bigcup_{0 \leqq \kappa < \chi} \bigcup_{\substack{T \subset S_\kappa \\ |T| \leqq \kappa}} \{X: X \in S, X \text{ is fixed by } T\} .$$

We have proved that $|\{X: X \in S, X \text{ is fixed by } T\}| \leqq 2^{2^{|T|}}$, and by its contruction $|S_\kappa| \leqq \mu^\kappa$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda = |S| &\leqq \sum_{0 \leqq \kappa < \chi} \sum_{\substack{T \subset S_\kappa \\ |T| \leqq \kappa}} 2^{2^{|T|}} \\ &\leqq \sum_{0 \leqq \kappa < \chi} |S_\kappa|^\kappa \times 2^{2^\kappa} = \sum_{0 \leqq \kappa < \chi} (|S_\kappa|^\kappa + 2^{2^\kappa}) \\ &\leqq \sum_{0 \leqq \kappa < \chi} (\mu^\kappa + 2^{2^\kappa}) < \lambda \end{aligned}$$

a contradiction. So (*) holds.

Now we shall define by induction a_k, b_k, X_k for $k < \chi$ such that:

(A) $a_k \in A$, $b_k \in A$, and $X_k \in S_{|k|+1}$

(B) if $l \leqq k$ then $a_l \in X_k$, $a_l \in Y$, $b_l \notin X_k$, and $b_l \notin Y$

(C) if $l < k$, then $a_k \in X_l$ if and only if $b_k \in X_l$.

Suppose a_l, b_l and X_l has been defined for every $l < k$. Let $1 + |k| = \kappa$, and $T = \{X_l: l < k\}$. Clearly $T \subset S_\kappa$, $|T| \leqq \kappa$. Hence, by the definition of Y, it is not fixed by T. So there are a_k, $b_k \in A$ such that: $a_k \in Y$, $b_k \notin Y$ and $a_k E_T b_k$, i.e., for every $l < k$, $a_k \in X_l$ if and only if $b_k \in X_l$. Clearly $\{a_l: l \leqq k\} \subset Y$, $\{c_l: l \leqq k\} \cap Y = 0$, $|\{a_l: l \leqq k\}| \leqq \kappa$, $|\{b_l: l \leqq k\}| \leqq \kappa$; hence by the definition of S_κ there is $X_k \in S_\kappa$ such that

$$\{a_l: l \leqq k\} \subset X_k, \{b_l: l \leqq k\} \cap X_k = 0 .$$

Clearly $\langle a_k: k < \chi \rangle$, $\langle b_k: k < \chi \rangle$, and $\langle X_k: k < \chi \rangle$ are the required sequences, and so Theorem 1.2 is proved.

THEOREM 1.3. *If* $\chi^0 = \sum_{0 \leqq \kappa < \chi} 2^\kappa$, $\lambda > \mu^{\chi^0}$, *then* $P2(\lambda, \mu, \chi)$ *holds.*

Proof. As the proof is very similar to the proof of Theorem 2, we shall only sketch it.

Suppose S is a family of subsets of A, $|S| = \lambda$, $|A| = \mu$. It is easy to find $S_1 \subset S$, $|S_1| \leqq \mu^{\chi^0}$ such that:

(1) if $B \subset A$, $|B| \leqq 2^\kappa$, $0 \leqq \kappa < \chi$, and $T \subset S_1$, $|T| \leqq \kappa$ and $Y \in S$ then there is $X \in S_1$ such that: (A) $X \cap B = Y \cap B$ (B) if C is an E_T-equivalence class then $C \subset X \Leftrightarrow C \subset Y$ and $C \cap X = 0 \Leftrightarrow C \cap Y = 0$.

(2) if X_l^k, $k < \alpha_l < \chi$, $l < \chi^0$, Y_l^k, $k < \beta_l < \chi$, $l < \chi^0$ and Z_l, $l < \chi^0$ are sets from S_1, and there is $X \in S$ such that: for every $l < \chi^0$

$$X \cap \bigcap_{k<\alpha_l} X_l^k \cap \bigcap_{k<\beta_l} (A - Y_l^k) = Z_l \cap \bigcap_{k<\alpha_l} X_l^k \cap \bigcap_{k<\beta_l} (A - Y_l^k)$$

then there is $X \in S_1$, which satisfies this condition.

Now we can repeat a construction similar to that which appears in the proof of Theorem 1.

As Theorem 1.4 is trivial, it remains to prove only

THEOREM 1.5. (A) *If $\lambda > \mu$ then $P2(\lambda, \mu, \omega + 1)$ holds.*

(B) *If $\lambda > \mu = \sum_{0 \leqq \kappa < \chi} \mu^\kappa$, $\alpha \leqq \chi$ and $P2(\lambda, \mu, \alpha)$ holds then $P2(\lambda, \mu, \alpha + 1)$ holds. Hence for every n, if in addition $\alpha < \chi$, $P2(\lambda, \mu, \alpha + n)$ holds.* (By 1.8D we can assume $cf(\lambda) > \mu$).

(C) *If $\lambda > \mu^{\aleph_0}$, then $P2(\lambda, \mu, \omega + n)$.*

REMARK. (1) Clearly (A) cannot be improved by [5] $P2(\aleph_1, \aleph_0, \omega + 2)$ does not hold.

(2) Part of the proof is a generalization of a proof of A. Máté which appeared in [5].

Proof. As the proof of (B) is obvious from the proof of A, we shall prove A only. (C follow from B).

So let S be a family of subsets of A, $|S| = \lambda$, $|A| = \mu$.

First, there is $a^0 \in A$ such that $S_1 = \{X: X \in S, a^0 \in X\}$ is of cardinality $> \mu$. Otherwise

$$\lambda = |S| = \left| \bigcup_{a \in A} \{X: X \in S, a \in X\} \cup \{0\} \right|$$
$$\leqq \sum_{a \in A} |\{X: X \in S, a \in X\}| + 1 = \mu \cdot \mu + 1 = \mu < \lambda$$

a contradiction. Similarly there is $a^1 \in A$ such that $S_2 = \{X: X \in S_1, a^1 \notin X\}$ is of cardinality $> \mu$. Now at first we assume

($*$) there is $A^1 \subset A$, and $S^1 \subset \{Y \cap A^1: Y \in S_2\}$ such that $|S^1| > \mu$; and for every $X \in S^1$,

$$|\{Y \cap X: Y \in S^1\}| \leqq \mu .$$

Then it can be easily seen that if $X_1, \cdots, X_n \in S^1$, $X = X_1 \cup \cdots \cup X_n$ then

$$|\{Y \cap X: Y \in S^1\}| \leqq \mu .$$

So we can easily find $S^2 \subset S^1$, $|S^2| \leqq \mu$ such that: if $X_1, \cdots, X_n \in S^2$, $X \in S^1$ and $X \subset X_1 \cup \cdots \cup X_n$ then $X \in S^2$; and if $a_0, \cdots, a_n \in A$, $X \in S^1$, then there is $Y \in S^2$ such that $\{a_0, \cdots, a_n\} \cap X = \{a_0, \cdots, a_n\} \cap Y$. Now let $Y^0 \in S^1$, $Y^0 \notin S^2$. (Y^0 exists as $|S^1| > \mu \geqq |S^2|$). Now we shall define by induction on n, a_n, X_n such that: $a_n \in Y^0$, $X_n \in S^2$, and

$a_n \notin X_0, a_n \notin X_1, \cdots, a_n \notin X_n; a_0, \cdots, a_{n-1} \in X_n$. Suppose a_n, X_n has been defined for every $n < m < \omega$. As $Y^0 \notin S^2$, $Y^0 \not\subset X_0 \cup \cdots \cup X^{m-1}$, hence there is $a_m \in Y^0$, $a_m \notin X_0 \cup \cdots \cup X^{m-1}$. Also there is $X_m \in S^2$ such that $\{a_0, \cdots, a_m\} \cap X_m = \{a_0, \cdots, a_m\} \cap Y^0$.

Now clearly if we define $a_\omega = a^1$, clearly $\langle a_\alpha \mid \alpha < \omega + 1\rangle \in A^{\omega+1}$ and is strongly cut by S; so the conclusion of theorem holds.

Similarly the conclusion of the theorem holds if

$(**)$ there is $A^1 \subset A$ and $S^1 \subset \{Y \cap A^1 \colon Y \in S_2\}$ such that $|S^1| > \mu$, and for every $X \in S^1$

$$|\{Y \cap (A^1 - X) \colon Y \in S^1\}| \leqq \mu .$$

Hence we can assume $(*)$ and $(**)$ do not hold. So there is $X^0 \in S_2$ such that $S_3 = \{Y \cap X^0 \colon Y \in S_2\}$ is of cardinality $> \mu$. (Otherwise, taking $A^1 = A$, $S^1 = S_2$, $(*)$ holds.) Similarly there is $X^1 \in S_3$ such that $S_4 = \{Y \cap (X^0 - X^1) \colon Y \in S_3\}$ is of cardinality $> \mu$ (otherwise taking $A^1 = X^0$, $S^1 = S_3$, $(**)$ holds). Now $|S_4| > \mu \geqq |X^0 - X^1|$, and S_4 is a family of subsets of $X^0 - X^1$. Hence there is $\bar{a} \in (X^0 - X^1)^\omega$ which is strongly cut by S_4 or by $(X^0 - X^1)(-) S_4$. Taking as $\bar{a}_\omega$, a^0 or a^1 (accordingly), we get a sequence from $A^{\omega+1}$ which is strongly cut by S or $A(-)S$. So we prove Thorem 1.5A.

Naturally the question arises on the finite case. More exactly

DEFINITION 1.5. For natural numbers m, n let $f(m, n)$ be the first ordinal α such that $P3(\alpha, m, n)$ holds.

The result is $f(m, n) = 1 + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{m}{k}$. The proof follows from a little more complex result, of Perles and Shelah.

Another natural generalization is the relation $P4(\lambda, \mu, \chi)$ which is

DEFINITION 1.5. $P4(\lambda, \mu, \chi)$ holds if whenever $|S| = \lambda$, $|A| = \mu$, and S is a family of subsets of A, there exists $B \subset A$, $|B| = \chi$, such that for every $C \subset B$ there is $X \in S$ such that $X \cap B = C$.

Clearly $P4(\lambda, \mu, \chi)$ implies $P3(\lambda, \mu, \chi)$ and $P3(\lambda, \mu, \alpha)$ for every $\alpha < \chi^+$. The only result known to me is that if $\lambda \geqq \mathrm{Ded}(\mu)$, λ is regular and χ is finite, then $P_4(\lambda, \mu, \chi)$ holds. (see Shelah [15]). Perles and I prove that if μ and χ are finite $P4(\lambda, \mu, X)$ holds if and only if $\lambda > \sum_{k=0}^{\chi-1} \binom{\mu}{k}$. Later and independently Sauer [19] proved it.

2. On stable models and theories.

In this section we shall apply a combinatorial theorem from § 1 to get results in the theory of models.

Let L be a first-order language; $L_{\lambda,\omega}$ will be its extension by permitting conjunctions on sets of $< \lambda$ formulas, provided that in the conjunction, only finitely many variables appear free. $L_{\infty,\omega}$ will be the *class* of formulas $\bigcup_\lambda L_{\lambda,\omega}$. T will denote a *set* of sentences from $L_{\infty,\omega}$. Δ will denote a *set* of formulas $\varphi(\bar{x})$ from $L_{\infty,\omega}$ (more exactly, Δ is a set of pairs $\langle\varphi, \bar{x}\rangle$ where $\varphi \in L_{\infty,\omega}$, $\bar{x}$ is a finite sequence of variables, and every free variable of φ appears in $\bar{x}$). Δ is closed if it is closed under negation, finite conjunction (hence all connective), adding dummy variables and changing the order of the variables. $\bar{\Delta}$ is the closure of Δ. M, N shall denote models (L-models, if not said otherwise). $|M|$ is the set of elements of M. If $A \subset |M|$, p is a (Δ, m)-type over A iff p is a set whose elements are of the form $\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{a})$ where $\bar{x} = \langle x_0, \cdots, x_{m-1}\rangle$, $\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \in \Delta$ and $\bar{a} \in A$ (or more exactly $\bar{a}_0, \bar{a}_1, \cdots \in A$).

For $\bar{c} \in |M|$, the Δ-type $\bar{c}$ realizes over A, $p(\bar{c}, A, M, \Delta)$ is

$$\{\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{a}) \colon \bar{a} \in A,\ \varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \in \Delta,\ M \models \varphi[\bar{c}, \bar{a}]\} .$$

Let

$$S^m(A, M, \Delta) = \{p(\bar{c}, A, M, \Delta) \colon \bar{c} \in |M|^m\} .$$

The model M is called (Δ, λ)-*stable* if $|A| \leqq \lambda$ implies $|S^1(A, M, \Delta)| \leqq \lambda$; otherwise M is (λ, Δ)-unstable.

Let $\lambda \in Od_\Delta(M)$ if there is $n < \omega$, and sequences $\bar{a}^l \in |M|^n$, $l < \lambda$; and a formula $\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \in \Delta$ such that $M \models \varphi[\bar{a}^k, \bar{a}^l]$ if and only if $k < l$ for every $k, l < \lambda$.

THEOREM 2.1. *Suppose M is (Δ, κ)-unstable, $\Delta = \bar{\Delta}$, $\kappa = \sum_{0 \leqq \mu < \lambda} (\kappa^\mu + 2^{2^\mu})$ and $\kappa = \kappa^{|\Delta|}$. Then $\lambda \in Od^\Delta(M)$.*

Proof. Let $\Delta = \{\varphi_k(x, \bar{y}^k) \colon k < |\Delta|\}$, $\Delta_k = \{\varphi_k(x, \bar{y}^k)\}$. As M is (Δ, κ)-unstable, there is $A \subset |M|$, $|A| \leqq \kappa$ such that $|S^1(A, M, \Delta)| > \kappa$. If for every $k < |\Delta|$, $|S^1(A, M, \Delta_k)| \leqq \kappa$ then

$$\kappa < |S^1(A, M, \Delta)| \leqq \left| \prod_{k<|\Delta|} S^1(A, M, \Delta_k) \right| = \prod_{k<|\Delta|} |S^1(A, M, \Delta_k)| \leqq \kappa^{|\Delta|} = \kappa$$

a contradiction. Hence there is $k < \kappa$ such that $|S^1(A, M, \Delta_k)| > \kappa$. Let $\varphi = \varphi_k$. Now clearly $S^1(A, M, \Delta_k)$ is a set of subsets of

$$\Phi = \{\varphi_k(x, \bar{a}) \colon \bar{a} \in A,\ \bar{a} \text{ is of the length of } \bar{y}^k\} .$$

Clearly $|\Phi| \leqq \kappa$. Hence by Theorem 1.2, there are $p_l \in S^1(A, M, \Delta_k)$ $\bar{a}^l, \bar{b}^l \in |A|$ for $l < \lambda$ such that $\varphi(x, \bar{a}^l) \in p_j \Leftrightarrow \varphi(x, \bar{b}^l) \in p_j$ if and only if $j < l$. Let $p_l = p(\bar{c}^l, A, M, \Delta_k)$, and $\bar{d}^l = \bar{a}^l \frown \bar{b}^l \frown \bar{c}^l$ (the juxtaposition of the three sequences). Clearly $M \models \varphi[\bar{c}^j, \bar{a}^l] \equiv \varphi[\bar{c}^j, \bar{b}^l]$ if and only if $j < l$. As $\Delta = \bar{\Delta}$, we can easily find $\psi(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \in \Delta$ such that for $k, l < \lambda$; $M \models \psi[\bar{d}^k, \bar{d}^l]$ if and only if $k < l$. Hence $\lambda \in Od_\Delta(M)$.

DEFINITION 2.1. Let $A, C \subset |M|$. C is Δ-indiscernible over A in M if for every n, and every n different elements $c_0, \cdots, c_{n-1}$ of C, and every additional n different elements $c^0, \cdots, c^{n-1}$ of C

$$p(\langle c_0, \cdots, c_{n-1}\rangle, A, M, \Delta) = p(\langle c^0, \cdots, c^{n-1}\rangle, A, M, \Delta) .$$

THEOREM 2.2. *Suppose M is $(\bar{\Delta}, \lambda)$-stable, $\lambda \notin Od_{\bar{\Delta}}(M)$, $A \subset |M|$, $C \subset |M|$, $|A| \leqq \lambda < |C|$, and the cofinality of λ is greater than $|\Delta|$. Then there exists $C_1 \subset C$, $|C_1| > \lambda$ such that C_1 is Δ-indiscernible in M over A.*

REMARK. Taking a Souslin tree, we can see that the condition $\lambda \notin Od_{\bar{\Delta}}(M)$ is necessary. (More exactly, this is consistent with $ZF + AC$.) Instead $cf(\lambda) > |\Delta|$ we can demand $\exists \mu < \lambda$, $\mu \notin Od_{\bar{\Delta}}(M)$.

Morley in [9] Theorem 4.6 proved a similar theorem for models of a complete, first-order, countable, totally transcendental theory. In [12] this was generalized to models of stable theories, and in [13], Theorem 3.1 to models with stable finite diagram. Another generalization is Theorem 5.9A of Shelah [15]. Theorem 2.2, in fact, implies all these theorems. (For 5.9A [15] we should note that if Δ is finite, then there is a finite Δ_1, $\Delta \subset \Delta_1 \subset \bar{\Delta}$, such that for any M, λ; M is (Δ_1, λ)-stable if and only if it is $(\bar{\Delta}, \lambda)$-stable.)

Proof. As the proof is very similar to the proof of Theorem 3.1 [13], we omit it.

DEFINITION 2.2. T is (Δ, λ)-stable if every model of T is (Δ, λ)-stable. T is Δ-stable, if for at least one λ it is (Δ, λ)-stable, T is (Δ, λ)-unstable [Δ-unstable] if it is not (Δ, λ)-stable [Δ-stable]. Let $\lambda \in Od_\Delta(T)$ if for at least one model M of T, $\lambda \in Od_\Delta(M)$. T is stable if it is Δ-stable for every Δ; otherwise-unstable.

REMARK. If T has no model of cardinality $> \lambda$, then it is (Δ, λ)-stable, and hence stable.

THEOREM 2.3. *Suppose $T, \Delta \subset L_{\lambda^+, \omega}$, $|T| \leqq \lambda$, $|L| \leqq \lambda$, T is (Δ, κ)-unstable, $\kappa^{\mu(\lambda)} = \kappa$. Then T is Δ-unstable.*

REMARK. (1) $\mu(\lambda)$ is the first cardinality such that if a sentence of a language $L^1_{\lambda^+, \omega}$ has a model of cardinality $\mu(\lambda)$, it has models in any cardinalty $\geqq \lambda$.

(2) We can demand only: $T, \Delta \subset L_{\lambda^+, \omega}$, $|T| + |\Delta| \leqq \lambda$, and for every $\mu < \mu(\lambda)$ there is $\kappa = \kappa^\mu$ such that T is (Δ, κ)-unstable.

(3) We can demand only $T, \Delta \subset L_{\lambda^+, \omega}$, $|T| \leqq \lambda$, $|L| < \mu(\lambda)$, $\kappa =$

$\sum_{\mu<\mu(\lambda)} \kappa^{\mu}$ and T is (Δ, κ)-unstable.

Proof. Here we use Ehrefeucht-Mostowski models (see [2]) and the method of Morley [10]. All the results we use appeared in Chang [1]. As T is (Δ, κ)-unstable, T has a model M and $A \subset |M|$ such that $|S^1(A, M, \Delta)| > \kappa \geqq |A|$. It is well known that $\chi < \mu(\lambda)$ implies $2^{\chi} < \mu(\lambda)$; hence $\chi < \mu(\lambda)$ implies $2^{2^{\chi}} < \mu(\lambda)$. So $\kappa = \sum_{\chi<\mu(\lambda)} (\kappa^{\chi} + 2^{2^{\chi}})$. As $|\Delta| \leqq |L_{\lambda^+, \omega}| < \mu(\lambda)$, exactly as in the proof of Theorem **2.1**, this implies that there are sequences $\bar{a}^k$, $\bar{b}^k$, $k < \mu(\lambda)$ from A and $c_k \in |M|$, $k < \mu(\lambda)$ and a formula $\varphi(x, \bar{y}) \in \Delta$ such that:

$$\text{for every} \quad k, l < \mu(\lambda),\ M \models \varphi[c_l, \bar{a}^k] \equiv \varphi[c_l, \bar{b}^k] \quad \text{if and only if } l < k\ .$$

Now we add to M the one place relation $P^M = \{c_k : k < \mu(\chi)\}$, and the functions F_1^M, F_2^M defined by $F_1^M(\bar{a}^k) = c_k$, $F_2^M(\bar{b}^k) = c^k$, and otherwise $F_1^M(\bar{a}) \notin P^M$, $F_2^M \notin P^M$.

Now using Morley's method we get (in fact we need an improvement of Chang [1]):

(*) for every ordered set I, there is a model M_I of T, in which there are c_s, $\bar{a}_s$, $\bar{b}_s$ for every $s \in I$ such that: for every $s, t \in I$

$$M_I \models \varphi[c_t, \bar{a}_s] \equiv [c_t, \bar{b}_s] \text{ if and only if } t < s\ .$$

Let χ be any cardinality, and we shall prove T is (Δ, χ)-unstable. We can find easily an ordered set I, $|I| > \chi$, with a dense subset J, $|J| \leqq \chi$ (If $\chi_1 = \inf\{\chi_1 : 2^{\chi_1} > \chi\}$, then I can be the set of sequences of ones and zeroes of length χ_1, ordered lexicographically.) Let $M = M_I$, and let $A = \bigcup \{\text{Rang } \bar{a}_s \cup \text{Rang } \bar{b}_s : s \in J\}$. Clearly $|A| \leqq \aleph_0 + |J| \leqq \chi$. On the other hand we shall show that $t_1 \neq t_2$, $t_1, t_2 \in I$ implies $p(c_{t_1}, A, M, \Delta) \neq p(c_{t_2}, A, M, \Delta)$. Hence $|S^1(A, M, \Delta)| > \chi$, so T is (Δ, χ)-unstable.

Suppose $t_1 \neq t_2$, $t_1, t_2 \in I$. Without loss of generality suppose $t_1 < t_2$. As J is a dense subset of I, there is $s \in J$, $t_1 < s < t_2$. By the definition of M_I,

$$M \models \varphi[c_{t_1}, \bar{a}_s] \equiv [c_{t_1}, \bar{b}_s]$$
$$M \models \neg\, (\varphi[c_{t_2}, \bar{a}_3] \equiv \varphi[c_{t_2}, \bar{b}_s])\ .$$

Hence

$$\varphi(x, \bar{a}_s) \in p(c_{t_1}, A, M, \Delta) \text{ if and only if } \varphi(x, \bar{b}_s) \in p(c_{t_1}, A, M, \Delta)$$

and

$$\varphi(x, \bar{a}_s) \in p(c_{t_2}, A, M, \Delta) \text{ if and only if } \varphi(x, \bar{b}_s) \notin p(c_{t_2}, A, M, \Delta)\ .$$

So $p(c_{t_1}, A, M, \Delta) \neq p(c_{t_2}, A, M, \Delta)$, and as noted before this implies T

is $(\varDelta, \chi)$-unstable, for every χ.

Similarly we can prove

THEOREM 2.4. (1) *If* $T, \varDelta \subset L_{\lambda^+,\omega}$; $|T| + |\varDelta| \leqq \lambda$, *and for every* $\kappa < \mu(\lambda)$, $\kappa \in Od_\varDelta(T)$, *then every* $\kappa \in Od_\varDelta(T)$.

(2) *If every* $\kappa \in Od_\varDelta(T)$, *then* T *is* $\bar{\varDelta}$*-unstable.*

REMARK. In 2.4.2 we use the following fact: if M is $(\bar{\varDelta}, \lambda)$-stable, $A \subset |M|$, $|A| \leqq \lambda$, $m < \omega$ then $|S^m(A, M, \varDelta)| \leqq \lambda$.

THEOREM 2.5. *Suppose* $T \subset L_{\lambda^+,\omega}$, $|T| \leqq \lambda$, $|L| \leqq \lambda$, *and* T *is unstable. Then there exists* $\varDelta_1 \subset L_{\lambda^+,\omega}$, $|\varDelta_1| \leqq \lambda$ *such that* T *is* $\varDelta_1$*-unstable.*

Proof. As in the proof of Theorem 2.3, we depend on the method of Morley [10], Chang [1]. So let T be $\varDelta$-unstable. Without loss of generality, let $\varDelta = \bar{\varDelta}$ and $\varDelta \subset L_{\kappa^+,\omega}$. From Theorem 2.1 it follows that every $\mu \in Od_\varDelta(T)$ [as T is $(\varDelta, 2^{2(\mu+\kappa+|\varDelta|+|L|)})$-unstable]. Let $\lambda^1 = \mu(\lambda + |T| + \kappa + |\varDelta| + |L|)$. So T has a model M such that $\lambda^1 \in Od_\varDelta(M)$. We expand now M to M^1 in the following way:

(1) For every subformula $\varphi(\bar{x})$ of a formula from $T \cup \varDelta$ (including the formulas form $\varDelta$ themselves) we add to M the relation $R_\varphi^{M^1} = \{\bar{a}: M \models \varphi[\bar{a}]\}$.

(2) M^1 has Skolem function for every first-order formula in its language.

Let $L^1 = L(M^1)$ be the first-order language associated with M^1. Clearly $|L(M^1)| \leqq |L| + |T| + |\varDelta| + \kappa + \lambda$. As $\lambda^1 \in Od_\varDelta(M)$, there are $\bar{a}^k$, $k < \lambda^1$ from M^1 and there is $\varphi_0(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \in \varDelta$ such that $M^1 \models \varphi_0[\bar{a}^k, \bar{a}^l]$ if and only if $k < l$. For simplicity we shall assume the sequences $\bar{a}^k$ are of length one, and $\bar{a}^k = \langle a_k \rangle$.

Hence there is a model N and $a_s \in |N|$ for $s \in I$, which satisfy the following properties:

(1) the first-order language associated with N is L^1.

(2) N, M^1 are elementarily equivalent.

(3) N is a model of T, and for every subformula $\varphi(\bar{x})$ of a formula from $T \cup \varDelta$, $N \models (\forall \bar{x})[\varphi(\bar{x}) \equiv R_\varphi(\bar{x})]$.

(4) I is an ordered set isomorphic to the rationals (s, t will denote elements of I).

(5) for each $s, t \in I$; $N \models \varphi_0[a_s, a_t]$ if and only if $s < t$.

(6) for each $c \in N$, there are $s_1 < \cdots < s_n (\in I)$ and a term B of L^1 such that

$$N \models c = B[a_{s_1}, \cdots, a_{s_n}] .$$

(7) for every $\varphi(x_1, \cdots, x_n) \in L^1$, $s_1 < \cdots < s_n$, and $t_1 < \cdots < t_n$

the following holds:

$$N \models \varphi[a_{t_1}, \cdots, a_{tn}] \text{ if and only if } N \models \varphi[a_{s_1}, \cdots a_{s_n}] .$$

As I is dense, by [7], [17], this holds also for every $\varphi \in L^1_{\infty,\omega}$.

Let $\bar{x}^0 = \langle x_0, x_1 \rangle$, $\bar{x}^1 = \langle x_2, x_3 \rangle$.

Let $\{\varphi_{k,n}(\bar{x}^0, \bar{x}^1, y_0, \cdots y_{n-1}): n < \omega, k < | L |\}$ be the list of the atomic formulas of L. Let

$$\Phi_n(\bar{x}^0, \bar{x}^1, y_0, \cdots, y_{n-1}, z_0, \cdots, z_{n-1}) =$$
$$= \bigwedge_{k<|L|} (\varphi_{k,n}(\bar{x}^0, \bar{x}^1, y_0, \cdots, y_{n-1}) \equiv \varphi_{k\ n}(\bar{x}^0, \bar{x}^1, z_0, \cdots, z_{n-1}))$$
$$\Phi(\bar{x}^0, \bar{x}^1) =$$
$$= (\exists y_0 \forall z_0 \exists z_1 \forall y_1, \exists y_2 \forall z_2 \exists z_3 \forall y_3, \cdots, \exists y_{2m} \forall z_{2m} \exists z_{2m+1} \forall y_{2m+1}, \cdots)_{m<\omega}$$
$$[\neg \bigwedge_{n<\omega} \Phi_n(\bar{x}^0, \bar{x}^1, y_0, \cdots, y_{n-1}, z_0, \cdots, z_{n-1})] .$$

By Shelah [14], for every L-model M_1, and $\bar{a}, \bar{b} \in | M_1 |^2$, $M_1 \models \Phi[\bar{a}, \bar{b}]$ if and only if $\bar{a}$ and $\bar{b}$ realizes different $L_{\infty,\omega}$-types (i.e., there is $\varphi(\bar{x}^0) \in L_{\infty,\omega}$ such that

$$M_1 \models \varphi[\bar{a}], M_1 \models \neg \varphi[\bar{b}]) .$$

REMARK. The definition of the satisfaction of $\Phi[\bar{a}, \bar{b}]$ is self-evident. Discussion about languages with such expressions can be found in Keisler [6].

Hence we can find functions $F_1, \cdots, F_n, \cdots$ whose domains and ranges are $|N|$, each with a finite number of places such that:

(*) if N_1 is a submodel of a reduct of N, whose associated first order language include L, and $|N_1|$ is closed under the functions $\{F_n: n < \omega\}$ then for every $\bar{a}, \bar{b} \in | N_1 |^2$, $N \models \Phi[\bar{a}, \bar{b}]$ implies $N_1 \models \Phi[\bar{a}, \bar{b}]$.

Now as in the downward Lowenheim-Skolem theorem, we can find a model N_1 such that:

(A) $|N_1| \subset |N|$, $\{a_s: s \in I\} \subset |N_1|$, $\|N_1\| \leqq \lambda$ and N_1 is a submodel of a reduct of N.

(B) $|N_1|$ is closed under $\{F_n: n < \omega\}$

(C) if $\bar{a} \in |N_1|$, $\varphi(x, \bar{y})$ is a subformula of $\psi \in T$, and $N \models (\exists x)\varphi(x, \bar{a})$, then for some $b \in |N_1|$, $N \models \varphi[b, \bar{a}]$. Hence N_1 is a model of T.

(D) if $s_1 < \cdots < s_n$, $t_1 < \cdots < t_n$, B is a term from L^1, and $B^N[a_{s_1}, \cdots, a_{s_n}] \in |N_1|$, then $B^N[a_{t_1}, \cdots, a_{t_n}] \in |N_1|$.

REMARK. Notice that by property (7) of N, if $B_1^N[a_s, \cdots, a_{s_n}] = B_2^N[a_{s_1}, \cdots, a_{s_n}]$ then $B_1^N[a_{t_1}, \cdots, a_{t_n}] = B_2^N[a_{t_1}, \cdots, a_{t_n}]$.

(E) The language of N_1, L^2, contains, L, is of cardinality λ, is contained in L^1, and for each $c \in |N_1|$ there is a term B from L^2 such that $c = B^N[a_{s_1}, \cdots, a_{s_n}]$ for some $s_1 < \cdots < s_n$.

It is easy to prove that N_1 satisfies properties (6) and (7) of N, with L^1 replaced by L^2. It is also clear, by (C), that N_1 is a model of T. Let $s < t$, we know that $N \models \varphi_0[a_s, a_t]$, but $N \models \neg \varphi_0[a_s, a_t]$. Hence $\langle a_s, a_t \rangle$, $\langle a_t, a_s \rangle$ do that satisfy the same $L_{\infty\, \omega}$-type in N. By $(*)$ and (B), $\langle a_s, a_t \rangle$, $\langle a_t, a_s \rangle$ also do not realize the same $L_{\infty\, \omega}$-type in N_1. As $\| N_1 \| \leqq \lambda$, by Chang [1] it follows that $\langle a_s, a_t \rangle$, $\langle a_t, a_s \rangle$ do not realize the same $L_{\lambda^+, \omega}$-type in N_1. So there is a formula $\varphi_1(x, y) \in L_{\lambda^+, \omega}$ such that $N_1 \models \varphi[a_s, a_t]$, $N_1 \models \neg \varphi[a_t, a_s]$. Let $\Delta_0 = \{\varphi_1(x, y)\}$, $\Delta_1 = \bar{\Delta}_0$. We shall prove that T is Δ_1-unstable, and so prove the theorem.

By Theorem 2.4.2 it suffices to prove that for every κ, $\kappa \in Od_{\Delta_1}(T)$. Let κ be any cardinal, and J a dense order set, $I \subset J$, and J contain a subset with order-type κ. We shall define now N_2 as an extension of N_1 such that:

(α) $\{a_s: s \in J\} \subset |N_2|$

(β) for every element c of N_2 there are $s_1 < \cdots s_n \in J$ and term $B \in L^2$ such that

$$c = B^{N2}[a_{s_1}, \cdots, a_{s_n}]$$

(γ) if $\varphi(x_1, \cdots, x_n)$ is an atomic formula, $s_1 < \cdots < s_n \in J$, $t_1 < \cdots < t_n \in J$ then

$$N_2 \models \varphi[a_{s_1}, \cdots, a_{s_n}] \text{ if and only if } N_2 \models \varphi[a_{t_1}, \cdots, a_{t_n}] .$$

It can be easily seen that N_2 exists. We can also show by induction on formulas of $L_{\lambda^+, \omega}$ that N_2 is an $L_{\lambda^+\, \omega}$-elementary extension of N_1. (See [7], [17].) Hence N_2 is a model of T. It is also clear that for every $s, t \in J$, $N_2 \models \varphi_1[a_s, a_t]$ if and only if $s < t$. By the definition of J and Δ_1 this implies $\kappa \in Od_{\Delta_1}(N_2)$ hence $\kappa \in Od_{\Delta_1}(T)$, and by 2.4.2, this implies T is Δ_1-unstable, where $|\Delta_1| \leqq \lambda$, $|\Delta_1| \subset L_{\lambda^+, \omega}$.

THEOREM 2.6. *If T is unstable, $T \subset L_{\lambda^+ \omega}$, $\mu > \lambda + |T|$, then T has exactly 2^μ non-isomorphic models of cardinality μ.* (For most cases it suffices to demand $\mu \geqq \lambda + |T| + \aleph_1$.)

Proof. By Theorem 2.5, and Shelah [16].

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