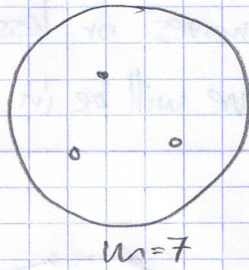
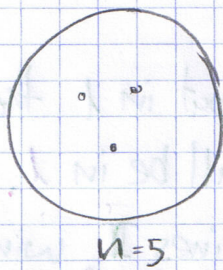


8.11.2010

הוכחה - אין שאלה

(*) There is a winning strategy for player II for the game with k moves

Theorem:



$$[n] = \{1, \dots, n\} \sim_k [m] = \{1, \dots, m\}$$

$$\uparrow$$

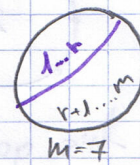
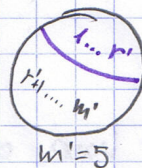
(*) - $\mu \neq 0$



$$k \leq \min\{m, n\} \text{ or } m=n.$$

Theorem:

$$([r], [m]) \sim_k ([r'], [m'])$$



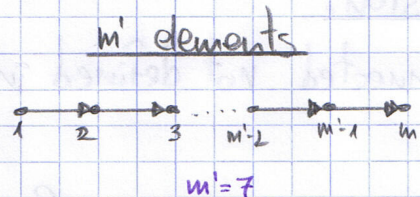
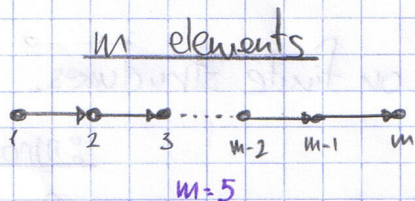
$$\textcircled{1} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k \leq \min\{r, r'\} \text{ or } r=r' \\ \text{and} \\ k \leq \min\{m-r, m'-r'\} \text{ or } m-r=m'-r' \end{array} \right.$$

another condition:

- $$\textcircled{2} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. r=r' \text{ and } m-r=m'-r' \\ 2. \text{ or: if } r \neq r' \text{ then there is a way if } k \leq \min\{r, r'\} \\ 3. \text{ or: if } m-r \neq m'-r' \text{ then there is a way if } k \leq \min\{m-r, m'-r'\} \end{array} \right.$$

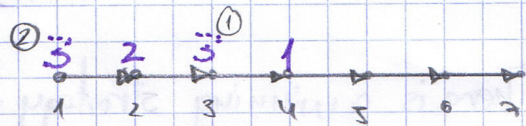
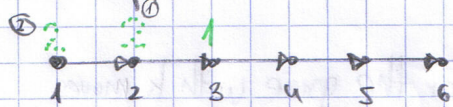
הוכחה - אין שאלה

We have m/m' elements connected to each other



if $k \leq \min\{\log m, \log m'\}$ then II wins.

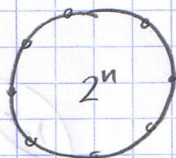
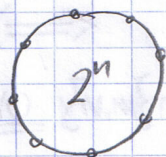
Example:



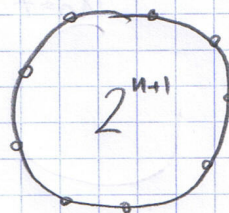
II wants to win in 3 moves or less.

if we put in 2 the next one will be in 3, if we put in 1 the next

one will be in 1. Both times II wins.



\sim_n



For this game we have a winning strategy in n moves.

A, B two structures:

$A \sim_k B$ There is a winning strategy for II in k moves

$A \equiv_k^{FOL} B$ For every $FOL(\exists)$ -sentence φ of quantifier rank k, $A \models \varphi \Leftrightarrow B \models \varphi$.

Theorem: (Fraïssé-Ehrenfeucht - 1954)

$$A \equiv_k^{FOL} B \Leftrightarrow A \sim_k B$$

Conclusion:

Connected not defined in FOL on graph on finite structures.

... (mirrored text from the reverse side of the page)

Theorem:

R	
A	A

There is no query in DQC such $(a,b) \in Q \Leftrightarrow (a,b)$ in the transitive closure of R.

TRC-Algebra.

The implementation order independent TRC queries are in N -log space and is complete for N -log space queries.

Complexity of FOL/DRC.

Atomic formulas random access

$$\text{Cost}(\varphi(x) \wedge \psi(y)) = \text{Cost}(\varphi) + \text{Cost}(\psi)$$

$$\exists x, \varphi(x, y) \quad n = \text{Cost}(\varphi)$$