ZERO ONE LAWS FOR GRAPHS WITH EDGE PROBABILITIES DECAYING WITH DISTANCE. PART I

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Abstract. Let \( G_n \) be the random graph on \([n] = \{1, \ldots, n\}\) with the possible edge \( \{i, j\} \) having probability being \( p_{|i-j|} = 1/|i-j|^\alpha, \alpha \in (0, 1) \) irrational. We prove that the zero one law (for first order logic) holds.

0. Introduction

On 0–1 laws see expository papers e.g., Spencer [Sp]. In Łuczak, Shelah [ŁuSh 435] the following probabilistic context was investigated. Let \( \bar{p} = \langle p_i : i \in \mathbb{N} \rangle \) be a sequence of probabilities, i.e. real numbers in the interval \([0, 1]_\mathbb{R}\). For each \( n \) we draw a graph \( G_{n, \bar{p}} \) with set of nodes \([n] \) def \( = \{1, \ldots, n\}\); for this we make the following independent drawing:

- for each (unordered) pair \( \{i, j\} \) of numbers from \([n]\) we draw yes/no with probabilities \( p_{|i-j|}/1 - p_{|i-j|} \), and let \( R_n = \{\{i, j\} : i, j \text{ are in } [n] \text{ and we draw yes}\} \).

We consider \( R_n \) a symmetric irreflexive 2-place relation. So we have gotten a random model \( M_{n, \bar{p}}^0 = ([n], R_n) \) (i.e. a graph), but we also consider the graph expanded by the successor relation \( M_{n, \bar{p}}^1 = ([n], S, R_n) \) where \( S = \{(\ell, \ell + 1) : \ell \in \mathbb{N}\} \), (more exactly we use \( S_n = S \upharpoonright [n] \)), and we may also consider the graph expanded by the natural order on the natural numbers \( M_{n, \bar{p}}^2 = ([n], <, R_n) \). (Here we will give a little background on this structure below. But the question whether 0 – 1 law holds is not discussed here).

Though we shall start dealing generally with random models, the reader can restrict himself to the case of graphs without losing comprehensibility.

In [ŁuSh 435] much information was gotten, on when the 0-1 law holds (see Definition 1.1(1)) and when the convergence law holds (see Definition 1.1(2)), depending on conditions such as \( \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} p_i < \infty \) and \( \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} ip_i < \infty \).

The sequences \( \bar{p} \) considered in [ŁuSh 435] were allowed to be quite chaotic, and in those circumstances the theorems were shown to be the best possible, e.g. counterexamples were gotten by replacing \( \bar{p} \) by \( \bar{p}' \) where for some fast increasing sequence \( \langle i_k : k \in \mathbb{N}\rangle \) we let \( p'_{j} = \begin{cases} p_k & j = i_k \\ 0 & (\forall k) j \neq i_k. \end{cases} \)

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In \[\text{Sh 463}\] a new version of the 0-1 law was introduced, the very weak zero one law (see 0.1(3)), the \(h\) variant says that the difference between the probabilities for \(n\) and for \(m_n\) when \(|n - m_n| \leq h(n)|\), converges to zero, and it was proved for \(\mathcal{M}_{n,\bar{p}}^2\) when \(\sum p_i < \infty\) (we omit \(h\) when \(h(n) = 1\), \(m_n = n + 1\) and investigate only the very weak 0-1 law). In \[\text{Sh 548}\], the very weak zero one law was proved for models with a random two place function and for graphs; Boppana and Spencer \([\text{BoSp}]\) continue this determining the best \(h\) for which this holds.

Naturally arise the question what occurs if the \(p_i\)'s are “well behaved”. As in Shelah, Spencer \([\text{ShSp 304}]\) this leads to considering \(p_i = \frac{1}{i^\alpha}\) (independently of \(n\)). By the results of \[\text{LuSh 435}\], and (essentially) \[\text{ShSp 304}\], the “real” cases are (on the definition of \(M_{n,\bar{p}}^{\ell}\) see above):

\(\begin{align*}
(A) & \quad \mathcal{M}_{n,\bar{p}}^{0}\text{ where } p_i = \frac{1}{i^\alpha} \text{ for } i > 1, \alpha \in (0,1)\mathbb{R} \text{ irrational and } p_1 = p_2 \\
(B) & \quad \mathcal{M}_{n,\bar{p}}^{1}\text{ where } p_i = \frac{1}{i^\alpha}, \alpha \in (0,1)\mathbb{R} \text{ irrational} \\
(C) & \quad \mathcal{M}_{n,\bar{p}}^{2}\text{ where } p_i = \frac{1}{i^\alpha}, \alpha \in (1,2)\mathbb{R}
\end{align*}\)

The main aim of this work is to show that in the case \(A\) we have the 0-1 law, also in case \(B\) we prove the convergence law but at present we do not know the answer to problem \(C\) (actually analysis indicates that the problem is whether there is a formula \(\varphi(x)\) which holds in \(M_{n,\bar{p}}^{\ell}\) for \(x\) small enough and fails for \(n - x\), \(x\) small enough). Here we didn’t consider linear order case. For external reasons the work is divided to two parts, the second is \[\text{Sh 517}\]. \text{Note:} if we let \(p_i = \frac{1}{i^\alpha}\) for \(i > 1\), surely \(\{\ell, \ell + 1\}\) is an edge, so it is fine, just essentially case \(A\) becomes case \(B\). To preserve the distinction between \(A\) and \(B\) we set \(p_1 = \frac{1}{2^\alpha}\) in case \(A\). This is one of many ways to preserve this distinction; the choice does not matter.

Main and original context

Random graph on \([n]\), with \(p_i = \frac{1}{i^\alpha}\) for \(i > 1\) and \(p_1 = p_2\); i.e. probability of the edge \(\{i, j\}\) is \(p_{\{i-j\}}\) and \(\alpha \in (0,1)\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}\) i.e. is irrational.

But the proofs apply to wider family of cases. We can make a case such that both \[\text{ShSp 304}\] and \[\text{LuSh 435}\] are particular cases: the probability for \(\{i, j\}\) being an edge of \(M_n\) for \(i, j \in [n]\) is \(p_{\{i,j\}}\). So in \[\text{ShSp 304}\], \(p_{\{i,j\}} = p_n\) and in \[\text{LuSh 435}\], \(p_{\{i,j\}} = p_{\{i-j\}}\). We can consider \(p_{\{i,j\}} = p_{\{i-j\}}\). We shall show in another paper that we shall get the same theory as in case \(A\) above in the limit, while simplifying the probabilistic arguments, if we change the context to:

Second context

for \(M_n\) (graph on \(\{1, \ldots, n\}\)) with probability of \(\{i, j\}\) being an edge is \(p_{\{i,j\}} = \frac{1}{\alpha^\alpha + 2^{\alpha-1}}\).

So the probability basically has two parts

1) \((\frac{1}{2^{\alpha-1}})\); depends only on the distance, but decays fast, so the average valency it contributes is bounded.
2) $(\frac{1}{n^2})$: Does not depend on the distance, locally is negligible (i.e. for any particular $\{i, j\}$) but has “large integral”. Its contribution for the valency of a node $i$ is on the average “huge” (still $\ll n$).

We can think of this as two kinds of edges. The edges of the sort $n^{-a}$ are as in the paper [ShSp 304]. The other ones still give large probability for some $i$ to have valency with no a priori bound (though not compared to $n$, e.g. log $n$). In this second context the probability arguments are simpler (getting the same model theory), but we shall not deal with it here.

Note: If we look at all the intervals $[i, i + k)$, and want that we get some graph there (i.e. see on $H$ below) and the probability depends only on $k$ (or at least has a lower bound $> 0$ depending only on $k$), then the chance that for some $i$ we get this graph (by “second kind edges”) is $\sim 1$, essentially this behavior stops where $k \approx (\log(n))^b$ for some appropriate $b > 0$ (there is no real need here to calculate it). Now for any graph $H$ on $[k]$ the probability that for a particular $i < |n - k|$ the mapping $\ell \mapsto i + \ell$ embeds $H$ into $\mathcal{M}_n$ is $\geq \left(\frac{k^\alpha}{n^2}\right)^{(k/3)^2}$ (exactly

$$\prod_{\{\ell, m\} \in J_1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\ell - m}\right)^{\alpha} \prod_{\{\ell, m\} \in J_2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\ell - m}\right)^{\alpha} (1-p_1)^{1-p_1}$$

where $\ell, m \leq k$ and $J_1 = \{\{\ell, m\}: (\ell, m) \text{ is an edge and } |\ell - m| > 1\}$, $J_2 = \{\{\ell, m\}: (\ell, m) \text{ is not an edge and } |\ell - m| > 1\}$. Hence the probability that for no $i < \lfloor n/k \rfloor$ the mapping $\ell \mapsto (k \cdot i + \ell)$ does embed $H$ into $\mathcal{M}_n$ is $\leq \left(1 - \left(\frac{k^\alpha}{n^2}\right)^{(k/3)^2}\right)^{n/k}$. Hence if $\beta k^\alpha (\frac{k}{2})^\beta = n/k$ that is $\beta = \left(\frac{n}{k^\alpha (\frac{k}{2})^\beta}\right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}}$ then this probability is $\leq e^{-\beta}$. This is because $\leq e^{-\beta} \sim \left(1 - \left(\frac{n}{k^\alpha}\right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}}\right)^{\frac{n}{k}}$. We obtain $\left(\frac{k^\beta}{n^2}\right) \leq \left(\frac{1}{\beta}\right)^{(k/3)^2}$. So the probability is small, i.e. $\beta$ large if $k \geq (\frac{2}{\alpha} \log n)^{1/2}$; note that the bound for the other direction has the same order of magnitude. So with parameters, we can interpret, using a sequence of formulas $\varphi$ and parameter $a$, quite long initial segment of the arithmetic (see definition below). This is very unlike [ShSp 304], the irrational case, where first order formula $\varphi(\bar{x})$ really says little on $\bar{x}$: normally it says just that the $c$-closure of $\bar{x}$ is $\bar{x}$ itself or something on the few elements which are in $d(\bar{x})$ (so the first order sentences say not little on the model, but inside a model the first order formula says little). So this sound more like the $\alpha$ rational case of [ShSp 304]. This had seemed like a sure sign of failure of the 0-1 law, but if one goes in this direction one finds it problematic to define $\bar{a}_0$ such that $\varphi$ with the parameter $\bar{a}_0$ defines a maximal such initial segment of arithmetic, or at least find $\psi(y)$ such that for random enough $\mathcal{M}_n$, there is $\bar{a}_0$ satisfying $\psi(y)$ and if $\bar{a}_0$ satisfies $\psi(y)$ then $\varphi$ with such parameter define an initial segment of arithmetic of size, say, $> \log \log n$. To interpret an initial segment of arithmetic of size $k$ in $\mathcal{M}_n$ for $\varphi$ and $\bar{a}_0$, mean that...
\( \varphi = (\varphi_1(\bar{x}^0, \bar{y}), \varphi_2(\bar{x}^1, \bar{y}), \varphi_3(\bar{x}^2, \bar{y})) \) is a sequence of (first order) formulas, and \( \bar{a}_0 \) is a sequence of length \( \ell g(\bar{y}) \) such that: the set \( \{ x : M_n \models \varphi_0(x, \bar{a}_0) \} \) has \( k \) elements, say \( \{ b_0, \ldots, b_{k-1} \} \), satisfying:

\[
M_n \models \varphi_1(x_0, x_1, \bar{a}_0) \iff \bigvee_{\ell < m < k} (x_0, x_1) = (b_\ell, b_m),
\]

\[
M_n \models \varphi_2(x_0, x_1, x_2, \bar{a}_0) \iff \bigvee_{\ell_0, \ell_1, \ell_2 > \ell \atop \ell_2 = \ell_0 + \ell_1} (x_0, x_1, x_2) = (b_{\ell_0}, b_{\ell_1}, b_{\ell_2}),
\]

\[
M_n \models \varphi_3(x_0, x_1, x_2, \bar{a}_0) \iff \bigvee_{\ell_0, \ell_1, \ell_2 < \ell \atop \ell_2 = \ell_0 + \ell_1} (x_0, x_1, x_2) = (b_{\ell_0}, b_{\ell_1}, b_{\ell_2}).
\]

But it is not a priori clear whether our first order formulas distinguish between large size and small size in such interpretation.

**Note:** all this does not show why the 0-1 law holds, just explain the situation, and show we cannot prove the theory is too nice (as in [ShSp 304]) on the one hand but that this is not sufficient for failure of 0-1 law on the other hand. Still what we say applies to both contexts, which shows that results are robust. A nice result would be if we can characterize \( \langle p_i : i \in \mathbb{N} \rangle \) such that \( \text{Prob}\{i, j\} = p_i \Rightarrow 0-1 \) holds (see below).

Our idea (to show the 0-1 law) is that though the “algebraic closure” (suitably defined) is not bounded, it is small and we can show that a first order formula \( \varphi(x) \) is equivalent (in the limit case) to one speaking on the algebraic closure of \( \bar{x} \).

Model theoretically we do not get in the limit a first order theory which is stable and generally “low in the stability hierarchy”, see Baldwin, Shelah [BSh 528], for cases with probability \( \sim n^{-\alpha} \) (the reason is of course that restricted to “small” formulas in some cases there is a definable linear order (or worse)). However we get a variant of stability over a predicate: on “small” definable sets the theory is complicated, but for types with no small formulas we are in the stable situation. In fact the model theoretic setting is similar to the one in [Sh 463] but we shall not pursue this.

Note that Baldwin, Shelah [BSh 528] deal with random models with more relations \( R \) with probabilities \( n^{\alpha(R)} \) (satisfying the parallel to irrationality of \( \alpha \)). There, the almost sure theory is stable. In [Sh 550] we define a family of 0-1 contexts where further drawings of relations give us a new context in this family and in all such contexts, elimination of quantifiers to the algebraic closure (as in [ShSp 304], [BSh 528]) holds, but the context is possibly “almost nice” not nice, i.e. we allow that every \( \bar{a} \) has a nontrivial closure, as in the case in which we have the successor function. Here this is dealt within the general treatment of the elimination, but not used in the main case \( M_n^0 \). We could deal with abstract version allowing further drawing as in [Sh 550] also here.

See more [B96], [Sh 637].
We have chosen here quite extreme interpretation of “\( \bar{p} \) is simple, simply defined”. It seems desirable to investigate the problem under more lenient conditions. A natural such family of \( \bar{p} \)'s is the family of monotonic ones. Can we in this family characterize 
\[
\{ \bar{p} : \bar{p} \text{ monotone sequence, } \mathcal{M}_{n, \bar{p}} \text{ satisfies the } 0 - 1 \text{ law} \}?
\]
This will be addressed and solved in [Sh 581].

The two cases considered above are prototypes of some families with the 0-1 law, but there are some others, for example with the value of the exponent \( \alpha \) “in the appropriate neighbourhood” of a rational (and some degenerate ones of course).

Let us review the paper.

Note: in \( \S 1 - \S 3 \) we deal with general contexts. In these three sections sufficient conditions are proven for the 0-1 law to hold in 0-1 context; for notational simplicity we restrict ourselves to vocabulary which contains finitely many predicate relations (not only a symmetric irreflexive 2-place relation).

The proof is based on elimination of quantifiers by the help of the closure without using probability arguments. Note that in the application we have in mind, the closure has order of magnitude up to \( \sim \log |\mathcal{M}_n| \). In [ShSp 304] \( \text{cl} \) is bounded i.e. \( |\text{cl}(A)| \) has a bound depending on \( |A| \) (and \( \alpha \) of course) only while here is not bounded. In the second part, \( \S 4 - \S 6 \) deal with \( \mathcal{M}_0^n \) and \( \S 7 \) deal with \( \mathcal{M}_1^n \).

In \( \S 1 \) we give the basic definitions, including \( A <_i B \) (intended to mean: \( B \) is the algebraic closure of \( A \) but this closure has no \textit{a priori} bound). The restriction to: \( \mathcal{M}_n \) has set of elements \([n]\) (rather than some finite set) is not important for the proof. In \( \S 1 \), \( A <_i B \) and \( A <_s B \) are defined in terms of the number of embeddings of \( A \) into \( \mathcal{M}_n \) in a sufficiently random model, and from \( <_i \) we define \( \text{cl}^k(A, \mathcal{M}) \).

In \( \S 2 \) a fundamental relation (i.e. given a priori) on structures \( M \) is \( \text{cl}^k \). From it notions of \( A <_i B \) and \( A <_s B \) are defined in terms of embeddings \( f \subseteq g \) of \( A, B \) into a sufficiently random \( \mathcal{M}_n \) and the relations between \( g(B) \) and \( \text{cl}^k_{\mathcal{M}_n}(f(A), \mathcal{M}_n) \). Then these definitions are reconciled with those in \( \S 1 \), when the closure is chosen as in \( \S 1 \). Two axiomatic frameworks for an abstract elimination of quantifiers argument are presented. (This generalizes [BlSh 528].) These frameworks and further conditions on \( \text{cl}^k \) provide sufficient conditions for 0 – 1 laws and convergence laws.

Note: in \( \S 2 \) we retain using “relation free amalgamation” (as in [BlSh 528], but in [Sh 550] we will use more general one). However we waive “random \( A \) has no non-trivial closure”, hence use “almost nice” rather than nice (and also waive the \textit{a priori} bounds on closure).

In \( \S 3 \) we deal with the case where the natural elimination of quantifiers is to monadic logic. This seems natural, although it is not used later.

We now proceed to describe part II, the main point of \( \S 4 \) is to introduce a notion of weight \( w(A, B, \lambda) \) which depends on an equivalence relation \( \lambda \) on \( B \setminus A \). (Eventually such \( \lambda \) will be defined in terms of the “closeness” of
images of points in $B$ under embeddings into $M_n$.) Relations $A \leq^*_i B$ and $A \leq^*_s B$ are defined in terms of $w$. The intension is that $\leq^*_i$ is $\leq_i$ etc, thus we will have direct characterization of the later.

§5 contains the major probability estimates. The appropriate $\lambda$ is defined and thus the interpretations of $<^*_i$ and $<^*_s$ in the first context ($M^0_n, p_i = \frac{1}{n^i}$). Several proofs are analogous to those in [ShSp 304] and [BlSh 528], so we treat them only briefly. The new point is the dependence on distance, and hence the equivalence relations $\lambda$.

In §6 it is shown that the $<^*_i$ and $<^*_s$ of §5 agree with the $<_i$ and $<_s$ of §1. Further, if $\text{cl}^k$ is defined from the weight function in §4, these agree with $<_i$, $<_s$ as in §2 and we prove the “simple almost niceness” of Definition 2.12 so the ‘elimination of quantifiers modulo quantification on (our) algebraic closure’ result applies. This completes the proof of the $0-1$ law for the first context. The model theoretic considerations in the proof of this version of niceness (e.g. the compactness) were less easy than I expect.

§7 deals with the changes needed for $M^1_{n,\bar{p}}$ where only the convergence law is proved.

Note: our choice “$M_n$ has set of element $[n]$” is just for simplicity (and tradition), we could have $M_n$ has set of elements a finite set (not even fixed) and replace $n^\varepsilon$ by $\|M_n\|^\varepsilon$ as long as “for each $k$ for every random enough $M_n$ we have $\|M_n\| > k^\varepsilon$”. Also the choice of $n^\varepsilon$ in Definition 1.2 is the most natural but not unique case. The paper is essentially self contained, assuming only basic knowledge of first order logics and probability.

**Notation 0.1.**
- $\mathbb{N}$ is the set of natural numbers ($\{0, 1, 2, \ldots\}$)
- $\mathbb{R}$ is the set of reals
- $\mathbb{Q}$ is the set of rationals
- $i, j, k, \ell, m, n, r, s, t$ are natural numbers and
- $p, q$ are probabilities
- $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ are reals
- $\epsilon, \zeta, \xi$ are positive reals (usually quite small) and also $c$ (for constant in inequalities)
- $\lambda$ is an equivalence relation
- $M, N, A, B, C, D$ are graphs or more generally models (that is structures, finite of fixed finite vocabulary, for notational simplicity with predicates only, if not said otherwise; the reader can restrict himself to graphs)
- $|M|$ is the set of nodes or elements of $M$, so $\|M\|$ is the number of elements.
- $\mathcal{M}$ denotes a random model,
- $\mu$ denotes a distribution (in the probability sense),
- $[n] = \{1, \ldots, n\}$
- $A \subseteq B$ means $A$ is a submodel of $B$ i.e. $A$ is $B$ restricted to the set of elements of $A$ (for graphs: induced subgraph)

We shall not always distinguish strictly between a model and its set
of elements. If $X$ is a set of elements of $M$, $M \upharpoonright X$ is $M$ restricted to $X$.

- $a$, $b$, $c$, $d$ are nodes of graphs / elements of models
- $\bar{a}$, $\bar{b}$, $\bar{c}$, $\bar{d}$ are finite sequences of nodes / elements
- $x$, $y$, $z$ variables
- $\bar{x}$, $\bar{y}$, $\bar{z}$ are finite sequences of variables
- $X$, $Y$, $Z$ are sets of elements
- $\tau$ is a vocabulary for simplicity with predicates only (we may restrict a predicate to being symmetric and/or irreflexive (as for graphs)),
- $\mathcal{K}$ is a family of models of fixed vocabulary, usually $\tau = \tau_{\mathcal{K}}$
- the vocabulary of a model $M$ is $\tau_{M}$,
- $\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b}$ or $\bar{a} \bar{b}$ is the concatenation of the two sequences, $\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b}$ or $\bar{a} \bar{b}$ is $\bar{a} \cdot \langle b \rangle$
- the extensions $g_1$, $g_2$ of $f$ are disjoint if $x_1 \in \text{dom}(g_2) \setminus \text{dom}(f)$, $x_2 \in \text{dom}(g_{3-\ell}) \Rightarrow x_1 \neq x_2$.

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1. Weakly nice classes

We interpret here “few” by: “for each $\varepsilon$ for every random enough $\mathcal{M}_n$, there are (for each parameter) $< n^\varepsilon$”. We could use other functions as well.

General Context 1.1. (i) Let $\tau$ be fixed vocabulary which for simplicity having only predicates, i.e. symbols for relations.

(ii) $\mathcal{K}$ be a class of finite $\tau$- models closed under isomorphism and submodels. For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\mathcal{K}_n$ is a set of $\tau$-models which usually have universe $[n] = \{1, \ldots, n\}$ (just for notational simplicity).

(iii) Let $\mathcal{M}_n$ be a random model in a fixed vocabulary $\tau$ which is an element of $\mathcal{K}_n$, that is we have $\mu_n$ a function such that $\mu_n : \mathcal{K}_n \to [0, 1]_\mathbb{R}$ and $\sum \{\mu_n(\mathcal{M}) : \mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{K}_n\} = 1$, so $\mu_n$ is called a distribution and $\mathcal{M}_n$ the random model for $\mu_n$, so we restrict ourselves to finite or countable $\mathcal{K}_n$. We omit $\mu_n$ when clear from the context.

(iv) We call $(\mathcal{K}, (\mathcal{K}_n, \mu_n) : n < \omega)$ a $0 - 1$ context and denote it by $\mathfrak{R}$ and usually consider it fixed; we may ‘forget’ to mention $\mathcal{K}$. So,

(v) The probability of $\mathcal{M}_n \models \varphi$; $\text{Prob}(\mathcal{M}_n \models \varphi)$ is

$$\sum \{\mu_n(\mathcal{M}) : \mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{K}_n, \mathcal{M} \models \varphi\}.$$

(vi) The meaning of “for every random enough $\mathcal{M}_n$ we have $\Psi$” is

$$\text{Prob}(\mathcal{M}_n \models \Psi) : n < \omega$$

converges to 1;

alternatively, we may write “almost surely $\mathcal{M}_n \models \Psi$”.

(vii) We call $\mathfrak{R}$ a $0 - 1$ context if it is as above.
Definition 1.2.  (1) The $0-1$ law (for $\mathbb{F}$) says: whenever $\varphi$ is a f.o. (=first order) sentence in vocabulary $\tau$, 

$$(\text{Prob}((\mathcal{K}_n, \mu_n) : n < \omega))n < \omega)$$ converges to 0 or to 1.

(2) The convergence law says: whenever $\varphi$ is a f.o. sentence in $\tau$, 

$$(\text{Prob}(\mathcal{M}_n \models \varphi) : n < \omega)$$ is a convergent sequence.

(3) The very weak $0-1$ law says: whenever $\varphi$ is a f.o. sentence in $\tau$, 

$$\lim_{n}[\text{Prob}(\mathcal{M}_{n+1} \models \varphi) - \text{Prob}(\mathcal{M}_n \models \varphi)] = 0.$$ 

(4) The $h$-very weak $0-1$ law for $h : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$ says: whenever $\varphi$ is a f.o sentence in $\tau$, 

$$0 = \lim_{n} \max_{\ell,k \in [0, h(n)]} |\text{Prob}(\mathcal{M}_{n+k} \models \varphi) - \text{Prob}(\mathcal{M}_{n+\ell} \models \varphi)|$$

Notation 1.3. $f : A \hookrightarrow B$ means: $f$ is an embedding of $A$ into $B$ (in the model theoretic sense, for graphs: isomorphism onto the induced subgraph).

Definition 1.4. (1) Let 

$\mathcal{K}_{\infty} = \left\{ A : A \text{ is a finite } \tau\text{-model} \right\}$ 

$$0 < \limsup_{n} [\text{Prob}((\exists f)(f : A \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_n))]$$

recall (1.1(v)) that $\text{Prob}((\exists f)(f : A \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_n)) = \sum_{\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{K}_n} \mu_n(\mathcal{M}_n) : \mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{K}_n$ and there is an embedding $f : A \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_n$, $n < \omega$.

Also let $T_{\infty} = \{ \varphi : \varphi \text{ is a f. o. sentence in the vocabulary of } \mathcal{K} \text{ such that every random enough } \mathcal{M}_n \text{ satisfies it } \}$.

(2) $A \leq B$ means: $A, B \in \mathcal{K}_{\infty}$ and $A$ is a submodel of $B$; of course $A < B$ means $A \leq B$ and $A \neq B$, similarly for others below.

(3) $A \leq_{i} B$ means: $A \leq B$ and for each $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+$ we have:

$$1 = \lim_{n} \left[ \text{Prob}\left(\begin{array}{l}
\text{if } f_0 : A \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_n \\
\text{then the number of } f_1 \text{ satisfying } f_0 \subseteq f_1 : B \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_n \text{ is } \leq n^\varepsilon.
\end{array}\right)\right]$$

Also let $\text{ex}(f_0, B, M) = \text{ex}(f_0, A, B, M) = \{ f : f \text{ is an embedding of } B \text{ into } M \text{ extending } f_0 \}$.

(4) $A \leq_{s} B$ means: $A \leq B$ and there is no $C$ with $A <_{i} C \leq B$.

(5) $A <_{pr} B$ means: $A <_{s} B$ and there is no $C$ with $A <_{s} C <_{s} B$ (pr abbreviates primitive).

(6) $A <_{a} B$ means that $A \leq B$ and, for some $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+$ for every random enough $\mathcal{M}_n$, for no $f : A \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_n$ do we have $n^\varepsilon$ pairwise disjoint extensions $g$ of $f$ satisfying $g : B \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_n$.

(7) $A \leq_{m} B$ means $A \subseteq B$ are from $\mathcal{K}$ and for every $X \subseteq B$ with $\leq m$ elements, we have $A \upharpoonright (A \cap X) \leq_{s} (B \upharpoonright X)$.

(8) $A \leq_{k,m} B$ means $A \subseteq B$ are from $\mathcal{K}$ and for every $X \subseteq B$ with $\leq k$ elements there is $Y$, $X \subseteq Y \subseteq B$ with $\leq m$ elements such that $A \upharpoonright (A \cap Y) \leq_{i} (B \upharpoonright Y)$. 
(9) For $h : \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{R}^+ \to \mathbb{R}^+$, we define $A \leq^h B$ as in part (3) replacing $n^\varepsilon$ by $h(n, \varepsilon)$, and similarly $A \leq^h_m B$ (in part (6)), hence $A \leq_s B$, $A \leq^h_n B$, $A \leq^h_m B$, $A \leq^h_{s,m} B$.

Remark 1.5.  
(1) In these circumstances the original notion of algebraic closure is not well behaved. $A \leq_i B$ provides a reasonable substitute for $A \subseteq B \subseteq \text{acl}(A)$.

(2) Note: for $\leq^h_i$ to be transitive we need: for every $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ for some $\varepsilon_2 > 0$ for every $n$ large enough $h(n, \varepsilon_2) \times h(n, \varepsilon_2) \leq h(n, \varepsilon_1)$.

(3) Why do we restrict ourselves to $\mathcal{K}_\infty$ (in 1.4(1)-(6))? The relations in 1.4(1)-(6) describe situation in the limit. So why in 1.4(7), (8) do we not restrict ourselves to $A, B \in \mathcal{K}_\infty$? As for $A \in \mathcal{K}_\infty$, for quite random $\mathcal{M}_n$, and $f : A \to \mathcal{M}_n$ the set $\text{cl}^k(f(A), \mathcal{M}_n)$ may be quite large, say with $\log(n)$ elements, so it (more exactly the restriction of $\mathcal{M}_n$ to it) is not necessarily in $\mathcal{K}_\infty$; this is a major point here.

Let us expand.
If $A \in \mathcal{K}$ has a copy in a random enough $\mathcal{M}_n$ and we have $0 \to 1$ law then $T_\infty$ (see 1.4(1)) says that copies of $A$ occur. But if $\mathcal{M}_n$ is random enough, and for example $A = \{a_1, a_2, a_3\} \leq \mathcal{M}_n$, and $B = \mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright \text{cl}^k(\{a_1, a_2, a_3\}, \mathcal{M}_n)$ has, say, $\log(n)$ elements then it does not follow that $T_\infty \models \"a copy of $B$ occurs\", as $\mathcal{M}_n$ may not be random enough for $B$. Still for the statements like
\[
(\exists x_1, x_2, x_3)(\text{cl}^k(\{x_1, x_2, x_3\}) \models \varphi)
\]
the model $\mathcal{M}_n$ may be random enough. The point is that the size of $B$ could be computed only after we have $\mathcal{M}_n$.

Another way to look at it: models $M_\infty$ of $T_\infty$ are very random in a sense, but $\text{cl}(\{a_1, a_2, a_3\}, M_\infty)$ is infinite, may even be uncountable, so randomness concerning it becomes meaningless.

Definition 1.6.  
For $A \subseteq M$ and $k < \omega$ define
(a) $\text{cl}^k(A, M) = \bigcup\{B : B \subseteq M, B \cap A \leq_i B, \text{ and } |B| \leq k\}$,
(b) $\text{cl}^k,0(A, M) = A$,
(c) $\text{cl}^k,m+1(A, M) = \text{cl}^k(\text{cl}^k,m(A, M), M)$.

Observation 1.7.  
1) For all $\ell, k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+$ we have
\[
1 = \lim_n \left[ \text{Prob}(A \subseteq M_n, |A| \leq \ell \Rightarrow |\text{cl}^k(A, M_n)| < n^{\varepsilon}) \right].
\]
2) Moreover, for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+$ for some $\zeta \in \mathbb{R}^+$ (actually, any $\zeta < \varepsilon/(k + 1)$ will do) we have
\[
1 = \lim_n \left[ \text{Prob}(|A| \leq M_n, |A| \leq n^{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow |\text{cl}^k(A, M_n)| < n^{\varepsilon}) \right].
\]

Remark 1.8.  
True for $\text{cl}^k,m$ too, but we can use claim 1.16 instead.
Definition 1.9.  \( \mathfrak{R} = \langle \mathcal{M}_n : n < \omega \rangle \) is weakly nice if whenever \( A <_s B \) (so \( A \neq B \)), there is \( \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+ \) with

\[
1 = \lim_{n} \left[ \text{Prob} \left( \begin{array}{l}
\text{if } f_0 : A \leftrightarrow \mathcal{M}_n \text{ then there is } F \text{ with } |F| \geq n^{\varepsilon} \text{ and } \\
(i) f \in F \Rightarrow f_0 \subseteq f : B \leftrightarrow \mathcal{M}_n \\
(ii) f' \neq f'' \in F \Rightarrow \text{Rang}(f') \cap \text{Rang}(f'') = \text{Rang}(f_0) \end{array} \right) \right] .
\]

If clause (ii) holds we say the \( f \in F \) are pairwise disjoint over \( f_0 \) or over \( A \).

In such circumstances we say that \( \varepsilon \) witnesses \( A <_s B \).

Remark 1.10. Being weakly nice means there is a gap between being pseudo algebraic and non-pseudo algebraic (both in our sense), so we have a strong dichotomy.

Fact 1.11. For every \( A, B, C \) in \( K_{\infty} \):

1. \( A \leq_i A \),
2. \( A \leq_i B, B \leq_i C \Rightarrow A \leq_i C \),
3. \( A \leq_s A \),
4. if \( A_1 \leq B_1, A_2 \leq B_2, A_1 \leq A_2, B_1 \leq B_2, B_1 \setminus A_1 = B_2 \setminus A_2 \) then
   \( A_2 \leq B_2 \Rightarrow A_1 \leq B_1 \) and \( A_1 \leq B_1 \Rightarrow A_2 \leq B_2 \),
5. \( A <_i B \) iff for every \( C \) we have \( A \leq C < B \Rightarrow C <_a B \).

Proof 1.11. Easy (e.g. [1.11(5)] by the ∆-system argument (for fixed size of the sets and many of them); note \(|B|\) is constant).

Claim 1.12. If \( A <_s B <_s C \) then \( A <_s C \)

Proof 1.12. First proof:

If not, then for some \( B' \) we have \( A <_i B' \leq C \). If \( B' \subseteq B \) we get contradiction to \( A <_s B \), so assume \( B' \not\subseteq B \). By [1.13(1)] below we have \((B' \cap B) <_i B' \). By [1.11(4)] we have \( B <_i (B \cup B') \), hence we get contradiction to \( B <_s C \).

Second proof: (Assuming \( \mathfrak{R} \) is weakly nice i.e. if we define \( <_s \) by [1.9]) Let \( \varepsilon > 0 \) witness \( A <_s B \) in Definition [1.9] and let \( \zeta > 0 \) witness \( B <_s C \) in Definition [1.9]. Choose \( \xi = \min{\{\varepsilon/2, \zeta/2\}} \); (actually just \( \xi < \varepsilon \) suffice). Let \( n \) be large enough; in particular \( n^\xi > |C| \) and let \( f_0 : A \leftrightarrow \mathcal{M}_n \). So we have (almost surely) \( \{f_i^1 : i < i^*\} \), where \( i^* \geq n^\xi \), and \( f_0 \subseteq f_i^1 \) and \( f_i^1 : B \leftrightarrow \mathcal{M}_n \) and the \( f_i^1 \)'s are pairwise disjoint over \( A \).

Now, almost surely for every \( i \) we have \( \{f_i^j : j < j_i^*\} \) with \( f_i^1 \subseteq f_i^j \) and \( f_i^2 : C \leftrightarrow \mathcal{M}_n \). So we have \( \{f_i^j : j < j_i^*\} \) and \( f_i^j \)'s are pairwise disjoint over \( B \) and \( j_i^* \geq n^\xi \).

Clearly (when the above holds) for \( \ell^* = n^\xi \) we can find \( \{j_k : k < \ell^*\} \) such that \( \{f_i^{j_k} : k < \ell^*\} \) are pairwise disjoint over \( A \) (just choose \( j_k \) by induction on \( k \) such that: \( \text{Rang}(f_i^{j_k} \upharpoonright (C \setminus B)) \) is disjoint to

\[
\bigcup \{\text{Rang}(f_i^1 \upharpoonright (B \setminus A)) : i < \ell^*\} \cup \bigcup \{\text{Rang}(f_i^{j_k} \upharpoonright (C \setminus B)) : i < k\};
\]
at stage \( k \), the number of inappropriate \( j < n^\varepsilon \) is
\[
\leq |C \setminus B| \times k + |B \setminus A| \times \ell^* \leq |C| \times \ell^* = |C| \times n^\varepsilon.
\]

Fact 1.13. Suppose \( A \leq B \leq C \).

1. If \( A \leq_i C \) then \( B \leq_i C \).
2. If \( A \leq_s C \) then \( A \leq_s B \).
3. If \( A <_{pr} C \) and \( A \leq_s B \leq_s C \) then either \( B = A \) or \( B = C \).

Proof. Reread the definitions.

Fact 1.14. (1) If \( A \leq_s B \) then there is some \( n < \omega \) and a sequence
\[
\langle A_l : l \leq n \rangle
\]
such that \( A = A_0 <_{pr} A_1 <_{pr} \ldots <_{pr} A_n = B \) (possibly \( n = 0 \)). (2) If \( A <_{pr} C \) and \( A < B < C \) then \( B <_i C \)

Proof. For proving (2), choose a maximal \( B' \) such that \( B \leq_i B' \leq C \), it exists as \( C \) is finite (being in \( K_\infty \)), and as \( B \leq_i B \) (by 1.11(1)). It follows that if \( B' < B'' \leq C \) then \( B' \leq C \) (by 1.11(2)). Hence \( B' \leq C \). But \( A <_{pr} C \) hence by the Definition 1.14(5) we have \( A <_s C \) so by 1.13(2) \( A <_s B' \); so by the definition of \( <_{pr} \) we have \( B' = C \), so \( B \leq_i B' = C \) as required. Part (1) is clear as \( C \) is finite (being in \( K_\infty \)) and the definition of \( \leq_{pr} \).

Claim 1.15. \( K \) is weakly nice iff whenever \( A <_{pr} B \) there is \( \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+ \) such that
\[
1 = \lim_n \left[ \text{Prob} \left( \text{if } f_0 : A \leftrightarrow M_n \text{ then there is } F \text{ with } |F| \geq n^\varepsilon \text{ and } f_1 \in F \Rightarrow f_0 \subseteq f_1 : B \leftrightarrow M_n \right) \right]
\]

Proof. \( \Rightarrow \) is obvious (as \( A <_{pr} B \) implies \( A <_s B \)).

Let us prove \( \Leftarrow \): we have \( A \leq_s B \) and by fact 1.14(1) there is a sequence \( A = A_0 <_{pr} A_1 <_{pr} \ldots <_{pr} A_k = B \). The proof is by induction on \( k \). The induction step for \( k > 1 \) is by the second proof of 1.14(2) and \( k = 0 \) is 1.14(3).

So assume \( k = 1 \), hence \( A <_{pr} B \). By fact 1.14(2) if \( A < B' \leq B \) then \( B' \leq_i B \). Fix \( p \in (0,1)_\mathbb{R} \). If \( n \) is large enough then the probability of having both

(a) for every \( f_0 : A \leftrightarrow M_n \) there are at least \( n^\varepsilon \) different extensions \( f_1^i \) satisfying \( f_0 \subseteq f_1^i : B \leftrightarrow M_n \) and

(b) for every \( a \in B \setminus A \) and \( f_0^+ : A \cup \{a\} \leftrightarrow M_n \) there are at most \( n^{\varepsilon/2} \) different extensions \( f_2^i \) satisfying \( f_0^+ \subseteq f_2^i : B \leftrightarrow M_n \)

is \( \geq 1 - p \) (for clause (b) use \( A \cup \{a\} <_i B \) for every \( a \in B \setminus A \) which holds by 1.14(2)). Let \( f_0 : A \leftrightarrow M_n \), and let \( \langle f_1^i : j < j^* \rangle \) be a maximal family of pairwise disjoint extensions of \( f_0 \) to an embedding of \( B \) into \( M_n \). Let \( F = \{ f : f \) is an embedding of \( B \) into \( M_n \) extending \( f_0 \} \). By (b) we have
\[
n^\varepsilon \leq |F| \leq j^* \times |B \setminus A| \times |B \setminus A| \times n^{\varepsilon/2}.
\]
Hence if $n$ is large enough, $j^* > n^{\varepsilon/3}$ (with probability $\geq 1 - p$), and this is enough.

**Claim 1.16.** $\text{cl}^{k,m}(A, M) \subseteq \text{cl}^{k^*}(A, M)$ where $k^* = k^m$.

**Proof** Define $k(\ell)$ by induction on $\ell \leq m$: $k(0) = 1$, $k(1) = k$ and for $\ell < m$ (but $\ell \geq 1$), $k(\ell + 1) := k(\ell)k$. For $\ell \leq m$ define $A_\ell = \text{cl}^{k,\ell}(A, M)$. Now if $x \in A_m$ then there is some $\ell < m$ such that $x \in A_{\ell+1} \setminus A_\ell$. Let us prove by induction on $\ell \leq m$ that $x \in A_\ell$ for $\ell = 0$ and $\ell = 1$ this is clear. If $x \in A_{\ell+1} \setminus A_\ell$ then there is $C$ with $|C| \leq k$ such that $x \in C$ and $C \cap A_\ell < C$. By the induction hypothesis, for $y \in C \cap A_\ell$ we have $y \in \text{cl}^{k,\ell}(A, M)$ hence there is $C_y$ with $|C_y| \leq k(\ell)$ such that $y \in C_y$ and $C_y \cap A < C_y$. Let $C^0 = \bigcup_{y \in C \cap A_\ell} C_y \cap A$, $C^1 = \bigcup_{y \in C \cap A_\ell} C_y$ and $C^2 = C^1 \cup C$. As $|C| \leq k$, we get

$$|C^0| \leq k(\ell) \cdot |C \cap A_\ell| + |C \setminus A_\ell| \leq k(\ell) \cdot k \leq k(\ell + 1),$$

so (as $x \in C^2$) it suffices to show that $C^0 \leq C^2$ and by transitivity (i.e. by 1.11.2) it suffices to show that $C^0 \leq C^1$ and that $C^1 \leq C^2$. Why $C^1 \leq C^2$? Because $C \cap A_\ell \leq C$ and $C \cap A_\ell \subseteq C \subseteq A_\ell$ and hence $C^1 \leq C^1 \cup C = C^2$ by 1.11.4. Why $C^0 \leq C^1$? Let $C \cap A_\ell = \{y_s : s < r\}$. Now $C^0 \leq C^0 \cup C_{y_0} \leq C^0 \cup C_{y_0} \cup C_{y_1} \leq \cdots \leq C^0 \cup \bigcup_{s < r} C_{y_s} = C^1$.

So as $\leq_i$ is transitive (1.11.2)) we are done.

**Claim 1.17.** For every $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+$ and $\ell, k, m$ we have

$$1 = \lim_{n \to \infty} \text{Prob} \left( \text{if } A \in \mathcal{K}_\infty, |A| \leq \ell \text{ and } f : A \leftrightarrow M_n \text{ then } |\text{cl}^{k,m}(f(A), M_n)| < n^{\varepsilon} \right).$$

**Proof** By the previous claim 1.16 w.l.o.g. $m = 1$. This holds by Definition 1.14 (3) and Definition 1.16.

**Fact 1.18.**

1. For every $A$ and $m, k$, for any $M \in \mathcal{K}$ if $f : A \leftrightarrow M$

(a) $\text{cl}^{k,m}(f(A), M) \leq_{1,k} \text{cl}^{k,m+1}(f(A), M)$,

(b) for some $m' = m'(k, m)$ we have

$$f(A) \leq_{1,m'} \text{cl}^{k,m}(f(A), M)$$

(we can get more),

(c) $f(A) \leq_{1} \text{cl}^{k,m}(f(A), M_n)$ or the second is not in $\mathcal{K}_\infty$.

2. For every $m, k, \ell$ for some $r$ we have:

(a) For any $A \in \mathcal{K}_\infty$,

$$1 = \lim_{n \to \infty} \text{Prob} \left( \text{if } f : A \leftrightarrow M_n \text{ then } f(A) \leq_{\ell,r} \text{cl}^{k,m}(f(A), M_n) \right).$$
Remark 1.19. In our main case $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}_\infty$.

Recall for 1.18(1)(γ) that $\text{cl}^{k,m}(f(A), M_n)$ is in general not necessarily in $\mathcal{K}_\infty$.

**Proof** 1) We leave the proof of (α) and (β) to the reader. For proving clause (γ), let $A_0 = f(A)$ and for $\ell \leq n$ let $A_\ell = \text{cl}^{k,\ell}(f(A), M)$, and assume $A_n \in \mathcal{K}_\infty$. So for $\ell < m$ we have $A_{\ell+1} = A_\ell \cup \bigcup_{j<m_\ell} C_{\ell,j}$ with $|C_{\ell,j}| \leq k$ and $A_{\ell+1} \cap C_{\ell,j} \leq_i C_{\ell,j}$. It follows by 1.11(4) that $\langle A_\ell \cup \bigcup_{i<j} C_{\ell,i} : j \leq m_\ell \rangle$ is $\leq_i$-increasing and $A_\ell \leq_i A_{\ell+1}$. By induction we get $A_0 \leq_i A_m$ which is the desired conclusion.

2) Read the proofs of 1.18(1) + 1.16.

Remark 1.20. In a more general context the previous conclusion is part of the definition of “$\mathcal{K}$ is nice” and also $\bigcup$ of 1.23 below is a basic property (on the later see [Sh 550]).

**Fact 1.21.** $\mathcal{K}_\infty$ is closed under isomorphisms and taking submodels.

**Fact 1.22.** For every $\ell, k, m$ there is a first order formula $\varphi(y, x_0, \ldots, x_{\ell-1})$ such that for every $M \in \mathcal{K}$ and $b, a_0, \ldots, a_{\ell-1}$ in $M$ for any $f : A \hookrightarrow M$

$M \models \varphi(b, a_0, \ldots, a_{\ell-1})$ iff $b \in \text{cl}^{k,m}(\{a_0, \ldots, a_{\ell-1}\}, M)$.

**Proof** By finiteness of $\tau$ (as $\tau_\mathcal{K}$ is having no function symbols); or see proof of clause (β) of 2.6.

**Definition 1.23.** $\mathcal{C}_1 \mathcal{D} \mathcal{C}_2$ means: they are all submodels of $D \in \mathcal{K}$, and $C_1 \cap C_2 \subseteq B$ and for every relation symbol $R$ in $\tau$, if $\bar{a} \subseteq C_1 \cup B \cup C_2$ and $R(\bar{a})$ holds then $\bar{a} \subseteq C_1 \cup B$ or $\bar{a} \subseteq C_2 \cup B$ (possibly both).

When $D$ is clear from the context we may omit it.

2. Abstract Closure Context

Here we are inside the 0-1-context but without the $\leq_i$ and $\leq_s$ as defined in §1, however $\text{cl}^k$ is given. The main result is a sufficient condition for having 0-1 law or at least convergence. We have here some amount of freedom, so we give two variants of the main result of this section; 2.16 2.17 we shall use 2.17. Thus on a reading one may skip Definitions 2.8 (“possible”), 2.9 and 2.10 Remark 2.11 and Lemma 2.16 in favour of the alternative development in Definitions 2.12, 2.13 and 2.17. Lemma 2.15 is needed in both cases and we have made the two independent at the price of some repetition. We want to “eliminate quantifiers” in a restricted sense: in the simple form we quantify only on the closure so each $\varphi(\bar{x})$ is equivalent to some $\psi(\bar{x})$ in which quantifiers are over $\text{cl}^{k,m}(\bar{x})$; all this is for a random enough model where $\text{cl}^{k,m}$ is “small”, still it is not necessarily “tiny”. The closure does not need
to be in \(K_\infty\) (though in our application it is). The quantifier elimination result generalizes the result of [BlSh 528]. The chief additional ingredient in the proof here is the use of the addition (= Feferman–Vaught) theorem to analyze a pair of models in stable amalgamation; this is necessary as we do not have a priori bound on the size of the closure, whereas there we have. Moreover, the argument in [BlSh 528] is simpler because \(\leq_i\) is defined concretely from a dimension function and moreover it deals with the “nice” rather than almost nice case.

Note that the “simply ∗” version (2.20 – 2.24) is used in §7.

Note that in this section we can forget about the probability distribution: just deal with elimination of quantifiers. Note that the assumption “cl is f.o. definable” (2.2 clause (d)) is not serious: if it fails all we have to do is to allow “\(y \in cl^k(A)\)” as atomic formulas in \(\psi_\varphi\).

Context 2.1. In this context in addition to \(K\) (defined in 1.1) we have an additional basic operation \(cl\) which is a closure operation for \(K\) (see 2.2), so cl is in general not defined by Definition 1.6 and \(\leq_i, \leq_s, \leq_a\) are defined by Definition 2.5 and in general are not the ones defined in Definition 1.4. However, we use \(K_\infty\) (from 1.4(1)). Lastly \(\bigcup\) is as in 1.23 (can be axiomatized too and moreover generalize to the case of non–uniqueness, as in [Sh 550]). For simplicity assume \(\tau_K\) (the vocabulary of \(K\)) is finite with no function symbols. In later sections (§4 – §7 but not §3) saying \(K\) means cl is from §1.

Definition 2.2. 1) We say cl is a closure operation for \(K\) if for \(M \in K\) and \(k \in \mathbb{N}\) the operation \(cl^k(X,M)\) is defined if and only if \(X \subseteq M\) and the operation satisfies:

(a) \(X \subseteq cl^k(X,M) \subseteq M\), and \(X \subseteq Y \subseteq M \Rightarrow cl^k(X,Y) \subseteq cl^k(Y,M) \subseteq M\),

(ii) If \(X \subseteq N \subseteq M\) then \(cl^k(X,N) = cl^k(X,M)\),

(c) for \(k \leq \ell\), \(cl^k(X,M) \subseteq cl^\ell(X,M)\).

(d) the relation “\(b \in cl^k(A,M)\)” is preserved by isomorphism.

2) We say that the closure operation cl is f.o. definable if (e) below is true (and we assume this when not said otherwise)

(e) the assertion “\(b \in cl^k(\{a_0, ..., a_{l-1}\}, M)\)” is f.o. definable in \(K\) that is there is a formula \(\psi(y,x_0, ..., x_{l-1})\) such that if \(M \in K\) and \(b,a_0, ..., a_{l-1} \in M\) then \(b \in cl^k(\{a_0, ..., a_{l-1}\}, M)\) iff \(M \models \psi[y, x_0, ..., x_{l-1}]\).

3) We say cl is transitive if for every \(k\) for some \(m\), for every \(X \subseteq M \in K\) we have \(cl^k(cl^k(X,M), M) \subseteq cl^m(X,M)\).

Definition 2.3. (1) For \(X \subseteq M\) and \(k, m \in \mathbb{N}\) we define \(cl^{k,m}(X,M)\) by induction on \(m\):

\[cl^{k,0}(X,M) = X\]
\[cl^{k,1}(X,M) = cl^k(X,M)\]
\[ cl^{k,m+1}(X, M) = cl^{k,1}(cl^{k,m}(X, M), M) \]
(if we write \( cl^{k,m-1}(X, M) \) and \( m = 0 \) we mean \( cl^{k,0}(X, M) = X \)

(2) We say the closure operation \( cl^k \) is \((\ell, r)\)-local when:
for \( M \in K \), \( X \subseteq M \) and \( Z \subseteq M \) if \( Z \subseteq cl^k(X, M) \), \(|Z| \leq \ell \) then
for some \( Y \) we have \( Z \subseteq Y \), \(|Y| \leq r \) and \( cl^k(Y \cap X, M \upharpoonright Y) = Y \).

(3) We say the closure operation \( cl \) is local if for every \( k \), for some \( r \), \( cl^k \)
is \((1, r)\)-local. We say that \( cl \) is simply local if \( cl^k \) is \((1, k)\)-local for every \( k \).

Remark 2.4. (1) Concerning “possible in \( R \)” (from Definition 2.8 below),
in the main case \( \mathcal{M}_{n,p}^0 \), it is degenerate, i.e. if \( \bar{a} \subseteq N \in \mathcal{K}_\infty \), \( B \subseteq N \) then \( (N, B, \bar{a}, k, m) \) is possible. But for the case with the successor
relation it has a real role.

(2) Note: if \( cl^k \) is \((1, r)\)-local and “\( y \in cl^k(\{x_1, \ldots, x_r\}, M) \)” is f.o. definable
then for every \( m \), \( s \) we have “\( y \in cl^{k,m}(\{x_1, \ldots, x_s\}, M) \)” is f.o. definable.

(3) Clearly \( cl^{k,m_1}(cl^{k,m_2}(X, M)) = cl^{k,m_1+m_2}(X, M) \) and \( k_1 \leq k_2 \land m_1 \leq m_2 \Rightarrow cl^{k_1,m_1}(A, M) \subseteq cl^{k_2,m_2}(A, M) \).

(4) Note that if \( cl^k \) is \((\ell_1, r_1)\)-local and \( r_2 \geq mr_1 \) and \( \ell_2 \leq m\ell_1 \) then \( cl^k \)
is \((\ell_2, r_2)\)-local.

Definition 2.5 (For our 0-1 context \((K, cl)\) with \( cl \) as a basic operation).

(1) \( A \leq_i B \) if and only if \( A \subseteq B \in \mathcal{K}_\infty \) and for some \( k, m \in \mathbb{N} \) and every
random enough \( \mathcal{M}_n \) and for every embedding \( g : B \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_n \) we have
\( g(B) \subseteq cl^{k,m}(f(A), \mathcal{M}_n) \).

(2) \( A \leq_s B \) if and only if \( A \subseteq B \in \mathcal{K}_\infty \) and for every \( k, m \in \mathbb{N} \) and
random enough \( \mathcal{M}_n \) and \( f : A \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_n \) there is \( g \) such that \( f \subseteq g \),
and \( g : B \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_n \) with \( g(B) \cap cl^{k,m}(f(A), \mathcal{M}_n) = f(A) \). We define
\( \leq_{pr}, \leq_s, \leq_i, \leq^{k,m} \) as in 1.4(5), (7), (8) respectively and \( A \leq_i B \Rightarrow A \leq s B \),
and \( \neg(A \leq_i B) \).

(3) \((R, cl)\) is weakly nice if for every \( A \subseteq C \in \mathcal{K}_\infty \), for some \( B \) we have
\( A \leq_i B \leq s C \).

(4) We say \( R \) (more exactly \((R, cl)\)) is smooth \(^1\) when:
if \( A \subseteq B \subseteq N \in \mathcal{K}_\infty \), \( A \subseteq C \subseteq N \), \( B \upharpoonright N \cup A \subseteq C \),
then \( B <_i B \cup C \Leftrightarrow A <_i C \)
(note that \( \Leftarrow \) is always true).

(5) We say that \( cl^k \) is \( r \)-transparent if
\( A \leq_i B \& |B| \leq r \Rightarrow cl^k(A, B) = B \).

We say that \( cl \) is transparent if for every \( r \) for some \( k \) we have: \( cl^k \)
is \( r \)-transparent. We say that \( cl \) is simply transparent if for every \( k \),
\( cl^k \) is \( k \)-transparent.

\(^1\) Smoothness is not used in \( \text{Sh} \leq 50 \), but the closure there has a priori bound, so the
definitions there will be problematic here. See more in \( \text{Sh} \leq 92 \).
Fact 2.6. Assume \( \mathcal{K} \) is a 0–1 context (see [1.1]) and \( \text{cl} \) is defined in [1.1] then

\[(\alpha) \text{ cl is a closure operation for } \mathcal{K}_\infty \text{ (see Def.1.2(4))},\]

\[(\beta) \text{ cl is f.o. definable (for } \mathcal{K}),\]

\[(\gamma) \text{ cl}^{k,m} \text{ as defined in } [1.6(c)] \text{ and as defined } [2.3] \text{ are equal},\]

\[(\delta) \text{ cl is transitive},\]

\[(\epsilon) \text{ cl is simply local (see Def.2.3(2),(3))},\]

\[(\zeta) \text{ cl is transparent, in fact } \text{cl}^k \text{ is k-transparent for every } k,\]

\[(\eta) \leq_i \text{ as defined in } [2.3(1)] \text{ and in } [1.4] \text{ are equal},\]

\[(\theta) \text{ If in section 1, } \mathcal{K} \text{ is weakly nice (see Def.1.9) then } (\mathcal{K}_\infty, \text{cl}) \text{ is weakly nice by Def.2.2(3)}; \text{ if so then } \leq_i \text{ as defined in } [2.3(2)] \text{ and } [1.4(4)] \text{ are the same and } <_a \text{ as defined in } [2.3(2)] \text{ and in } [1.4(6)] \text{ are equal.}\]

PR OOF. (\(\alpha\)) We have to show that \((\mathcal{K}_\infty, \text{cl})\) from section 1 satisfies clauses \((a),(b),(c),(d)\) from Def. 2.2(1).

\((a)\) By the Def. 1.6 of \((\mathcal{K}_\infty, \text{cl})\) the following holds: trivially \(X \subseteq \text{cl}^k(X, M) \subseteq M\). Assume \(X \subseteq Y \subseteq M\). If \(b \in \text{cl}^k(X, M)\) then for some \(B, |B| \leq k\) and \(b \in B, X \cap B \leq_i B \text{ by Def.1.6. As } X \subseteq Y \text{ and } X \cap B \leq_i B \text{ we obtain } Y \cap B \leq_i B \text{ by Fact 1.1.4}. So B \subseteq \text{cl}^k(Y, M)\) witnessing that \(b \in \text{cl}^k(Y, M)\). Hence \(\text{cl}^k(X, M) \subseteq \text{cl}^k(Y, M)\).

\((b)\) \(i\) First, let’s show \(\text{cl}^k(X, N) \subseteq \text{cl}^k(X, M)\). If \(b \in \text{cl}^k(X, N)\) then let \(B\) witness it and we have \(b \in B, B \subseteq N, B \cap X \leq_i B, |B| \leq k\). As \(N \subseteq M\) the witness \(B\) is in \(M, B \cap X \leq_i B\) so \(b \in \text{cl}^k(X, M)\). Second we will show that \(\text{cl}^k(X, M) \subseteq \text{cl}^k(X, N)\): if \(b \in \text{cl}^k(X, M)\) then there is \(B\) witnessing it such that \(b \in B \subseteq M, B \cap X \leq_i B, |B| \leq k\). Now clearly \(B \subseteq \text{cl}^k(X, M)\) hence by assumption \(B \subseteq N\) so \(b \in B \subseteq N, B \cap X \leq_i B, |B| \leq k\) and so \(B\) witnesses \(b \in \text{cl}^k(X, N)\). So we get the result.

\((ii)\) Included in the proof of clause \((i)\).

\((c)\) It follows immediately that \((\mathcal{K}, \text{cl})\) holds by Def.1.6.

\((d)\) Easy.

\((\beta)\) We show that \((\mathcal{K}, \text{cl})\) is f.o. definable. By Def.2.2(d) this means that for each \(\ell\), there is a formula \(\psi(y, x_0, ..., x_{\ell-1})\) such that if \(M \in \mathcal{K}\) and \(b, a_0, ..., a_{\ell-1} \in M\) then: \(b \in \text{cl}^{\ell}(\{a_0, ..., a_{\ell-1}\}, M)\) iff \(M \models \psi(b, ..., a_{\ell-1})\). It suffice to restrict ourselves to the case \(\langle b_0, ..., b_{\ell-1} \rangle\) is with no repetition.

Let \(\mathfrak{B} = \{(B, b) : B \in \mathcal{K}_\infty\ \text{has } \leq \ell + 1 \text{ elements, } b \text{ is a sequence of length } \leq \ell + 1 \text{ listing the elements of } B \text{ without repetitions}\}\). On \(\mathfrak{B}\) the relation \(\cong \) (isom.) is defined. We say \((B', b') \cong (B'', b'')\) if there is an isomorphism \(h\) from \(B'\) onto \(B''\) mapping \(b'\) onto \(b''\). Now \(\cong\) is an equivalence relation on \(\mathfrak{B}\). \(\mathfrak{B}/\cong\) is finite. So let \(\{(B_i, b_i) : i < i^*\}\) be a set of representatives. Now \(i^*\) is finite as \(\tau\) is finite (actually locally finite suffice). Let when
Let \( \varepsilon > k,m \).

**Def. 1.4.** So for some and 1.16 if \( g \) is weakly nice by Def. 1.9 and we shall prove that (\( K, M \)) is simply local. For this we have to show that \( \text{cl}^k \) is (1, k)-local for every \( k \). Let \( X \subseteq M \in \mathcal{K}_\infty \) be given and \( Z \subseteq \text{cl}^k(X, M) \) such that \( |Z| \leq 1 \). If \( Z = \emptyset \) let \( Y = \emptyset \). So assume \( Z = \{y\} \). As \( y \in Z \subseteq \text{cl}^k(X, M) \) there is a witness set \( Y \) for \( y \in \text{cl}^k(X, M) \) so \( Y \cap X \leq_i Y, |Y| \leq k \). As \( Y \cap X \leq_i Y \), clearly \( \text{cl}(X \cap Y, Y) = Y \) and \( Z = \{y\} \subseteq Y \) and \( |Y| \leq k \) so we are done.

**Trivial by the definition of cl (Def.1.6) and of transparency (Def.2.5(5)).**

First assume \( A \leq_i B \) by Def. 2.5 and we shall prove that \( A \leq_i B \) by Def. 1.4. So for some \( k, m \) we have:

\( k = k_i = |B_i| = lg(b_i) \)

\( \varphi_i(x_0, ..., x_k) = \wedge \{\theta(x_0, ..., x_k) : \theta \text{ is a basic formula (possibly with dummy variables)} \text{ and} \ B_i \models \theta[b_0, ..., b_k] \}. \)

Lastly

\[ \psi(y, x_0, ..., x_{\ell-1}) = \bigvee_{m<\ell} y = x_m \vee \bigvee \{\exists z_0, ..., z_{k-1}(\wedge_{m<\ell} x_m = z_t \wedge y = z_k \wedge \varphi_i(y, z_0, ..., z_{k-1}) \} : \]

\[ B_i \text{ has exactly } k+1 \text{ members and } B_i \upharpoonright \{b_i^t : t < \ell \} \leq_i B_i \}

(\( \gamma \)) Trivial.

(\( \delta \)) By 1.14.

(\( \varepsilon \)) Now, we will show that (\( \mathcal{K}_\infty, \text{cl} \)) is simply local. For this we have to show that \( \text{cl}^k \) is (1, k)-local for every \( k \). Let \( X \subseteq M \in \mathcal{K}_\infty \) be given and \( Z \subseteq \text{cl}^k(X, M) \) such that \( |Z| \leq 1 \). If \( Z = \emptyset \) let \( Y = \emptyset \). So assume \( Z = \{y\} \). As \( y \in Z \subseteq \text{cl}^k(X, M) \) there is a witness set \( Y \) for \( y \in \text{cl}^k(X, M) \) so \( Y \cap X \leq_i Y, |Y| \leq k \). As \( Y \cap X \leq_i Y \), clearly \( \text{cl}(X \cap Y, Y) = Y \) and \( Z = \{y\} \subseteq Y \) and \( |Y| \leq k \) so we are done.

(\( \eta \)) Trivial by the definition of cl (Def.1.6) and of transparency (Def.2.5(5)).

Choose \( k = |B| \) and \( m = 1 \), so \( \text{cl}^{k,m} = \text{cl}^k \). So let \( \mathcal{M}_n \) be random enough, and \( g : B \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_n \). Recall that \( \text{cl}^k(g(A), \mathcal{M}_n) = \cup \{C : C \subseteq \mathcal{M}_n, |C| \leq k \text{ and } C \cap A \leq_i C \} \), so \( g(B) \) can serve such \( C \), hence \( g(B) \subseteq \text{cl}^k(g(A), \mathcal{M}_n) \).

Next assume \( A \leq_i B \) by Def. 1.4 and we shall prove that \( A \leq_i B \) by Def. 2.5. Choose \( k = |B| \) and \( m = 1 \), so \( \text{cl}^{k,m} = \text{cl}^k \). So let \( \mathcal{M}_n \) be random enough, and \( g : B \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_n \). Recall that \( \text{cl}^k(g(A), \mathcal{M}_n) = \cup \{C : C \subseteq \mathcal{M}_n, |C| \leq k \text{ and } C \cap A \leq_i C \} \), so \( g(B) \) can serve such \( C \), hence \( g(B) \subseteq \text{cl}^k(g(A), \mathcal{M}_n) \).

We shall use clause (\( \eta \)) freely. First assume that \( \mathcal{K} \) is weakly nice by Def.1.9 and we shall prove that (\( \mathcal{K}, \text{cl} \)) is weakly nice by Def.2.5(3). So assume \( A \leq B \). We can find \( C \) such that \( A \leq_i C \leq B \) and for no \( C' \), \( A \leq_i C' \leq B, C \subseteq C' \); exist as \( A \leq_i A \leq B \) and \( B \) is finite. By 1.14(2) for no \( C' \), do we have \( C \leq_i C' \leq B \) hence \( C \leq B \) by Def.1.4 so it is enough to prove that \( C \leq B \) by Def.2.5(2), and w.l.o.g. \( C \neq B \) so \( C \leq B \). Let \( k, m \) be given. As we are assuming that \( \mathcal{K} \) is weakly nice by Def.1.9 and \( C \leq B \)
by Def 1.4(4) we have that there is an \( \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+ \) such that

\[
1 = \lim_{n} \left[ \text{Prob} \left( \begin{array}{l}
\text{if } f_0 : A \hookrightarrow M_n \text{ then there is } F \text{ with } |F| \geq n^{\varepsilon} \text{ and } \\
(i) \ f \in F \Rightarrow f_0 \subseteq f : B \hookrightarrow M_n \\
(ii) \ f' \neq f'' \in F \Rightarrow \text{Rang}(f') \cap \text{Rang}(f'') = \text{Rang}(f_0)
\end{array} \right) \right].
\]

As \( M_n \) is random enough and \( f : A \hookrightarrow M_n \), there is \( F \) as above for \( B \) with \( |F| \geq n^{\varepsilon} \); but by 1.16 also

\[
|\text{cl}^{k,m}(f(A), M_n)| \leq |\text{cl}^{e}(f(A), M_n)|
\]

for \( l = k^m \) and by 1.17 we have

\[
|\text{cl}^{k,m}(f(A), M_n)| < n^{\varepsilon}
\]

so \( |\text{cl}^{k,m}(f(A), M_n)| < n^{\varepsilon} \).

As the sequence \( \langle \text{Rang}(g \setminus \text{Rang}(f) : g \in F) \rangle \) list a family of \( \geq n^{\varepsilon} > |\text{cl}^{k,m}(f(A), M_n)| \) pairwise disjoint subsets of \( M_n \), for some \( g \in F \), we have: \( \text{Rang}(g) \cap \text{Rang}(f) \) is disjoint to \( \text{cl}^{k,m}(f(A), M_n) \). So \( g \) is as required in Def 2.5(2); so we have finished by proving \( C \leq s B \) by Def 2.5, hence we have finished proving \( (K_{\infty}, \text{cl}) \) is weakly nice according to Def 2.5(3).

So we have proved the implication between the two version of weakly nice.

Second, assuming \( \mathcal{K} \) is weakly nice by Def 1.3 we still have to say why the two version of \( \leq_s \) (by Def 1.4 by 2.5(2)) are equivalent. Now if \( C \leq_s B \) by Def 1.4(4) then \( C \leq_s B \) by Def 2.5(2) has been proved inside the proof above that \( \mathcal{K} \) weakly nice; by Def 1.3(3) implies \( (K, \text{cl}) \) is weakly nice by Def 2.5(3). Lastly assume \( A \leq_s B \) by Def 2.5(2), now if \( A < s B \) we get a contradiction directly from Def 2.5(2): but this confirm \( A \leq_s B \) according to Def 1.3(4).

Lastly we leave the statement on \( <_s \) to the reader.

Remark 2.7. (1) Note that the assumption “\( \mathcal{K} \) is weakly nice” is very natural in the applications we have in mind.

(2) Why have we not prove the equivalence of the two versions of weakly nice in 2.6(6)? We can define the following 0 – 1 context \( \mathcal{K} \): let \( M_n \) be \( M_n^{\emptyset, p} \) if \( n \) is even with \( p_n = 1/\alpha^n, \alpha \in (0, 1) \) irrational (except \( p_1 = 1/2^n \)) and \( M_n \) is the random graph with probability 1/2 if \( n \) is odd. Now in §1, \( K_{\infty} \) is the family of finite graphs, and \( A \leq_s B \) iff \( A = B \) (using the odd \( n \)-s). Hence \( \text{cl}^k(A, M) = A \) so clearly \( A < s B \Rightarrow A < s B \) according to 1.3(1) hence weakly niceness by 2.5(3) holds trivially but weakly niceness by Def 1.3(4) fail.

(3) Note that in Definitions 2.8 2.9 2.12 below the “universal” demand speak on a given situation in random enough \( M_n \) whereas the “existential demand” implicit in goodness deal with extensions of an embedding into \( M_n \).

(4) We would like to show that for every formula \( \varphi(x) \) (f.o. in the vocabulary \( \tau_{\mathfrak{K}} \) there are (f.o.) \( \psi_{\varphi}(x) \) and \( k = k_{\varphi}, m = m_{\varphi} \) such that \((*)_{\varphi} \) for every random enough \( M_n \) and \( a \in I \), we have
\( \mathcal{K} \models \varphi[\bar{a}] \iff \mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright \mathcal{M} \models \psi_\varphi(\bar{x}). \)

Naturally enough we shall do it by induction on the quantifier depth of \( \varphi \) and the non-trivial case is \( \varphi(\bar{x}) = (\exists y)\varphi_1(\bar{x}, y) \), and we assume \( \psi_\varphi(\bar{x}, y), k_{\varphi_1}, m_{\varphi_1} \) are well defined. So we should analyze the situation: \( \mathcal{M}_n \) is random enough, \( \bar{a} \in \mathcal{M}_n \), \( \mathcal{M}_n \models \varphi[\bar{a}] \) so there is \( b \in \mathcal{M}_n \) such that \( \mathcal{M}_n \models \varphi_1[\bar{a}, b] \), and we split it to two cases according to the satisfaction of a suitable statement on a suitable neighborhood of \( \bar{a} \) i.e., \( \text{cl}^{k', m'}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n) \). If \( b \) belongs to a small enough neighborhood of \( \bar{a} \) this should be clear. If not we would like to find a suitable situation (really a set of possible situation, with a bound on their number depending just on \( \varphi \)) to guarantee the existence of an element \( b \) with \( \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1}, m_{\varphi_1}}(\bar{a}b, \mathcal{M}_n) \) satisfying \( \psi_\varphi(\bar{a}, b) \). Now in general the \( \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1}, m_{\varphi_1}} \) can be of large cardinality (for \( \varphi \), i.e. depending on \( \mathcal{M}_n \)). In the nice case we are analyzing, to find such a witness \( b \) outside a small neighborhood of \( \bar{a} \) it will suffice to look at \( \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1}, m_{\varphi_1}}(\bar{a}b, \mathcal{M}_n) \) essentially with small cardinality. Why only essentially? As may be \( \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1}, m_{\varphi_2}}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n) \) is already large, so what we should have is something is like: \( \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1}, m_{\varphi_1}}(\bar{a}b, \mathcal{M}_n) \setminus \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1}, m_{\varphi_2}}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n) \) can be replace by a set of small cardinality. For this we need \( \bigcup \) (the relation free amalgamation) to hold, possibly replacing \( \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1}, m_{\varphi_2}}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n) \) by a subset (in §3 we can make it arbitrary, here quite definable) and the amalgamation base has an a priori bound. By the addition theorem we may replace \( (B^*, b)_{b \in B} \) by similar enough \( (B', b)_{b \in B} \) (in particular when \( B^* \in \mathcal{K}_\infty \) so we need to express in such situation something like \( B^* \) exists over \( B \) (we can say such \( B \) exists by clause (b) of 2.8.4 using quantifiers on \( \text{cl}^{k, m}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n) \)). Well, \( B \leq_\mathfrak{s} B^* \) is good approximation. But this does not say that \( \text{cl}(\bar{a}b, \mathcal{M}_n) \) is suitable. So we need to say first that the closure of \( \bar{a}b \) in essentially \( B^* \cup B_2 \) where \( B_2 = \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1}, m_{\varphi_2}}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n) \), obeys a version of the addition theorem, and secondly that \( B^* \) sit in \( \mathcal{M}_n \) in a way where the closure is right. All this is carried in Def 2.8.4 (of good saying: we have a tuple in a situation which exist whenever a copy of \( B \) as above exist) and 2.9 (when there are \( B \) etc. as above). The proof is carried in 2.10.

(5) Defining good, by demanding the existence of the embedding \( g : B^* \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_n \) extending \( f : B \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_n \), we demand on \( f \) only little: it is an embedding. We may impose requirements of the form \( \text{cl}^{k_{i}, m_i}(f(B_i), \mathcal{M}_n) \subseteq f(B) \) or \( \text{cl}^{k_{i}, m_i}(f(B_i), \mathcal{M}_n) \cap f(B) = f(C_i) \) for some \( B_i, C_i \subseteq B \). This make it easier for a tuple to be good. Thus giving a version of almost nice covering more cases. In other possible strengthening we do not replace \( B^* \) by \( B' \in \mathcal{K}_\infty \) of bounded cardinality but look at it as a family of possible ones all similar in
the relevant sense. On the other hand we may like simpler version which are pursued in
\[2.13, 2.17\]
(6) Note that if \( cl^k \) is \( r \)-transparent and \( A \subseteq M \in \mathcal{K} \) then \( cl^k(A, M) \supseteq \cup\{C \subseteq M : C \cap A \leq_i C \text{ and } |C| \leq r\} \). Why? If \( C \subseteq M \), \( C \cap A \leq_i C \) and \( |C| \leq r \) then: first \( cl^k(C \cap A, C) = C \) as \( cl^k \) is \( r \)-transparent; second \( cl^k(C \cap A, C) \subseteq cl^k(C \cap A, M) \) by (b)(ii) of Def. \[2.2\] (1), third \( cl^k(C \cap A, M) \subseteq cl^k(A, M) \) as \( C \cap A \subseteq M \) by clause (a) of Def[2.2](1); together we are done. Note that if \( cl^k \) is \((1, r)\)-local we can prove the other inclusion. So obviously if \((\bar{\mathfrak{A}}, cl)\) is simply local and simply transparent (and \( \tau_k \) is finite or at least locally finite of course), then \( cl \) is f.o. definable. If we omit the simple we can eliminate the assumption \( cl \) is f.o. definable in \[2.10, 2.14, 2.17\]

**Definition 2.8.**

(1) We say \((N, B, \bar{B}, k)\) is possible for \((\bar{\mathfrak{A}}, cl)\) if:

(a) \( B = \langle B_i : i < \ell g(\bar{B}) \rangle, B_i \subseteq N \in \mathcal{K}_\infty, B \subseteq N \text{ and } cl^k(B_i, N) \subseteq B_{i+1} \text{ for } i < \ell g(\bar{B}) - 1 \)

(b) it is not true that:

for every random enough \( \mathcal{M}_n, \) for no embedding \( f : N \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_n, \)
do we have:

for \( i < \ell g(\bar{B}) - 1, \) \( cl^k(f(B_i), \mathcal{M}_n) \subseteq f(cl^k(B_i, N) \cup cl^k(f(B), \mathcal{M}_n)) \).

(2) If we write \((N, C, B, k)\) we mean \((N, C, \langle B, cl^k(B, N) \rangle, k)\).

(3) We say \((N, B, \bar{a}, k, m)\) is possible for \(\bar{\mathfrak{A}}\) if \((N, B, \bar{B}, k)\) is possible for \(\bar{\mathfrak{A}}\) where \( \bar{B} = \langle cl^{k,i}(\bar{a}, N) : i \leq m \rangle \).

(4) We say that the tuple \((B^*, B, B_0, B_1, k, m_1, m_2)\) is good for \((\mathcal{K}, cl)\) if

(a) \( B \leq B^* \in \mathcal{K}_\infty, B_0 \leq B_1 \leq B^* \in \mathcal{K}_\infty \)

(b) for every random enough \( \mathcal{M}_n \) we have: if \( f : B \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_n \) then there is an extension \( g \) of \( f \) satisfying \( g : B^* \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_n \) and

(\(\alpha\)) \( g(B^*) \cap cl^{k,m_2}(f(B), \mathcal{M}_n) = f(B), \)

(\(\beta\)) \( cl^{k,m_1}(g(B_0), \mathcal{M}_n) \subseteq g(B_1) \cup cl^{k,m_2}(g(B), \mathcal{M}_n) \)

(\(\gamma\)) \( \mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright g(B^*) \uplus \mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright cl^{k,m_2}(f(B), \mathcal{M}_n), \)

\(\mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright f(B) \)

**Definition 2.9.** The 0-1 context \(\bar{\mathfrak{A}}\) with closure \( cl \) (or the pair \((\bar{\mathfrak{A}}, cl)\) or \(\bar{\mathfrak{A}}\) when \( cl \) is understood) is almost nice if it is weakly nice and

(A) the universal demand:

for every \(k, m_0\) and \(\ell, \ell'\) there are

\(m^* = m^*(k, m_0, \ell, \ell') > m_0, k^* = k^*(k, m_0, \ell, \ell') \geq k\) and \( t = t(k, m_0, \ell, \ell') \)

such that, for every random enough \(\mathcal{M}_n\) we have:

if \( \bar{a} \in \ell[M_n] \) and \( b \in M_n \setminus cl^{k, m^*}(\bar{a}, M_n) \)
then there are \( m_2 \in [m_0, m^*] \) and \( m_1 \leq m^* - m_2 \) and \( B \subseteq cl^{k, m_1}(\bar{a}, M_n) \) and \( B^* \subseteq M_n \) such that:

(\(\alpha\)) \( |B| \leq t \) and \( \bar{a} \subseteq B \),
\[ (\beta) \quad B^* = [cl^{k,m_0}(\bar{ab}, \mathcal{M}_n) \setminus cl^{k,m_2}(B, \mathcal{M}_n)] \cup B \text{ so necessarily } b \in B^* \text{ and } \bar{a} \subset B^*, \text{ (see 2.11 below)} \]

\[ (\gamma) \quad B <_s B^* \text{ or at least:} \]

for every first order formula \( \varphi = \varphi(\ldots, x_1, \ldots) \in B \) of quantifier depth \( \leq \ell' \) there is \( B' \) such that \( B <_s B' \) (so \( B' \in \mathcal{K}_\infty \)) and

\[ B^* \models \varphi(\ldots, a, \ldots)_{a \in B} \quad \text{iff} \quad B' \models \varphi(\ldots, a, \ldots)_{a \in B}, \]

\[ (\delta) \quad \mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright B^* \bigcup \mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright cl^{k,m_2}(B, \mathcal{M}_n), \]

\[ (\varepsilon) \quad (B^*, B, \bar{a}b, B^* \cap cl^{k,m_0}(\bar{ab}, \mathcal{M}_n), k, m_0, m_2) \text{ is good for } (\mathcal{K}, cl) \text{ or at least for some } B', B'' \text{ we have}^{2} \]

\[ (i) \quad (B', B, \bar{a}b, B'' \cap k, m_1, m_2) \text{ is good for } (\mathcal{K}, cl) \]

\[ (ii) \quad (B^*, cl^{k,m_0}(\bar{ab}, \mathcal{M}_n) \cap B^*), b, c)_{c \in B} \equiv_{\ell'} (B', B'', b, c)_{c \in B}, \]

\[ (\zeta) \quad \text{for } m \leq m_2, \text{ we have} \]

\[ cl^{k \cdot \zeta \cdot m}(\bar{a}b, B^*) = B^* \cap cl^{k \cdot \zeta \cdot m}(\bar{ab}, \mathcal{M}_n). \]

**Definition 2.10.** If in Def 2.9 above, \( k^* = k \) in clause (A) then we add "k-preserving".

**Remark 2.11.**

1. Note that if \( \mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}_\infty \) and \( cl \) is local (or just \( cl^k \) is \((l_k, r_k)\)-local for each \( k \)) (which holds in the cases we are interested in) then in clauses \((\gamma), (\varepsilon)\) of (A) in Def 2.9 above the two possibilities are close.

2. Why in 2.9(A)(\(\beta\)) we have "necessarily \( b \in B^{**}\)? Because

\[ b \in \text{Rang}(\bar{ab}) \subseteq cl^{k,m_0}(\bar{ab}, \mathcal{M}_n) \quad \text{and} \]

\[ cl^{k,m_2}(B, \mathcal{M}_n) \subseteq cl^{k,m_2}(cl^{k,m_1}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n)) \subseteq cl^{k,m_1+m_2}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n) \]

\[ \subseteq cl^{k,m_2}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n) \subseteq cl^{k \cdot m_2}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n) \]

and \( b \) does not belong to the later.

3. Why do we use \( cl^{k,m_2}(B, \mathcal{M}_n) \)? Part of our needs is that this set is definable from \( B \) without \( b \).

4. In clause \((\gamma), \) Definition 2.9 clause (A), there is one \( B' \) for all such \( \varphi \) (Why? As the set of f.o. formulas of quantifier depth \( \ell \) is closed under Boolean combinations) so for some \( B' \in \mathcal{K}_\infty \) we have \( B \leq_s B' \), and \( (B', c)_{c \in B} \equiv_{\ell'} (B^*, c)_{c \in B} \). So we could have phased clause (ii) of (A)(\(\varepsilon\)) in the same way as clause \((\gamma)\).

In our main case, also the following variant of the property applies (see 2.18 below).

**Definition 2.12.** 1) We say that the quadruple \((N, B, \langle B_0, B_1 \rangle, k)\) is simply good for \((R, cl)\) if \((B, B_0, B_1 \leq N \in \mathcal{K}_\infty \) and) for every random enough \( \mathcal{M}_n \), for every embedding \( f : B \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_n \) there is an extension \( g \) of \( f \) satisfying \( g : N \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_n \) such that:

\[ ^2M_1 \equiv_{\ell'} M_2 \text{ means; } M_1, M_2 \text{ satisfy the same f.o. sentences of quantifier depth } \leq \ell' \]
(i) \( g(N) \cap \text{cl}^k(f(B), \mathcal{M}_n) = f(B) \),

(ii) \( g(N) \bigcup \text{cl}^k(f(B), \mathcal{M}_n) \),

(iii) \( \text{cl}^k(g(B_0), \mathcal{M}_n) \subseteq g(B_1) \cup \text{cl}^k(g(B), \mathcal{M}_n) \)

(natural but not used is \( \text{cl}^k(g(B_0), \mathcal{M}_n) \cap g(N) = g(\text{cl}^k(B_0, N)) \)). If we write \( B_0 \) instead \( \langle B_0, B_1 \rangle \), we mean \( B_1 = N \).

2) We say that \( (N, B, \langle B_0, B_1 \rangle, k, k') \) is simply good if part (1) holds replacing (iii) by

(iii)' \( \text{cl}^k(g(B_0), \mathcal{M}_n) \subseteq g(B_1) \cup \text{cl}^k(g(B), \mathcal{M}_n) \).

**Definition 2.13.** 1) The 0-1 context with closure \((\mathfrak{R}, \text{cl})\) is simply almost nice if it is weakly nice and

(A) the universal demand:

for every \( k \) and \( \ell, \ell' \) there are

\[ m^* = m^*(k, \ell, \ell') \quad \text{and} \quad k^* = k^*(k, \ell, \ell') \geq k \quad \text{and} \quad t = t(k, \ell, \ell') \]

such that for every random enough \( \mathcal{M}_n \) we have:

if \( \bar{a} \in \ell_1 \mathcal{M}_n \) and \( b \in \mathcal{M}_n \backslash \text{cl}^{k^*, m^*}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n) \)
then there are \( B \subseteq \text{cl}^{k^*, m^*}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n) \) and \( B^* \subseteq \mathcal{M}_n \) such that:

(\( \alpha \)) \( |B| \leq t \) and \( \bar{a} \subseteq B \) and \( \text{cl}^k(B, \mathcal{M}_n) \subseteq \text{cl}^{k^*, m^*}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n) \),

(\( \beta \)) \( B^* = [\text{cl}^k(\bar{a}b, \mathcal{M}_n) \backslash \text{cl}^k(B, \mathcal{M}_n)] \cup B \)

(or at least \( B^* \geq [\text{cl}^k(\bar{a}b, \mathcal{M}_n) \backslash \text{cl}^k(B, \mathcal{M}_n)] \cup B \)),

(\( \gamma \)) \( B \prec_s B^* \) (so \( B^* \in \mathcal{K}_\infty \)) or at least for every first order formula \( \varphi = \varphi(x_b, \ldots, x_a, \ldots)_{a \in B} \) of quantifier depth \( \leq \ell' \) there is \( B' \)

such that \( B \prec_s B' \) (so \( B' \in \mathcal{K}_\infty \)) and:

\( B^* \models \varphi(b, \ldots, c, \ldots)_{a \in B} \quad \text{iff} \quad B' \models \varphi(b, \ldots, c, \ldots)_{a \in B} \)

(or even , but actually equivalently, \( (B^*, b, \ldots, c, \ldots)_{b \in B} \equiv_{\ell'} (B', b, \ldots, c, \ldots)_{c \in B} \)),

(\( \delta \)) \( \mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright B^* \bigcup \mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright \text{cl}^k(B, \mathcal{M}_n) \)

\( \mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright B \)

(\( \varepsilon \)) \( B^* \in \mathcal{K}_\infty \) and \( (\mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright B^*, B, \bar{a}b, k) \) is simply good for \((\mathfrak{R}, \text{cl})\) or

at least for some \( B', b' \) we have:

(i) \( (B', B, \bar{a}b', k) \) is simply good for \((\mathfrak{R}, \text{cl})\) and

(ii) \( (B', b, \ldots, c, \ldots)_{c \in B} \equiv_{\ell'} (B', b', \ldots, c, \ldots)_{c \in B} \).

2) If above always \( k^* = k \) we say: \( \mathfrak{R} \) is simply almost nice depth preserving.

3) We say that \((\mathfrak{R}, \text{cl})\) is simply nice (i.e. omitting the almost) if 2.13(1) holds but we omit clause (\( \varepsilon \)) and add

(B) if \( B \prec_s B^* \) and \( k \in \mathbb{N} \) then \( (B^*, B, B^*, k) \) is simply good.

(C) \( \mathcal{K}_\infty = \mathcal{K} \) (or at least if \( A \in \mathcal{K}_\infty \) and \( k, m \in \mathbb{N} \) then for any random enough \( \mathcal{M}_n \) for any \( f : A \mapsto \mathcal{M}_n, \text{cl}^{k,m}(A, \mathcal{M}_n) \in \mathcal{K}_\infty \).

Similarly in Definition 2.4 for "nice".
Remark 2.14. 1) In 2.13(1) we can weaken the demands (and call \((\mathcal{K}, \text{cl})\) simply\(\otimes\) almost nice): get also \(k^{\otimes} = k^{\otimes}(k, \ell, \ell') \in \mathbb{N}\) replace in clause \((\beta)\) \(\text{cl}^k(B, \mathcal{M}_n)\) by \(\text{cl}^{k^{\otimes}}(b, \mathcal{M}_n)\) and replace \(\varepsilon\) by

\[
(\varepsilon') (B', B, a\bar{b}, k, k^{\otimes}) \text{ is simply good for } (\mathfrak{A}, \text{cl}) \text{ (see 2.12(2)) or at least for some } B', b' \text{ we have:}
\]

(i) \((B', B, a\bar{b}, k, k^{\otimes})\) is simply\(\otimes\) good

(ii) \((B^*, b, \ldots, c, \ldots)_{c \in B} \equiv (B', b', \ldots, c, \ldots)_{c \in B}\)

The parallel change in 2.13(2) (that is defining simply\(\otimes\) good) is

\((B')' \text{ for every } k, \ell \in \mathbb{N} \text{ for some } k^{\otimes} = k^{\otimes}(k, \ell) \in \mathbb{N} \text{ we have: if } B <_{\mathfrak{s}} B^* \text{ and } |B| \leq \ell, \text{ then } (B^*, B, B^*, k, k^{\otimes}) \text{ is simply good.}\)

This does not change the conclusions i.e (2.13 2.14 2.15 2.16 2.17)

2) We can change Definition 2.9 as we have changed Definition 2.13(1) in 2.13(3) and/or in 2.14(1).

3) We can without loss of generality demand in 2.13(1) that \(m^*(k, \ell, \ell') = 1\) at the expense of increasing \(k^*\), as if \(\text{cl}^{k^{**}}(\bar{a}, M) \supseteq \text{cl}^{k^*}(\bar{a}, M)\) whenever \(\bar{a} \in \mathcal{L}[M], M \in \mathcal{K}\) then \(k^{**}\) will do.

4) We can omit clause \((\gamma)\) in Def 2.13(1), but it is natural. Similarly in Def 2.13(i.e. those omitting do not change the later claims).

5) In Def. 2.13 we can omit \(m^*\) if \(\text{cl}\) is transparent by increasing \(k^*\) (that is \(m^* = 1\))

Lemma 2.15 below (the addition theorem, see \(\mathcal{C}K\) or \(\mathcal{G}u\) and see more \(\mathcal{S}h\ 463\)) is an immediate a corollary of the well known addition theorem; this is the point where \(\mathcal{U}\) is used.

Lemma 2.15. For finite vocabulary \(\tau\) and f.o. formula \((in \ \tau)\) \(\psi(z, z^1, z^2)\), \(z = (z_1, \ldots, z_s)\), there are \(i^* \in \mathbb{N}\) and \(\tau\)-formulas \(\theta_i^1(z, z^1) = \theta_{i, \psi}^1(\bar{z}, \bar{z}^1)\), \(\theta_i^2(z, z^2) = \theta_{i, \psi}^2(\bar{z}, \bar{z}^2)\) for \(i < i^*\), each of quantifier depth at most that of \(\psi\) such that:

if \(N\) is \(\tau\)-model, \(N_1 \bigcup N_2, N_1 \cap N_2 = N_0, N_1 \cup N_2 = N = \mathbb{N}\)

the set of elements of \(N_0\) is \(\{c_1, \ldots, c_s\}, \bar{c} = \langle c_1, \ldots, c_s \rangle\) and \(\bar{c}^1 \in f_{\bar{z}^1}(N_1)\) and \(\bar{c}^2 \in f_{\bar{z}^2}(N_2)\)

then:

\(N \models \psi(\bar{c}, \bar{c}^1, \bar{c}^2)\) iff for some \(i < i^*, N_1 \models \theta_i^1[\bar{c}, \bar{c}^1]\) and \(N_2 \models \theta_i^2[\bar{c}, \bar{c}^2]\).

Main Lemma 2.16 (Context as above). Assume \((\mathfrak{A}, \text{cl})\) is almost nice and \(\text{cl}\) is f.o. definable.

1) Let \(\varphi(x)\) be a f.o. formula in the vocabulary \(\tau_k\). Then for some \(m_\varphi \in \mathbb{N}\) and \(k = k_\varphi \geq f_{\overline{g}(\bar{x})} + q.d.(\varphi(\bar{x}))\) and for some f.o. \(\psi_\varphi(\bar{x})\) we have:

\((*)\varphi\) for every random enough \(\mathcal{M}_n\) and \(\bar{a} \in f_{\overline{g}(\bar{x})}|\mathcal{M}_n|\) we have

\((**)\) \(\mathcal{M}_n \models \varphi(\bar{a})\) if and only if \(\mathcal{M}_n \models \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi}, m_\varphi}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n) \models \psi_\varphi(\bar{a})\).
2) Moreover, if for simplicity we will consider \( y \in cl^{k,m}(\bar{x},M) \) as an atomic formula when computing the \(^3\) q.d. of \( \psi_\varphi \) then we can demand: the number of alternation of quantifiers of \( \psi_\varphi \) is \( \leq \) those of \( \varphi \), more fully if \( \varphi \) is a \( \Pi_n \) (or \( \Sigma_n \)) then so is \( \psi_\varphi \).

**Proof** We shall ignore (2), (which is not used and is obvious if we understand the proof below). We prove the statement in part (1) by induction on \( r = q.d.(\varphi(\bar{x})) \) and first note (by clause (e) of Def.2.2 as \( \psi_\varphi \) is f.o. definable in \( K \)) that (*) implies

\[
(*) \overset{\psi_\varphi}{\Rightarrow} (*) \overset{\varphi}{\Rightarrow}
\]

possibly changing \( \psi_\varphi \) one can replace \( M_n \upharpoonright cl^{k^*,m_\varphi}(\bar{a},M_n) \) by any \( N \) with \( cl^{k^*,m_\varphi}(\bar{a},M_n) \subseteq N \subseteq M_n \).

Case 1: \( \varphi \) atomic. Trivial [Proof of Case 1: If \( \varphi(\bar{x}) \) is an atomic formula we let \( m_\varphi = 0, k_\varphi = 0 \) or whatever. So \( cl^{k^*,m_\varphi}(\bar{a},M_n) = \bar{a} \) for our \( k_\varphi, m_\varphi \). Assume \( M_n \models \varphi(\bar{a}) \) and we let \( \psi_\varphi = \varphi \). Now as \( \bar{a} \subseteq M_n \upharpoonright cl^{k^*,m_\varphi}(\bar{a},M_n) \subseteq M_n \) we have \( M_n \models \varphi(\bar{a}) \) iff \( cl^{k^*,m_\varphi}(\bar{a},M_n) \models \psi_\varphi(\bar{a}) \) as required].

Case 2: \( \varphi \) is a Boolean combination of atomic formulas and the formulas of the form \( \exists x \varphi(x,y) \) with q.d.(\( \varphi' \)) < \( r \). Clearly follows by case 3 and case 1.

Case 3: \( r > 0 \) and \( \varphi(\bar{x}) = (\exists y)\varphi_1(\bar{x},y) \). Let

\[
(*)_1 \quad m^* = m^*(k_{\varphi_1},m_{\varphi_1},\ell g(\bar{x}),\ell'), \quad k_\varphi = k^*(k_{\varphi_1},m_{\varphi_1},\ell g(\bar{x}),\ell'), \quad t = t(k_{\varphi_1},m_{\varphi_1},\ell g(\bar{x}),\ell')
\]

be as guaranteed in Def.2.9 with \( \ell' \) suitable (see its use below) and let \( m_\varphi := m^* + m_{\varphi_1} \). Let \( \psi_1^{\varphi_1} \) be such that it witness (**)\( \varphi_1 \), and let \( \psi_2^{\varphi_1} \) be such that it witness (**)\( \varphi_1 \).

So it is enough to prove the following two statements:

**Statement 1:** There is \( \psi_1^{\varphi}(\bar{x}) \) (f.o) such that:

\( (\exists)_1 \) for every random enough \( M_n \), for every \( \bar{a} \in \ell g(\bar{x})|M_n| \) we have

\[
(\alpha)_1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad (\beta)_1 \where:
(\alpha)_1 \quad M_n \upharpoonright cl^{k_\varphi,m_\varphi}(\bar{a},M_n) \models \psi_1^{\varphi_1}(\bar{a})
(\beta)_1 \quad M_n \models \text{“there is } b \in cl^{k^*,m_\varphi}(\bar{a},M_n) \text{ such that } \varphi_1(\bar{a},b) \text{ holds” (i.e. } b \text{ belongs to a small enough neighbourhood of } \bar{a}).
\]

**Statement 2:** There is \( \psi_2^{\varphi}(\bar{x}) \) (f.o) such that:

\( (\exists)_2 \) for every random enough \( M_n \) and for every \( \bar{a} \in \ell g(\bar{x})|M_n| \) we have

\[
(\alpha)_2 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad (\beta)_2 \where:
(\alpha)_2 \quad M_n \upharpoonright cl^{k^*,m_\varphi}(\bar{a},M_n) \models \psi_2^{\varphi}(\bar{a})
(\beta)_2 \quad M_n \models \text{“there is } b \in M_n \setminus cl^{k^*,m_\varphi}(\bar{a},M_n) \text{ such that } \varphi_1(\bar{a},b) \text{ holds” (i.e. } b \text{ is far to } \bar{a})
\]

(note: (\( \beta \))1, (\( \beta \))2 are complementary, but it is enough that always at least one of them holds).

---

\(^3\)q.d stand for quantifier depth
Note that as “$y \in \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi},m_{\varphi}}(\bar{x})$” is f.o definable and $m_{\varphi} = m^* + m_{\varphi_1} \geq m^*$, by 2.2 and clause (e), we can in (α) 2 replace $m^*$ by $m_{\varphi}$, changing $\psi_3^2$ to $\psi_5^{2,5}$. Clearly these two statements are enough and $\psi^1_\varphi(\bar{x}) \lor \psi^{2,5}_\varphi(\bar{x})$ is as required.

**Proof of statement 1:**

Easy, recalling that $k^* \geq k_{\varphi_1}$ by clause (A) of Def.2.9 by the induction hypothesis as

\[
\text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1},m_{\varphi_1}}(a\bar{b}, M_n) \subseteq \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi},m_{\varphi}+m_{\varphi_1}}(\bar{a}, M_n) = \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi},m_{\varphi}}(\bar{a}, M_n)
\]

and by the fact that the closure is sufficiently definable.

**Proof of statement 2:**

We will use a series of equivalent statements $\otimes\ell$.

- $\otimes_1$ is $(\beta)_2$
- $\otimes_2$ there are $m_2 \in [m_{\varphi_1}, m^*]$, $m_1 \leq m^* - m_2$, $b$, $B$ and $B^*$, $B'$ such that:
  - $(\alpha)$ $b \in M_n$, $b \notin \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi},m_{\varphi}}(\bar{a}, M_n)$, $\bar{a} \subseteq B \subseteq \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1},m_{\varphi_1}}(\bar{a}, M_n)$, $|B| \leq t$,
  - $(\beta)$ $B^* = B \cup [\text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1},m_{\varphi_1}}(\bar{a}, M_n) \setminus \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1},m_2}(B, M_n)]$ [hence $B = B^* \cap \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1},m_2}(B, M_n)$] and
  - $(\gamma)$ $B \subseteq B' \in K_\infty$ and $B' = B^*$ or at least $(B^*, b, c)_{c \in B} \equiv \ell'(B', b, c)_{c \in B}$ (see 2.11(4)) and
  - $(\delta)$

\[
\begin{align*}
B^* & \cup \bigcup_B \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1},m_2}(B, M_n) \\
& (\varepsilon) (B', b, \bar{a}, B^* \cap \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1},m_0}(\bar{a}, M_n), k, m_0, m_2) \text{ is good}, \\
& (\zeta) \text{ for } m \leq m_{\varphi_1} \text{ we have } \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1},m}(\bar{a}b, B^*) = B^* \cap \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1},m}(\bar{a}b, M_n)
\end{align*}
\]

and

- $\oplus_2 M_n \models \varphi_1(\bar{a}, b)$
- $(\ast)_2 \otimes_1 \iff \otimes_2$

Why? The implication $\Leftarrow$ is trivial as $\otimes_2$ is included in $\otimes_2$, the implication $\Rightarrow$ holds by clause (A) in the definition of almost nice 2.9 except $b \notin \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1},m^*}(\bar{a}, M_n)$ which is explicitly demanded in $(\beta)_2$.

- $\otimes_3$ like $\otimes_2$ but replacing $\otimes_2$ by $\oplus_3 M_n \models \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1},m_{\varphi_1}}(\bar{a}b, M_n) = \psi^1_\varphi(\bar{a}, b)$.
- $(\ast)_3 \otimes_2 \iff \otimes_3$

Why? By the induction hypothesis.

- $\otimes_4$ like $\otimes_3$ replacing $\otimes_3$ by $\oplus_4 M_n \models \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1},m_{\varphi_1}}(\bar{a}b, M_n) = \psi^2_\varphi(\bar{a}, b)$.
- $(\ast)_4 \otimes_3 \iff \otimes_4$

Why? By $(\ast)_\varphi^1$ in the beginning of the proof, the definition of $B^*$ and the choice of $\psi^2_\varphi$ (Let $\otimes_3$ be true. As by the choice of $B^*$, $B$ above, $\text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1},m_{\varphi_1}}(\bar{a}b, M_n) \cup \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1},m_2}(B, M_n) = B^* \cup \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1},m_2}(B, M_n) \subseteq M_n$ we have...
$M_n \models \varphi_1(\bar{a}, b)$ iff 
$B^* \cup \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1},m_2}(B, M_n) \models \psi^2_{\varphi_1}(\bar{a}\bar{b})$ by $(*)^+_1$. So $(*)^4$ holds.

For notational simplicity we assume $B \neq \emptyset$, and similarly assume $\bar{a}$ is 
with no repetition and we shall apply the lemma 2.15 several times.

First we apply 2.15 to the case $s = t$, $\bar{z} = \langle z_1, \ldots, z_t \rangle$, $\bar{z}^1 = \langle z_1^1, z_1^2 \rangle$, $\bar{z}^2$ 
empty and the formula “$z_1^1 \in \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1},m_{\varphi_1}}(\bar{z}, z_1^1)$” and get $i_{1,m}^* \in \mathbb{N}$ and formulas 
$\theta_{1,m,i}^1(\bar{z}, z_1^1, z_1^2)$ and $\theta_{2,m,i}^2(\bar{z}, z_1^2)$ for $i < i_{1,m}^*$. Let 
$u_1^* = \{ (m, i) : m \leq m_{\varphi_1}, i < i_{1,m}^* \}$.

Second for $m < m_{\varphi_1}$ we apply 2.15 to the case $s = t$, $\bar{z}^2 = \langle z_1^2 \rangle$, $\bar{z}^1 = \langle z_1^1 \rangle$, 
$\bar{z} = \langle z_1, \ldots, z_t \rangle$ and the formula “$z_1^2 \in \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1},m_{\varphi_1}}(\bar{z}, z_1^2)$” and get $i_{2,m}^* \in \mathbb{N}$ and formulas 
$\theta_{2,m,i}^1(\bar{z}, z_1^1)$ and $\theta_{2,m,i}^2(\bar{z}, z_1^2)$, for $i < i_{2,m}^*$. Let 
$\tau = \tau_\mathcal{K} \cup \{ P_1, P_2 \}$, with $P_1$, $P_2$ new unary predicates: for $\theta \in \mathcal{L}[\tau_\mathcal{K}]$ 
let $\theta^{[P]}$ be $\theta$ restricting the quantifiers to $P_{\ell}$. Let $\psi^* = \psi_1^* \land \psi_2^* \land \psi_3^*$ where 
$\psi_1^*: = \psi_2^*: = \psi_3^*: = \psi_2^*: = \bigwedge_{m < m_{\varphi_1}} (\forall y) \left[ y \in \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1},m_{\varphi_1}}(\{ z_1, \ldots, z_{\ell_{g}(\bar{x})}, z_1^1 \}) \right] 
\equiv \left( \psi_{2,m}^*(z_1, \ldots, z_t, z_1^1, y) \lor \psi_{2,m}^*(z_1, \ldots, z_t, z_1^1, y) \right)$,
where 
$\psi_{2,m}^*(z_1, \ldots, z_t, z_1^1, y) = \bigvee_{i < i_{1,m}^*} (\theta_{1,m,i}^1(z_1, \ldots, z_t, z_1^1) \land \theta_{1,m,i}^2(z_1, \ldots, z_t) \land \psi^*[\{ z_1, \ldots, z_{\ell_{g}(\bar{x})}, z_1^1 \}]) 
\land \psi_{2,m}^*(z_1, \ldots, z_t, z_1^1, y) \land \psi_{2,m}^*(z_1, \ldots, z_t, z_1^1, y) \land \psi_{2,m}^*(z_1, \ldots, z_t, z_1^1, y)$
and let 
$\psi_{3}^*: = \left( \forall y \right) \left( P_1(y) \equiv \bigwedge_{t=1}^{t} [ \bigvee_{t=1}^{t} y = z_1 \lor \bigvee_{t=1}^{t} y \in \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1},m_{\varphi_1}}(\{ z_1, \ldots, z_{\ell_{g}(\bar{x})}, z_1^1 \}) \lor y \notin \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1},m_2}(\{ z_1, \ldots, z_{\ell_{g}(\bar{x})} \}) \right)$.

So we have defined $\psi^*$. Now we apply 2.15 the third time, with the vocabulary $\tau_\mathcal{K} \cup \{ P_1, P_2 \}$ to the case $s = t$, $\bar{z}^2$ empty, $\bar{z}^1 = \langle z_1^1 \rangle$, $\bar{z} = 
\langle z_1, \ldots, z_t \rangle$, and $\psi(\bar{z}, \bar{z}^1, \bar{z}^2) = \psi^*(\bar{z}, \bar{z}^1) = \psi^*(\{ z_1, \ldots, z_{\ell_{g}(\bar{x})}, z_1^1 \})$ and get $i^*$, 
$\theta_{1,i}^1(\bar{z}, \bar{z}^1)$ and $\theta_{2,i}^2(\bar{z}, \bar{z}^2)$ as there. Let 
$\otimes_5$ like $\otimes_4$ but replacing $\otimes_4$ by 
$\otimes_5$ letting $c_1, \ldots, c_t$ list $B$ possibly with repetitions but such that 
$\langle c_1, \ldots, c_{\ell_{g}(\bar{x})} \rangle = \bar{a}$ and letting 
$P_1^* = B^*$ and $P_2^* = \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1},m_2}(\{ c_1, \ldots, c_t \}, M_n)$ 
we have
\[(*) \ (\mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright (P_1^* \cup P_2^*), P_1^*, P_2^*) \models \psi^*[c_1, \ldots, c_i, b] \] (the model is a \( \tau' \)-model).

Now
\[(*)_5 \otimes_4 \iff \otimes_5.\]

Why? Look at what the statements mean recalling \( \mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright P_1^* \bigcup_{B} \mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright P_2^*. \)

Next let
\[\otimes_6 \text{ like } \otimes_5 \text{ but replacing } \otimes_6 \text{ by}\]
\[\oplus_6 \text{ letting } c_1, \ldots, c_t \text{ list } B \text{ possibly with repetitions but such that } \langle c_1, \ldots, c_{\ell_f(z)} \rangle = \bar{a} \text{ and letting } \]
\[P_1^* = B^* \text{ and } P_2^* = c^{i_{k_1,m_1}}(\{c_1, \ldots, c_t\}, \mathcal{M}_n) \]
\[\text{there is } i < i^* \text{ such that:}\]
\[(i) \ (\mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright P_1^* \cup P_2^* \upharpoonright P_1^*) \models \theta_{4,i}^1([c_1, \ldots, c_t], b), \]
\[(ii) \ (\mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright P_1^* \cup P_2^* \upharpoonright P_2^*) \models \theta_{3,i}^2([c_1, \ldots, c_t]).\]

Now
\[(*)_6 \otimes_5 \iff \otimes_6.\]

Why? By the choice of \( \theta_{3,i}^1, \theta_{3,i}^2 \) (\( i < i^* \)).

However in the two \( \tau' \)-models appearing in \( \otimes_6 \), the predicates \( P_1, P_2 \) are interpreted in a trivial way: as the whole universe of the model or as \( \{c_1, \ldots, c_t\} \).

So let:

(a) \( \theta_{4,i}^1(z_1, \ldots, z_t, y) \) be \( \theta_{3,i}^1(z_1, \ldots, z_t, y) \) with each atomic formula of the form \( P_1(x) \) or \( P_2(x) \) being replaced by \( \sigma = \sigma \) or \( \sqrt{r} \), \( \sigma = z_r \) respectively,

(b) \( \theta_{3,i}^2(z_1, \ldots, z_t) \) be \( \theta_{3,i}^2(z_1, \ldots, z_t) \) with each atomic formula of the form \( P_1(x) \) or \( P_2(x) \) being replaced by \( \sqrt{r} \), \( \sigma = z_r \) or \( \sigma = \sigma \) respectively.

So let (recall \( B' \) is mentioned in \( \otimes_2 \), a “replacement” to \( B^* \))
\[\otimes_7 \text{ like } \otimes_6 \text{ but replacing } \otimes_6 \text{ by}\]
\[\oplus_7 \text{ letting } c_1, \ldots, c_t \text{ list } B \text{ possibly with repetitions but such that } \langle c_1, \ldots, c_{\ell_g(x)} \rangle = \bar{a}, \text{ there is } i < i^* \text{ such that}\]
\[(i) \ \mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright B' \models \theta_{4,i}^1([c_1, \ldots, c_t], b) \text{ and } \]
\[(ii) \ \mathcal{M}_n \models c^{k_1,m_2}([c_1, \ldots, c_t], \mathcal{M}_n) \models \theta_{4,i}^2([c_1, \ldots, c_t]).\]

\[(*)_7 \otimes_6 \iff \otimes_7.\]

Why? By the choice of the \( \theta_{4,i}^1, \theta_{3,i}^2 \) and the property of \( B' \) (stated in \( \otimes_2 \)).

Let \( \mathcal{P} = \{(N, c_1, \ldots, c_t) : N \in \mathcal{K}_\infty, \text{ with the set of elements } \{c_1, \ldots, c_t\}\}. \)

Let \( \{(N_j, c'_1, \ldots, c'_t, b'_i) : j < j^*, i \leq i^* \} \) list the members of \( \mathcal{P} \) up to isomorphism, so with no two isomorphic. For every \( j < j^* \) and \( i < i^* \) choose if possible \( (N_{j,i}, c'_1, \ldots, c'_t, b'_i) \) such that:

(i) \( N_{j,i} \leq_b N_{j,i} \) (in \( \mathcal{K}_\infty \)),

(ii) \( b'_i \in N_{j,i} \setminus N_j \).
(iii) $N_{j,i} = \theta^k_{i,j}(\langle c^*_i, \ldots, c^*_t \rangle, b^*_i)$ and

(iv) $(N_{j,i}, B, \{c^*_i : i = 1, \ldots, \ell g(x)\} \cup \{b^*_j\}, k, m_0, m_2)$ is good for $\mathfrak{A}$.

Let

$$w = \{(i, j) : i < i^*, j < j^* \text{ and } (N_{j,i}, c^*_1, \ldots, c^*_t, b^*_i) \text{ is well defined}\}.$$

Let

$\otimes_8$ there are $m_2 \leq m^*$, $m_1 \leq m^* - m_2$, such that $m_2 \geq m_{\varphi_1}$ and, there are $b, B$ such that:

$$\bar{a} \subseteq B \subseteq \text{cl}^{k^*,m_2}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n), |B| \leq t(k_{\varphi_1}, m_{\varphi_1}, \ell g(x)), b \notin \text{cl}^{k^*,m^*}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n),$$

$\otimes_8$ for some $c_1, \ldots, c_t$ listing $B$ such that $\bar{a} = (c_1, \ldots, c_{\ell g(x)})$ there are $i < i^*, j < j^*$ such that $(i, j) \in w$ and:

(i) $(\mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright B, c_1, \ldots, c_t) \cong (N_{j,i}, c^*_1, \ldots, c^*_t)$ i.e. the mapping

$$c^*_i \mapsto c_i, \ c_i \mapsto c_2$$

embed $N_{j,i}$ into $\mathcal{M}_n$,

(ii) $\mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1},m_2}(B, \mathcal{M}_n) = \theta^2_{i,i}(\langle c_1, \ldots, c_t \rangle)$

$\otimes_7 \otimes \otimes_8$

Why? For proving $\otimes_7 \Rightarrow \otimes_8$ let $c_1, \ldots, c_t$ as well as $i < i^*$ be as in $\otimes_7$, let $j < j^*$ be such that $(\mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright B, c_1, \ldots, c_t) \cong (N_{j,i}, c^*_1, \ldots, c^*_t)$. The main point is that $B'$ exemplifies that $(i, j) \in w$.

For proving $\otimes_8 \Rightarrow \otimes_7$ use the definition of goodness in clause $(\varepsilon)$ (see $\otimes_2$ and Def. in 2.14).

We now have finished as $\otimes_8$ can be expressed as a f.o formula straightforwardly. So we have carried the induction hypothesis on the quantifier depth thus finishing the proof.

Lemma 2.17. 1) Assume $(\mathfrak{A}, \text{cl})$ is simply almost nice and cl is f.o. definable. Let $\varphi(\bar{x})$ be a f.o. formula in the vocabulary $\tau_\mathcal{K}$. Then for some $k = k_{\varphi}$ and f.o. formula $\psi_{\varphi}(\bar{x})$ we have:

(*) for every random enough $\mathcal{M}_n$ and $\bar{a} \in \ell g(\bar{x})|\mathcal{M}_n|$

(**) $\mathcal{M}_n \models \varphi(\bar{a})$ if and only if $\mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi}}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n) \models \psi_{\varphi}(\bar{a})$

2) The number of alternation of quantifiers of $\psi_{\varphi}$ in (1) is $\leq$ the number of alternation of quantifiers of $\varphi$ if we consider “$y \in \text{cl}^{k,m}(\bar{x}, M)$” as atomic. More fully, if $\varphi$ is $\Pi_n$ (or $\Sigma_n$) then $\psi_{\varphi}$ is.

Remark 2.18. (1) Of course we do not need to assume that closure operation is definable, it is enough if there is a variant cl, which is definable and for every $k, m$ there are $k^1, m^1, k_2, m_2$ such that always $\text{cl}^{k,m}(A, M) \subseteq \text{cl}^{k_1,m_1}(A, M) \subseteq \text{cl}^{k_2,m_2}(A, M)$.

(2) Similarly in 2.16 (using Def 2.10).

(3) We can weaken “simply almost nice” as in Def 2.14(1) and still part (1) is true, with essentially the same proof.

(4) The proof of 2.17 is somewhat simpler than the proof of 2.16.
Proof 1) We prove the statement by induction on $r = q.d.(\varphi(\bar{x}))$. First note (by clause (e) of \ref{2.2})

$(*)_{\varphi}^{+}$ in $(*)$ (of \ref{2.17}) possibly changing $\psi_{\varphi}$) one can replace $\mathcal{M}_{n} \upharpoonright \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi}}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_{n})$

by any $N$ with $\text{cl}^{k_{\varphi}}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_{n}) \subseteq N \subseteq \mathcal{M}_{n}$.

Case 1: Let $\varphi$ be atomic. Trivial.

Case 2: $\varphi$ a Boolean combination of atomic formulas and formulas of quantifier depth $< r$. Clearly follows by case 3 and case 1. Trivial.

Case 3: $r > 0$ and $\varphi(\bar{x}) = (\exists y)\varphi_{1}(\bar{x}, y)$. Let (the functions are from \ref{2.13})

$m^{*} = m^{*}(k_{\varphi_{1}}, \ell g(\bar{x}), \ell')$, $k^{*} = k^{*}(k_{\varphi_{1}}, \ell g(\bar{x}), \ell')$, $t = t(k_{\varphi_{1}}, \ell g(\bar{x}), \ell')$

with $\ell'$ suitable (just the quantifier depth of $\psi_{\varphi_{1}}^{2}$ defined below) and let $k_{\varphi}$ be$^{4}$ such that:

$(*)_{1}$ $|A| \leq \ell g(\bar{x}) + 1 \& A \subseteq N \subseteq K \Rightarrow \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_{1}}}(\text{cl}^{k^{*}m^{*}}(A, N), N) \subseteq \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi}}(A, N)$.

Let $\psi_{\varphi_{1}}^{1}(\bar{x}, y)$ be such that it witness $(*)_{\varphi_{1}}$ holds, and let $\psi_{\varphi_{1}}^{2}(\bar{x}, y)$ be such that it witness $(*)_{\varphi_{1}}^{+}$.

It is enough to prove the following two statements (see below):

Statement 1: There is $\psi_{\varphi_{1}}^{1}(\bar{x})$ (f.o.) such that:

$(\Box)_{1}$ for every random enough $\mathcal{M}_{n}$, for every $\bar{a} \in \ell g(\bar{x})|\mathcal{M}_{n}|$ we have

$(\alpha)_{1}$ $\mathcal{M}_{n} \upharpoonright \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi}}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_{n}) \models \psi_{\varphi_{1}}^{1}(\bar{a})$

$(\beta)_{1}$ $\mathcal{M}_{n} \models \text{“there is } b \in \text{cl}^{k^{*}m^{*}}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_{n}) \text{ such that } \varphi_{1}(\bar{a}, b) \text{ holds.”}$

Statement 2: There is $\psi_{\varphi_{1}}^{2}(\bar{x})$ (f.o.) such that:

$(\Box)_{2}$ for every random enough $\mathcal{M}_{n}$ and for every $\bar{a} \in \ell g(\bar{x})|\mathcal{M}_{n}|$ we have

$(\alpha)_{2}$ $\mathcal{M}_{n} \upharpoonright \text{cl}^{k^{*}m^{*}}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_{n}) \models \psi_{\varphi_{1}}^{2}(\bar{a})$

$(\beta)_{2}$ $\mathcal{M}_{n} \models \text{“there is } b \in \mathcal{M}_{n} \setminus \text{cl}^{k^{*}m^{*}}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_{n}) \text{ such that } \varphi_{1}(\bar{a}, b) \text{ holds”}$

(note: $(\beta)_{1}$, $(\beta)_{2}$ are complementary, but it is enough that always at least one holds).

Note that as $y \in \text{cl}^{k^{*}m^{*}}(\bar{x})$ is f.o. definable, by \ref{2.2} clause (e) and the choice of $k_{\varphi}$ we can in $(\alpha)_{2}$ replace $\text{cl}^{k^{*}m^{*}}$ by $\text{cl}^{k_{\varphi}}$, changing $\psi_{\varphi}^{2}$ to $\psi_{\varphi}^{2,5}$; (just as from$(*)_{\psi}$ we have deduce $(*)_{\varphi}^{+}$).

\footnote{If we change clause (A) of \ref{2.13} a little, $k_{\varphi} = k^{*}$ will be O.K.: instead of assuming $b \notin \text{cl}^{k^{*}m^{*}}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_{n})$ assume just $\text{cl}^{k}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_{n}) \subseteq \text{cl}^{k^{*}m^{*}}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_{n})$. Allowing to increase $m^{*}$, the two versions are equivalent. $m^{*} = m^{*}(k, \ell, \ell') = m^{*}(k, \ell, \ell') + k$. Now by \ref{2.4}(3) we have $b \in \text{cl}^{k^{*}m^{*}}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_{n})$ and $c \in \text{cl}^{k}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_{n}) \Rightarrow c \in \text{cl}^{m^{*} + k}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_{n}) = \text{cl}^{m^{*}}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_{n})$ hence $b \in \text{cl}^{k^{*}m^{*}}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_{n}) \Rightarrow b \in \text{cl}^{k^{*}m^{*}}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_{n}) \subseteq \text{cl}^{k^{*}m^{*}}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_{n})$ hence $\text{cl}^{k_{\varphi}}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_{n}) \not\subseteq \text{cl}^{k^{*}m^{*}}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_{n}) \Rightarrow b \notin \text{cl}^{k^{*}m^{*}}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_{n})$, so our new assumption for $m^{*}$ implies our old for $m^{*}$. Of course our new assumption for $m^{*}$ implies the old for $m^{*}$. See section 3 where this is done.}
Clearly these two statements are enough as if \(\psi^1,5\) express \((\alpha)_1\) then \(\psi^1,5(\bar{x})\lor \psi^2,5(\bar{x})\) is as required.

**Proof of statement 1:**

Easily, by the induction hypothesis as

\[
\text{cl}^{k-1}(\bar{a}b, M_n) \subseteq \text{cl}^{k+1}(\text{cl}^{k-1,m-1}(\bar{a}, M_n), M_n) \subseteq \text{cl}^{k-1}(\bar{a}, M_n)
\]

and by the fact that the closure is sufficiently definable. So in this case \(\psi(\bar{a})\) can be chosen as \((\exists y)\psi^0(\bar{a}, y)\).

**Proof of statement 2:**

We will use a series of equivalent statements \(\otimes\).

\(\otimes_1\) is \((\beta)_2\)

\(\otimes_2\) there are \(b, B\) and \(B^*_1, B^*_2\) such that:

\((\alpha)\) \(b \in M_n, b \notin \text{cl}^{k-1,m-1}(\bar{a}, M_n)\),

\((\beta)\) \(\bar{a} \subseteq B \subseteq \text{cl}^{k-1,m-1}(\bar{a}, M_n)\), moreover \(\text{cl}^{k-1}(B, M_n) \subseteq \text{cl}^{k-1,m-1}(\bar{a}, M_n)\), and \(|B| \leq t\).

\((\gamma)\) \(B^*_1 \supseteq B \cup [\text{cl}^{k-1}(\bar{a}b, M_n) \setminus \text{cl}^{k-1}(B, M_n)]\) and

\((\delta)\) \(B \leq_s B^*_1 \in \mathcal{K}_\infty\) and: \(B^*_2 = B = B^*_1\lor\) or just \((B^*, b, c)_{c \in B} \equiv (B^*, b, c)_{c \in B}

(see 2.14) and

\(\otimes_1 M_n \models \varphi_1(\bar{a}, b)\)

\((\ast)_2\) \(\otimes_1 \iff \otimes_2\)

Why? The implication \(\iff\) is trivial as \(\otimes_2\) is included in \(\otimes_2\), the implication \(\Rightarrow\) holds by clause \((A)\) in the definition 2.13 of simply almost nice.

\(\otimes_3\) like \(\otimes_2\) but replacing \(\otimes_2\) by

\(\otimes_3 M_n \models [\text{cl}^{k-1}(\bar{a}b, M_n)] = \psi^1(\bar{a}, b)\).

\((\ast)_3\) \(\otimes_2 \iff \otimes_3\)

Why? By the induction hypothesis and our choices.

\(\otimes_4\) like \(\otimes_3\) replacing \(\otimes_3\) by

\(\otimes_4 M_n \models B^*_1 \cup [B^*_1 \cup \text{cl}^{k-1}(B, M_n)] = \psi^2(\bar{a}, b)\).

\((\ast)_4\) \(\otimes_3 \iff \otimes_4\)

Why? By \((\ast)_4\) in the beginning of the proof, the requirements on \(B^*_1\) and the choice of \(\psi^2\).

For notational simplicity we assume \(B \neq \emptyset\), and similarly assume \(\bar{a}\) has no repetitions and apply the lemma 2.15 with the vocabulary \(\tau_s\) to the case \(s = t, \bar{z}^2\) empty, \(\bar{z}^1 = \langle z \rangle\), \(\bar{z} = \langle z_1, \ldots, z_t \rangle\), and \(\psi(\bar{z}, \bar{z}^{1}, \bar{z}^{2}) = \psi(\bar{z}, \bar{z}^1) = \psi^2(\langle z_1, \ldots, z_\ell(\bar{x}) \rangle, z_\ell)\) and get \(\ast\) \(\theta(\bar{z})\) and \(\theta^2(\bar{z})\) for \(i < i^*\) as there; in
particular the quantifier depth of $\theta_1^1, \theta_1^2$ for $i < i^*$ is at most the quantifier depth of $\psi_{\varphi_1}^2$.

Next let

$\otimes_5$ like $\otimes_4$ but replacing $\oplus_4$ by

$\otimes_5$ letting $c_1, \ldots, c_t$ list $B$ possibly with repetitions but such that

$(c_1, \ldots, c_{\ell_g(\bar{a})}) = \bar{a}, i < i^*$ such that:

(i) $B^* \models \theta_1^1[(c_1, \ldots, c_t), b]$  
(ii) $\cl^{k}(B, \mathcal{M}_n) \models \theta_2^2[(c_1, \ldots, c_t)]$

Now

$(*)_5 \otimes_4 \Leftrightarrow \otimes_5$

Why? By the choice of $\theta_1^1, \theta_2^2$ for $i < i^*$, so by lemma 2.15.

Let $\mathcal{P} = \{(N, c_1, \ldots, c_t) : N \in \mathcal{K}_\infty, \text{ with the set of elements } \{c_1, \ldots, c_t\}\}.$

Let $\{(N_j, c_1^j, \ldots, c_t^j) : j < j^*\}$ list the members of $\mathcal{P}$ up to isomorphism, so with no two isomorphic. For every $j < j^*$ and $i < i^*$ choose if possible $(N_{j,i}, c_1^i, \ldots, c_t^i)$ such that:

(i) $N_j \leq_s N_{j,i}$ (in $\mathcal{K}_\infty$),  
(ii) $b_i^j \in N_{j,i} \setminus N_j,$  
(iii) $N_{j,i} \models \theta_1^1((c_1^j, \ldots, c_t^j), b_i^j)$ and  
(iv) $(N_{j,i}, \{c_1^j, \ldots, c_t^j\}, \{c_1^j, \ldots, c_{\ell_g(\bar{a})}^j, b_i^j\}, k)$ is simply good for $\mathfrak{R}$.

$w = \{(i, j) : i < i^*, j < j^*$ and $(N_{j,i}, c_1^j, \ldots, c_t^j, b_i^j)$ is well defined$\}$.

Let

$\otimes_6$ like $\otimes_5$ replacing $\oplus_5$ by

$\otimes_6$ like $\oplus_5$ adding

(iii) for some $j$, $(i, j) \in w$ and $(B, c_1, \ldots, c_t) \cong N_{j,i}$

$(*)_6 \otimes_5 \Leftrightarrow \otimes_6$

Why? By the definition of $w$.

Let

$\otimes_7$ there is $B$ such that: $b \in \mathcal{M}_n,$ $\bar{a} \subseteq B \subseteq \cl (\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n), \cl (B, \mathcal{M}_n) \subseteq \cl^k \mathcal{M}_n (\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n), |B| \leq t,$ and

$\oplus_7$ for some $c_1, \ldots, c_t$ listing $B$ such that $\bar{a} = \langle c_1, \ldots, c_{\ell_g(\bar{a})} \rangle$

there are $i < i^*, j < j^*$ such that $(i, j) \in w$ and:

(i) $(\mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright B, c_1, \ldots, c_t) \cong (N_j, c_1^j, \ldots, c_t^j)$ i.e. the mapping

$c_1^j \mapsto c_1, c_2^j \mapsto c_2$ embeds $N_j$ into $\mathcal{M}_n,$

(ii) $\mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright \cl (B, \mathcal{M}_n) \models \theta_2^2((c_1, \ldots, c_t))$

$(*)_7 \otimes_6 \Leftrightarrow \otimes_7$

Why? For proving $\otimes_6 \Rightarrow \otimes_7$ let $c_1, \ldots, c_t$ as well as $i < i^*, j < j^*$ be as in $\otimes_6$, let $j < j^*$ be such that $(\mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright B, c_1, \ldots, c_t) \cong (N_j, c_1^j, \ldots, c_t^j).$ The main point is that $B'$ exemplifies that $(i, j) \in w$ (remember: $B'$ is from $\otimes_2$, and if $B^* \in \mathcal{K}_\infty$, we normally could have chosen $B' = B^*$).
For proving $\otimes_7 \Rightarrow \otimes_6$ use definition of simply good tuples in Definition 2.12.

We now have finished as $\otimes_7$ can be expressed as a f.o. formula straightforwardly. So we have carried the induction hypothesis on the quantifier depth thus finishing the proof.

2) Similar

Conclusion 2.19. (1) Assume $(\mathfrak{A}, \text{cl})$ is almost nice or simply almost nice and cl is f.o. definable.

Then: $\mathfrak{A}$ satisfies the 0-1 law iff for any $k$, $m$ we have

$(\ast)_{k,m} (\mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright \text{cl}^{k,m}(\emptyset) : n < \omega)$ satisfies the 0-1 law.

(2) Similarly with convergence and the very weak $0 - 1$ law.

Proof 1) We first prove the “only if”. There is a f.o. formula $\theta(x)$ such that for every random enough $\mathcal{M}_n$, $\theta(x)$ define $\text{cl}^{k,m}(\emptyset, \mathcal{M}_n)$. Hence for every f.o. sentence $\varphi$ there is a f.o. sentence $\psi_\varphi$ which is the relativization of $\varphi$ to $\theta(x)$, call it $\psi_\varphi$; hence, for every model $M \in \mathcal{K}$, $M \models \psi_\varphi \iff M \upharpoonright \{a : M \models \theta(a)\} \models \varphi$. Now for every random enough $\mathcal{M}_n$ we have $a \in \mathcal{M}_n \Rightarrow \mathcal{M}_n \models \theta[a] \iff a \in \text{cl}^{k,m}(\emptyset, \mathcal{M}_n)$, hence together

$$\mathcal{M}_n \models \psi_\varphi \iff \mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright \text{cl}^{k,m}(\emptyset, \mathcal{M}_n) \models \varphi.$$  

As we are assuming that $\mathfrak{A}$ satisfies 0-1 law, for some truth value $t$ for every random enough $\mathcal{M}_n$

$$\mathcal{M}_n \models \psi_\varphi \equiv t$$  

hence (as required)

$$\mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright \text{cl}^{k,m}(\emptyset, \mathcal{M}_n) \models \psi_\varphi \equiv t.$$  

The other direction is similar by the main lemma when $(\mathcal{K}, \text{cl})$ is almost nice, when $(\mathcal{K}, \text{cl})$ is simply almost nice.

2) Similar, so left to the reader.

Definition 2.20. (1) The tuple $(N, b, \psi(x), \langle B_0, B_1 \rangle, k, k_1)$ is simply good* for $(\mathfrak{A}, \text{cl})$ if: $B_0, B_1 \leq N \in \mathcal{K}_\infty$, $\text{cl}^k(B_0, N) \subseteq B_1$, $b \in \text{cl}^k N$, $\psi(x)$ a f.o. formula and $k, k_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ and for every random enough $\mathcal{M}_n$, for every $\bar{b} \in \text{cl}^k(\mathcal{M}_n)$ such that $\mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright \text{cl}^{k_1}(\bar{b}, \mathcal{M}_n) \models \psi(\bar{b})$, letting $B' = \mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright \text{Rang}(\bar{b})$, there is an embedding $g$ of $N$ into $\mathcal{M}_n$ such that

(i) $g(\bar{b}) = \bar{b}'$

(ii) $g(N) \cap \text{cl}^{k_1}(\bar{b}', \mathcal{M}_n) = B'$

(iii) $g(N) \upharpoonright \text{cl}^{k_1}(\bar{b}', \mathcal{M}_n) = B'$

(iv) $\text{cl}^k(g(B_0), \mathcal{M}_n) \subseteq g(B_1) \cup \text{cl}^{k_1}(B', \mathcal{M}_n)$

(2) We may write $B_0$ instead $\langle B_0, B_1 \rangle$ if $B_1 = N$

(3) We say “normally simply good” if (iv) is replaced by

(iv') $\text{cl}^{k_1}(B', \mathcal{M}_n) = g(\text{cl}^k(B_0, N)) \setminus B$.  

---

*The term “simply good*” is used in the context of zero-one laws for graphs, indicating a specific property related to the structure of graphs and their definability in first-order logic.
Definition 2.21. The 0-1 context with closure \((\mathfrak{R}, \text{cl})\) is (normally) simply* almost nice if:

(A) for every \(k, \ell, \ell'\) there are \(m^* = m^*(k, \ell, \ell'), k^* = k^*(k, \ell, \ell'), t = t(k, \ell, \ell'), k_0 = k_0(k, \ell, \ell'), k_1 = k_1(k, \ell, \ell')\) such that for every random enough \(\mathcal{M}_n\) we have

\[
\text{if } \bar{a} \in \ell[\mathcal{M}_n] \text{ and } b \in \mathcal{M}_n \setminus \text{cl}^{k^*,m^*}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n) \text{ then there are } B \subseteq \text{cl}^{k^*,m^*}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n) \text{ and } B^* \subseteq \mathcal{M}_n \text{ such that}
\]

\[(\alpha) |B| \leq t, \bar{a} \subseteq B, \text{cl}^{k_i}(B, \mathcal{M}_n) \subseteq \text{cl}^{k^*,m^*}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n) \text{ and}
\]

\[(\beta) B^* \supseteq B \cup \text{cl}^{k}(\bar{a}b, \mathcal{M}_n) \setminus \text{cl}^{k^*}(B, \mathcal{M}_n)
\]

\[(\gamma) B <_s B^* \text{ (so } B^* \in \mathcal{K}_\infty) \text{ or at least there is } B' \text{ such that } B <_s B',
\]

\[(B', b, \bar{c}) \equiv (B^*, b, \bar{c})
\]

\[(\delta) \mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright B^* \bigcup_{B^*} \mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright \text{cl}^{k^*}(B, \mathcal{M}_n)
\]

\[(\epsilon) \text{ letting } \bar{c} \text{ list the element of } B \text{ and}
\]

\[
\psi(\bar{x}) = \bigwedge \{ \varphi(\bar{x}) : \mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright \text{cl}^{k^*}(\bar{c}, \mathcal{M}_n) \models \varphi(\bar{x}) \text{ and } q.d.(\varphi(\bar{x})) \leq k_0 \}
\]

we have \((\mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright B^*, \bar{c}, \psi(\bar{x}), \bar{a}b, k, k_1)\) is (normally) simply* good

or at least for some \(B', b'\) we have

(i) \((B', \bar{c}, \psi(\bar{x}), \bar{a}b, k, k_1)\) is (normally) simply* good

(ii) \((B^*, b, \bar{c}) \equiv (B', b, \bar{c})
\]

Remark 2.22. We may restrict \(\psi\) e.g. demand that it is in \(\Pi_1\) (most natural in the cases we have).

Claim 2.23. In 2.17 we can replace simply by simply*, i.e.

1) Assume \((\mathfrak{R}, \text{cl})\) is simply* almost nice. Let \(\varphi(\bar{x})\) be a f.o. formula. Then for some \(\psi_{\varphi}(\bar{x})\) we have:

\[
\text{for every random enough } \mathcal{M}_n \text{ and } \bar{a} \in \ell[\mathcal{M}_n], \exists \bar{g}(\bar{x}) | \mathcal{M}_n|
\]

\[(\ast) \mathcal{M}_n \models \varphi(\bar{a}) \text{ if and only if } \mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright \text{cl}^{k^*}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n) \models \psi\varphi(\bar{a})
\]

2) We have \([\varphi \in \Pi_n \Rightarrow \psi_{\varphi} \in \Pi_n], [\varphi \in \Sigma_n \Rightarrow \psi_{\varphi} \in \Sigma_n].
\]

Conclusion 2.24. (1) Assume that the 0-1 context with closure \((\mathfrak{R}, \text{cl})\)

is (normally) simply* almost nice. Then \(\mathfrak{R}\) satisfies the 0-1 law iff

for any \(k, m\) we have \(\mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright \text{cl}^{k,m}(\emptyset) : n < \omega\) satisfies the 0-1 law.

(2) Assume \((\mathfrak{R}, \text{cl})\) is simply* almost nice. Then \(\mathfrak{R}\) has convergence very weak 0 – 1 law iff for every \(k, m\) \(\mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright \text{cl}^{k,m}(\emptyset) : n < \omega\) satisfies convergence very weak 0 – 1 law.

3. Further abstract closure context

The context below is not used later so it can be skipped but it seems natural. In this section we are lead to deal with the 0 – 1 law holding for monadic second order logic (i.e. we quantify over the sets). For this aim we will use similar tools to those §2. Looking again at Definition 2.9 or 2.12, clause (A), we note that there is an asymmetry: we try to represent \(\text{cl}^{k^*}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n)\) and some \(C \subseteq \text{cl}^{k^*,m^*}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n)\) as free amalgamation over some
Suppose we allow this and first we deal with the case of a member \( \psi \) because the witnesses for the elimination will come from the extensions of a monadic formula. Once we allow also three place relations and more, we need to generalize the "simply almost nice with cl) is (simply monadically almost) nice if \( K = K_\infty \), cl is transitive smooth local transparent (see Definitions 2.3(3), 2.5(2), (3) and 2.9(4), (5)) and Definition 3.2. 1) The 0-1 context with a closure operation, \((\mathfrak{B}, \text{cl})\) is s.m.a. (simply monadically almost) nice if \( K = K_\infty \), cl is transitive smooth local transparent (see Definitions 2.3(3), 2.5(2), (3) and 2.9(4), (5)) and

(A) for every \( k \) and \( \ell \), there are \( r = r(k, \ell), k^* = k^*(k, \ell) \) and \( t_1 = t_1(k, \ell), t_2 = t_2(k, \ell) \) such that:

for every \( \mathcal{M}_n \) random enough we have:

if \( \bar{a} \in \ell(\mathcal{M}_n), b \in \mathcal{M}_n, \text{cl}^k(\bar{a}b, \mathcal{M}_n) \not\subseteq \text{cl}^{k^*}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n) \),

then there are \( B^*, B^1, B^2 \) such that:

(\( \alpha \)) \( \bar{a} \subseteq B^1 \) and \( \text{cl}^{\ell}(B^1, \mathcal{M}_n) \subseteq \text{cl}^{k^*}(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n) \) and \( |B^1| \leq t_1 \),

(\( \beta \)) \( B^1 \subseteq B^2, B^2 \cap \text{cl}^{\ell}(B^1, \mathcal{M}_n) = B^1, |B^2| \leq t_2, b \in B^2 \),

(\( \gamma \)) \( B^* \supseteq \text{cl}^{\ell}(\bar{a}b, \mathcal{M}_n) \setminus \text{cl}^{\ell}(B^1, \mathcal{M}_n) \cup B^2 \) and \( \text{cl}^{k^*}(\bar{a}b, \mathcal{M}_n) \subseteq B^* \) (hence \( \text{cl}^k(\bar{a}b, B^* ) = \text{cl}^k(\bar{a}b, \mathcal{M}_n) \)),

(\( \delta \)) \( \mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright \mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright (B^2 \cup \text{cl}^{\ell}(B^1, \mathcal{M}_n)) \) (also here \( \upharpoonright \) is the relation of being in free amalgamation),

(\( \varepsilon \)) if \( Q \) is a predicate from \( \tau_K \) and \( \mathcal{M}_n \models Q(\bar{c}), \bar{c} \subseteq \text{cl}^{\ell}(B^1, \mathcal{M}_n) \cup B^2 \) then: \( \text{Rang}(\bar{c}) \cap B^2 \subseteq B^1 \) or \( \text{Rang}(\bar{c}) \setminus B^2 \) has at most one
member; if this holds we say $B^2$ is monadic over $\text{cl}'(B^1, \mathcal{M}_n)$ inside $\mathcal{M}_n$.

$(\zeta)$ $(B^*, B^1, B^2, \bar{a}, b, k, r)$ is m.good (see below, m stands for monadically), so clearly $B \in \mathcal{K}_\infty$.

2) We say $(B^*, B^1, B^2, \bar{a}, b, k, r)$ is $m$-good when: $B^*, B^1, B^2 \in \mathcal{K}_\infty$ and $B^1 \leq B^2 \leq B^*$, $\bar{a} \subseteq B^1, b \subseteq B^2$ and for every random enough $\mathcal{M}_n$, and $f : B^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_n$, and $C^1 \subseteq \mathcal{K}_\infty$ such that $\mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright \text{cl}'(f(B^1), \mathcal{M}_n) \subseteq C^1$, and $f^+ : B^2 \rightarrow C^1$ extending $f$ such that $C^1 = f^+(B^2) \cup \text{cl}'(f(B^1), \mathcal{M}_n)$ and $f^+(B^2)$ is monadic over $\text{cl}'(f(B^1), \mathcal{M}_n)$ inside $C^1$ (see above, but not necessarily $C^1 \subseteq \mathcal{M}_n$) there are $g^+ : C^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_n$ and $g : B^* \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_n$ such that $g \upharpoonright B^2 = (g^+ \circ f^+) \upharpoonright B^2$ and

$$g(B^*) \biguplus_2 \{g^+(C^1) \text{ and } \text{cl}^k(g(\bar{a}b), \mathcal{M}_n) \subseteq g(B^*) \cup \text{cl}'(g(B^1), \mathcal{M}_n)\}.$$  

3) Assume $E \subseteq \{(C, B^1, B^2) : B^1 \leq B^2 \leq C \subseteq K\}$ is closed under isomorphism. We say $B^2$ is $E$-over $D$ inside $N$ if $B^2 \leq N \subseteq K$, $D \subseteq N$ and $(N \uparrow (B^2 \cup D), B^2 \cap D, B^2) \in E$.

4) We say $(B^*, B^1, B^2, \bar{a}, b, k, r)$ is $E$-good when $B^*, B^1, B^2 \in \mathcal{K}_\infty$ and $B^1 \leq B^2 \leq B^*$, $\bar{a} \subseteq B^1$, $b \subseteq B^2$ and for every random enough $\mathcal{M}_n$ and $f : B^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{K}_\infty$ extending $f$ such that $C^1 = f^+(B^2) \cup \text{cl}'(f(B^1), \mathcal{M}_n)$ and $f^+(B^2)$ is $E$-over $\text{cl}'(f(B^1), \mathcal{M}_n)$ inside $C^1$ (see above but not necessarily $C^1 \subseteq \mathcal{M}_n$) there are $g^+ : C^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_n$ and $g : B^* \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_n$ such that $g \upharpoonright B^2 = (g^+ \circ f^+) \upharpoonright B^2$ and $g(B^*) \biguplus_2 \{g^+(C^1) \text{ and } \text{cl}^k(g(\bar{a}b), \mathcal{M}_n) \subseteq g(B^*) \cup \text{cl}'(g(B^1), \mathcal{M}_n)\}.$

5) We say $\mathfrak{A}$ is s.E.a nice if in 3.2 (1) we replace clauses $(\varepsilon)$, $(\zeta)$ by

$(\varepsilon)'$ $B^2$ is $E$-over $\text{cl}'(B^1, \mathcal{M}_n)$ inside $\mathcal{M}_n$

$(\zeta)'$ $(B^*, B^1, B^2, \bar{a}, b, k, r)$ is $E$-good.

6) We say $E$ is monadic if it is as in part (3) and $(C, B^1, B^2) \in E$ implies

$$(\bar{a} \in Q^C \Rightarrow \text{Rang}(\bar{a}) \cap B^2 \subseteq B^1) \lor (|\text{Rang}(\bar{a}) \setminus B^2| \leq 1).$$

7) We say $E$ as in 3.2 (3) is simply monadic if it is monadic and for any $B^1 \leq B^2 \in K$, letting

$$\Gamma_{B^2} = \{\theta(y, \bar{b}) : \text{ } \bar{b} \subseteq B^2 \text{ is with no repetition, } \theta(y, \bar{x}) \text{ is an atomic formula, each variable actually appearing} \}$$

we have: the class

$$\{\langle D, R_{\theta(y, \bar{b})}, c \rangle_{\theta(y, \bar{b})} \in \Gamma_{B^2} : D \in \mathcal{K},$$

$$B^1 \leq D, \text{ } R_{\theta(y, \bar{b})} \text{ is a subset of } D \setminus B^1 \text{ and there are } C^1, f \text{ such that: }$$

$$D \leq C^1 \in \mathcal{K}, \text{ } f : B^2 \rightarrow C^1, \text{ } f(B^2) \cap D = B^1, \text{ }$$

$$f \upharpoonright B^1 = \text{id}_{B^1}, \text{ and for } \theta(y, \bar{b}) \in \Gamma \text{ we have}$$

$$R_{\theta(y, \bar{b})} = \{d \in D \setminus B^1 : C^1 \models \theta[d, f(\bar{b})]\}\}$$
is definable by a monadic formula\(^5\).
8) We say that cl is monadically definable for \(K\) if for each \(k\), letting \(\bar{x} = \langle x_\ell : \ell < k \rangle\) some monadic formula \(\Theta_k(y, x)\) we have \(y \in \text{cl}^k(\bar{x}, \mathcal{M}_n) \iff \mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright \text{cl}^k(\bar{x}, \mathcal{M}_n) = \Theta_k(\bar{x}, y)\) holds for every random enough \(\mathcal{M}_n\).
9) We say that \(E\) is trivial if it is \(\{(C, B^1, B^2) : C \bigcup B^2, B^1 \leq B^2 \leq C\}\).

**Lemma 3.3.** Assume \((\mathfrak{A}, \text{cl})\) is s.E.a. nice and \(E\) is simply monadic and cl is f.o. definable or at least monadically definable (see \(3.3(7)\)). Then for every f.o. formula \(\varphi(\bar{x})\) there are \(k\) and a monadic formula \(\psi_\varphi(\bar{x})\) such that:

\[
(*)_{\varphi(\bar{x})} \text{ for every random enough } \mathcal{M}_n, \text{ for every } \bar{a} \in \ell_\mathcal{M}(\bar{x})|\mathcal{M}_n| \text{ we have }
\]

\[
\mathcal{M}_n \models \varphi(\bar{a}) \iff \mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright \text{cl}^k(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n) \models \psi_\varphi(\bar{a}).
\]

**Discussion 3.4.** Some of the assumptions of 3.3 are open to manipulations; others are essential.

1) As said above, the “monadic” is needed in order to use an addition theorem (see \(3.3(5)\), the price of removing it is high: essentially above we need that after finding the copy \(g(B^2)\) realizing the required type over \(\text{cl}^k(B^2, \mathcal{M}_n)\), we need to find \(g(B^*)\), or a replacement like \(B^*\) in the proofs in \(\S 2\) but only the holding of some formula \(\varphi(\ldots, b, \ldots)_{b \in B^2}\) in \(B^*\) is important. Now what if the requirements on the type of \(g(B^2)\) over \(\text{cl}^r(B^1, \mathcal{M}_n)\) are not coded by some subsets of \(\text{cl}^r(B^1, \mathcal{M}_n)\) but e.g. by two place relations on \(\text{cl}^r(B^1, \mathcal{M}_n)\)? So naturally we allow quantification over two place relations in the formulas \(\psi_\varphi(\bar{x})\). But then even though

\[
B^* \bigcup \text{cl}^r(B^1, \mathcal{M}_n) \cup B^2
\]

not only the small formulas satisfied by \((B^2, b)_{b \in B^1}\) are important but also e.g. the answer to \(B^* \equiv \text{cl}^r(B^1, \mathcal{M}_n)\).

It natural to demand that all possibilities for the set of small formulas in second order logic satisfied by \(B^* \cup \text{cl}^r(B^1, \mathcal{M}_n)\) occur so this may includes cases where \(B^*\) has to be of cardinality much larger than \(\text{cl}^k(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n)\). So we do not formulate such lemma. Of course some specific information may help to control the situation. We may however consider adding (in \(3.2\)), the demand:

\[
\text{\(\exists_s\) if } Y \subseteq B^* \cup \text{cl}^r(B^1, \mathcal{M}_n) \text{ and } Y \cap B^* \nsubseteq B^2, Y \cap \text{cl}^r(B^1, \mathcal{M}_n) \nsubseteq B^1, \text{ then } Y \text{ is not s-connected, that is for some } Y_1, Y_2; \text{ we have } Y = Y_1 \cup Y_2, |Y_1 \cap Y_2| \leq s \text{ and } Y_1 \bigcup Y_2 \text{ (i.e. } \mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright Y_1 \bigcup \mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright Y_1 \cap Y_2).\]

In this case we can allow e.g. quantification on 2-place relations \(R\) such that \(\mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright \text{Dom}(R)\) is s-connected.

\(^5\)We can restrict ourselves to the cases \(C = \text{cl}^k(B, C)\).
2) If $E$ is monadic but not simply monadic, not much is changed: we should allow new quantifiers in $\psi_\varphi$. Let $C^1 <_B E < C^2$ if $B \leq C^1 \leq C^2$ and $(C^2, B, B \cup (C^2 \setminus C^1)) \in E$. We want the quantifier to say for $(C^1, R_{\theta(y, b)}, c)_{\theta(y, b) \in \Gamma, c \in B}$ that it codes $C^1$ with $C^1 <_B C^2$ where $\Gamma = \Gamma_{B \cup (C^2 \setminus C^1)}$, but then the logic should be defined such that we would be able to iterate.

The situation is similar to the case that in §2, we have: $\text{cl}$ is definable or at least monadically definable.

3) In [3.3] we essentially demand
\begin{itemize}
  \item [\text{*}] for each $t$, for random enough $M_n$, for every $B \subseteq M_n$, $|B| \leq t$,
    if $M_n \upharpoonright \text{cl}^k(\bar{a}, M_n) <_E C$ then $C$ is embeddable into $M_n$ over
    $\text{cl}^k(\bar{a}, M_n)$.
\end{itemize}

Of course we need this just for a dense set of such $C$’s, dense in the sense that a monadic sentence is satisfied, just like the use of $B'$ in [2.12]. That is we may replace clause (3) of Definition [3.2](1)(A) by
\begin{itemize}
  \item [(\zeta)'] there is $B'$ such that $(B', c, b)_{c \in B_2} \equiv_\ell (B', c, b)_{c \in B_2}$ and $(B', B^1, B^2, \bar{a}, k)$
    is n. good (and $\ell'$ large enough e.g. quantifier depth of $\psi_{\varphi_1}$ in main case).
\end{itemize}

4) As we have done in [2.16(2), 2.17(2)], we can add that the number of alternation of quantifiers of $\varphi$ and the number of (possibly) alternation of monadic quantifier of $\psi_\varphi$ are equal as long as the depth of the formulas from “simply monadic” is not counted (Always we can trivially increase the q.d. so we may ask about $\psi_\varphi$ with minimal number. But for a specific $\langle M_n : n < \omega \rangle$ we may get better. We can though look at minimal q.d. on all cases then it should be trivial.

5) Can we find a reasonable context where the situation from [3.3] and [3.4](1) above holds? Suppose we draw edges as here in $M_n$ and redraw in the neighborhood of each edge. Let us describe drawing fully, this for a model on $[n]$. For each $i < j$ from $[n]$ we flip a coin $E_{i, j}$ on whether we have $(i, j)$ as a pre-edge, with probability $p_{i, j}^n$. If we succeed for $E_{i, j}$ then for any pair $(i', j')$ from $[n]$ we flip a coin $E_{i, j, i', j'}$ with probability $p_{i, j, i', j'}^n$. The flippings are independent and finally for $i' < j'$, $(i', j')$ is an edge if and only if for some $i < j$, $(i, j)$ is a pre-edge, that is we succeed in $E_{i, j}$ and we also succeed in $E_{i, j, i', j'}$. For our case let $(\alpha \in (0, 1)_{\mathbb{R}}$ is irrational):

**Distribution 1**

\[ p_{i, j}^n = p_{|i-j|^\alpha} = \begin{cases} 1/|i - j|^\alpha & \text{when } |i - j| > 1 \\ 1/2^\alpha & \text{if } |i - j| = 1 \end{cases} \]

and $p_{i, j, i', j'}^n = \frac{1}{2^{1/2^\alpha(|i-j|-|i'-j'|)}}$;

**Distribution 2**

$p_{i, j}^n$ is as above and

\[ p_{i, j, i', j'}^n = \begin{cases} 1/2^{1/2^\alpha(|i-j|-|i'-j'|)} & \text{if } i = i' \lor j = j' \\ 0 & \text{if otherwise.} \end{cases} \]
Now distribution 2 seems to give us an example as in Lemma 3.3 distribution 1 fits the non-monadic case. Distribution 1 will give us, for some pre-edges \((i,j)\), a lot of edges in the neighbourhood of it; of course for the average pre-edge there will be few. This give us a lot of \(\leq i\) extensions in that neighbourhood. We may wonder whether actually the 0–1 law holds. It is intuitively clear that for distribution 2 the answer is “yes”, for distribution 1 the answer is “no”.

6) Why in distribution 1 from (5) the 0–1 law should fail (in fact fails badly)? It seems to me that for distribution 1 we can find \(A \subseteq B\) such that for every random enough \(M_n\), for some \(f : A \leftrightarrow M_n\), the number of \(g : B \leftrightarrow M_n\) extending \(f\) is quite large, and on the set of such \(g\) we can interpret an initial segment \(N_f\) of arithmetic even with \(f(A)\) a segment, \(N_f\) in its neighbourhood. The problem is to compare such \(N_{f_1}, N_{f_2}\) with possibly distinct parameters, which can be done using a path of pre-edges from \(f_1(A)\) to \(f_2(A)\). But this requires further thoughts.

The case of distribution 2 should be similar to this paper.

We intend to return to this.

7) In \(E\) is trivial, then the claim above becomes (a variant ) of the main claims in section 2 (the variant fulfill promises there).

Proof of 3.3
This proof is similar to that of Lemma 2.10 and 2.17. We say in the claim that \(\psi_\varphi(\bar{x})\) or \(\psi_\varphi(\bar{x})\), \(k_\varphi\) witness \((\ast)_\varphi(\bar{x})\). We prove the statement by induction on q.d.\((\varphi(\bar{x}))\) and first note (by clause (d) of Definition 2.2) that \((\ast)_\varphi(\bar{x}) \implies (\ast)_\varphi^+(\bar{x})\) where \(\psi_\varphi(\bar{x})\) will be monadic logic.

\((\ast)_\varphi^+(\bar{x})\) for every random enough \(M_n\), for every \(\bar{a} \in \lg(\bar{x})(M_n)\) and \(N\) if \(M_n \upharpoonright \cl^{\kappa_\varphi}(\bar{a}, M_n) \subseteq N \subseteq M_n\) then \(M_n \models \varphi[\bar{a}] \iff N \models \psi_\varphi[\bar{a}]\).

Case 1: Let \(\varphi(\bar{x})\) be an atomic formula. Trivial.

Case 2: \(\varphi(\bar{x})\) a Boolean combination of atomic formulas and formulas \(\varphi(\bar{x})\) of the form \(\exists y \varphi'(\bar{x}, y)\), \(\varphi'\) of quantifier depth \(< r\), such that \((\ast)_\exists \varphi'(\bar{x}, y)\) holds. Clearly follows by case 3 and case 1.

Case 3: \(\varphi(\bar{x}) = (\exists y)\varphi_1(\bar{x}, y)\). Let \(k_{\varphi_1}, \psi_{\varphi_1}\) be a witness for \((\ast)_{\varphi(\bar{x})}\) of 3.3 and let \(k_{\varphi_1}, \psi_{\varphi_1}^2\) be witness for \((\ast)_+\) holds for it (for \(\varphi_1\)). Let \(r = r(k_{\varphi_1}, \ell g(\bar{x}))\), \(k^* = k^*(k_{\varphi_1}, \ell g(\bar{x}))\), \(t_1 = t_1(k, \ell g(\bar{x}))\) and \(t_2 = t_2(k, \ell g(\bar{x}))\) be as in Definition 3.2(1)(A), more exactly its 3.2(3) variant. Let \(k_\varphi\) be \(k^*\).

It is enough to prove the following two statements:

**Statement 1:** There is \(\psi_{\varphi_1}^1(\bar{x})\) a monadic formula such that:

\((\ast)_1\) for every random enough \(M_n\), for every \(\bar{a} \in \ell g(\bar{x}) \upharpoonright M_n\) we have \((\alpha)_1 \iff (\beta)_1\) where:

\(\alpha_1\) \(M_n \upharpoonright \cl^{k_\varphi}(\bar{a}, M_n) \models \psi^{1}_{\varphi}(\bar{a})\)

\(\beta_1\) \(M_n \models \text{"there is } b \text{ satisfying } \cl^{k_{\varphi_1}}(\bar{a}b, M_n) \subseteq \cl^{k^*}(\bar{a}, M_n) \text{ such that } \varphi_1(\bar{a}, b) \text{ holds."}\)

**Statement 2:** There is \(\psi_{\varphi_1}^{2}(\bar{x})\) a monadic formula such that:
(\ast)_2$ for every random enough $\mathcal{M}_n$ and for every $\bar{a} \in \ell_{k(\bar{x})}(\mathcal{M}_n)$ we have
$(\alpha)_2 \iff (\beta)_2$ where:
$(\alpha)_2 \ \mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright \mathcal{M}_n \models \psi^2_\varphi(\bar{a})$
$(\beta)_2 \ \mathcal{M}_n \models "there \ is \ b \ satisfying \ cl^{k_{\varphi_1}}(\bar{a}b, \mathcal{M}_n) \not\subseteq cl^k(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n) \ such \ that \ \varphi_1(\bar{a}, b) \ holds"$

(note: $(\beta)_1$, $(\beta)_2$ are complementary, but it is enough that always at least one holds).

Note that as $\psi \in \mathcal{F}(\bar{x})$ is monadically definable, by 3.2 (7) clause (d) and by the choice of $k_{\varphi}$ we can in $(\alpha)_2$ replace $cl^k$ by $cl^{k_{\varphi}}$, changing $\psi^1$ to $\psi^{2,5}$, and similarly in $(\alpha)_1$ replace $cl^k$ by $cl^{k_{\varphi}}$ changing $\psi^1$ to $\psi^{1,5}$.

Clearly these two statements are enough and $\psi^{1,5}_\varphi(\bar{x}) \lor \psi^{2,5}_\varphi(\bar{x})$ is as required.

**Proof of statement 1:**

Easily, by the induction hypothesis and by the fact that the closure is sufficiently definable.

**Proof of statement 2:**

We will use a series of equivalent statements $\otimes_{\ell}$.

$\otimes_1$ is $(\beta)_2$.
$\otimes_2$ there are $b$, $B$ and $B^*$, $B_1$, $B_2$ such that:
$\otimes_2$ there are $b$, $B$ and $B^*$, $B_1$, $B_2$ such that:
$\otimes_2$ there are $b$, $B$ and $B^*$, $B_1$, $B_2$ such that:
$\otimes_2$ there are $b$, $B$ and $B^*$, $B_1$, $B_2$ such that:
$\otimes_2$ there are $b$, $B$ and $B^*$, $B_1$, $B_2$ such that:
$\otimes_2$ there are $b$, $B$ and $B^*$, $B_1$, $B_2$ such that:
$\otimes_2$ there are $b$, $B$ and $B^*$, $B_1$, $B_2$ such that:
$\otimes_2$ there are $b$, $B$ and $B^*$, $B_1$, $B_2$ such that:
$\otimes_2$ there are $b$, $B$ and $B^*$, $B_1$, $B_2$ such that:
$\otimes_2$ there are $b$, $B$ and $B^*$, $B_1$, $B_2$ such that:
$\otimes_2$ there are $b$, $B$ and $B^*$, $B_1$, $B_2$ such that:

\[ B^* \cup \mathcal{E} \mathcal{F}(\bar{x}) \quad \text{and} \quad cl^{k_{\varphi_1}}(\bar{a}b, \mathcal{M}_n) \subseteq B^* \quad \text{(hence} \ cl^{k_{\varphi_1}}(\bar{a}b, B^*) = \]

\[ B_2 \quad \text{cl}^{k_{\varphi_1}}(\bar{a}b, \mathcal{M}_n)) \quad \text{and} \quad cl^{k_{\varphi_1}}(\bar{a}b, M_n) \subseteq B^* \]

$\otimes_2 \mathcal{M}_n \models \varphi_1(\bar{a}, b)$.

Why? The implication $\iff$ is trivial, the implication $\Rightarrow$ holds by clause (A) in the definition 3.2

\[ \otimes_3 \text{like } \otimes_2 \text{ but replacing } \otimes_2 \text{ by} \]

\[ \otimes_3 \mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright \mathcal{M}_n \models \psi^2_{\varphi_1}(\bar{a}, b). \]

\[ (\ast)_3 \otimes_2 \iff \otimes_3 \]

Why? By the induction hypothesis i.e. choice of $k_{\varphi_1}$, $\psi_{\varphi_1}$.

\[ \otimes_4 \text{like } \otimes_3 \text{ replacing } \otimes_3 \text{ by} \]

\[ \otimes_4 \mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright [B^* \cup \mathcal{E} \mathcal{F}(\bar{x})] = \psi^2_{\varphi_1}(\bar{a}, b). \]

\[ (\ast)_4 \otimes_3 \iff \otimes_4 \]

Why? By $(\ast)_4^*$, being witnessend by $\psi^2_{\varphi_1}$, $k_{\varphi_1}$ see the beginning of the proof, the definition of $B^*$ and the choice of $\psi^2_{\varphi_1}$.

\[ ^6 \text{the } B' \text{ does not appear for simplicity only} \]
For notational simplicity we assume $B \neq \emptyset$, and similarly assume $\bar{a}$ is with no repetition and apply Lemma 3.5 below with the vocabulary $\tau_\mathcal{K}$ to the case $s = \ell$, $z^2$ empty, $\vec{z}^1 = \langle z_1^1 \rangle$, $\vec{z} = \langle z_1, \ldots, z_l \rangle$, and $\psi(\vec{z}, \vec{z}^1, z^2) = \psi(\vec{z}, z_1^1) = \psi_2^\mathcal{F}(\langle z_1, \ldots, z_{fg\vec{x}} \rangle, z_1^1)$ and get $i^*, \theta_1^i(\vec{z}, \vec{z}^1)$ and $\theta_1^i(\vec{z})$ for $i < i^*$ as there.

Next let

$\otimes_5$ like $\otimes_4$ but replacing $\otimes_5$ by

$\otimes_5$ letting $c_1, \ldots, c_{t_2}$ list $B_2$ possibly with repetitions but such that

$\{c_1, \ldots, c_{t_2}\} = B_1$ and $\langle c_1, \ldots, c_{t_2} \rangle = \bar{a}$ and there is $i < i^*$ such that:

(i) $B^* \models \theta_1^1[\langle c_1, \ldots, c_{t_2} \rangle, b]$
(ii) $\mathcal{M}_n \models (B_2 \cup cl^\mathcal{K}(B_1, \mathcal{M}_n)) \models \theta_1^2[\langle c_1, \ldots, c_{t_2} \rangle]$. 

Now

$(*)_5 \otimes_4 \iff \otimes_5$

Why? by the choice of $\theta_1^1$, $\theta_1^2$ ($i < i^*$).

Let $\mathcal{P} = \{(N, c_1, \ldots, c_{t_2}) : N \in \mathcal{K}_\infty$, with the set of elements $\{c_1, \ldots, c_{t_2}\}\}$. Let $\{(N_j, c_{t_1}^j, c_{t_2}^j) : j < j^*\}$ list the members of $\mathcal{P}$ up to isomorphism, so with no two isomorphic. For every $j < j^*$ and $i < i^*$ choose if possible $(N_j, i, c_{t_1}^j, c_{t_2}^j, b_j^i)$ such that:

(i) $N_j \leq_s N_j, i$ (in $\mathcal{K}_\infty$),
(ii) $b_j^i \in N_j, i \setminus N_j$,
(iii) $N_j, i \models \theta_1^1[\langle c_{t_1}^j, \ldots, c_{t_2}^j \rangle, b_j^i]$ and
(iv) $\langle N_j, i, \{c_{t_1}^j, \ldots, c_{t_2}^j\}, \{c_{t_1}^j, \ldots, c_{t_2}^j\}, \{c_{t_1}^j, \ldots, c_{t_2}^j\}, \{c_{t_1}^j, \ldots, c_{t_2}^j\}, k \rangle$ is $\mathcal{E}$–good.

Let

$w = \{(i, j) : i < i^*, j < j^*$ and $(N_j, i, c_{t_1}^j, c_{t_2}^j, b_j^i)$ is well defined$\}$.

Let $\Gamma = \{\theta(y, \vec{x}) : \theta$ is a basic formula, $\vec{x} \subseteq \{x_1, \ldots, x_{t_2}\}\}$. As $\mathcal{E}$ is simply monadic (see Definition 3.2(4)) we have: for some monadic formula $\theta_1^i$ such that

(*) if $\{d_1, \ldots, d_{t_1}\} \leq C \in \mathcal{K}$ letting $\Gamma = \{\theta(y, x_{i(\ell)}, \ldots) : \theta$ an atomic formula for $\tau_\mathcal{K}$, every variable actually appear and $i(\ell) \in \{1, \ldots, t_2\}\};$

the following are equivalent:

(a) there are subsets $R_\theta$ of $C$ for $\theta \in \Gamma$ and there are $C_1, d_i(t = t_1 + 1, \ldots, t_2)$ satisfying $R_{\varphi(y, \vec{x})} \subseteq C$ and $C \leq C_1 \in \mathcal{K}$, $C_1 \setminus C = \{d_1, \ldots, d_{t_2}\}$, and

$R_{\theta(y, \ldots, x_{i(\ell)})} = \{c \in C : C_1 \models \theta[c, \ldots, d_{i(\ell)}] \}$ for $\theta(y, \ldots, x_{i(\ell)}) \in \Gamma$

and $C_1 \models \theta_1^2[d_1, \ldots, d_{t_2}]$

(b) $C \models \theta_1^2[d_1, \ldots, d_{t_1}]$. 

Let
there are \( b, B_1 \) such that: \( b \in \mathcal{M}_n, \text{cl}^k(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n) \notin \text{cl}^k(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n), \bar{a} \subseteq \text{cl}^k(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n), \text{cl}^\tau(B_1, \mathcal{M}_n) \subseteq \text{cl}^k(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n), \ |B| \leq t_1(k_{\varphi_1}, \ell g(\bar{x})), \) and

\[ \bigoplus_6 \text{for some } c_1, \ldots, c_4 \text{ listing } B_1 \text{ such that } \bar{a} = \langle c_1, \ldots, c_{\ell g \bar{x}} \rangle \text{ there are } i < i^*, j < j^* \text{ such that:} \]

(i) \( (\mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright B_1^1, c_1, \ldots, c_4) \cong (N_j, c_1^1, \ldots, c_4^1) \) i.e. the mapping

\[ c_1^1 \mapsto c_1, c_2^1 \mapsto c_2 \text{ embeds } N_j \text{ into } \mathcal{M}_n, \]

(ii) \( \mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright \text{cl}^k(\bar{a}, \mathcal{M}_n) \models \theta^2_\ell(\langle c_1, \ldots, c_4 \rangle). \]

(\( \star \)) \( \bigotimes_9 \Leftrightarrow \bigotimes_9 \).

Why? For proving \( \bigotimes_9 \Rightarrow \bigotimes_9 \) let \( c_1, \ldots, c_4 \) as well as \( i < i^* \) as in \( \bigotimes_9 \), let \( j < j^* \) be such that \( (\mathcal{M}_n \upharpoonright B_1^1, c_1, \ldots, c_4) \cong (N_j, c_1^1, \ldots, c_4^1) \). A main point is that \( B^* \) exemplifies that \( (i, j) \in w. \)

For proving \( \bigotimes_9 \Rightarrow \bigotimes_9 \) use part (B) of Definition 2.9.

Now we have finished as \( \bigotimes_9 \) can be expressed as a monadic formula straightforwardly. So we have carried the induction hypothesis on the quantifier depth thus finishing the proof.

The following is the parallel of 2.15 for monadic logic (see Gurevich [Gu], more [Sh 463]).

**Lemma 3.5.** For finite vocabulary \( \tau \) and monadic formula (in the vocabulary \( \tau \)) \( \psi(\bar{z}, \bar{z}^1, \bar{z}^2), \bar{z} = \langle z_1, \ldots, z_\ell \rangle \), there are \( i^* \in \mathbb{N} \) and monadic \( \tau \)-formulas \( \theta^1_i(\bar{z}, \bar{z}^1) = \theta^1_i(\bar{z}, \bar{z}^1), \theta^2_i(\bar{z}, \bar{z}) = \theta^2_i(\bar{z}, \bar{z}) \) for \( i < i^* \) each of quantifier depth at most that of \( \psi \) such that:

if \( N_1 \bigcup N_2, N_1 \cap N_2 = N_0, N_1 \cup N_2 = N \) and the set of elements of \( N_0 \) is \( \{c_1, \ldots, c_s\}, \bar{c} = \langle c_1, \ldots, c_s \rangle \) and \( \bar{c} \in \ell g(\bar{z}^1)(N_1) \) and \( \bar{c} \in \ell g(\bar{z}^2)(N_2) \) then

\[ N \models \psi(\bar{c}, \bar{c}^1, \bar{c}^2) \iff \text{ for some } i < i^*, N_1 \models \theta^1_i[\bar{c}, \bar{c}^1] \text{ and } N_2 \models \theta^2_i[\bar{c}, \bar{c}^2]. \]

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