Categorical Jonsson fragments in existentially prime convex Jonsson theory

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Abstract: The theory \dot{O} is called convex if for any its model \mathfrak{A} and for any family $\{\mathfrak{B}_i \mid i \in \mathfrak{I}\}$ of substructures of \mathfrak{A} , which are models of the theory T, the intersection $\bigcap_{i \in I} \mathfrak{B}_i$ is a model of T. If it is assumed that this intersection is not empty. If this intersection is never empty, then the theory is called strongly convex.

The inductive theory \hat{O} is called the existentially prime if

- 1. It has a prime algebraic (AP) model, (the class of its AP denote by T_{AP})
- 2. Class (E_T) non trivial intersects with class AP, i.e. $T_{AP} \bigcap E_T \neq 0$.

Let Jonsson theory T [1] is complete for the existential sentences in the language L and C is its semantic model.

Let X is Jonsson subset [2] in T, and M is existentially closed submodel of semantic model C of considered Jonsson theory T, where dcl(X) = M.

 $Th_{\forall\exists}(M) = T_M, T_M$ is the Jonsson fragment of Jonsson set X [2].

Theorem 1. Let theory T will be existential prime strongly convex Jonsson existentially complete theory. Then the following conditions are equivalent:

- (1) T_M^* is ω categorical;
- (2) T_M is ω categorical.

Theorem 2. Let T be an existential prime strongly convex Jonsson existentially complete theory. Then the following conditions are equivalent:

- (1) T_M^* is ω_1 categorical;
- (2) any countable model E_{T_M} has a prime algebraic extension in E_{T_M} .

Keywords: Jonsson theory, Jonsson set, Jonsson fragment

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