Exercise Sheet 12: Dependencies

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Exercise 12.1. Let \mathcal{L} be a fragment of first-order logic for which finite model entailment and arbitrary model entailment coincide, i.e., for every \mathcal{L} -theory \mathcal{T} and every \mathcal{L} -formula φ , we find that φ is true in all models of \mathcal{T} if and only if φ is true in all finite models of \mathcal{T} .

- (a) Give an example for a proper fragment of first-order logic with this property.
- (b) Give an example for a proper fragment of first-order logic without this property.
- (c) Show that entailment is decidable in any fragment with this property.

Exercise 12.2. Consider the following set of tgds Σ :

$$A(x) \to \exists y. R(x, y) \land B(y)$$

$$B(x) \to \exists y. S(x, y) \land A(y)$$

$$R(x, y) \to S(y, x)$$

$$S(x, y) \to R(y, x)$$

Does the oblivious chase universally terminate for Σ ? What about the restricted chase?

Exercise 12.3. Is the following set of tgds Σ weakly acyclic?

$$B(x) \to \exists y. S(x,y) \land A(x)$$

$$A(x) \land C(x) \to \exists y. R(x,y) \land B(y)$$

Does the skolem chase universally terminate for Σ ?

Exercise 12.4. Termination of the oblivious (resp. restricted) chase over a set of tgds Σ implies the existence of a finite universal model for Σ . Is the converse true? That is, does the existence of a finite universal model for Σ imply termination of the oblivious (resp. restricted) chase?

Exercise 12.5. A term is *cyclic* if it is of the form $f(t_1, ..., t_n)$ and, for some $i \in \{1, ..., n\}$, the function symbol f syntactically occurs in t_i . Show the following claims:

- 1. Checking MFA membership is decidable.
- 2. Is the set of tgds from Exercise 12.3 MFA?
- 3. If a set of tgds Σ without constants is MFA, then the skolem chose universally terminates for Σ .