On limit points of spectra of first order graph properties with small quantifier depth

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The random graph G(n,p) obeys zero-one law w.r.t. a first order sentence ϕ , if either a.a.s. $G(n,p) \models \phi$, or a.a.s. $G(n,p) \models \neg(\phi)$. For each first order sentence ϕ consider the set of all $\alpha > 0$ such that $G(n, n^{-\alpha})$ does not obey zero-one law w.r.t. ϕ . This set is called the spectrum of ϕ . In 1988 [1], S. Shelah and J. Spencer proved that all points of $S(\phi)$ are rational numbers. In 1990 [2], J. Spencer proved that there exists a first order sentence with an infinite spectrum and the quantifier depth 14. Let q_{\min} be the minimal quantifier depth of a first order sentence with an infinite spectrum. The best known upper bound for q_{\min} is $5 \ge q_{\min}$ (see [3]).

Theorem 1. There exists a first order sentence ϕ with quantifier depth 5 whose spectrum contains all the numbers $\alpha = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2(m+1)}, m \in \mathbb{N}$.

In 2012 [4], M. Zhukovskii proved that for any first order sentence ϕ with the quantifier depth k the set $S(\phi) \cap (0, 1/(k-2))$ is finite. Later [5], it was proved that the set $S(\phi) \cap (1, \infty)$ is also finite. In particular, for any ϕ with the quantifier depth 3, $S(\phi) \cap (0, 1) = \emptyset$ (so $q_{\min} \ge 4$), and for any ϕ with the quantifier depth 4, all limit points of $S(\phi)$ must be in [1/2, 1).

So, the exact value of q_{\min} is unknown, but we know that $q_{\min} \in \{4, 5\}$. Denote by S(k) the union of all $S(\phi)$ for all ϕ with the quantifier depth k. We examined the set S(4) and proved that it has no limit points except possibly the points 1/2 and 3/5. We also proved that the spectrum of first order sentences, whose sequences of nested quantifiers are all of form $\forall \exists \forall \exists \text{ or } \exists \forall \exists \forall, \text{ is finite.}}$

References

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