

## THE DIOPHANTINE PROBLEM FOR ADDITION AND DIVISIBILITY

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**ABSTRACT.** An algorithm is given for deciding existential formulas involving addition and the divisibility relation over the natural numbers.

In this paper it will be shown that there is an algorithm for deciding formulas of the form

$$(1) \quad \exists x_1, \dots, \exists x_n \in \mathbb{N} \bigwedge_{i=1}^k f_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) | g_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

in  $\mathbb{N}$  (the natural numbers), where the  $f_i$  and  $g_i$  are linear polynomials with integer coefficients. ( $a|b$  means " $a$  divides  $b$ ".) This is a generalization of the Chinese Remainder Theorem (C.R.T.) which states that

$$\bigwedge_{i=1}^k m_i | (x - r_i)$$

has a solution for  $x \in \mathbb{N}$  if and only if  $(m_i, m_j) | (r_i - r_j)$ ,  $i, j = 1, \dots, k$ , where  $(a, b) = \text{g.c.d.}(a, b)$ , cf. [2]. The corresponding problem where the  $f_i$  and  $g_i$  are second degree polynomials is undecidable. This follows immediately from the undecidability of Hilbert's Tenth Problem. We get as a corollary that formulas of the form  $\exists x_1 \dots \exists x_n \Delta(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ , where  $\Delta$  is an open formula in the language  $\langle +, |, 0, 1 \rangle$  are decidable. This result is also the best possible in the following sense. Using the undecidability of Hilbert's Tenth Problem and standard techniques (cf. [3], [4] and the references therein) for defining multiplication from  $+$  and  $|$  one can show that formulas of the form  $\exists x_1 \dots \exists x_n \forall y \Delta(x_1, \dots, x_n, y)$ , with  $\Delta$  an open formula in the language  $\langle +, |, 0, 1 \rangle$  are undecidable. Similar results have been obtained by A. P. Bel'tyukov (personal communication from Julia Robinson).

We shall also show (in §3) that if  $R$  is the ring of integers of an imaginary quadratic extension of the rationals ( $\mathbb{Q}$ ) then there is an algorithm for

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deciding formulas of the form

$$(2) \quad \exists x_1 \dots \exists x_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \bigwedge_{i=1}^k f_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) | g_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

where the  $f_i$  and  $g_i$  are linear polynomials with coefficients from  $R$ . Consequently there is also an algorithm for deciding formulas of the form

$$(3) \quad \exists x_1 \dots \exists x_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \bigwedge_{i=1}^k f_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) | g_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

with the  $f_i$  and  $g_i$  as above.

In a subsequent paper we shall show that if  $R$  is the ring of integers of a real quadratic extension of the rationals then both (2) and (3) are undecidable; and that if  $R$  is the ring of integers in any proper algebraic extension of the rationals other than imaginary quadratic, then (2) is undecidable.

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The plan is to reduce the problem to formulas of a special form where, among other things, all the coefficients are from  $\mathbb{N}$  and the variables are ordered in some way and then use the C.R.T. to eliminate the largest variable.  $x$  will denote the variables  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  and  $\phi(x)$ ,  $\phi_i(x)$ ,  $\psi(x)$  etc. will denote the formulas of the form  $\bigwedge_{i=1}^k f_i(x) | g_i(x)$  where the  $f_i$  and  $g_i$  are linear polynomials with integer coefficients. We shall call such a formula *positive* if its coefficients are from  $\mathbb{N}$ . We shall assume that if a formula can be made positive by replacing some of the  $f_i$ 's and  $g_j$ 's by  $-f_i$  and  $-g_j$  then this is always automatically done. The resulting formula is of course equivalent to the original formula.

1. In this section we shall show how to reduce the problem to the case of formulas of a very convenient form.

Let  $P_n = \{x \in \mathbb{Q}^n: x_i \geq 0, i = 1, \dots, n\}$  and let  $R = P_n \cap \{x \in \mathbb{Q}^n: l_i(x) \geq 0, i = 1, \dots, m\}$  where the  $l_i(x)$  are linear polynomials. A positive cone in  $\mathbb{Q}^n$  is the image of  $P_n$  under a mapping of the form  $x = Au + b$  where  $A$  is an  $n \times n$  matrix and  $b$  an  $n \times 1$  vector, both with coefficients from  $\mathbb{Q}$ . If  $B$  is a region in  $\mathbb{Q}^n$  then  ${}^1B$  denotes the set of integral points in  $B$ .

LEMMA 1. *Let  $R$  be a convex set in  $\mathbb{Q}^n$  as above. Then one can constructively find a finite set of positive cones  $C_i: x = A_i u + b_i, i = 1, \dots, J$ , such that*

(i) *each  $C_i \subset R$  and  ${}^1R = \bigcup_{i=1}^J {}^1C_i$ ,*

(ii) *if  $x_0 \in {}^1R$  then there exist  $i_0$  and  $u_0 \in {}^1P_n$  such that  $x_0 = A_{i_0} u_0 + b_{i_0}$ .*

The lemma is geometrically reasonably clear, cf. [1]. Since the proof is not

relevant to the rest of the paper we present it in the appendix at the end of the paper.

Let  $\phi(x)$  be a formula and let  $x = Au + b$  be a change of variables, where the entries of  $A$  and  $b$  are from  $\mathcal{Q}$ . Let  $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$  be the l.c.m. of the denominators of all these entries. When we say  $\phi'(u) = \phi(Au + b)$  results from  $\phi(x)$  by the change of variables  $x = Au + b$  we mean that  $\phi'(u)$  is obtained from  $\phi(x)$  by substituting  $Au + b$  for  $x$  and then multiplying right through (all the terms) by  $\alpha$  and adjoining some divisibilities of the form  $\beta|h(u)$  ( $\beta \in \mathbb{N}$ ) to ensure that if  $u \in \mathbb{N}^n$  satisfies  $\phi'$ , then  $x = Au + b$  is an integral point. (The coefficients of  $h(u)$  will be positive multiples of some of the entries of  $A$  and  $b$ .) Then  $\phi'(u)$  is a formula of the type we are considering.

LEMMA 2. Let  $\phi(x)$  have coefficients from  $\mathbb{Z}$  and let  $\chi(x)$  be a partial ordering of the variables together with some linear inequalities of the form  $l(x) \geq 0$ . There exists a finite set of changes of variables  $x = A_i u + b_i$  with the  $A_i$  and  $b_i$  having positive rational entries such that the resulting formulas  $\phi_i(u)$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, J$ , are positive and

$$\exists x \in \mathbb{N} (\phi(x) \wedge \chi(x)) \leftrightarrow \bigvee_{i=1}^J \exists u \in \mathbb{N} \phi_i(u).$$

PROOF. Let  $\phi(x) = \bigwedge_i f_i(x) | g_i(x)$  and let  $\chi_j(x)$  run through all possible combinations  $(\bigwedge_i \pm f_i(x) \geq 0) \wedge (\bigwedge_i \pm g_i(x) \geq 0)$  where only those  $f_i$  and  $g_i$  are considered which contain both positive and negative coefficients. Then

$$\exists x (\phi(x) \wedge \chi(x)) \leftrightarrow \bigvee_j \exists x (\phi(x) \wedge \chi(x) \wedge \chi_j(x)).$$

Hence it is sufficient to show that there are positive formulas  $\phi_i(u)$  such that

$$\exists x (\phi(x) \wedge \chi(x) \wedge \chi_j(x)) \leftrightarrow \bigvee_i \exists u \phi_i(u)$$

where  $\chi_j$  is as above. Let  $R = P_n \cap \{x \in \mathbb{Q}^n: \chi(x) \wedge \chi_j(x)\}$ . Let the  $C_i$ :  $x = A_i u + b_i$  be as in Lemma 1, and let  $\phi_i(u)$  result from  $\phi(x)$  by making the change of variables  $x = A_i u + b_i$ . Recall that in  $\phi_i(u)$  we have adjoined some divisibilities of the form  $\alpha|h(u)$  ( $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$ ) if necessary to ensure that if  $\phi_i(u)$  holds for  $u \in \mathbb{N}^n$  then  $x = A_i u + b_i$  is an integral point. Since  $x = A_i u + b_i \in P_n$  for all  $u \in P_n$  it is clear that all the entries in the  $A_i$  and  $b_i$  are nonnegative. We claim that  $\phi_i(u)$  is positive (recall our convention that if  $f_j$  or  $g_j$  has all negative coefficients then it is replaced by  $-f_j$  or  $-g_j$ ). Notice that for all  $u \in P_n$  we have that if  $x = A_i u + b_i$  then  $x \in P_n$  and  $\chi(x)$  and  $\chi_j(x)$  hold. If  $\phi_i(u)$  were not positive then for some  $k$   $f_k(A_i u + b_i)$  or  $g_k(A_i u + b_i)$  would assume both positive and negative values as  $u$  varies over  $P_n$ . Call it  $h(A_i u + b_i)$ .  $h$  does not occur in  $\chi_j$  since if it did then for all  $u \in P_n$   $h(x) = h(A_i u + b_i)$  satisfies the inequality in  $\chi_j$ . If  $h$  does not occur in  $\chi_j$  then all its coefficients are positive (by our convention the case when all are

negative is eliminated). Since  $A_i$  and  $b_i$  have nonnegative entries it follows that all the coefficients of  $h(A_i u + b_i)$  are positive. Hence  $\phi_i(u)$  is positive. By conditions (i) and (ii) of Lemma 1 it is clear that

$$\exists x \in \mathbb{N} (\phi(x) \wedge \chi(x) \wedge \chi_j(x)) \leftrightarrow \bigvee \exists u \in \mathbb{N} \phi_i(u).$$

This completes the proof of Lemma 2.

Let  $\phi(x)$  be positive and let an ordering  $\chi(x)$  of the variables be specified. Suppose that no atomic formula of the form  $f(z, y) | g(z, y)$  with  $y > x_i$  (w.r.t.  $\chi$ ) for all the  $x_i$  in  $z$  and with  $y$  having nonzero coefficient in  $f$ , occurs in  $\phi(x)$ . Then we call  $\phi(x)$  *increasing* w.r.t.  $\chi$ .

**LEMMA 3.** *Let  $\phi(x)$  have coefficients from  $\mathbb{Z}$ . Then there exists a finite set of positive formulas  $\phi_i(x)$  and orderings  $\chi_i(x)$  such that  $\phi_i(x)$  is increasing w.r.t.  $\chi_i(x)$  and*

$$\exists x \phi(x) \leftrightarrow \bigvee_i \exists x (\phi_i(x) \wedge \chi_i(x)).$$

**PROOF.** Induction on the number of variables. By Lemma 2 it is sufficient to consider the case of  $\phi$  positive. Let  $\chi_i(x)$  vary over all possible orderings of the variables in  $\phi$ . Then  $\exists x \phi(x) \leftrightarrow \bigvee_i \exists x (\phi(x) \wedge \chi_i(x))$ . If  $\phi$  is not increasing w.r.t.  $\chi_i$  then  $f(y, z) | g(y, z)$  occurs in  $\phi$  with  $y \geq x_i$  for all  $x_i \in z$  (w.r.t.  $\chi_i$ ) and  $y$  occurs in  $f$  with nonzero coefficient. Let  $M$  be the sum of the coefficients of  $g$ . It is clear that  $\chi_i(x) \wedge f(x) | g(x) \leftrightarrow \chi_i(x) \wedge (\bigvee_{\alpha=1}^M \alpha f = g)$ . Replace  $f | g$  by  $\bigvee_{\alpha=1}^M (\alpha f = g)$  in  $\phi$ , return to disjunctive normal form and in each disjunct use the equation  $(\alpha f = g)$  to eliminate one of the variables and then use Lemma 2 and the induction hypothesis. (If  $\alpha f = g$  formally we cannot use this equation to eliminate a variable. In this case just delete the atomic formula  $f | g$  from the original formula.)

Let  $\phi$  be a positive increasing formula w.r.t.  $\chi$  and let  $x_0$  be the largest variable. The other variables are  $(x_1, \dots, x_n) = x$ . Let  $f_i(x) | g_i(x, x_0) = h_i(x) + a_i x_0, i = 1, \dots, k$ , be all the atomic formulas of  $\phi$  containing  $x_0$ . Let  $\bar{\phi}(x)$  result from  $\phi$  by deleting all the atomic formulas containing  $x_0$ . Let  $(\alpha, \beta)$  denote the g.c.d. of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . Then for fixed  $x \in \mathbb{N}$

$$(*) \exists x_0 \phi(x, x_0) \leftrightarrow \bar{\phi}(x) \wedge \bigwedge_{i < j \leq k} (a_i f_j(x), a_j f_i(x)) | h_{ij}(x) \wedge \bigwedge_i (f_i(x), a_i) | h_i(x)$$

where  $h_{ij}(x) = a_j h_i(x) - a_i h_j(x)$ . This follows immediately from the C.R.T. mentioned above. Our plan is to reduce the problem of determining if  $\phi$  has a solution to the problem of determining if  $\bar{\phi}$  has a solution. We need however to adjoin certain divisibilities involving the variables  $x$  which are implicit in  $\phi$  but not implicit in  $\bar{\phi}$ , e.g. if  $f | f_i$  and  $f | f_j$  occur in  $\phi$  then from  $(*)$  it follows that we must have  $f | h_{ij}$ . We shall want the formula  $\phi$  to satisfy the conditions (a)–(d) below. The conditions  $(f_i, a_i) | h_i$  are of no problem since they involve

congruences w.r.t. factors of the  $a_i$ 's and the  $a_i$ 's occur in  $\phi$ . Hence  $(f, a)|h$  can be replaced by a disjunction of the formulas of the form  $\alpha|f$  and  $\alpha|h$ . In the statement of these conditions we shall understand that when we write  $\alpha f$  (or  $\beta g$ ,  $\alpha_i g_i$  etc.) that  $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$  and that the g.c.d. of the coefficients of  $f$  ( $g$ ,  $g_i$ , etc.) is 1.

(a) If  $\alpha f | \beta g$  occurs in  $\phi$  then  $1|f$  and  $1|g$  occur in  $\phi$ .

(b) If  $\alpha f | \beta g$  and  $\gamma g | \delta h$  occur in  $\phi$  then  $f | \epsilon h$  occurs in  $\phi$  for some  $\epsilon \in \mathbb{N}$  with  $\epsilon | \beta \delta$ .

(c) If  $\alpha_1 f | \beta_1 g_1, \dots, \alpha_k f | \beta_k g_k$  and  $g$  occur in  $\phi$  and  $g_1, \dots, g_k$  are linearly independent and  $\beta g = \sum \gamma_i g_i$  with  $\beta, \gamma_i \in \mathbb{Z}$  and g.c.d.  $(\beta, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_k) = 1$  then  $f | \delta g$  occurs in  $\phi$  for some  $\delta \in \mathbb{N}$ .

(d) If  $\alpha_1 f | g_1$  and  $\alpha_2 f | g_2$  occur in  $\phi$  and the largest (w.r.t.  $\chi$ ) variable in  $g_1$  (with nonzero coefficient) is the same as that in  $g_2$  ( $= x_0$  say) and the coefficient of  $x_0$  in  $g_1$  is  $a_1$  and in  $g_2$  is  $a_2$  and  $\alpha$  is the g.c.d. of the coefficients of  $(a_1 g_2 - a_2 g_1)$  then  $f | (\beta/\alpha)(a_1 g_2 - a_2 g_1)$  occurs in  $\phi$  for some  $\beta \in \mathbb{N}$ .

If  $\phi$  is positive, increasing w.r.t.  $\chi$  and satisfies (a)–(d) above we shall call  $\phi$  totally positive increasing w.r.t.  $\chi$ .

We say that  $\chi(x)$  is a generalized ordering of the variables  $x$  if  $\chi(x)$  is the conjunction of an ordering  $\chi'(x)$  of the variables with some linear inequalities of the form  $x_i > l(z)$  where for all  $x_j \in z$   $x_i > x_j$  w.r.t.  $\chi'$ . If  $\chi(x)$  is a generalized ordering as above then we call  $\phi(x)$  totally positive increasing w.r.t.  $\chi(x)$  if  $\phi(x)$  is totally positive increasing w.r.t.  $\chi'(x)$  (the ordering in  $\chi(x)$ ).

**LEMMA 4.** *Let  $\phi(x)$  be a formula. One can construct a finite set  $\phi_i(x)$ ,  $\chi_i(x)$  ( $i = 1, \dots, J$ ) of formulas and generalized orderings such that  $\phi_i(x)$  is totally positive increasing w.r.t.  $\chi_i(x)$  and*

$$\exists x \phi(x) \leftrightarrow \bigvee_{i=1}^J \exists x (\phi_i(x) \wedge \chi_i(x)).$$

**PROOF.** By Lemma 3 we can assume that  $\phi(x)$  is positive and increasing w.r.t.  $\chi(x)$ , say. We shall prove the lemma by induction on the number of variables.

Of (a)–(d) above, only (d) leads to the introduction of new atomic formulas which may alter the fact that  $\phi$  is positive. We shall look ahead and introduce all of these first, at the same time using Lemma 2 to get positive formulas. Then we shall close up under (a)–(d). The worst that can happen here is that we get a formula which is not increasing. But this leads to the elimination of a variable and then we can use Lemma 2 to get rid of the generalized ordering and then use the induction hypothesis.

(1) Let the largest variable be  $x_0$  (others are  $(x_1 \dots x_n) = x$ ). Let the atomic formulas containing  $x_0$  be  $f_i(x) | g_i(x_0, \dot{x})$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, k$ , (since  $\phi$  is

positive increasing  $x_0$  occurs only on the right-hand side) let  $g_i(x_0, x) = h_i(x) + a_i x_0$  and let  $h_{ij}(x) = a_j h_i - a_i h_j$ ,  $i < j \leq k$ . Adjoin the formulas  $1|h_{ij}$ ,  $i < j \leq k$ , to get formula  $\phi'$ . If  $\phi'$  is positive, go to (3) below. If  $\phi'$  is not positive then go to (2).

(2) Let  $\phi''$  result from  $\phi'$  by deleting all the atomic formulas containing  $x_0$ . Find changes of variables  $x = A_i u + b_i$  as in Lemma 2 corresponding to  $\phi''$ . Let each  $\phi'_i(x_0, A_i u + b_i)$  result from  $\phi'$  by the change of variables  $(x_0, x) = (x_0, A_i u + b_i)$ . Then  $\phi'_i$  is positive since there were no minus signs in the atomic formulas we deleted and all the entries in  $A_i$ ,  $b_i$  are nonnegative. Let  $\alpha_i$  be the l.c.m. of the denominators in  $A_i$ ,  $b_i$ . Then in  $\phi'_i(x_0, u)$  we have multiplied right through by  $\alpha_i$ . Let  $\phi_i(y, u)$  result from  $\phi'_i$  by replacing  $\alpha_i x_0$  by the new variable  $y_0$  and adjoining the divisibility  $\alpha_i | y_0$ . Let  $A_i = (a_{kj})$ ,  $b_i = (b_k)$ . Then  $x_k = \sum a_{kj} u_j + b_k$ . Let  $\chi_i(y_0, u)$  be the conjunction of the inequalities

$$y_0 > \sum_j \alpha_i a_{kj} u_j + \alpha_i b_k$$

(each  $\alpha_i a_{kj}$  and each  $\alpha_i b_k \in \mathbb{N}$ ). We certainly have

$$\exists x_0 x \phi(x_0, x) \leftrightarrow \bigvee_i \exists y_0 \exists u (\phi_i(y_0, u) \wedge \chi_i).$$

(3) Extend  $\chi_i(y_0, u)$  to an ordering of the variables  $y_0, u$  in all possible ways with  $y_0 > u_i$  ( $i = 1, \dots, n$ ). (These inequalities follow from the inequalities  $y_0 > \sum \alpha_i a_{kj} u_j + \alpha_i b_k$  if all of  $u_1, \dots, u_n$  are used in the change of variables. If one is missing, we have reduced the number of variables and we can apply Lemma 3 and the induction hypothesis to each  $\phi_i \wedge \chi_i$ .) If we are coming from (1), then there is only one  $i$  and  $\chi$  is vacuous. By abuse of notation we still call the resulting formulas and generalized orders  $\phi_i(x_0, u)$  and  $\chi_i(x_0, u)$ . Then certainly we have  $\exists x_0 x \phi(x_0, x) \leftrightarrow \bigvee_i \exists y_0 \exists u (\phi_i(y_0, u) \wedge \chi_i(y_0, u))$ .

(4) Consider each  $\phi_i \wedge \chi_i$  separately. If  $\phi_i$ ,  $\chi_i$  is not increasing, eliminate a variable and apply the induction hypothesis. If it is increasing, let  $u_1$  be the largest of the  $u_j$  (i.e. the second largest variable w.r.t.  $\chi_i$ ) and let  $f_{ij}|g_{ij} = h_{ij} + a_{ij} u_1$  be the atomic formulas in which  $u_1$  is the largest variable. Let  $h_{ijk} = a_{ij} h_{ik} - a_{ik} h_{ij}$  and adjoin  $1|h_{ijk}$  to  $\phi_i$ . By abuse of notation, we still call it  $\phi_i$ . If the resulting formula is not positive, let  $\bar{\phi}_i$ ,  $\bar{\chi}_i$  result from  $\phi_i$ ,  $\chi_i$  by deleting all the atomic formulas in which  $y_0$  or  $u_1$  occur. Let  $v = (v_2, \dots, v_n)$  and make changes of variables  $(u_2, \dots, u_n) = A_{ij} v + b_{ij}$  as in Lemma 2. Let  $\phi_{ij}(y_0, u_1, v)$ ,  $\chi_{ij}(y_0, u_1, v)$  result from  $\phi_i$ ,  $\chi_i$  by making this change of variables. Let the l.c.m. of the denominators be  $\alpha_{ij}$  and replace  $\alpha_{ij} y_0$  by  $z_0$ ,  $\alpha_{ij} u_1$  by  $z_1$  and adjoin the divisibility  $\alpha_{ij} | z_1$ . Extend  $\chi_{ij}$  to an ordering in all possible ways with  $z_0 > z_1 > v_k$ ,  $k = 2, \dots, n$ . Call the resulting formulas  $\phi_{ij}(z_0, z_1, v)$ ,  $\chi_{ij}(z_0, z_1, v)$ . Then certainly the  $\phi_{ij}$  with  $\chi_{ij}$  are positive and

$$\exists x_0 x \phi(x_0, x) \leftrightarrow \bigvee \exists z_0 z_1 v \phi_{ij}(z_0, z_1, v) \wedge \chi_{ij}(z_0, z_1, v)$$

and each  $\chi_{ij}$  is a generalized ordering.

(5) Repeat the above process with respect to the 3rd largest, 4th largest variables etc. Eventually we obtain  $\psi_i$  and generalized orderings  $\chi_i$  such that

$$\exists x_0 x \phi(x) \leftrightarrow \bigvee \exists x_0 x (\psi_i(x_0, x) \wedge \chi_i(x_0, x))$$

and each  $\psi_i$  is positive increasing w.r.t.  $\chi_i$  and whenever  $h(y, z)$ ,  $k(y, z)$  occur in  $\psi_i$  with  $y >$  all the variables in  $z$  (w.r.t.  $\chi_i$ ) and  $y$  having coefficient  $a$  in  $h$  and  $b$  in  $k$ , then  $1|bh - ak$  occurs in  $\psi_i$ . In other words, the terms which need to be adjoined by (d) above are present.

(6) Close up under (a)–(b), using the proviso that at any time that we have atomic formulas  $\alpha f | \beta g$  and  $\alpha f | \gamma g$  both occurring, then we replace these two formulas by  $\alpha f | \text{g.c.d.}(\beta, \gamma) g$ . (Choose the  $\epsilon, \delta$  and  $\beta$  in (a), (b) and (c) respectively in the natural way.) We must see that the process terminates. We can certainly check constructively whether the formula satisfies (a)–(d). Notice that if it does not, then we must adjoin an atomic formula of the form  $\alpha f | \beta g$ . Notice that if the original formula contained  $K$  atomic formulas then we can adjoin such formulas at most  $4K^2$  times without the proviso being applicable and that each time we apply the proviso we get a shorter formula. Hence the process terminates. If the resulting formula is increasing, then it is totally positive increasing. If it is not, then eliminate one of the variables and apply Lemma 2 and the induction hypothesis.

2. Let  $\phi(x) = \bigwedge_{i=1}^K f_i(x) | g_i(x)$  and let  $n$  be the number of variables in  $\phi(x)$ ,  $m$  the maximum of absolute values of the coefficients of  $\phi(x)$ ,  $\alpha_p = [\log_p(m \cdot n)] + 2$  and  $k(p, p) = (p + 1)^{4(n+2)\alpha_p K}$ , for primes  $p$ . In the following by  $a|b \pmod{p^k}$  we mean that for some  $c$   $ac \equiv b \pmod{p^k}$ .

LEMMA 5. *If for some  $k$   $\phi(x)$  has a solution  $\pmod{p^k}$  with all the  $f_i(x) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p^k}$ , then  $\phi(x)$  has such a solution  $\pmod{p^{k(\Phi p)}}$ .*

PROOF. Think of  $x_i = x_{i0} + x_{i1}p + x_{i2}p^2 + \dots$  as a  $p$ -adic integer with the  $x_{ij} \in \{0, 1, \dots, p-1\}$  to be determined. Let  $x_i^{(j)} = \sum_{m=0}^j x_{im} p^m \in \mathbb{N}$ , once the  $x_{im}$  for  $m = 0, \dots, j$  are determined; and let

$$f_i^{(j)} = f_i(x_1^{(j)}, \dots, x_n^{(j)}).$$

Then  $f_i^{(j)} = \sum_{k=1}^{j+\alpha_p} a_{ik} p^k$  where  $\alpha_p$  is as above, and the  $a_{ik} \in \{0, 1, \dots, p-1\}$ .

We shall successively determine the  $x_{ij}$ ,  $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ , in all possible ways. We shall see that this process finally becomes cyclic.

Suppose that the  $x_{ij}$  have been determined for  $j < k$  so that  $\phi(x)$  is satisfied  $\pmod{p^k}$ . Then the  $x_{ik}$  must be chosen so that  $f_i^{(k)} | g_k^{(k)} \pmod{p^{k+1}}$ . We need only consider those  $f_i, g_i$  such that

$$f_i^{(k-1)} \equiv 0 \pmod{p^k},$$

(and hence  $g_i^{(k-1)} \equiv 0 \pmod{p^k}$ ). We have

$$f_i^{(k)} = \sum_{m=0}^{\alpha_p} a_{imk} p^{m+k} + \sum_{i=1}^n c_i x_{ik} p^k$$

where the  $c_i$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, n$ , are fixed and the  $a_{ijk}$  depend on the  $x_{jm}$  for  $m < k$ . Similarly

$$g_i^{(k)} = \sum_{m=0}^{\alpha_p} b_{imk} p^{m+k} + \sum_{i=1}^n d_i x_{ik} p^k.$$

(Recall that  $f_i^{(k-1)}, g_i^{(k-1)} \equiv 0 \pmod{p^k}$ .) Then the  $x_{ik}$  must be chosen so that if

$$f_i^{(k)} \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{k+1}} \quad \text{then} \quad g_i^{(k)} \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{k+1}}.$$

The possibility (and the ways) of doing this depend only on the  $c_i, d_i$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, n$ , and the  $a_{imk}, b_{imk}$ ,  $m = 0, \dots, \alpha_p$ . Call a set of values of the  $x_{ik}$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, n$ , acceptable (for fixed values of the  $x_{ij}$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, n, j < k$ ) if the above conditions are satisfied. Start making a list of all the acceptable values of the  $x_{ij}$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, n, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ , i.e. start writing down the following tree:

Stage 0: all acceptable values of  $x_{i0}$ ,

Stage 1: all acceptable values of  $x_{i1}$  which follows from these values of  $x_{i0}$ , etc.

A path through this tree would give us  $p$ -adic integers  $x_i$  which satisfy  $\phi(x)$  and a path up to stage  $k$  would give us integers  $x_i^{(k)}$  which satisfy  $\phi(x) \pmod{p^{k+1}}$ .

At each node in this tree also write down the corresponding values of the  $a_{imk}, b_{imk}$  for  $m = 0, \dots, \alpha_p$ . ( $k$  = stage of the node.)

Let a branch terminate at stage  $k + \gamma$  if

$$a_{im\gamma} = a_{im\gamma+k} \quad \text{and} \quad b_{im\gamma} = b_{im\gamma+k}$$

for  $m = 0, \dots, \alpha_p$  and  $i = 1, \dots, K$  and

$$x_{i\gamma} = x_{i\gamma+k}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n.$$

This just means that the branch has become cyclic. The whole process now terminates in  $< (p+1)^{4(n+2)\alpha_p K}$  stages.

Hence if for some  $k$ ,  $\phi$  has a solution  $\pmod{p^k}$  with all the  $f_i \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p^k}$  then it has such a solution  $\pmod{p^{(p+1)^{4(n+2)\alpha_p K}}}$ .

Let  $\psi(x, y)$  be totally positive increasing w.r.t. generalized order  $\chi$ . Let  $m = \max(\text{coefficients of } \psi)$ ,  $k = \text{number of atomic formulas in } \psi$  (i.e.  $\psi = \bigwedge_{i=1}^k f_i | g_i$ ) and let  $M_\psi = \max(m, k)$ . Let  $n = \text{the number of variables in } \psi$ ,  $\alpha_p = [\log_p(m, n)] + 2$  and  $k(\psi, p) = (p+1)^{4(n+2)\alpha_p k}$ .

LEMMA 6. Let  $\psi, \chi$  be as above and let  $K > M_\psi$  and for each prime  $p < K$  let  $k_p > k(\psi, p)$  and let a solution of  $\psi \pmod{p^{k_p}}$ , with  $f_i \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p^{k_p}}$  ( $i =$



$1, \dots, k$ ) be specified. Then  $\psi, \chi$  has a solution in  $\mathbb{N}$  with these specified residues mod  $p^k$  for  $p < K$ , and except for primes  $p \leq K$  the  $f_i$  and  $g_j$  have no common factors except as specified by divisibilities occurring in  $\psi$  and further if  $h, k$  occurs in  $\psi$  and  $p > K$  and  $p|h$  and  $p|k$  then the same power of  $p$  divides both  $h$  and  $k$ . (Call such a solution as mutually prime as possible.)

PROOF. Let  $\bar{\psi}, \bar{\chi}$  result from  $\psi, \chi$  by deleting all the atomic formulas which contain the largest variable  $y$ . Then we certainly have  $K > M_{\bar{\psi}}$  and  $k_p > k(\bar{\psi}, p)$  for  $p < K$ . By induction we assume  $x$  chosen to satisfy the lemma for  $\bar{\psi}, \bar{\chi}$ . Let

$$\alpha = \Pi\{p^k: p \leq K\},$$

$$\beta = \text{l.c.m. } \{f(x): f(x)|g_i(x, y) \text{ occurs in } \psi, \text{ for some } i\},$$

$$\gamma = \text{l.c.m. } \{f(x): f(x) \text{ occurs in } \bar{\psi}\}.$$

Let  $y_0$  be chosen as follows:

(i)  $y_0$  has the specified residue mod  $\alpha$ .

(ii) If  $p^s|\beta, p^{s+1} \nmid \beta, p \nmid \alpha$  then  $y_0$  satisfies  $\psi(x, y) \bmod p^s$  and each  $g_i(x, y_0) \not\equiv 0 \bmod p^{s+1}$ .

(iii) If  $p|\gamma$  and  $p \nmid \alpha\beta$  ( $p$  prime) then  $y_0$  is such that  $g_i(x, y_0) = h_i(x) + a_i y_0 \not\equiv 0 \bmod p$  for each  $i$ .

(iv)  $y_0$  satisfies the inequalities in  $\chi$ . (Those in  $\bar{\chi}$  are satisfied by assumption.)

(i) is possible by assumption. (iii) is possible because if  $p|\gamma$  and  $p \nmid \alpha$  then  $p > |a_i|$  for all coefficients  $a_i$  occurring in  $\psi, p > k >$  the number of  $g_i$ 's in which  $y$  occurs so all the noncongruences in (iii) can be simultaneously satisfied (we see this by a counting argument). The first part of (ii) is possible by the C.R.T. and the fact that  $\psi$  and hence  $\bar{\psi}$  satisfy conditions (a)–(d), and that the solution  $x$  of  $\bar{\psi}$  is as mutually prime as possible. Condition (d) guarantees that if  $p'|\beta, p' \nmid \alpha$  and  $p' \nmid f_i$  and  $p' \nmid f_j$  then  $p' \nmid h_{ij}$ . The case of primes  $p \leq K$  is taken care of by (i). The second part of (ii) viz.  $g_i(x, y_0) \not\equiv 0 \bmod p^{s+1}$  can be taken care of in the same way that (iii) was taken care of. (i), (ii) and (iii) just involve congruences and noncongruences (w.r.t. different primes) and since they can be satisfied separately they can be satisfied simultaneously by arbitrarily large values of  $y$ . Choose  $y_0$  large enough to satisfy the inequalities in (iv). We must now show that  $\psi(x, y_0)$  has the required mutual primeness.

Suppose that  $p \nmid \alpha$  and  $p|g_i(x, y_0)$  and  $p|g_j(x, y_0)$ . Then  $p|h_{ij}$  and so  $p|\gamma$ . But  $g_i(x, y_0) \equiv 0 \bmod p$  so by (iii)  $p|\beta$ . Let  $p^s \nmid \beta, p^{s+1} \nmid \beta$ . Then if  $h$  occurs in  $\bar{\psi}$  and  $p|h, p^s|h$  and  $p^{s+1} \nmid h$ . Since  $p|\beta$ , for some  $f(x)$  in  $\bar{\psi}$   $p^s|f(x)$  and  $f|g_k(x, y)$  occurs in  $\psi$  for some  $k$ . Hence  $p|h_{ik}$  and hence from the mutual primeness of the solution  $x$  of  $\bar{\psi}, f'|f$  and  $f'|h_{ik}$  occur in  $\bar{\psi}$  for some  $f'(x)$  with

$p^s | f'(x)$  (perhaps  $f' = f$  or  $f' = h_{ik}$  in which case one of these divisibilities is trivial and need not occur). From  $f' | f, f | g_k$  and  $f' | h_{ik}$  and the fact that  $\psi$  is closed under (c) we have  $f' | ag_i$  occurs in  $\psi$  ( $a$  is some factor of  $a_k$ ). Hence  $p^s | g_i$ . Similarly we have that for some  $f''$  in  $\bar{\psi}$ ,  $p^s | f''$  and  $f'' | bg_i$  occurs in  $\bar{\psi}$ . Hence  $p^s | g_j$  and from the mutual primeness of  $\bar{\psi}(x)$  there is a  $f'''$  in  $\bar{\psi}$  such that  $p^s | f'''$  and  $f''' | f'$  and  $f''' | f''$  occur in  $\bar{\psi}$ . Hence  $f''' | ag_i$  and  $f''' | bg_i$  occur in  $\bar{\psi}$  (for some  $a, b$ ). This establishes the mutual primeness of  $\psi(x, y_0)$ . If  $p^s | \beta, p^{s+1} \nmid \beta$  and  $p \nmid \alpha$ , then we have  $f_i(x) | g_i(x, y_0) \bmod p^s$  and  $f_i(x) \not\equiv 0 \bmod p^{s+1}$ . If  $p | \alpha$  then we have  $f_i(x) | g_i(x, y_0) \bmod p^k$  and  $f_i(x) \not\equiv 0 \bmod p^k$ . Hence  $x, y_0$  satisfy  $\psi, \chi$  and the lemma is proved.

LEMMA 7. Let  $\psi$  be totally positive increasing, w.r.t. generalized order  $\chi$ . Then  $\psi, \chi$  has a solution in  $\mathbb{N}$  if and only if  $\psi$  has one  $\bmod p^{k(p, \psi)}$  (with all the  $f_i(x) \not\equiv 0 \bmod p^{k(p, \psi)}$ ) for all  $p \leq M_\psi$ .

PROOF. One direction is trivial (Lemma 5). The other follows from Lemma 6 by induction. Suppose  $\psi$  has such a solution  $\bmod p^{k(p, \psi)}$  for  $p \leq M_\psi$ . Then it has a solution  $\bmod p^{k(p, \psi)}$  for  $p \leq M_{\bar{\psi}}$ . Then  $\bar{\psi}, \bar{\chi}$  has a solution (by induction on the number of variables). Hence  $\bar{\psi}$  has a solution which is as mutually prime as possible as in Lemma 6. Hence  $\psi$  has a solution by the CRT, and since  $y$  occurs only on the right-hand sides of atomic formulas,  $y$  can be chosen large enough to satisfy the inequalities in  $\chi$ .

Let  $\phi(x) = \bigwedge_{i=1}^k f_i(x) | g_i(x)$  where the  $f_i(x)$  and  $g_i(x)$  are linear polynomials in  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  with integer coefficients.

THEOREM 1. Let  $\phi(x)$  be as above. There is an algorithm for deciding formula of the form  $\exists x_{\in \mathbb{N}} \phi(x)$ .

PROOF. Lemma 4 shows how to find formulas  $\phi_i$  and generalized orderings  $\chi_i$  so that  $\phi_i$  is totally positive increasing w.r.t.  $\chi_i$  and

$$\exists x \phi(x) \leftrightarrow \bigvee_i \exists x (\phi_i(x) \wedge \chi_i(x)).$$

Lemma 7 shows that to decide if  $\phi_i(x) \wedge \chi_i(x)$  has a solution it is sufficient to check if  $\phi_i$  has a solution  $\bmod p^{k(p, \psi)}$  for  $p \leq M_{\psi_i}$  with all the  $f(x)$ 's in  $\phi_i \not\equiv 0$ .

Using the above ideas, especially Lemma 6 it is not hard to generalize this to get

THEOREM 2. There is an algorithm for deciding formulas of the form  $\exists x \Delta(x)$  in  $\mathbb{N}$ , where  $\Delta(x)$  is an open formula in the language  $\langle +, |, 0, 1 \rangle$ .

PROOF. Since this seems to have little interest on its own, we leave the details to the reader.

REMARKS. (1) §1 shows that the corresponding problems for  $\mathbb{Z}$  instead of  $\mathbb{N}$  are decidable.

(2) Theorem 2 shows that there is no existential definition of multiplication from  $+$  and  $|$ .

(3) It may have been hoped that one could prove that  $\exists x_{\in \mathbb{N}} \phi(x)$  if and only if  $\phi(x)$  is satisfiable mod  $p^k$  for some suitable finite set of prime powers thus giving a result closer in spirit to the CRT. This is not possible for arbitrary  $\phi$  as the following example shows: for each prime power  $x + 2|x + 1$  has a solution with  $x + 2 \not\equiv 0$ , but  $x + 2|x + 1$  has no solution in  $\mathbb{N}$ .

3. In this section we indicate (briefly) how the above algorithm extends to the ring of integers  $R$  in an imaginary quadratic extension of the rationals, say  $\mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$  with  $\alpha^2 = -a$ ,  $a \in \mathbb{N}$ .

There are only finitely many units in  $R$ —the roots of unity. Our formula  $\psi$  will be of the form

$$\bigwedge_i f_i(x) + \alpha h_i(x) | g_i(x) + \alpha k_i(x)$$

where the  $f_i, h_i, g_i, k_i$  have coefficients from  $\mathbb{Z}$ . Using the method of §1 we can reduce this to the case

$$\bigwedge_i f_i(x) \pm \alpha h_i(x) | g_i(x) \pm \alpha k_i(x)$$

where the  $f_i, h_i, g_i, k_i$  have coefficients from  $\mathbb{N}$ . As above, suppose that we have an ordering  $\chi$  of the variables and suppose that  $y > x_i$  for  $x_i \in z$  and that

$$f_i(z, y) \pm \alpha h_i(z, y) | g_i(z, y) \pm \alpha k_i(z, y)$$

occurs in  $\psi$  with  $y$  appearing on the left-hand side. Let  $m = \max$  of the coefficients of  $g_i, k_i$ . Then  $f_i \pm \alpha h_i | g_i \pm \alpha k_i$  implies that  $f_i^2 + \alpha h_i^2 | g_i^2 + \alpha k_i^2$  (in  $\mathbb{N}$ ). We also have  $y^2 \leq f_i^2 + \alpha h_i^2$  and  $g_i^2 + \alpha k_i^2 \leq m^2 n^2 a y^2$ . So  $f_i \pm \alpha h_i | g_i \pm \alpha k_i$  if and only if  $c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$  ( $c^2 + \alpha d^2 \leq m^2 n^2 a$  and  $g_i \pm \alpha h_i = (c \pm \alpha d)(f_i \pm \alpha k_i)$ ). Since there are only finitely many such  $c$ 's and  $d$ 's we can rewrite this as a finite disjunction as above (§1).

In this way we can ensure that the largest variable occurs only on the right-hand side of the divisibilities as in §2.

The rest of the algorithm is essentially the same as the above algorithm for the integers, with "prime  $p$ " replaced by "prime ideal  $p$ " as necessary. We omit the details.

**REMARK.** The above argument depends heavily on the fact that there are only finitely many units in  $R$  (i.e. elements with norm  $\pm 1$ ). We shall show in a subsequent paper that if there are infinitely many units in  $R$  (which is true for all proper algebraic extensions except imaginary quadratic ones) then the corresponding problem is unsolvable.

**APPENDIX.** In this appendix we give a proof of Lemma 1. The results in [1] made the lemma geometrically clear. One could just check that the proof can be made constructive. We shall however give another proof. The proof is by

induction on the number of inequalities defining the convex set  $R$  and on the number of variables. We need only consider the one case that  $R = P_n \cap \{x \in Q^n: l(x) > 0\}$  since each positive cone is either isomorphic with  $P_n$  or of lower dimension.

Let  $l(x) = \sum a_i x_i - b$ , and let  $H = \{x \in Q^n: \sum a_i x_i = b\}$ ,  $H^+ = \{x \in Q^n: \sum a_i x_i \geq b\}$ . Then  $R = P_n \cap H^+$ . We shall show that there is a finite set of positive cones  $C_i = x = A_i u + b_i$  and a finite set of  $n-1$  dimensional convex sets  $R_i$  such that

$$IR = \bigcup_i {}^1C_i \cup \bigcup_i {}^1R_i.$$

This will satisfy (i) of the lemma. In order to guarantee that (ii) is satisfied we can replace  $A_i$  by  $(1/\beta_i)A_i$  for suitable  $\beta_i \in \mathbb{N}$  (e.g.  $\beta_i = \text{l.c.m. (numerators occurring in } A_i, b_i)$ ). Consider three cases. (The proof will be clearer if one draws the corresponding 2 dimensional pictures.)

*Case 1.* All the  $a_i > 0$  (none zero). Consider the cones  $C_i: x = u + \alpha_i e_i$  where  $\alpha_i = b/a_i$ . Then

$$R - \bigcup_i C_i \subset P \cap \{x | x_i < a_i, i = 1, \dots, n\}$$

which contains only a finite set ( $< \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i + 1)$ ) of integral points.

*Case 2.* Not all the  $a_i > 0$  and  $0 \in R$  and hence  $b \leq 0$ . Consider the hyperplanes  $K_j: \sum a_i x_i = b_j$ , where  $b_j$  varies over all integers between 0 and  $b$  which are divisible by  $(a_1, \dots, a_n)$  (= g.c.d.  $(a_1, \dots, a_n)$ ) (notice that the hyperplane  $\sum a_i x_i = c$  contains an integral point just exactly when  $(a_1, \dots, a_n) | c$ ). Let  $R' = P \cap \{x: \sum a_i x_i \geq 0\}$ . Then  ${}^1R' = {}^1R' \cup \bigcup_j (K_j \cap R')$  and each  $K_j \cap R'$  is a convex polyhedral set of dimension  $n-1$ . Let  $f_i$  ( $i = 1, \dots, k$ ) be all the unit vectors with positive entries contained in  $H'^+ = \{x: \sum a_i x_i \geq 0\}$  which are contained in the maximal nonempty intersections of the hyperplanes  $\{H_i, i = 1, \dots, n\} \cup \{H'\}$  where  $H_i = \{x \in P_n: x_i = 0\}$  and  $H' = \{x \in P_n: \sum a_i x_i = 0\}$ . Each subset of  $n$  of these  $f_i$  defines a positive cone in  $R'$  and these cones exhaust  $R'$ .

*Case 3.*  $0 \notin R$  and not all the  $a_i > 0$ . Then for some  $i_0$   $\beta e_{i_0}$  lies on  $H$  for some  $\beta > 0$ . The  $e_i$  are the unit coordinate vectors. Consider the hyperplanes  $H'_i = H_i$  for  $i \neq i_0$  and  $H'_{i_0} = H$ , and the half spaces  $H'^+_i$ . Since  $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$  is not a linear combination of the vectors  $e_i, i \neq i_0$  (since  $a_{i_0} \neq 0$ ) these half spaces define a new coordinate system  $\{f_i, i = 1, \dots, n\}$  with positive part  $P'_n = \{u: f_i \cdot u \geq 0, i = 1, \dots, n\}$ . Let  $H' = H'_{i_0}$  and  $H'^+ = H'^+_i$  then  $R' = P'_n \cap H'^+$  and  $0' \in P'_n \in R'$  thus reducing this case to Case 2. This completes the proof of the lemma.

Since any  $n$ -dimensional positive cone is isomorphic with  $P_n$  the lemma applied to the first inequality defining  $R$  reduced  $R$  to a finite number of

similar cases each of which is of lower dimension, or is defined by less inequalities. The desired conclusion now follows by induction on the dimension ( $n$ ) and the number of inequalities defining  $R$ .

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