

17.11.2021

Assume  $M$ : a dbl structure  $\Rightarrow \text{Aut}(M)$ : the group of automorphisms of  $M$ .

$$\text{Aut}(M) \curvearrowright M : \underset{\uparrow}{\sigma} \cdot \underset{\uparrow}{a} = \sigma(a)$$

$\text{Aut}(M) \quad M$

also on  $M^n$ :

$$\sigma \cdot \langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle = \langle \sigma(a_1), \dots, \sigma(a_n) \rangle$$

Corollary (Ryll-Nardzewski)  $\text{Th}(M)$  is  $\Pi_0^1$ -categorical iff  $\forall n$  on  $M^n$  there are only finitely many orbits of  $\text{Aut}(M)$ .

Proof " $\Rightarrow$ " Fix  $n$ .  $S_n(\emptyset) = \underbrace{\{p_1, \dots, p_k\}}_{\text{all isolated}}$ .

Let  $\varphi_i(\bar{x}) \vdash p_i(\bar{x})$ ,  $i=1, \dots, k$

Clearly:  $\bigcup \underbrace{[\varphi_i]}_{\text{clopen}} = S_n(\emptyset) \Rightarrow$  in  $S_n(\emptyset)$

$$[\varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2 \vee \dots \vee \varphi_k]$$

$$[\varphi_1 \vee \dots \vee \varphi_n] \sim \perp$$

Hence  $T \vdash \varphi_1(\bar{x}) \vee \dots \vee \varphi_k(\bar{x})$

More:  $[\varphi_i] \cap [\varphi_j] = \emptyset$  for  $i \neq j$ , so

$T \vdash \varphi_1(\bar{x}) \dot{\vee} \varphi_2(\bar{x}) \dot{\vee} \dots \dot{\vee} \varphi_k(\bar{x})$   $\{ \bar{a} \in M^n : M \models \varphi_k(\bar{a}) \}$

Hence  $M^n = \varphi_1(M) \dot{\cup} \dots \dot{\cup} \varphi_k(M)$

i.e.  $T \vdash \forall \bar{x} \left( \bigvee_i \varphi_i(\bar{x}) \wedge \bigwedge_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} \neg (\varphi_i(\bar{x}) \wedge \varphi_j(\bar{x})) \right)$

•  $\varphi_1(M), \dots, \varphi_k(M)$ : orbits of the  $\text{Aut}(M)$  on  $M^n$ :

- let  $\bar{a} \in \varphi_i(M), \bar{b} \in \varphi_j(M)$ . If  $i \neq j$  then

$\neg \exists \sigma \in \text{Aut}(M) \sigma(\bar{a}) = \bar{b}$ .

If  $i = j$ , then  $\exists \sigma \dots$  because

then  $\text{tp}(\bar{a}) = \text{tp}(\bar{b})$

$\downarrow$

construct  $\sigma$

(back-and-forth arg)

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" $\Leftarrow$ " Fix  $n$ . Notice that  $L_n(\emptyset)$  finite.

If not, then there are pair-wise  $T$ -contradictory consistent  
clony formulas  $\varphi_i(\bar{x}), i < \omega$

$\mathcal{F}_L(\bar{x})$

This gives infinitely many orbits on  $M^n$ .

$\varphi_i(M)$ : a union of orbits.  $\Downarrow$

$(\bigwedge_n L_n(\emptyset) \text{ finite} \Rightarrow S_n(\emptyset) \text{ is finite}) \Rightarrow T \text{ is } \aleph_0\text{-categorical}$

Remark Assume  $M = \{a_n : n < \omega\}$ ,  $N = \{b_n : n < \omega\}$

:  $L$ -structures. s.t.  $\forall n \text{tp}^M(a_0, \dots, a_{n-1}) = \text{tp}^N(b_0, \dots, b_{n-1})$

Then  $M \cong N$   
 $a_i \mapsto b_i$

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"Another" proof of Skolem's model existence thm:

$T$ : consistent  $\Rightarrow T$  has a model  
complete

We construct sequences:

- 1) of types  $p_n(x)$
- 2) of new constant symbols  $c_n$
- 3) of theories  $T_n$  s.t.:

$$a) T = T_0 \subseteq T_1 \subseteq \dots$$

$$b) p_n(x) \in S_n^{T_n}(\emptyset)$$

$$c) T_{n+1} = \text{Cn} \left( T_n \cup \{ \varphi(c_n) : \varphi(x) \in p_n(x) \} \right)$$

in language  $L_{n+1} = L \cup \{ c_i : i \leq n \}$

$T_n$  is complete and consistent: (ind. on  $n$ )

- $T_0$  is from assumptions

- consistency:  $p_n(x)$  compl. type in  $T_n$ , so  
for  $p' \subseteq p_n$   
finite

$$T_n \vdash \exists x \bigwedge p'(x) \Rightarrow T_n \cup \{ \bigwedge p'(c_{n+1}) \}$$

consistent

- completeness

Let  $\sigma(c_n)$ : a sentence in  $L_{n+1}$

$$1^\circ \sigma(x) \in p_n(x) \text{ or } (\neg \sigma(x)) \in p_n(x)$$

in  $L_n$   $\Downarrow$   $\Downarrow$

$$T_{n+1} \vdash \sigma(c_n)$$

$$T_{n+1} \vdash \neg \sigma(c_n)$$

Let  $T' = \bigcup_n T_n$ : consistent, complete in  
 $\mathcal{L}' = \mathcal{L} \cup \{c_n : n < \omega\}$ . We can ensure in  
the construction that  $\forall \varphi(x) \in \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{L}'}$  (if  $T' \vdash \exists x \varphi(x)$ ,  
then  $T' \vdash \varphi(c_n)$  for some  $n$ )  
 $\varphi(x) \iff p_n(x)$

(how? choose  $\varphi(x) \in \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{L}'}$  s.t.  $T' \vdash \exists x \varphi(x)$ .

Then  $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{L}_k}$  for some  $k$ ,  $T_k \vdash \exists x \varphi(x)$

for some  $n \geq k$  we ensure  $p_n(x) \equiv \varphi(x)$

$\implies T_{n+1} \vdash \varphi(c_n) \implies T' \vdash \varphi(c_n)$

Therefore  $\{c_n : n < \omega\}$  form a model of  $T$

Problem of model theory:

- how to: construct models?
- how to: describe models of  $T$ ?

Stability hierarchy of theories: Assume  $T$  complete, consistent with infinite models.

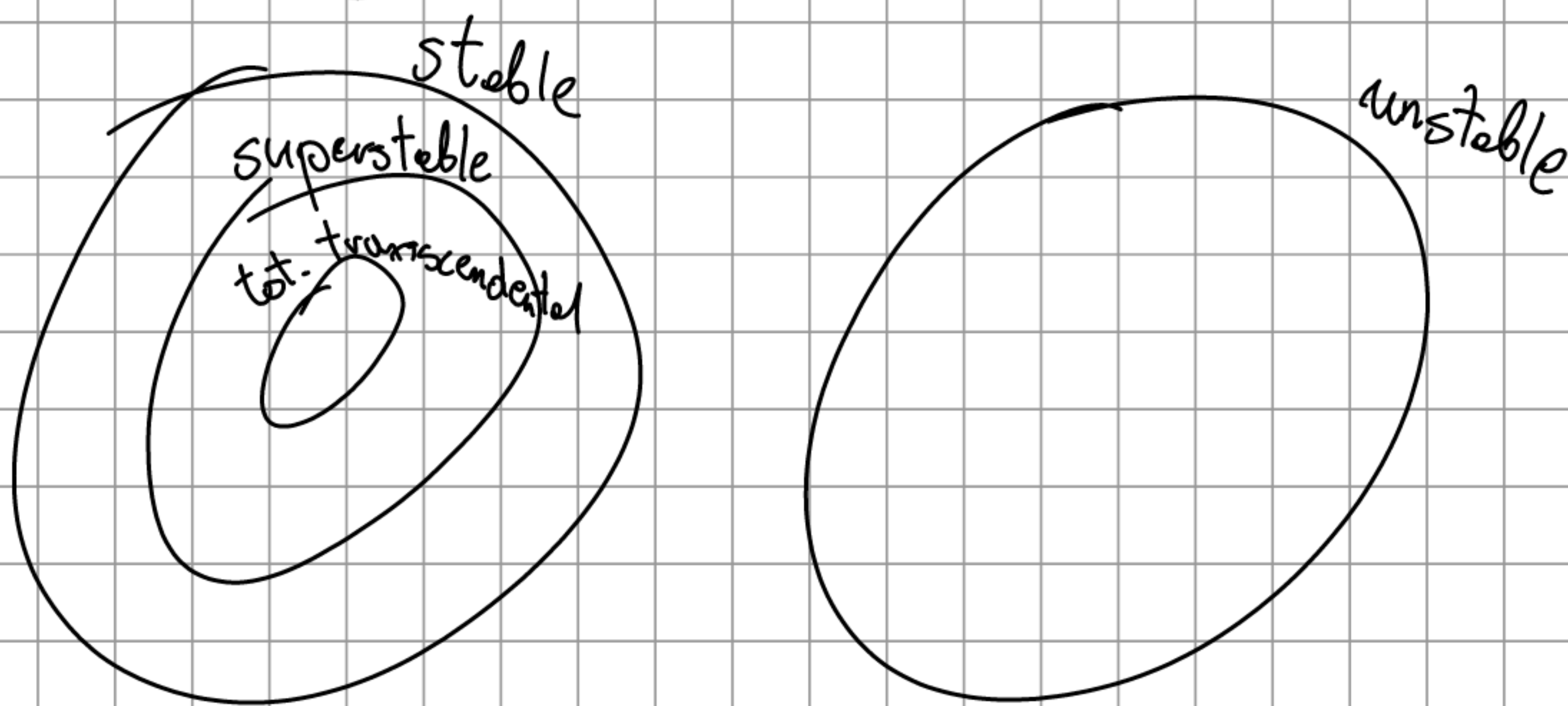
Let  $\kappa \geq \aleph_0$ .

(1)  $T$  is  $\kappa$ -stable  $\Leftrightarrow \forall M \models T \forall A \subseteq M \left( |S_n(A)| \leq \kappa \right)$   
 $|A| \leq \kappa$

(2)  $T$  is stable  $\Leftrightarrow \exists \kappa (T \text{ } \kappa\text{-stable})$

(3)  $T$  is superstable  $\Leftrightarrow \exists \mu \forall \kappa \geq \mu T$  is  $\kappa$ -stable

(4)  $T$  Totally transcendental  $\Leftrightarrow \forall \kappa T$   $\kappa$ -stable



Remark  $T$  is tot. trans.  $\Leftrightarrow T$  is  $\aleph_0$ -stable

Proof " $\Rightarrow$ " obv.

" $\Leftarrow$ " Suppose  $T$  is  $\aleph_0$ -stable but not  $\kappa$ -stable for some  $\kappa$

$M \models T$  s.t.  $|S(A)| > |A| \geq \aleph_0$ .

We shall find  $A_0 \subseteq A$  with  $|S(A_0)| > |A_0| + \aleph_0$ .

Let  $\varphi(x) \in \mathcal{F}_{L(A)}(x)$ .

Def.  $\varphi$  is big iff  $|S(A) \cap [\varphi]| > |A|$ .

$p \in S(A)$  is big iff  $\forall \varphi(x) \in p(x)$

$\varphi$  is big.

Lemma If  $\varphi(x)$  is big, then there is  $\psi(x)$  s.t. both  $(\varphi \wedge \psi)(x)$  and  $(\varphi \wedge \neg\psi)(x)$  are big.

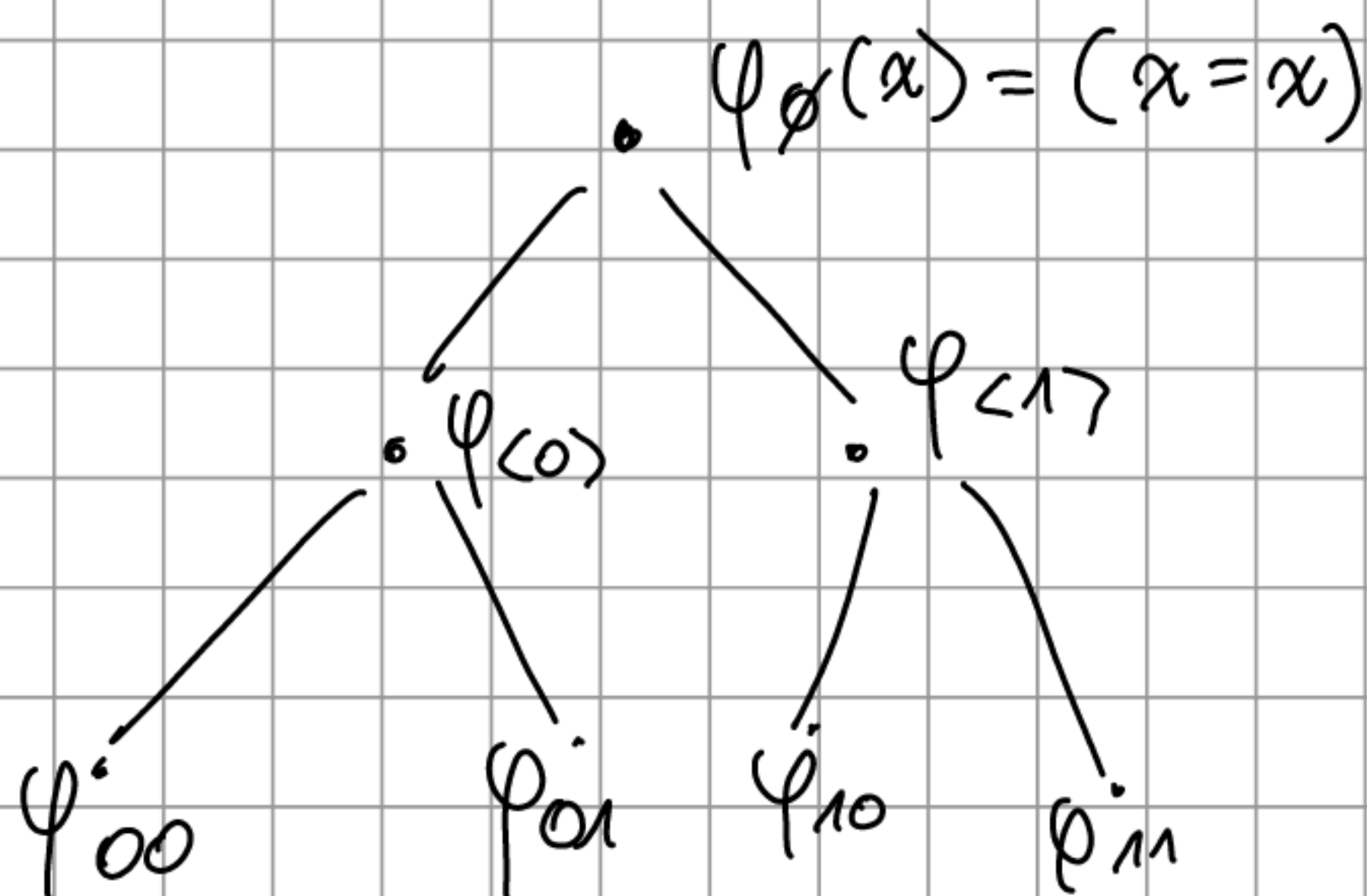
Proof (o.a.) If not, then there is exactly one big type  $p(x) \in S(A) \cap [\varphi]$

$\{ \psi(x) \in \mathcal{F}_{L(A)}(x) : (\varphi \wedge \psi)(x) \text{ is big} \}$

big,  $\in S(A) \cap [\varphi]$

⋮

From the lemma we construct a tree of big formulas  $\varphi_\eta(x) \in \mathcal{F}_{L(A)}(x)$ ,  $\eta \in 2^{<\omega}$



$$T \vdash \varphi_\eta(x) \Leftrightarrow \varphi_{\eta_0}(x) \dot{\vee} \varphi_{\eta_1}(x)$$

Let  $A_0 \subseteq A$  including parameters of all  $\varphi_\eta(x)$   
ctd

For  $\eta \in 2^\omega$   $\{ \varphi_{\eta|n}(x) : n < \omega \} \subseteq \{ \varphi_\eta(x) \in S(A_0) \}$   
 a consistent type over  $A_0$  in  $T$ .

$\eta \neq \eta' \Rightarrow p_\eta \neq p_{\eta'}$  so:  $|S(A_0)| \geq 2^{\aleph_0} > |A_0| + \aleph_0$   
 and  $T$  is not  $\aleph_0$ -stable



## Examples

(1)  $\text{Th}(\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot) = \text{ACF}_0$  :  $\text{Aut}_0$ -stable

(2)  $\text{Th}(\mathbb{Z}, +)$  : superstable, but not tot. trans.

(3)  $\text{SCF}_{p,l}$  : the theory of separably closed fields of char.  $p$  and Erisov invariant  $l$  is stable, but not superstable

(4)  $\text{Th}(\mathbb{Q}, \leq)$ ,  $\text{Th}(\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot)$ ,  $\text{BA}_0$ ,  $\text{Th}(\mathbb{R}, ;, +, \leq)$   
are unstable

(5)  $\mathbb{R}$ : a ring with 1,  $M$ :  $\mathbb{R}$ -module  $\Rightarrow \text{Th}(M)$  is stable