

# Preliminaries

MT1/1

$T$ : a complete consistent theory, in language  $L$   
with infinite models (countable)

that is,  $T = \text{Th}(M)$ ,  $M$ :  $L$ -structure.  
infinite

$L$  denotes also the set of formulas of language  $L$

$M = (|M|; \dots)$ , but  $M$  also denotes  $|M|$ .  
 $\emptyset \neq \uparrow$  universe of  $M$  (for brevity)

usually we omit  $| \cdot |$  in  $|M|$ .

$M \supseteq A$ : a set of parameters.

$L_n(A) = \{ \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n, \bar{a}) : \varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \in L, \bar{a} \subseteq A \}$

$L(A) = \bigcup_n L_n(A)$ , also  $L(A)$ : language  $L$   
extended by names for elements of  $A$ .

$L_n(A)$ : Lindenbaum algebra.

[formally: on  $L_n(A)$ :  $\varphi \sim \psi \Leftrightarrow T(A) \vdash \varphi \leftrightarrow \psi$   
 $\Leftrightarrow M \models \varphi \leftrightarrow \psi$

here:  $T(A) = \text{Th}(M, a)_{a \in A}$

a complete theory  
in language  $L(A)$ .



$L_m(A)/\sim$  : a Boolean algebra  
(Lindenbaum algebra)

$$[\varphi]_{\sim} \wedge [\psi]_{\sim} = [\varphi \wedge \psi]_{\sim} \text{ etc.}$$

shorthand:  $L_m(A)$  denotes also  $L_m(A)/\sim$ .

$S_m(A) = \{ \text{complete } n\text{-types over } A, \text{ in } \mathcal{M}_\mathcal{L} \}$   
in variables  $x_1, \dots, x_n$

consistent  $n$ -type over  $A \mapsto$  proper filter in  $L_m(A)$

An  $n$ -type  $p(\bar{x})$  over  $A$  is complete if

$$L_m(A) \begin{cases} \cdot p(\bar{x}) : \text{consistent type} \\ \cdot \forall \varphi(\bar{x}) \in L_m(A) (\varphi(\bar{x}) \in p \text{ or } (\neg\varphi(\bar{x})) \in p) \end{cases}$$

$$S(A) := S_1(A)$$

(default)

$S_m(A)$  : topological space :

for  $\varphi(\bar{x}) \in L_m(A)$

$$[\varphi] = \{ p \in S_m(A) : \varphi \in p \}$$

basic open set [clopen]

closed and open

$S_m(A)$  : compact Hausdorff space, 0-dimensional  
(i.e. basis of clopen sets)

complete  $n$ -types /  $A \leftrightarrow$  ultrafilters in  $L_n(A)$  MT1/3

So  $S_n(A) = S(L_n(A))$ , the Stone space  
of ultrafilters in  $L_n(A)$

• the ~~top~~ topology  
on  $S_n(A)$  = the Stone space topology.

For  $p(\bar{x}) \in S_n(A)$

$$p(M) = \{ \bar{a} \in M^n : \underbrace{\bar{a} \text{ satisfies } p}_{\text{realizes } p} \}$$

$\bar{a} \models p$ , i.e.  $M \models \varphi(\bar{a})$  for  
every  $\varphi(\bar{x}) \in p(\bar{x})$

• The same notation for  
arbitrary type (also incomplete)

• A formula  $\varphi(\bar{x}) \in L(M)$  : a special case of a  
type  $\{ \varphi(\bar{x}) \}$ .

$$\varphi(M) = \dots$$

• When  $p \in S_n(A)$ ,  $\bar{a} \subseteq M$  and  $\bar{a} \models p$ , then

$$p = \text{tp}^M(\bar{a}/A) = \text{tp}(\bar{a}/A) = \{ \varphi(\bar{x}) \in L_n(A) : M \models \varphi(\bar{a}) \}.$$

Example Assume  $p(\bar{x})$  : a consistent type over  $M$ .

Then  $\exists N \supseteq M$   $p$  is realized in  $N$

i.e.  $p(N) \neq \emptyset$ .



From now on "a type" means "a consistent type". MT1/4

Def A type  $p(\bar{x})$  over  $A$  is isolated, if:

$$\exists \varphi(\bar{x}) \in L_n(A) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \varphi(\bar{x}) \text{ is consistent (wrt } T), \text{ i.e.} \\ \varphi(M) \neq \emptyset \Leftrightarrow T(A) \vdash \exists \bar{x} \varphi(\bar{x}) \end{array} \right.$$

symbolically:  $\varphi(\bar{x}) \vdash p(\bar{x}) \rightarrow$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{2} \varphi(\bar{x}) \\ \forall \psi(\bar{x}) \in p(\bar{x}) \quad \varphi(M) \subseteq \psi(M) \\ \updownarrow \\ T(A) \vdash \varphi(\bar{x}) \rightarrow \psi(\bar{x}) \end{array} \right.$$

• When  $p(\bar{x})$ : a complete type over  $A$ , then:

$p(\bar{x})$  is isolated  $\Leftrightarrow p$  is isolated in  $S_n(A)$   
in the topological sense  
(i.e.  $\{p\}$  is open)

### Tarski - Vaught test

Assume  $A \subseteq M$ . Then  $A = |N|$  for some  $N \prec M$  iff

$$\forall \varphi(x) \in L_1(A) \quad [\varphi(M) \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \varphi(M) \cap A \neq \emptyset]$$

Construction of an elementary submodel of  $M$  containing  $A$ :

•  $A_n \subseteq M$ ,  $n < \omega$ , increasing chain of sets

recursive construction:

$$A_0 = A$$

$$A_n \subseteq A_{n+1} \subseteq M \text{ such that } \forall \psi(x) \in L_1(A_n)$$

$$[\psi(M) \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \psi(M) \cap A_{n+1} \neq \emptyset]$$

$$A_\infty = \bigcup_{n < \omega} A_n \text{ satisfies TV-test.}$$

# Omitting types theorem

MT1/5

Assume  $p_n(\bar{x}_n)$ ,  $n < \omega$ : a family of non-isolated types in theory  $T$ , over  $\emptyset$ . Then:

$(\exists M \models T)$   $M$  omits every  $p_n$  [i.e.  $p_n(M) = \emptyset$ ]

Assume  $M, N \models T$   
 $\underset{A}{\cup}$

Def.  $f: A \rightarrow N$  is elementary ( $f: A \xrightarrow{\equiv} N$ ) if:

$$\forall \bar{a} \in A \forall \varphi(\bar{x}) \in L \quad (M \models \varphi(\bar{a}) \Leftrightarrow N \models \varphi(f(\bar{a})))$$

$$(\Leftrightarrow) \text{tp}^M(\bar{a}) = \text{tp}^N(f(\bar{a}))$$

Elementary diagram of  $A \subseteq M$ :

$$D_e(A) = T(A) = \text{Th}(M, a)_{a \in A}$$

Remark  $f: A \rightarrow N$  is elementary  $\Leftrightarrow (N, f(a))_{a \in A} \models T(A)$

Atomic diagram of  $A \subseteq M$ :

$$D_{\text{at}}(A) = \{ \varphi \in D_{\text{el}}(A) : \varphi \text{ is a quantifier free sentence} \}$$
$$= \{ \varphi(\bar{a}) \in L(A) : M \models \varphi(\bar{a}) \text{ and } \varphi(\bar{a}) : \text{q.f.-sentence} \}$$

Remark  $f: M \rightarrow N$  is a monomorphism (i.e.:

$$f: M \xrightarrow{\cong} f(M) \subseteq N$$

↑ substructure

$$\Leftrightarrow (N, f(a))_{a \in M} \models D_{\text{at}}(M).$$



Here always  $f: M \rightarrow N$  denotes a monomorphism. MT 1/6

$M \subseteq N$  :  $M$  is a submodel (substructure) of  $N$

$M < N$  :  $M$  is an elementary submodel of  $N$ , i.e.:

$$M \subseteq N \text{ and } \text{id}_M: M \xrightarrow{\equiv} N$$

Remark Assume  $M < N$ ,  $A \subseteq M$ .

(1) Assume  $p(\bar{x}) \subseteq L_n(A)$ . Then

$p(\bar{x})$  is a consistent type in  $M \Leftrightarrow p(\bar{x})$  is a consistent type in  $N$

(2) Assume  $A \subseteq B \subseteq M$

• If  $p(\bar{x})$ : a type over  $B$ , then  $p \upharpoonright_A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} p(\bar{x}) \cap L(A)$   
a type over  $A$

Let  $r: S_n(B) \rightarrow S_n(A)$ ,  $r(p) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} p \upharpoonright_A$ .

Then  $r$ : continuous and "onto".

(3) If  $p(\bar{x})$ : a type over  $A$ , then  $\exists q(\bar{x}) \in S_n(A)$   $p(\bar{x}) \subseteq q(\bar{x})$

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Saturation, universality, (strong) homogeneity.

Let  $\kappa \in \mathbb{C}N$ ,  $\kappa \neq \aleph_0$ .

Def. (1)  $M$   $\kappa$ -saturated if  $\forall A \subseteq M$   $\forall p \in S_n(A)$   $p(M) \neq \emptyset$   
(nasyrony)  $|A| < \kappa$

$M$  is saturated if  $M$  is  $\|M\|$ -saturated

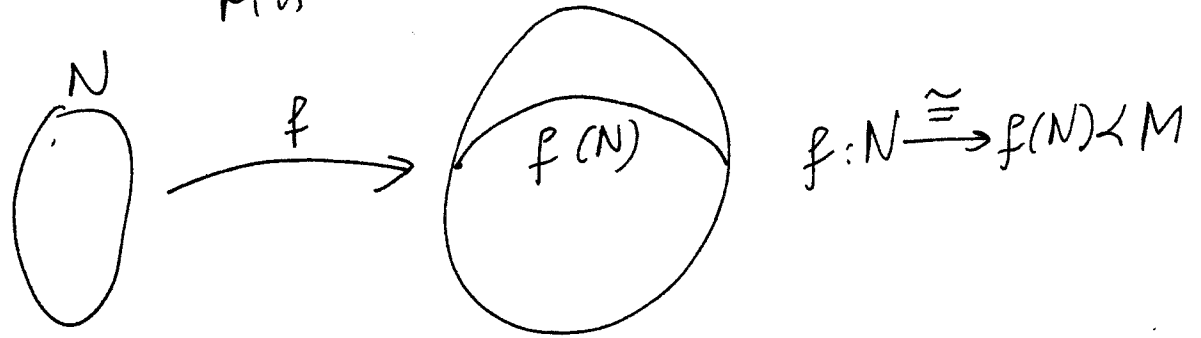
(2)  $M$  is  $\kappa$ -universal if  $\forall N \equiv M$  ( $\|N\| \leq \kappa \Rightarrow \exists f: N \xrightarrow{\equiv} M$ )

↑  
elementarily equivalent

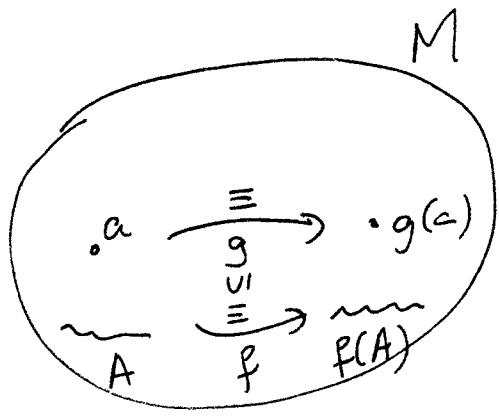
i.e.  $\text{Th}(N) = \text{Th}(M)$

$M$ : universal  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\|M\|$ -universal

MT1/7



(3)  $M$ :  $\kappa$ -homogeneous if  $\forall A \subseteq M \forall a \in M \forall f: A \xrightarrow{\cong} M$   
 $|A| < \kappa \quad \exists g: A \cup \{a\} \xrightarrow{\cong} M$   
 homogeneous =  $\|M\|$ -homogeneous.



4.  $M$  strongly  $\kappa$ -homogeneous if  $\forall A \subseteq M \forall f: A \xrightarrow{\cong} M$   
 $|A| < \kappa \quad \exists g: M \xrightarrow{\cong} M$

strongly homogeneous = strongly  $\|M\|$ -homogeneous.

5.  $M$  is  $\kappa$ -compact if  $(\forall 1$ -type  $p(x)$  over  $M)$   
 $(|p| < \kappa \Rightarrow p(M) \neq \emptyset)$

### Elementary chains of structures

Def  $\langle M_\alpha : \alpha < \mu \rangle, \mu \in \text{Ord}$ , : an elementary chain of structures if  $(\forall \alpha < \beta < \mu) M_\alpha \prec M_\beta$ .

Union of chain (when  $\mu \in \text{Lim}$ )

$$M_\mu = \bigcup_{\alpha < \mu} M_\alpha \quad ?$$

$$\bullet \quad |M_\mu| := \bigcup_{\alpha < \mu} |M_\alpha|$$

$c \in L$  constant symbol

$$c^{M_\mu} = c^{M_\alpha} \text{ for } \alpha < \mu$$

$P$ : relation symbol

$$P^{M_\mu}(a_1, \dots, a_n) \Leftrightarrow M_\alpha \models P(a_1, \dots, a_n) \text{ for } \alpha < \mu$$

$\bigcap$   
 $|M_\mu|$

sufficiently large  
[so that  $\bar{a} \subseteq M_\alpha$ ]

$$\bullet \quad f^{M_\mu}(\bar{a}) = b \Leftrightarrow M_\alpha \models f(\bar{a}) = b \text{ for } \alpha < \mu$$

sufficiently large

Fact (Tarski)  $M_\alpha < M_\mu$  for all  $\alpha < \mu$ .

Proof (1)  $M_\alpha \subseteq M_\mu$  (substructure): exercise

$$(2) \quad \forall \varphi(\bar{x}) \in L \quad \forall \alpha < \mu \quad \forall \bar{a} \subseteq M_\alpha \quad (M_\alpha \models \varphi(\bar{a}) \Leftrightarrow M_\mu \models \varphi(\bar{a}))$$

$$(a) \quad \varphi \text{ atomic: } M_\alpha \subseteq M_\mu \quad \checkmark$$

$$(b) \quad \varphi = \psi_1 \wedge \psi_2, \quad \varphi = \neg \psi \quad : \text{ easy}$$

$$(c) \quad \varphi(\bar{x}) = \exists y \psi(\bar{x}, y)$$

$$M_\alpha \models \varphi(\bar{a}) \Rightarrow M_\alpha \models \psi(\bar{a}, b) \text{ for some } b \in M_\alpha$$

$\Downarrow$  ind. assumption for  $\psi$

$$M_\mu \models \psi(\bar{a}, b)$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$M_\mu \models \varphi(\bar{a})$$



$$M_\mu \models \varphi(\bar{a}) \Rightarrow M_\mu \models \psi(\bar{a}, b) \text{ for some } b \in M_\mu$$

$$\exists y \psi(\bar{a}, y)$$

$\Downarrow$  ind. assumption

$$b \in M_\beta \text{ for some } \alpha \leq \beta < \mu$$

$$M_\beta \models \psi(\bar{a}, b)$$

$\Downarrow$

$$M_\beta \models \varphi(\bar{a})$$

$$\Downarrow M_\alpha < M_\beta$$

$$M_\alpha \models \varphi(\bar{a})$$

Elementary directed systems of structures:

Let  $(I, \leq)$ : a directed set, i.e.:

(1)  $\leq$ : partial order on  $I$

(2)  $(\forall a, b \in I)(\exists c \in I)(a \leq c \wedge b \leq c)$

Example  $J$ : a set  $\mapsto ([J]^{<\omega}, \leq)$ : directed set.

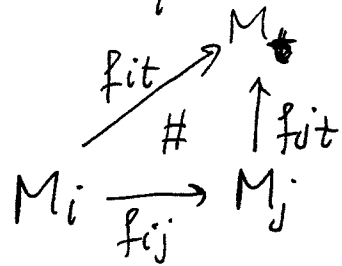
Directed system of structures:

$$\mathcal{M} = (M_i, f_{ij})_{i \leq j \in I}$$

connecting functions  $f_{ij}: M_i \rightarrow M_j$ ,  $f_{ii} = id_{M_i}$ . such that

$$(\forall i \leq j \leq t \in I) f_{it} = f_{jt} \circ f_{ij}$$

(compatibility)



System  $\mathcal{M}$  is elementary if all  $f_{ij}$  are elementary.

# Example Elementary chain $(M_\alpha)_{\alpha < \mu}$

MT1/10

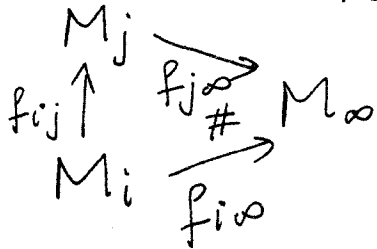
$\mathcal{M} = (M_\alpha, f_{\alpha\beta})_{\alpha \leq \beta < \mu}$   $f_{\alpha\beta} = id_{M_\alpha} : M_\alpha \xrightarrow{\cong} M_\beta$   
elementary directed system of structures

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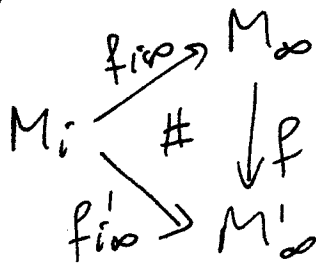
Direct limit of a directed system  $\mathcal{M} : M_\infty = \varinjlim \mathcal{M}$

$(M_\infty, f_{i\infty})_{i \in I}$ , where  $f_{i\infty} : M_i \rightarrow M_\infty$  such that

(1)  $\forall i \leq j \in I$   $f_{i\infty} = f_{j\infty} \circ f_{ij}$  [compatible with connecting functions]



(2)  $(\forall (M'_\infty, f'_{i\infty})_{i \in I})$  satisfying (1)  $\exists ! f : M_\infty \rightarrow M'_\infty$   
(universality)  $(\forall i \in I) f'_{i\infty} = f \circ f_{i\infty}$



Fact  $M_\infty$  exists (and is unique up to  $\cong$ ).

If  $\mathcal{M}$  is elementary, then  $f_{i,\infty} : M_i \xrightarrow{\cong} M_\infty$ .

Proof 1. Construction of  $M_\infty$ :

$S := \dot{\bigcup}_{i \in I} |M_i|$  : formally disjoint union.

$\sim$  on  $S$  : an equivalence relation

$$M_i \quad M_j \quad \text{MTI/II}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \text{def}$$

$$x \sim y \Leftrightarrow f_{it}(x) = f_{jt}(y) \text{ for some } (= \text{every})$$

$$t \geq i, j$$

exercise:  $\sim$  is transitive.

$$|M_\infty| := S/\sim$$

- $\sim \upharpoonright |M_i|$ : the equality (because  $f_{ij}$  is 1-1 (monomorphism))
- $f_{i\infty}(x) = x/\sim$ ,  $f_{i\infty}: |M_i| \xrightarrow{\sim} |M_\infty|$ .

L-structure on  $|M_\infty|$ :

- $c^{M_\infty} = c^{M_i}/\sim$
- $P^{M_\infty}(a_{i_1}/\sim, \dots, a_{i_m}/\sim) \Leftrightarrow M_t \models P(f_{i_1 t}(a_{i_1}), \dots, f_{i_m t}(a_{i_m}))$   
 $a_{ij} \in M_{ij}$  for  $t \geq i_1, \dots, i_m$
- $f^{M_\infty}$ : similarly

the rest is an exercise.

How to extend elementary mappings?

MT2/1

~~Def.~~  $\mathbf{BA}_{lg}$ : Category of Boolean algebras

$\mathbf{Comp}_0$ :  $\mathbb{T}$  — of compact Hausdorff 0-dimensional spaces

$$F: \mathbf{BA}_{lg} \rightarrow \mathbf{Comp}_0$$

$$F(A) = S(A)$$

$$G: \mathbf{Comp}_0 \rightarrow \mathbf{BA}_{lg}$$

$$G(X) = \mathcal{C}(\text{open}(X))$$

$F, G$ : contravariant functors "inverse" to each other

~~$(F, G)$  is a duality of categories. (look it up)~~  
Categories  $\mathbf{BA}_{lg}$  and  $\mathbf{Comp}_0$  are dually equivalent.

$A, B$ : Boolean algebras

$$f: A \rightarrow B \text{ homomorphism} \Rightarrow F(f): S(B) \rightarrow S(A)$$

$$F(f)(p) = f^{-1}[p]$$

continuous.

$$\text{Assume } f: A \xrightarrow{\cong} B$$
  
$$\begin{matrix} \cap & & \cap \\ T \neq M & , & N \neq T \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{Then } \hat{f}: L_n(A) \rightarrow L_n(B)$$
  
$$\hat{f}(\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{a})) = \varphi(\bar{x}, f(\bar{a}))$$

homomorphism

of Boolean algebras.

even: monomorphism.

We skip  $\hat{\phantom{f}}$  in  $\hat{f}$ , so:

$$f: L_n(A) \rightarrow L_n(B) \text{ monomorphism}$$

$$f^*: S_n(B) \rightarrow S_n(A) \text{ epimorphism in } \mathbf{Comp}_0$$

i.e. continuous onto

Lemma (on extensions of elementary mappings) MT2/2

Assume  $M, N \models T$ ,  $A \subseteq M$ ,  $B \subseteq N$ ,  $f: A \xrightarrow{\equiv} B$  "onto".

Assume  $\overset{\psi}{\underset{a}{\#}}, \overset{\psi}{\underset{b}{\#}}$ ,  $p = \text{tp}(a/A)$ ,  $q = \text{tp}(b/B)$ .

Then  $f \cup \{Ka, b\}$  is elementary  $\Leftrightarrow f^*(q) = p$ .

[here  $f^*: S(B) \xrightarrow{\cong} S(A)$ ,  
homeomorphism]

Proof exercise.

Def.  $M$  is  $(< \kappa_0)$ -universal  $\Leftrightarrow \forall n \forall p \in S_n(\emptyset) p(M) \neq \emptyset$ .

Remark  $M: \kappa$ -universal  $\Rightarrow M: (< \kappa_0)$ -universal.

Proof Let  $p \in S_n(\emptyset)$ .

Choose a countable  $N \models T$  with  $p(N) \neq \emptyset$ .

$M: \kappa$ -universal  $\Rightarrow \exists f: N \xrightarrow{\equiv} M$   
 $\overset{\psi}{\underset{a}{\#}} \neq p \mapsto \overset{\psi}{\underset{f(a)}{\#}} \neq p$ .

Thm. (1)  $M: \kappa$ -saturated  $\Rightarrow M: \kappa$ -homogeneous  
and  $\kappa$ -universal.

(2)  $M: \kappa$ -~~universal~~<sup>homogeneous</sup> and  $(< \kappa_0)$ -universal  $\Rightarrow$   
 $M: \kappa$ -saturated.

Proof. (1)  $\kappa$ -homogeneity of  $M$ :

Assume  $f: A \xrightarrow{\equiv} M$ ,  $A \subseteq M$ ,  $|A| < \kappa$ ,  $a \in M$ .

We seek  $b \in M$  s.t.  $g = f \cup \{ \langle a, b \rangle \}$  elementary

MT2/3

$\Updownarrow$  Lemma

$$f^*(tp(b/B)) = tp(a/A).$$

⊗ Let  $p = tp(a/A)$ ,  $q = (f^*)^{-1}(p) \in S_1(B)$

$\uparrow$   
 $S_1(A)$

Let  $b \in M$  (exists by  $\kappa$ -saturation)  
 $\uparrow$   
good. of  $M$

•  $\kappa$ -universality of  $M$ :

Assume  $N \equiv M$ ,  $\|N\| \leq \kappa$ .

We seek  $f: N \xrightarrow{\equiv} M$ .

Let  $\{a_\alpha : \alpha < \mu\}$ : an enumeration of  $N$ ,  $\mu = \|N\|$ .

We define  $f(a_\alpha)$  by induction on  $\alpha < \mu$ :

• Suppose  $f(a_\beta)$  defined for all  $\beta < \alpha$  so that

$$f: \{a_\beta : \beta < \alpha\} \xrightarrow{\equiv} M$$

Want to find  $f(a_\alpha)$  so that

$$f: \{a_\beta : \beta \leq \alpha\} \xrightarrow{\equiv} M.$$

~~By the Lemma it is enough that~~

Let  $p = tp(a_\alpha / \{a_\beta : \beta < \alpha\})$ .

By the lemma it is enough to find  $f(a_\alpha) \in M$

so that  $f^*(tp(f(a_\alpha) / \{f(a_\beta) : \beta < \alpha\})) = p$ .

So let  $q_f = (f^*)^{-1}(p) \in S_{\kappa}(\underbrace{\{f(a_\beta) : \beta < \alpha\}}_{\text{power} < \kappa})$

(MT2/4)

$M$   $\kappa$ -saturated  $\Rightarrow q_f$  realized in  $M$ .

Let  $f(a_\alpha) \in M$  s.t.  $f(a_\alpha) \neq q_f$ .

(2) Assume  $M$  is  $\kappa$ -homogeneous &  $(< \aleph_0)$ -~~saturated~~ <sup>universal</sup>.

Want:  $M$ :  $\kappa$ -saturated.

So: Let  $A \subseteq M$ ,  $|A| < \kappa$ ,  $p \in S_{\kappa}(A)$ . Show:  $p(M) \neq \emptyset$ .

Induction on  $|A|$ .

Case (a):  $|A| < \aleph_0$ .

$N$

$\exists N \supseteq M$   $p(N) \neq \emptyset$ . So let  $b \in p$ .

Let  $A^* = A \cup \{b\}$   
 $\quad \quad \quad \cup \{a_1, \dots, a_k\}$

Let  $q_f = t_p^N(a_1, \dots, a_k, b) \in S_{\kappa+1}(\emptyset)$

$q_f$  is realized in  $M$  ( $(< \aleph_0)$ -universality),

by  $\langle \underbrace{a'_1, \dots, a'_k}_{A'}, b' \rangle$

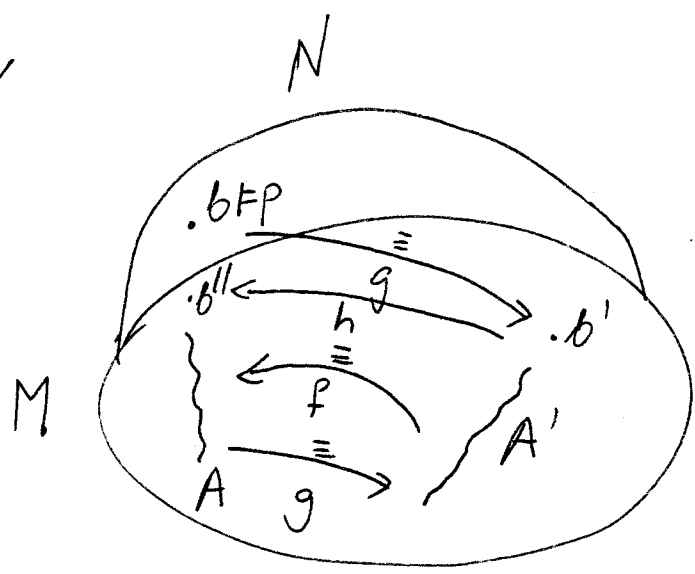
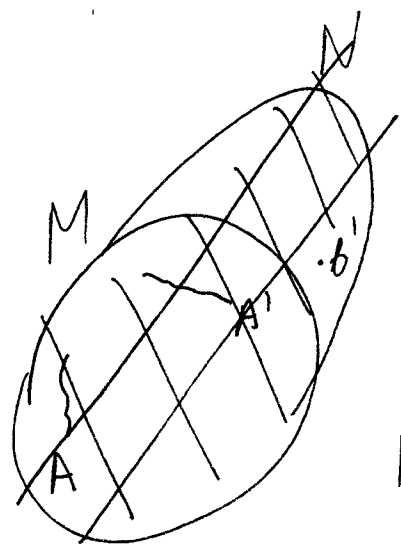
Let  $g: A \cup \{b\} \rightarrow A' \cup \{b'\}$ ,  $g(a_i) = a'_i$ ,  $g(b) = b'$ .

$g$ : elementary.

$$\Rightarrow g \uparrow_A : A \xrightarrow{\cong} A'$$

$$\Downarrow f := (g \uparrow_A)^{-1} : A' \xrightarrow{\cong} A$$

M:  $\kappa$ -homogeneous  $\Rightarrow \exists h : A' \cup \{b''\} \xrightarrow{\cong} A \cup \{b''\}$   
for some  $b'' \in M$ .



$$\begin{array}{ccc} A \cup b & \xrightarrow{\cong} & A \cup b'' \\ g \downarrow \cong & & \cong \uparrow h \\ A' \cup b' & & \end{array}$$

Let  $s = h \circ g$   
 $s \uparrow_A = \underbrace{(h \uparrow_{A'})}_{\cong} \circ (g \uparrow_A) = \text{id}_A$

$$s^*(\cancel{tp(b''/A)}) = \cancel{tp(b''/A)}$$

$$s \uparrow_A = \text{id}_A \Rightarrow s^* : S(A) \xrightarrow{\cong} S(A)$$

$\cong$   
 $\text{id}_{S(A)}$

$$\text{hence: } p = tp(b/A) \underset{\uparrow \text{Lemma}}{=} s^*(tp(b''/A)) \underset{\uparrow}{=} tp(b''/A)$$

and  $b'' \neq p$   $s^* = \text{id}_{S(A)}$



Case (b)  $|A| = \mu$ ,  $x_0 \leq \mu < \kappa$ .

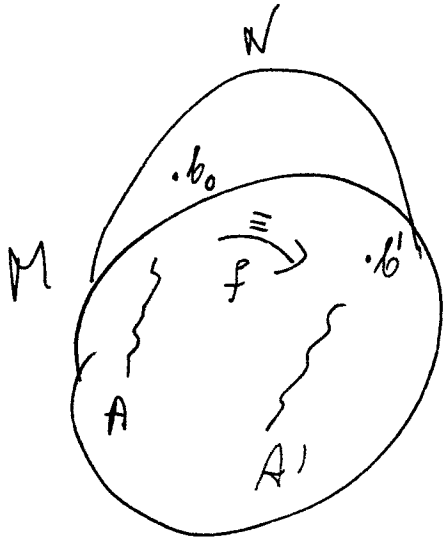
$$A = \{a_\alpha : \alpha < \mu\}, p \in S_1(A).$$

$$p \upharpoonright \emptyset \in S_1(\emptyset) \implies \exists b' \in M \quad b' \neq p \upharpoonright \emptyset,$$

$M: \langle x_0 \rangle$ -universal

$$\exists N \supset M \quad \exists b_0 \in N$$

$\begin{matrix} \pi \\ \downarrow \\ p \end{matrix}$



Will find  $A' = \{a'_\alpha : \alpha < \mu\} \subseteq M$

s.t.

$$f: A b_0 \longrightarrow A' b'$$

given by  $f(a_\alpha) = a'_\alpha$   
 $f(b_0) = b'$

is elementary!

We find  $a'_\alpha, \alpha < \mu$  by induction on  $\alpha < \mu$ .

So suppose  $\alpha < \mu$  and  $a'_\beta$  already defined for all  $\beta < \alpha$

so that  $\boxed{p \upharpoonright \{a_\beta : \beta < \alpha\} b_0} = \{a_\beta : \beta < \alpha\} b_0 \equiv \{a'_\beta : \beta < \alpha\} b'$

$\equiv: f_0$

We look for  $a'_\alpha$ .

Let  $q = \text{tp}(a_\alpha / \{a_\beta : \beta < \alpha\} \cup \{b_0\})$

then  $(f_0^*)^{-1}(q) \in S(\underbrace{\{a'_\beta : \beta < \alpha\} \cup \{b'\}}_{\text{power} < \mu \leq |A|})$

power  $< \mu \leq |A|$

By the lemma it is enough that  $a'_\alpha \neq (f_0^*)^{-1}(q)$ .

But  $M: \kappa$ -

$M$ .

~~Let~~ By the inductive assumption on  $A$ :

MT2/7

$(f_0^*)^{-1}(q)$  is realized in  $M$ , so we are done with constructing  $A'$ .

Now:  $f^{-1}: A' \xrightarrow{\cong} A$  in  $M \leftarrow \kappa$ -homogeneous, so

$\exists \tilde{g}: A'b' \xrightarrow{\cong} Ab$  for some  $b \in M$ .



~~Let~~ Let  $s = g \circ f$

$$s: Ab_0 \xrightarrow{\cong} Ab$$

$$s \uparrow_A = (g \uparrow_A) \circ (f \uparrow_A) = id_A,$$

$$\parallel \quad (f \uparrow_A)^{-1} \quad \text{so } tp(b_0/A) = tp(b/A)$$

and  $p$  is realized in  $M$ .

### Corollary

$M$  is  $\kappa$ -saturated  $\Leftrightarrow M$  is  $\kappa$ -homogeneous and  $\kappa$ -universal and  $\kappa$ -universal.

Proof  $\Rightarrow$  by Thm (1).

$\Leftarrow$   $\kappa$ -homogeneous +  $\kappa$ -universal  $\Rightarrow$

$\kappa$ -homogeneous +  $(\langle \cdot \rangle_0)$ -universal  $\Rightarrow$   $\kappa$ -saturated  
Thm (2)

## Properties of saturated models.

Thm. Assume  $M, N \models T$  saturated models of the same power. Then  $M \cong N$ .

Proof  $M = \{m_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\}$ ,  $N = \{n_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\}$ ,  
 $\kappa = \|M\| = \|N\|$ . We find  $f: M \xrightarrow{\cong} N$

back-and-forth method:

$$f = \bigcup_{\alpha < \kappa} f_\alpha \quad f_\alpha: M \xrightarrow{\cong} N \quad \text{s.t.}$$

partial, elementary

$$(1) m_\alpha \in \text{Dom } f_{\alpha+1}$$

$$n_\alpha \in \text{Rng } f_{\alpha+1} \quad , \quad |f_\alpha| \leq 2 \cdot |\alpha|$$

$$(2) f_0 = \emptyset$$

$$(3) \text{ For } \delta \in \text{Lim}, f_\delta = \bigcup_{\alpha < \delta} f_\alpha.$$

$$(4) f_{\alpha+1} = f_\alpha \cup \left\{ \left\langle \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ N}}{m_\alpha}, m \right\rangle, \left\langle m, \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ M}}{n_\alpha} \right\rangle \right\}$$

Inductive step:

Suppose we have  $f_\alpha$ . Want:  $f_{\alpha+1}$ .

Let  $A_\alpha = \text{Dom } f_\alpha \subseteq M$ ,  $B_\alpha = \text{Rng } f_\alpha \subseteq N$ .

$$f_\alpha: A_\alpha \xrightarrow{\cong} B_\alpha$$

$$f_\alpha^{\leftarrow}: S(B_\alpha) \xrightarrow{\cong} S(A_\alpha).$$

"forth": Find  $n \in N$  st.  $f_\alpha \cup \{ \langle m_\alpha, n \rangle \}$  elementary MT2/9

$$\begin{array}{c} \Downarrow \\ (f_\alpha^*)^{-1}(tp(m_\alpha/A_\alpha)) = tp(n/B_\alpha). \end{array}$$

Let  $p = tp(m_\alpha/A_\alpha)$ .

So  $(f_\alpha^*)^{-1}(p) \in S(B_\alpha)$  is realized in  $N$  by some  $n$ .

"~~back~~": similarly.  
back

Thm Assume  $M, N \models T$  are homogeneous, of the same power and  $\forall n < \omega \forall p \in S_n(\emptyset) (p(M) \neq \emptyset \Leftrightarrow p(N) \neq \emptyset)$ .  
Then  $M \cong N$ .

Lemma Under the assumptions of the Thm,

$$\forall A \subseteq M \exists f: A \xrightarrow{\cong} N.$$

Proof. Induction on  $|A|$ .

Case (a)  $|A| < \aleph_0$ .  $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ .

Let  $p = tp(\langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle) \in S_n(\emptyset)$ . realized in  $M$   
 $\Downarrow$   
 realized in  $N$

by some  $\langle b_1, \dots, b_n \rangle \in N$ .  
 $f(a_i) = b_i$  is good.

Case (b)  $|A| = \mu \geq \aleph_0$ ,  $A = \{a_\alpha : \alpha < \mu\}$

We find  $f(a_\alpha)$  by induction on  $\alpha < \mu$ .

Inductive step.

Suppose  $\alpha < \mu$  and for every  $\beta < \alpha$  we have  $f(a_\beta)$

$$\text{s.t. } f : \{a_\beta : \beta < \alpha\} \xrightarrow{\equiv} N.$$

We shall find  $f(a_\alpha) \in N$  s.t.  $f : \{a_\beta : \beta \leq \alpha\} \xrightarrow{\equiv} N$ .

Let  $a_{<\alpha} := \{a_\beta : \beta < \alpha\}$ . Likewise  $a_{\leq \alpha}$ .

$$|a_{\leq \alpha}| < \mu = |A|$$

By inductive assumption:  $\exists g : a_{\leq \alpha} \xrightarrow{\equiv} N$ .

$$\text{Then } f \circ g^{-1} : \underbrace{g(a_{<\alpha})}_N \xrightarrow{\equiv} \underbrace{f(a_{<\alpha})}_N$$

By homogeneity of  $N$ :  $\exists f(a_\alpha) \in N$  s.t.

$$f \circ g^{-1} : \underbrace{g(a_{<\alpha}) g(a_\alpha)}_{g(a_{\leq \alpha})} \xrightarrow{\equiv} f(a_{<\alpha}) f(a_\alpha) = f(a_{\leq \alpha})$$

$$\text{Then } f = (f \circ g^{-1}) \circ g : a_{\leq \alpha} \xrightarrow{\equiv} N.$$

Proof of the theorem

$$\kappa := \|M\| = \|N\|$$

$f : M \xrightarrow{\cong} N$  constructed by back-and-forth method

$$f = \bigcup_{\alpha < \kappa} f_\alpha, \quad f_\alpha : M \xrightarrow{\cong} N \text{ (partial elementary), } \alpha < \kappa$$

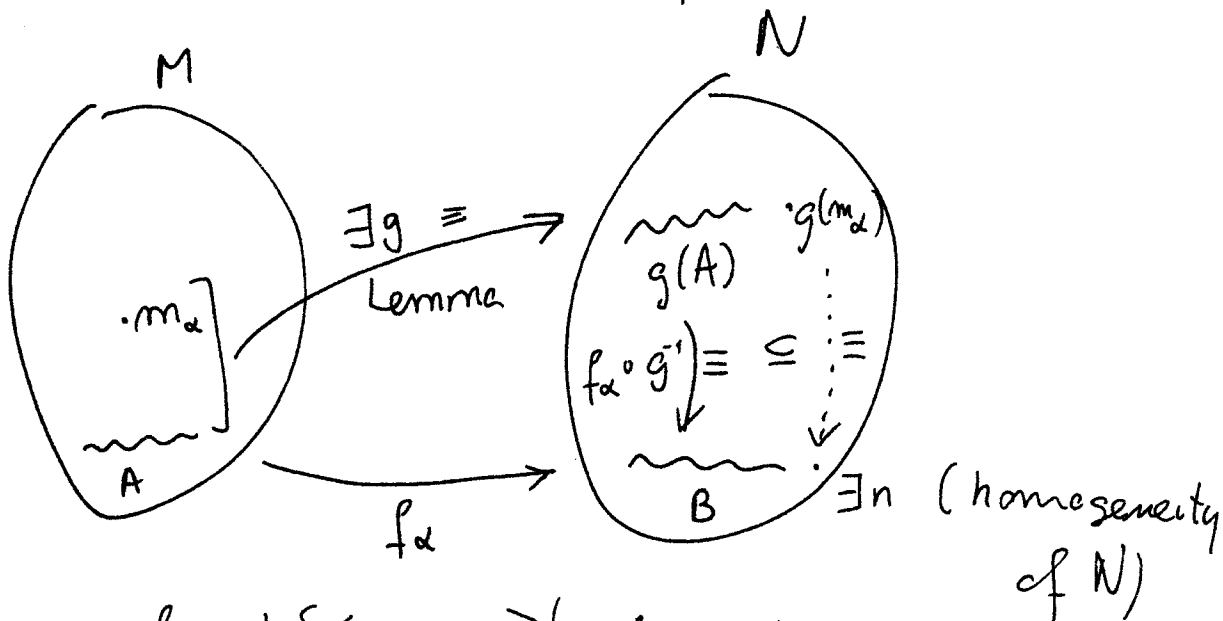
$|f_\alpha| \leq 2 \cdot |\alpha|$  + the same conditions as in the previous thm.

inductive step  $f_\alpha \mapsto f_{\alpha+1}$

$A = \text{Dom } f_\alpha$

$B = \text{Rng } f_\alpha$

"forth"



~~$f_\alpha \cup \{ \langle m_\alpha, n \rangle \}$  elementary~~

$h = (f_\alpha \circ g^{-1}) \upharpoonright_{g(A)} \cup \{ \langle g(m_\alpha), n \rangle \}$  elementary

$h \circ g : A \cup m_\alpha \xrightarrow{\equiv} B \cup n \subseteq N$

$\cup$   
 $f_\alpha$

"back": similarly.

Constructions of models:

MT3/1

- Saturated  $\implies$  • (strongly) homogeneous  $\bar{\equiv}$

Thm.  $\kappa = 2^{<\kappa}$ ,  $\kappa \in \text{Reg}$ ,  $\kappa > \aleph_0 \implies \exists M \models T$   
 saturated, of power  $\kappa$ .

$\parallel$   
 $\kappa^{<\kappa} = \kappa$

Proof

(\*)  $|S_i(A)| \leq 2^{|A| + \aleph_0}$ , because:  $|L_i(A)| = |A| + \aleph_0$

Here:  $|A| < \kappa \implies |S_1(A)| \leq \kappa$ .

Lemma  $N \models T$ ,  $\|N\| \leq \kappa \implies X_N := \bigcup \{S_i(A) : A \subseteq N \text{ \& } |A| < \kappa\}$   
 the set has power  $\leq \kappa$ .

Pf  $|\{A \subseteq N : |A| < \kappa\}| \leq \kappa^{<\kappa} = \kappa$ .

- $|S_i(A)| \leq \kappa$  for such  $A$ .

Proof of the thm.

$M_\alpha$ ,  $\alpha < \kappa$ : elementary chain of models of  $T$  of power  $\kappa$ .

- $M_0$ : whatever

•  $M_\delta = \bigcup_{\alpha < \delta} M_\alpha$ , when  $\delta < \kappa$  limit.

•  $M_{\alpha+1} \supset M_\alpha$  such that  $\forall p \in X_{M_\alpha} p(M_{\alpha+1}) \neq \emptyset$ :

$$T' = \text{Th}(M_\alpha, m)_{m \in M_\alpha} \cup \bigcup_{\beta < \kappa} \{ \varphi(c_\beta) : \varphi(x) \in p_\beta \},$$

where  $X_{M_\alpha} = \{ p_\beta : \beta < \kappa \}$

$\uparrow$   
new constant symbols,

and  $T'$  in language  $L(M_\alpha) \cup \{ c_\beta : \beta < \kappa \}$ .

$T^1$ : consistent, has model of power  $\kappa$ :  $M_{\alpha+1}$   
such that  $M_\alpha < M_{\alpha+1}$ .

$M = \bigcup_{\alpha < \kappa} M_\alpha$ : of power  $\kappa$ , saturated:

Let  $A \subseteq M$ ,  $|A| < \kappa$ , and  $p \in S_1^M(A)$   
 $\kappa \in \text{Reg} \Rightarrow A \subseteq M_\alpha$  for some  $\alpha < \kappa$ . CW  
↓

proof:  $A = \{a_\beta : \beta < \mu\}$  for some  $\mu < \kappa$ .

$\forall \beta < \mu \exists \alpha_\beta < \kappa \ a_\beta \in M_{\alpha_\beta}$

$\{\alpha_\beta : \beta < \mu\} \subseteq \kappa$ ,  $\mu < \text{cf}(\kappa) = \kappa$

$\Rightarrow \exists \alpha < \kappa \ \forall \beta < \mu \ \alpha_\beta < \alpha$   
↑  
 $A \subseteq M_\alpha$ .

~~Let~~  $M_\alpha < M \Rightarrow p \in S_1^{M_\alpha}(A) = S_1^M(A)$

$p$  realized in  $M_{\alpha+1}$  by some  $a \in M_{\alpha+1}$

$a \models p$  in  $M_{\alpha+1} \Rightarrow a \models p$  in  $M$ .

$M_{\alpha+1} < M$

Monster model:

Let  $\bar{\kappa}$ : a large cardinal number.

"Ideal model"  $M \models T$ : saturated of power  $\bar{\kappa}$

because:  $\forall M \models T$  ( $\|M\| < \bar{\kappa} \Rightarrow \exists M' < M \ M \cong M'$ ).



# Advantages of saturated model $M$ :

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(i) universality

(ii) strong homogeneity

~~More~~ <sup>More</sup> Weakly (a bit):

(1)  $\bar{\kappa}$ -universality

(2) strong  $\bar{\kappa}$ -homogeneity

$\text{Aut}(M)$ : the group of automorphisms of  $M$

$\text{Aut}(M/A) = \{ f \in \text{Aut}(M) : f|_A = \text{id}_A \}$ : automorphisms of  $M$  over  $A$   
 $A \subseteq M$

Lemma Assume  $M$  is strongly  $\kappa$ -homogeneous,  $\kappa$ -saturated,  $A \subseteq M$ ,  $|A| < \kappa$ . Then:

(1) For  $a, b \in M$  ( $\text{tp}(a/A) \stackrel{!}{=} \text{tp}(b/A) \Leftrightarrow a, b$  are in the same orbit of  $\text{Aut}(M/A)$  on  $M$ ).

(2) [orbits  $\text{Aut}(M/A)$  on  $M^n$ ]  $\overset{1:1}{\underset{\text{onto}}{\longleftrightarrow}} S_n(A)$

Proof (1)  $\Leftarrow$ :  $f \in \text{Aut}(M/A)$ ,  $f(a) = b$

$$\Downarrow \text{tp}(a/A) = \text{tp}(b/A)$$

$\Rightarrow$ :  $\text{tp}(a/A) = \text{tp}(b/A) \Rightarrow f: Aa \xrightarrow{\equiv} Ab$

strong  $\kappa$ -homogeneity  $f|_A = \text{id}_A, f(a) = b$

$|A| < \kappa \Rightarrow f \in g \in \text{Aut}(M), g \in \text{Aut}(M/A)$   
 $g(a) = b : a, b$  in the same orbit of  $\text{Aut}(M/A)$

$$(2) M^n \supseteq \mathcal{O} \xrightarrow[\varphi]{(1)} p_{\mathcal{O}} \in S_n(A)$$

$\uparrow$   
 orbit of  
 $\text{Aut}(M/A)$

$\parallel$   
 common  
 type  $tp(a/A)$   
 for  $a \in \mathcal{O}$ .

$$\mathcal{P} : \{ \text{orbits of } \text{Aut}(M/A) \text{ on } M^n \}$$

$\downarrow \varphi$

$$S_n(A)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_1 \neq \mathcal{O}_2 \xrightarrow{(1)} p_{\mathcal{O}_1} \neq p_{\mathcal{O}_2} \quad \boxed{\text{so } \varphi: 1-1}$$

[if  $p_{\mathcal{O}_1} = p_{\mathcal{O}_2}$  then let  $a \in \mathcal{O}_1, b \in \mathcal{O}_2 \Rightarrow \exists g \in \text{Aut}(M/A)$

$M: \kappa$ -saturated  $\Rightarrow \varphi$ : "onto".

$$g(a) = b \quad \checkmark.]$$

Def Let  $\bar{\kappa}$ : a (large) cardinal number,

$M \models T$  monster model, if  $M: \bar{\kappa}$ -saturated,  
 (w.r. to  $\bar{\kappa}$ ) strongly  $\bar{\kappa}$ -homogeneous

Thm. Assume  $\aleph_0 \leq \kappa \in \mathcal{C.N.}$ . Then

$\exists M: \kappa$ -saturated ~~is~~ strongly  $\bar{\kappa}$ -saturated.

Proof  $M = \bigcup_{\alpha < \kappa^+} M_\alpha$ : union of elementary chain  
 s.t.:

(1)  $M_0 \models T$  any

(2)  $M_\delta = \bigcup_{\alpha < \delta} M_\alpha$  if  $\delta \in \text{Lim}$ ,

(3)  $M_{\alpha+1} \supset M_\alpha$  s.t.:

(a)  $\forall p \in S_1(M_\alpha)$   $p$  realized in  $M_{\alpha+1}$

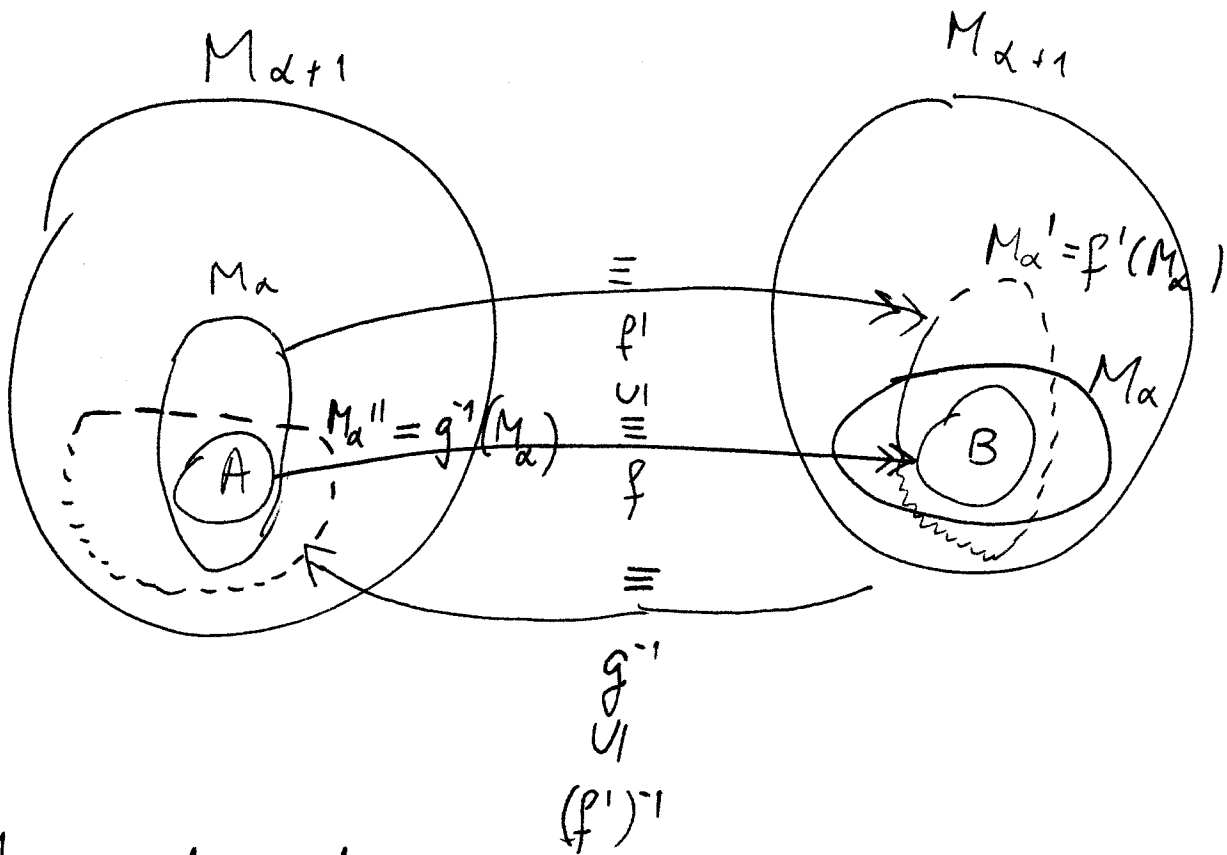
$$(b) \left( \forall f: A \xrightarrow{\equiv} B \right) \left( \exists g \geq f \right) \left( g: A' \xrightarrow{\equiv} B' \text{ in } M_{\alpha+1} \right)$$

$\begin{matrix} \cap & & \cap & & \cup & & \cup \\ M_\alpha & & M_\alpha & & M_\alpha & & M_\alpha \end{matrix}$

MT3/5.

It is enough ~~to~~ that  $M_{\alpha+1}$  is  $\|M_\alpha\|^+$ -saturated,  
 To satisfy (a), (b).  $M_{\alpha+1} \succ M_\alpha$

Proof of (b) for such  $M_{\alpha+1}$ :



I.  $M$ :  $\kappa$ -saturated: clear

II.  $M$  strongly  $\kappa$ -homogeneous:

Assume  $A \subset M$ ,  $|A| < \kappa$ . Then  $A \subseteq M_\alpha$ ,  $B \subseteq M_\alpha$   
 $f: A \xrightarrow{\equiv} M$  for some  $\alpha < \kappa$ .  
 $B = f[A]$

• we construct

a sequence  $f_\beta$ ,  $\alpha \leq \beta < \kappa^+$  :-

• increasing  $f_\beta : M \xrightarrow{\equiv} M$

•  ~~$f_\alpha$~~   $f_\alpha \subseteq f_{\alpha+1}$  partial elementary

(\*)  $M_\beta \subseteq \text{dom } f_\beta \cap \text{rng } f_\beta$ .

•  ~~$f_\alpha$~~   $f_\alpha$  constructed according to 3)(b)

$$f_\alpha : M_{\alpha+1} \xrightarrow{\equiv} M_{\alpha+1}$$

•  $f_\beta : M_{\beta+1} \xrightarrow{\equiv} M_{\beta+1}$ , as in 3.(b)

when  $\beta$  : successor.

•  $f_\delta = \bigcup_{\beta < \delta} f_\beta$  when  $\delta$  limit, still  $f_\delta : M_\delta \xrightarrow{\equiv} M_\delta$ .

$$f_\infty = \bigcup_{\alpha \leq \beta < \kappa^+} f_\beta, \quad f_\beta \in \text{Aut}(M), \quad f \subseteq f_\beta.$$

Assumptions let  $\bar{\kappa}$  : a cardinal number large enough  
so that:

(1) We consider only small models of  $T$

||  
of power  $< \bar{\kappa}$ , or even  $\ll \bar{\kappa}$

(2) We work within a monster model  $\mathcal{M} \models T$  (w.r. to  $\bar{\kappa}$ )

(3) We consider only small models  $M \prec \mathcal{M}$

||  
of power  $< \bar{\kappa}$ , or even  $\ll \bar{\kappa}$ ,

Consequences:

(1) For  $M, N < \mathcal{M}$ ,  $M \subseteq N \Leftrightarrow M < N$

(2) Convention: For  $\bar{a} \in \mathcal{M}$   
 $\vDash \varphi(\bar{a})$  means  $\mathcal{M} \vDash \varphi(\bar{a})$

(3) For  $A \subseteq M < \mathcal{M}$ :

$$S_m^M(A) = S_m^{\mathcal{M}}(A) =: S_m(A)$$

Notation Assume  $p(\bar{x}), q(\bar{x})$  types (small, over  $\mathcal{M}$ )

•  $p(\bar{x}) \vdash q(\bar{x}) \Leftrightarrow p(\mathcal{M}) \subseteq q(\mathcal{M})$   
 "p implies q"

•  $p(\bar{x}) \equiv q(\bar{x}) \Leftrightarrow p \vdash q \ \& \ q \vdash p$   
 ↑  
 equivalent

Special case:  $p(\bar{x}) = \{ \varphi(\bar{x}) \}$ .

$\varphi(\bar{x}) \vdash q(\bar{x})$ : "φ isolates q".

Remark: Syntactically:

$$p(\bar{x}) \vdash q(\bar{x}) \Leftrightarrow \forall \varphi(\bar{x}) \in q \ \exists p_0(\bar{x}) \subseteq p(\bar{x}) \text{ finite} \\
 \begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \text{types over } A & \end{matrix} \quad T(A) \vdash \bigwedge p_0(x) \rightarrow \varphi(x)$$

Remark (exercise)

$$p(\bar{x}) \vdash q(\bar{x}) \Leftrightarrow \forall M \models T \text{ IA-saturated } p(M) \subseteq q(M).$$

Def. (reminder)

Let  $p(\bar{x})$ : a type over  $A$ .

$p$  is isolated over  $A \iff \exists \varphi(\bar{x}) \in L(A)$   $\varphi \vdash p$ .  
consistent (with  $T$ )

Thm (omitting types, Ehrenfeucht)

Assume  $p_n(\bar{x}_n), n < \omega$ : ~~non~~ a family of non-isolated types over  $\emptyset$ . Then  $\exists M \models T \forall n \underbrace{p_n(M) = \emptyset}$ ,  
 $M$  omits  $p_n$ .

Lemma

Assume  $A$  is stable,  $p_n(\bar{x}_n), n < \omega$ : a family of non-isolated types over  $A$ ,  $\varphi(\bar{x}) \in L_1(A)$ ,  $\varphi(M) \neq \emptyset$ .

Then  $\exists c \in \varphi(M) \forall n$   $p_n$  non-isolated over  $A \cup \{c\}$ .  
i.e.  $\varphi$ : consistent

Proof [Lemma  $\Rightarrow$  Thm]

By the lemma:  $\exists \underbrace{\{a_n : n < \omega\}}_A \subseteq M$  s.t.

(1)  $A$  satisfies the TV-test

(2)  $p_n, n < \omega$ : non-isolated over  $A$ .

Construction of  $a_n, n < \omega$ : recursion on  $n$ .

Let  $\{\varphi_n(x, \bar{y}) : n < \omega\}$ : all formulas of  $L$  of this form.

Suppose  $n < \omega$  and  $\{a_i : i < n\} = a_{<n}$  already  
 so that all  $p_k, k < \omega$  still non-isolated over  $a_{<n}$ .

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We consider a consistent formula  $\varphi_n(x) \in L_1(a_{<n})$

By the Lemma we find  $c \in \mathcal{M}$  so that  
 $\downarrow$   
 $a_n$

all  $p_k, k < \omega$ , still non-isolated over  $a_{\leq n}$ .

• the formulas  $\varphi_n(x), n < \omega$  may be chosen so that  
 after  $\omega$  steps:

$$\forall \varphi(x) \in L(A) \exists n \varphi = \varphi_n.$$

consistent

Then  $A = \{a_n : n < \omega\}$  satisfies TV-test

$A = M \prec \mathcal{M}$ , every  $p_k$  still non-isolated  
 over  $A$ .

$$p_k(M) = \emptyset \text{ [if not,}$$

some  $\bar{m} \models p_k$ . then  $\bar{m} \in \bar{M}$

$$(\bar{x}_k = \bar{m}) \vdash p_k(\bar{x}_k) \downarrow)$$

### Proof of the Lemma.

Let  $p(\bar{x})$ : one of the types  $p_n(\bar{x}_n)$ .

Let  $h(\bar{x}, y, \bar{a}) \in L(A)$

$$h(\bar{x}, c, \bar{a}) \vdash p(\bar{x}) \Leftrightarrow h(\mathcal{M}, c, \bar{a}) \subseteq p(\mathcal{M}).$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \psi(\bar{x}) \in p(\bar{x}) \quad h(\mathcal{M}, c, \bar{a}) \subseteq \psi(\mathcal{M})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \psi \in p \quad \mathcal{M} \models \forall \bar{x} (h(\bar{x}, c, \bar{a}) \rightarrow \psi(\bar{x}))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \psi \in p \quad \psi_h(y) \in t_p(c/A)(y)$$

$$\text{where } \psi_h(y) = \forall \bar{x} (h(\bar{x}, y, \bar{a}) \rightarrow \psi(\bar{x}))$$

hence:

$$t_p(c/A) = t_p(c'/A) \Rightarrow [h(\bar{x}, c, \bar{a}) \vdash p \Leftrightarrow h(\bar{x}, c', \bar{a}) \vdash p]$$

$$h(\bar{x}, c, \bar{a}) \text{ consistent} \Leftrightarrow (\exists \bar{x} h(\bar{x}, y, \bar{a})) \in t_p(c/A)(y).$$

$$\text{Let } X_{h,p} = \{q \in S_1(A) : \text{For } c \models q, h(\bar{x}, c, \bar{a}) \vdash p(\bar{x}) \text{ and } h(\bar{x}, c, \bar{a}) \text{ consistent.}\}$$

"bad types"

$$\text{Let } q \in S_1(A) \text{ then} \quad \text{For } c \models q, h(\bar{x}, c, \bar{a}) \text{ consistent}$$

$$q \in X_{h,p} \Leftrightarrow q(y) \in S_1(A) \cap [\exists \bar{x} h(\bar{x}, y, \bar{a})] \cap \bigcap_{\psi \in p} [\psi_h(y)]$$

$$\text{For } c \models q, h(\bar{x}, c, \bar{a}) \vdash p(\bar{x})$$

(\*)  $X_{h,p}$ : nowhere dense in  $S_1(A)$ .

Proof of (\*): (a.a.)

Suppose  $\theta(y) \in L_1(A)$  and  $\emptyset \neq S_1(A) \cap [\theta] \subseteq X_{h,p}$ .

$$\text{Let } \alpha(\bar{x}) = \exists y (h(\bar{x}, y, \bar{a}) \wedge \theta(y))$$

$\uparrow$   
 $L(A)$



•  $\alpha(\bar{x})$  : consistent :

MT3 / M

Let  $c \in \Theta(\mathcal{M})$

$$\Downarrow [\theta] \subseteq X_{n,p}$$

$$\mathcal{M} \models \exists \bar{x} h(\bar{x}, c, \bar{a}).$$

Let  $\bar{d} \in \mathcal{M}$  s.t.  $\mathcal{M} \models h(\bar{d}, c, \bar{a}).$

$$\bar{d} \text{ satisfies in } \mathcal{M} : \underbrace{\exists y h(\bar{x}, y, \bar{a})}_{\alpha(\bar{x})}$$

•  $\alpha(\bar{x}) \vdash p(\bar{x})$ , i.e.  $\alpha(\mathcal{M}) \subseteq p(\mathcal{M}).$

Let  $\bar{d} \in \alpha(\mathcal{M})$ . So there is  $c \in \mathcal{M}$  s.t.

$$\models h(\bar{d}, c, \bar{a}) \wedge \theta(c)$$

$$\Downarrow [\theta] \subseteq X_{n,d}$$

$$\forall \psi \in p \models \psi_n(c)$$

$$\forall \psi \in p \quad \downarrow \quad \models h(\bar{x}, c, \bar{a}) \vdash \psi(\bar{x}) \Rightarrow \underbrace{\models h(\bar{x}, c, \bar{a}) \vdash p(\bar{x})}_{\neq \bar{d}} \Rightarrow \frac{\perp}{\bar{d}} \quad \textcircled{y}$$

as:  $p(\bar{x})$  non-isolated

$$\text{Let } X = \bigcup_{h,p_n} X_{h,p_n} \subseteq S_1(A).$$

meager. Let  $q_i \in S_1(A) \cap [\varphi] \setminus X$

$c \models q_i$  good.

$\textcircled{pf}$  (a.e) Suppose  $p = p_n$  isolated over  $A \cup \Sigma c \mathcal{L}$ .

$$\exists h(\bar{x}, c, \bar{a}) \quad \underbrace{h(\bar{x}, c, \bar{a}) \vdash p(\bar{x})}_{\text{consistent}} \Rightarrow \underbrace{q_i \in X_{h,p_n}}_{\substack{\neq \\ \vdash(\bar{c}/A)}} \quad \downarrow$$

14.03.2022

Def  $T$  is quantifier eliminable if  $\forall \varphi \in L \exists \psi \in L$

$$T \vdash \varphi \leftrightarrow \psi$$

open  
 $\equiv$  q.f.

Def. For  $p(\bar{x}) \in S_n(\emptyset)$  let  $p_0(\bar{x}) = \exists \varphi(\bar{x}) \in p(\bar{x})$ .

Remark  $T$  is q.e.  $\Leftrightarrow \forall n \forall p \in S_n(\emptyset) p_0 \vdash p$   $\varphi$  open.

Proof " $\Rightarrow$ " Obvious. " $\Leftarrow$ " Let  $\varphi(\bar{x}) \in L$ .

$$\bullet \forall p \in [\varphi] \cap S_n(\emptyset) \exists \psi \in p \quad p \in [\psi] \subseteq [\varphi]$$

Why?  $p_0 \vdash p$   
 $p_0 \vdash \varphi$

by compactness

$$\exists \text{ finite } p'_0 \subseteq p_0 \text{ s.t. } p'_0 \vdash \varphi, \text{ i.e.}$$

$$p'_0(\mathcal{M}) \subseteq \varphi(\mathcal{M})$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\varphi(\mathcal{M}) = \left( \bigwedge_{\psi' \in p'_0} \psi' \right) (\mathcal{M}) \subseteq \varphi(\mathcal{M}) \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{M} \models \psi(\bar{x}) \rightarrow \varphi(\bar{x})$$

$$\varphi \vdash \varphi \Rightarrow [\varphi] \cap S_n(\emptyset) \subseteq [\varphi] \cap S_n(\emptyset)$$



Application  $L = \{+, \cdot, 0, 1\}$ : the language of rings.

$ACF_p$ : the theory of algebraically closed fields of char  $p$ , in  $L$ .

Axioms:

1) field axioms

2) char  $= p \neq 0$ :  $\underbrace{1 + \dots + 1}_p = 0$

2')  $p = 0$ :  $\underbrace{1 + \dots + 1}_n = 0$  for  $n \geq 1$

3) Every polynomial of deg  $n$  has a root:  
 $0 < n$   
 $\forall y_{n-1}, y_{n-2}, \dots, y_0 \exists x \quad x^n + y_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + y_0 = 0.$

Fact  $ACF_p$  is complete.

Proof Let  $M, N \models ACF_p$ . Enough to show that  $M \equiv N$ . Let  $\varepsilon > \|M\|, \|N\|$  and

let  $M' \succ M, N' \succ N$ .

power  $\varepsilon$ .

$M', N'$ : uncountable acl fields of the same power and char

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \Downarrow \text{algebra} \\
 M' \cong N' \Rightarrow M' \equiv N' \\
 \quad \quad \quad \Downarrow \\
 \quad \quad \quad M \equiv N
 \end{array}$$

Fact  $ACF_p$  is q.e. (Chevalley, Tarski)

Proof (in  $\mathcal{M}$ ) We will show that  $\forall p \in S_n(\emptyset)$

$p_0 + p \Leftrightarrow p_0(\mathcal{M}) \subseteq p(\mathcal{M})$ . Let  $\bar{a} \models p_0$ ,

$\bar{b} \models p$ ,  $\bar{a}, \bar{b} \in \mathcal{M}$ . It's enough to prove

that  $\exists f \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{M}) f(\bar{a}) = \bar{b}$ .

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \bar{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \\
 \bar{b} = (b_1, \dots, b_n)
 \end{array}$$

Let  $\langle \bar{a} \rangle, \langle \bar{b} \rangle$ : the subfields with  $\mathbb{A}$

of  $\mathcal{M}$  generated by  $\bar{a}, \bar{b}$ .  $\bar{a}, \bar{b} \models p_0 \Rightarrow \langle \bar{a} \rangle \cong \langle \bar{b} \rangle$

$$\langle \bar{a} \rangle \cong \langle \bar{b} \rangle$$

$\Downarrow$  unique  $\Downarrow$

Some algebraic magic.

$$\mathcal{M} \cong \langle \bar{a} \rangle_0 \cong \langle \bar{b} \rangle_0 \subseteq \mathcal{M}$$

(fraction field)

$$\mathcal{M} \cong \underbrace{\langle \bar{a} \rangle_0^{\text{alg}}}_{F_a} \cong \underbrace{\langle \bar{b} \rangle_0^{\text{alg}}}_{F_b} \subseteq \mathcal{M}$$

(not unique)

$$\text{trdeg}(\mathcal{M}/\mathbb{F}_a) = \|\mathcal{M}\| = \text{trdeg}(\mathcal{M}/\mathbb{F}_b)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{M} \cong \mathbb{F}_a(X_\alpha, \alpha < \lambda)^{\text{alg}} & \Downarrow & \\ f \cong \downarrow & \curvearrowright & \cong \\ \mathcal{M} \cong \mathbb{F}_b(X_\beta, \beta < \lambda)^{\text{alg}} & & \end{array}$$

$$f \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{M}), f(\bar{a}) = \bar{b}.$$



### Types in $T = \text{ACF}_p$

Let  $\mathcal{M} \models T$ : a monster model.

subfield  $K$ , <sup>UI</sup> We will describe  $S_n(K)$ .  
(small)

Let  $\bar{a} \subseteq \mathcal{M}$ ,  $|\bar{a}| = n$ .

$$K[\bar{x}] \triangleright I(\bar{a}/K) = \{ f \in K[\bar{x}] : f(\bar{a}) = 0 \}$$

Remark 1)  $\text{tp}(\bar{a}/K) = \text{tp}(\bar{a}'/K) \Leftrightarrow I(\bar{a}/K) = I(\bar{a}'/K)$

2)  $\forall I \triangleleft K[\bar{x}]$  <sub>prime</sub>  $\exists \bar{a} \subseteq \mathcal{M} \ I(\bar{a}/K) = I$ .

Proof 1) " $\Rightarrow$ "  $\text{tp}(\bar{a}/K) = \text{tp}(\bar{a}'/K) \Rightarrow \exists f \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{M}/K)$   
 $I(\bar{a}/K) = I(\bar{a}'/K) \stackrel{f}{=} f(\bar{a}) = \bar{a}'$

[alternatively:  $f \in I(\bar{a}/K) \Leftrightarrow "f(\bar{x}) = 0" \in \text{tp}(\bar{a}/K)$ ]

" $\Leftarrow$ " Assume  $I(\bar{a}/K) = I(\bar{a}'/K) = I$ .

$$K[\bar{a}] \cong_K K[\bar{x}] / I \cong K[\bar{a}']$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\exists f \in \text{Aut}(K[\bar{x}]/K) \quad f(\bar{a}) = \bar{a}'$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\text{tp}(\bar{a}/K) = \text{tp}(\bar{a}'/K).$$

2)  $K \subseteq K[\bar{x}] / I = K[\bar{a}] \cong \bar{a} = \bar{x} / I$  and  $I(\bar{a}/K) = I$ .

•  
•  
•

□

$$S_1(K) = \{ \text{tp}(a/K) : a \in \mathcal{M} \} : a \text{ top-space.}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$p(x) = \text{tp}(a/K), \quad I_p = I(a/K) \triangleleft K[x]$$

a)  $I_p \neq \{0\}$ , i.e.  $a$  is algebraic /  $K$ , so

$0 \neq f \in I_p$  "  $f(x) = 0$  "  $\in p(x)$ . In fact,

irreducible over  $K$  "  $f(x) = 0$  "  $\vdash p(x)$  (isolates)

Let  $a' \in \mathcal{M}$  s.t.  $f(a') = 0 \Rightarrow I(a'/K) \ni f \ni$

$$p = \text{tp}(a/K) = \text{tp}(a'/K) \Leftarrow I(a/K) = I(a'/K) \Leftarrow \begin{matrix} f \text{ generates} \\ I(a'/K) \end{matrix}$$

$p(x)$  here is called algebraic.

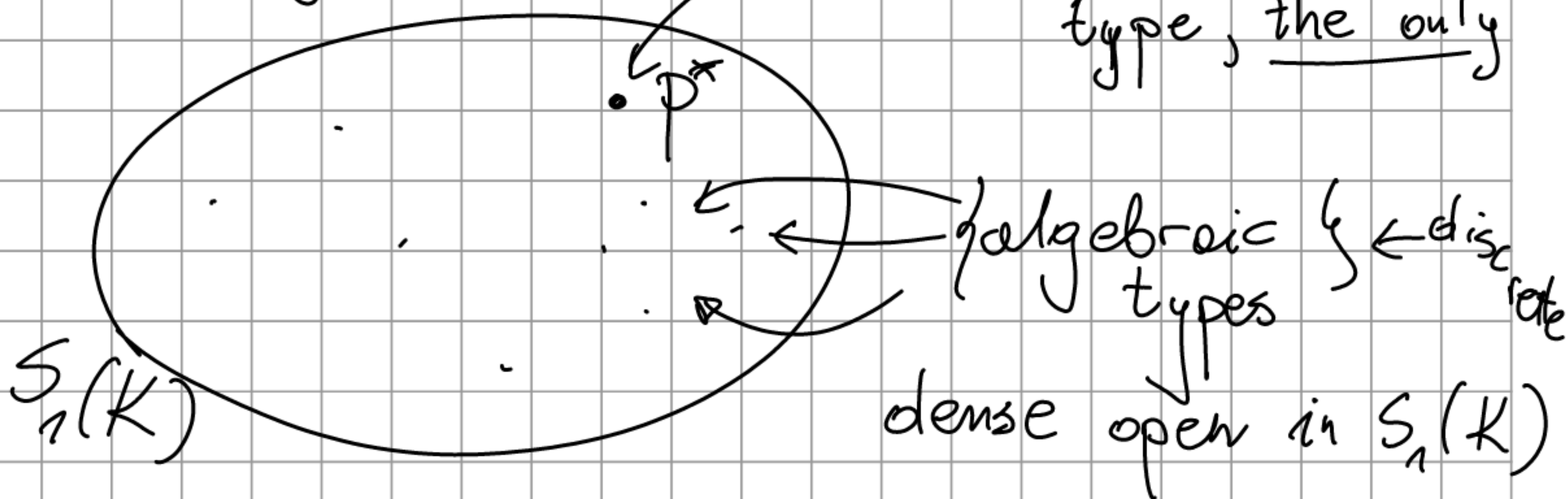
More generally ( $T$ : arbitrary)

Def  $\varphi(\bar{x}) \in L(A)$  is called algebraic, if  $0 < |\varphi(\mathcal{M})| < \aleph_0$ , similarly for  $q$ : a type.

b)  $I_p = \{0\}$ :  $p = \text{tp}(a/K)$  s.t.  $a \in \mathcal{M}$  transcendental over  $K$

↑  
the transcendental type over  $K$ .

transcendental type, the only



If  $K$  cble then  $S_n(K)$  cble

Corollary  $ACF_p$  is  $\aleph_0$ -stable [recall:  $T$  is  $\kappa$ -stable  $\Leftrightarrow \forall A \subseteq \mathcal{M}, |A| \leq \kappa$   
 $|S_n(A)| \leq \kappa$ ]

Proof Let  $A \subseteq \mathcal{M}$ .  
 $A$  is abelian

$$A \subseteq K \subseteq \mathcal{M} \quad |S_n(A)| \leq |S_n(K)| = \aleph_0$$

↑  
 abelian subfield

Remark  $T$  is totally transcendental  $\Leftrightarrow T: \aleph_0$ -stable

Proof " $\Rightarrow$ " from def, " $\Leftarrow$ ": (A.a.) Let  $\kappa > \aleph_0$ .

Suppose  $|A| \leq \kappa < |S_n(A)|$  for some  $A \subseteq \mathcal{M}$ .

Shall find  $A_0 \subseteq A$  with  $|S_n(A_0)| \geq 2^{\aleph_0}$ .  
 $A_0$  is abelian

(def)  $\varphi(x) \in L(A)$  is large iff  $|S_n(A) \cap [\varphi]| > \kappa$   
 otherwise:  $\varphi(x)$  small.

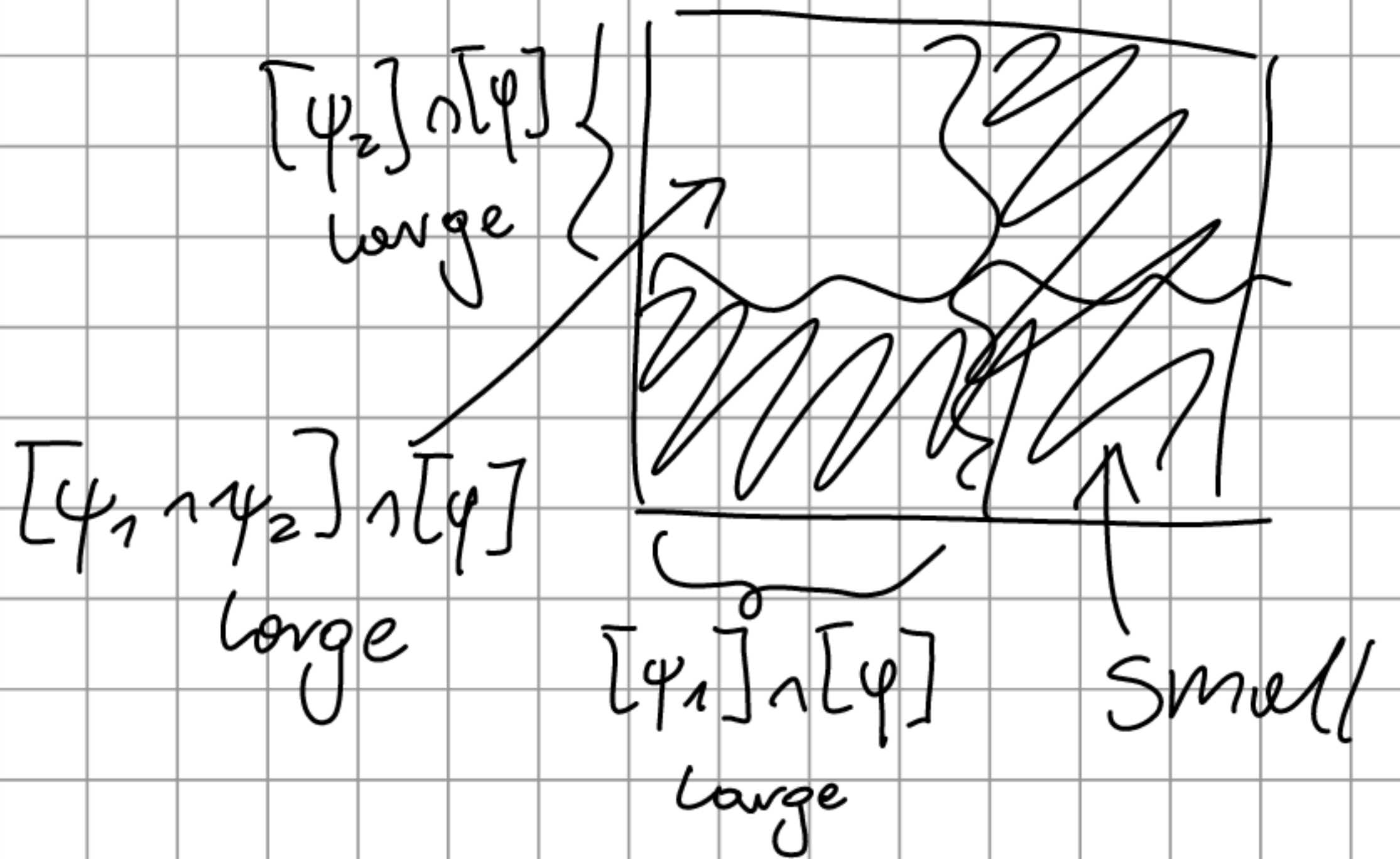
(a) " $x=x$ " is large

(b) if  $\varphi(x)$  is large, then  $\exists \psi_1, \psi_2 \in L(A)$  large  
 s.t.  $\varphi(\mathcal{M}) = \psi_1(\mathcal{M}) \cup \psi_2(\mathcal{M})$

Pf. (b) if not then  $\exists \psi \in L_n(A)$ :  $\psi \wedge \varphi$  is large &  
 is a complete type is  $S_n(A) \cap [\psi]$



1°  $\mathcal{P}^*$ : consistent:  $\psi_1, \psi_2 \in \mathcal{P}^* \Rightarrow \psi_1 \wedge \psi_2 \in \mathcal{P}^*$



2°  $\mathcal{P}^*$ : complete OK

$\mathcal{P}^* \in S_n(A) \cap [\phi]$ : the only large type.

$$S_n(A) \cap [\phi] = \underbrace{\mathcal{P}^*}_{\text{large}} \cup \underbrace{\bigcup_{\substack{\psi \in L_n(A) \\ \psi \vdash \phi}}}_{\text{small}} (S_n(A) \cap [\phi])$$

$\leq \aleph$

$> \aleph$

$\leq \aleph$

↘

c) a tree of large formulas in  $L_1(A) \varphi_\eta(x)$ ,  
 $\eta \in 2^{<\omega}$  st.  $\varphi_\eta(\mathcal{M}) = \varphi_{\eta_0}(\mathcal{M}) \cup \varphi_{\eta_1}(\mathcal{M})$   
↑  
by (b)

Let  $A_0 \subseteq A$ : the set of all params of  $\varphi_\eta, \eta \in 2^{<\omega}$

Then  $|A_0| \leq \aleph_0^{\aleph_0}$ .

For  $\eta = 2^{<\omega}$ :  $\mathcal{P}_\eta^0 = \{ \varphi_{\eta|n}(x) : x < \omega \}$ : a consistent  
 $\mathcal{L}$ -type over  $A_0$

When  $\nu \neq \eta$   
then  $\mathcal{P}_\eta \neq \mathcal{P}_\nu$

$\mathcal{P}_\eta \in S_\eta(A_0)$

$$\Downarrow \quad |S_\eta(A_0)| \geq 2^{\aleph_0} > \aleph_0 \quad \Downarrow$$

21.03.2022

## CONSTRUCTION OF SPECIAL MODELS: N, M ⊨ T

Def.  $M$  is atomic if  $\forall \bar{a} \in M$   $\text{tp}(\bar{a}/\emptyset) = \text{tp}(\bar{a})$  is isolated.

(2)  $M$  is prime if  $\forall N \models T \exists f: M \xrightarrow{\cong} N$

Example  $T = \text{ACF}_p$ ,  $F_p$ : prime field of char  $p$

a)  $F_p$ : atomic (exercise)

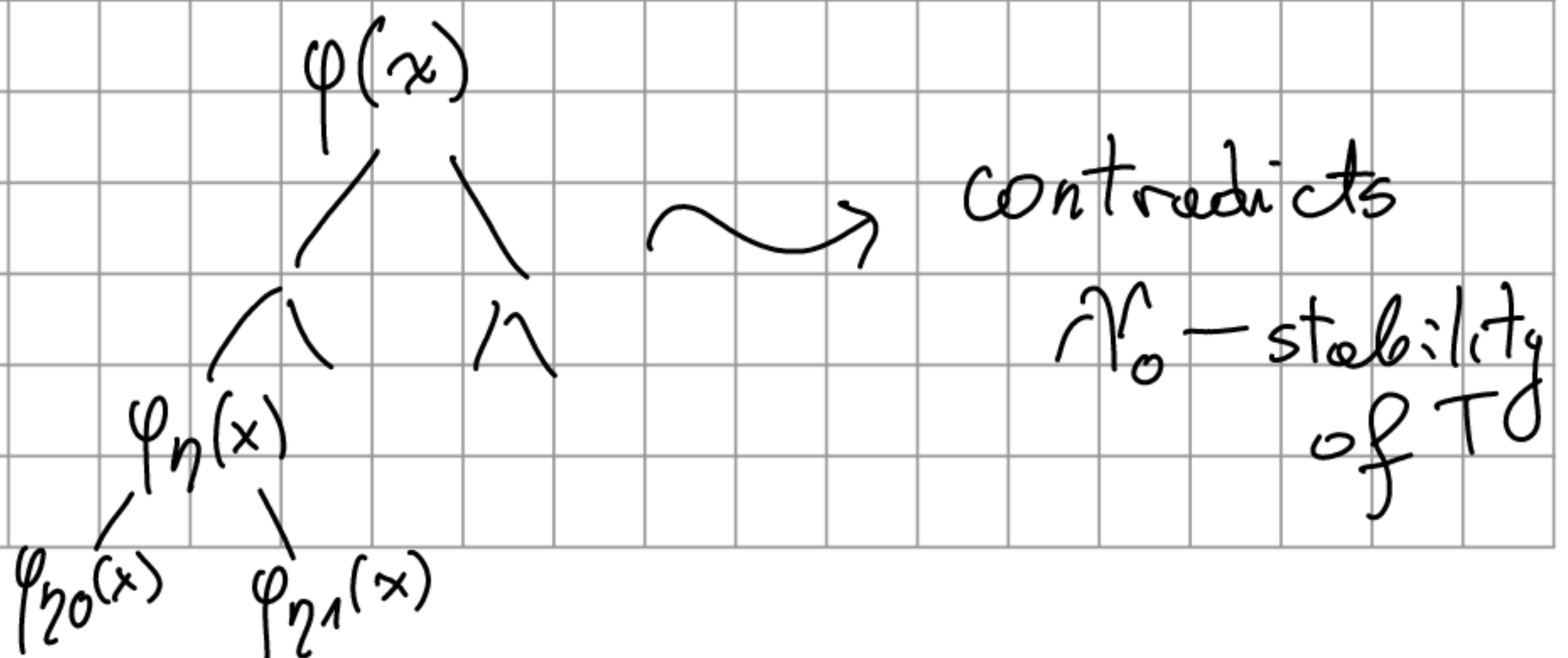
b)  $F_p$ : prime (exercise)

Thm.  $T: \aleph_0$ -stable  $\Rightarrow T$  has a prime model.

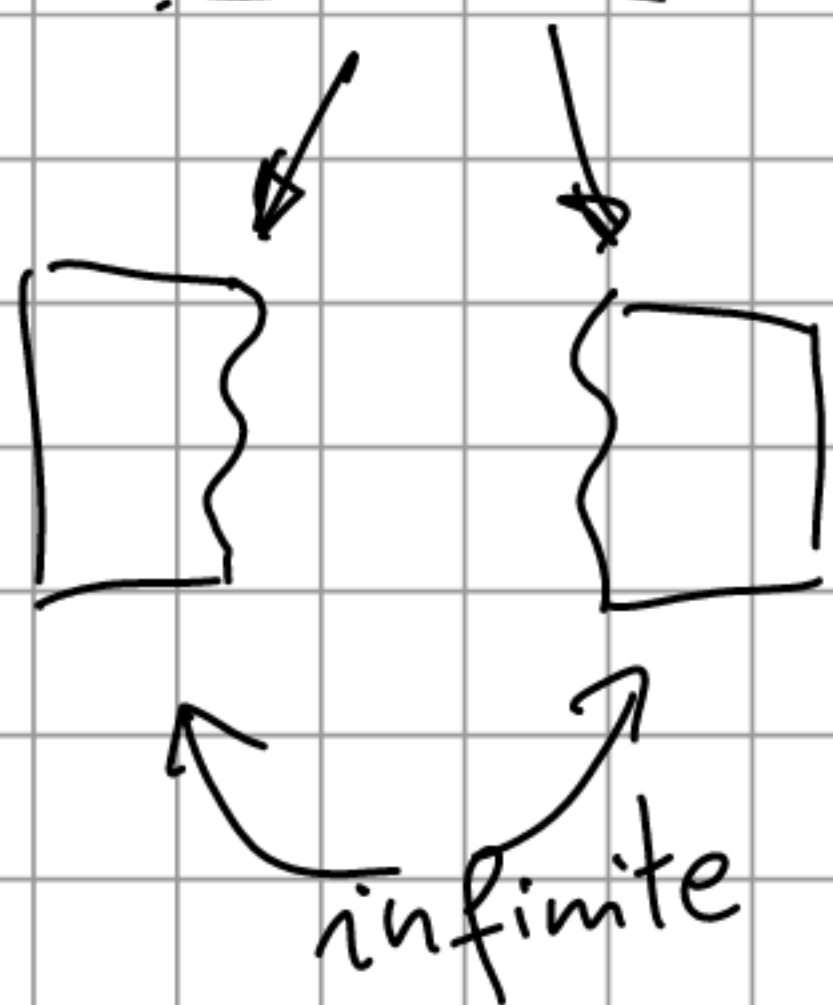
Lemma 1  $T: \aleph_0$ -stable  $\Rightarrow \forall A \subseteq \mathcal{M}$   $\{ \text{isolated types} \} \subseteq S_n(A)$  dense

Pf. Suppose  $\varphi(x) \in L_n(A)$  s.t. in  $S_n(A) \cap [\varphi]$  (consistent with  $T$ )

there is no isolated types  $\Rightarrow$  a tree of formulas  $\varphi_\eta(x) \in L_n(A)$ ,  $\eta \in 2^{<\omega}$



clopen  $\{ \} \subseteq S_1(A) \cap [\varphi]$



□

Lemma 2  $(a, b \in \mathcal{M})$   $tp(a)$  isolated and  $tp(b/a)$  isolated

$\Leftrightarrow tp(ab)$  isolated

Pf " $\Rightarrow$ ":  $\varphi(x) \vdash tp(a), \psi(a, y) \vdash tp(b/a)(y)$

$p_a(y) \subseteq S_y(a)$

Then:  $\varphi(x) \wedge \psi(x, y) \vdash tp(ab)$

Let  $a', b' \in \mathcal{M}$  satisfy  $\varphi(x) \wedge \psi(x, y)$

$\models \varphi(a') \Rightarrow tp(a') = tp(a) \Rightarrow \psi(a', y) \vdash p_{a'}(y)$

$\supseteq S_y(a')$

$\models \psi(a', b') \Rightarrow \models p_{a'}(b')$

$\Downarrow$

$ab \equiv a'b'$

and  $tp(ab) = tp(a'b')$

" $\Leftarrow$ ":  $\Theta(x, y) \vdash \text{tp}(a, b)$ .

(a) " $\exists y \Theta(x, y)$ "  $\vdash \text{tp}(a)$ .

because Let  $a' \in \mathcal{M}$  satisfy " $\exists y \Theta(x, y)$ ".

So there is  $b'$  s.t.  $\models \Theta(a', b')$

$\Rightarrow \text{tp}(ab) = \text{tp}(a', b') \Rightarrow \text{tp}(a) = \text{tp}(a')$ .

(b)  $\Theta(a, y) \vdash \text{tp}(b/a)(y)$

because: similar to (a) ▣

Proof of the thm. Construction of a prime model of  $T$ :

$A = \{a_n : n < \omega\} \subseteq \mathcal{M}$  so that:

1)  $A$  satisfies TV-test

2)  $\forall n$   $\text{tp}(a_n/a_{<n})$  is isolated

At step  $n$  choose  $a_n$ :  $[a_{<n} = \{a_k : k < n\}]$

Let  $\varphi(x) \in L_n(a_{<n})$  consistent.

Let  $a_n \in \varphi(\mathcal{M})$  s.t.  $\text{tp}(a_n/a_{<n})$  is isolated (lemma 1)

Suitable choice of  $\varphi$ 's ensures (1).

$M \models T$  is prime. Let  $N \models T$ . We find

$f(a_n) \in N$  for  $n < \omega$  s.t.  $\exists$  <sup>arbitrary</sup>  $f: M \equiv \rightarrow N$ .

At step  $n$   $f[a_{<n}] \subseteq N$  with  $f: a_{<n} \equiv \rightarrow N$

Let  $p(x) = \text{tp}(a_n/a_{<n})$  (isolated)

$$f^*(p)(x) \in S(f(a_{<n}))$$

isolated

too, hence realised by  $f(a_n)$

$$f: a_{\leq n} \equiv \rightarrow N$$



Remark (1) A prime model  $M \models T$  is atomic

(2) If  $M \models T$  is atomic, then  $M$  prime

Corollary  $\hat{F}_p$  is atomic.

## Proof of remark

(1) Let  $p(\bar{x}) \in S_n(\emptyset)$  non-isolated. Will show

$p(M) = \emptyset$ . Let  $N \models T$  be omitting  $p$ .

$\exists f: M \xrightarrow{\cong} N \Rightarrow p(M) = \emptyset$ .

(2) Let  $M = \prod_T \{a_n : n < \omega\}$  atomic.

Then  $\forall n$   $tp(a_n)$  is isolated

$\forall n$   $tp(a_n/a_{<n})$  is isolated

$\Downarrow$  pf of thm

$M$  prime. □

Corollary A prime model of  $T$  is unique (up to  $\cong$ )

Proof Let  $M, N \models T$  both prime  $\xrightarrow{\text{remark}}$   $M, N$

are stable and atomic, so we have embeddings

in both directions, using back-and-forth

we get the iso.

Def  $M \models T$  is minimal if  $\neg \exists N \cong M$

Example  $\hat{\mathbb{F}}_p$  is minimal.

Fact  $T$  has a prime model  $\Leftrightarrow \forall n$   $\{ \text{isolated types} \} \subseteq S_n(\emptyset)$   
dense

Proof " $\Rightarrow$ ": Let  $M \models T \Rightarrow M$ : atomic  
prime

what we need

$N \models T$ , then  $\forall n \exists p \in S_n(\emptyset)$ :  
any  $p(N) \neq \emptyset$   
exercise | is dense in  $S_n(\emptyset)$

" $\Leftarrow$ ": Claim Assume  $\bar{a} \subseteq M$  and  $\text{tp}(\bar{a})$  is isolated.  
finite

Then  $\{ \text{isolated types} \} \subseteq S_n(\bar{a})$ .  
dense

Proof of claim Let  $n = |\bar{a}|$ ,  $\varphi(\bar{x}) \vdash \text{tp}(\bar{a})$ .

Let  $\psi(\bar{x}, y) \in L_{n+1}(\emptyset)$  s.t.  $\psi(\bar{a}, y)$  is consistent.

We seek  $q(y) \in S_1(A) \cap [\psi(\bar{a}, y)]$  isolated.

Let  $\chi(\bar{x}, y) = \varphi(\bar{x}) \wedge \psi(\bar{x}, y)$ .

By assumptions of  $\Leftarrow \exists p(\bar{x}, y) \in S_{\bar{x}, y}(\emptyset) \cap [\chi(\bar{x}, y)]$ .  
isolated

Let  $\bar{a}', b' \models p(\bar{x}, y)$ . Then  $\bar{a}' \models p(\bar{x}, y) \upharpoonright_{\bar{x}} = \text{tp}(\bar{a})$   
 $\wedge$   
 $\varphi(\bar{x})$



Let  $f \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{M}) : f(\bar{a}') = \bar{a}$   
 $b = f(b')$

Then  $\bar{a}'b' \stackrel{\equiv}{\underset{f}{\rightarrow}} \bar{a}b \Rightarrow \bar{a}b \models p(\bar{x}, y)$

so  $\text{tp}(\bar{a}b) \underset{p}{\parallel} \text{isolated} \underset{\text{lemma 2}}{\Rightarrow} \text{tp}(b/\bar{a}) \underset{\psi}{\parallel} \text{isolated}$   
 $\psi(\bar{a}, y)$

So  $q(y) = \text{tp}(b/\bar{a})$

Given  $n \mapsto$  we construct a model  $M = \{a_n : n < \omega\}$  s.t.  $\forall n \text{ tp}(a_n/a_{<n})$  is isolated

$\Downarrow$  lemma 2

$M$  atomic dble  $\Rightarrow M$  prime.

Corollary If  $\forall n |S_n(\emptyset)| \leq \aleph_0$ , then  $T$  has a prime model.

Corollary A prime model (of a dble  $T$ ) is homogeneous (exercise).

The number of countable models of  $T: I(T, \aleph_0), n(T)$ .

Remark  $1 \leq n(T) \leq 2^{\aleph_0}$

$$M \models T \Rightarrow M \cong \underbrace{(N, \dots)}_{\leq 2^{\aleph_0} \text{ L-structures like that}}$$

Recall  $n(T) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \forall n \ |S_n(\emptyset)| < \aleph_0$

( $T: \aleph_0$ -categorical)

Vaught conjecture (1961)

$$n(T) > \aleph_0 \Rightarrow n(T) = 2^{\aleph_0}$$

Thm (M. Morley, 1971)  $\aleph_0 < n(T) < 2^{\aleph_0} \Rightarrow n(T) = \aleph_1$

Thm (Vaught, 1961)  $n(T) \neq 2$

Proof (A.a) suppose  $n(T) = 2$ .

$$n(T) < 2^{\aleph_0} \Rightarrow T \text{ small (i.e. } \forall n \ |S_n(\emptyset)| \leq \aleph_0)$$

⋮

25.03.2022

Example (Andrzej Ehrenfeucht) Theory with exactly 3 stable theories.

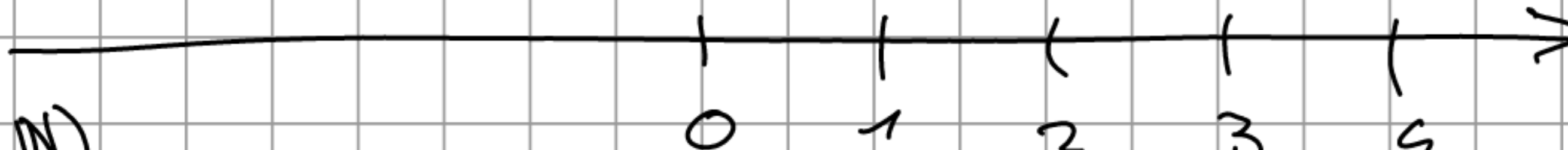
$T_0 = \text{Th}(\mathbb{Q}, \leq)$ . Look at  $T = T_0(N) = \text{Th}(\mathbb{Q}, \leq, n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ .

$T_0$  is q.e.  $\Rightarrow T$  is also q.e.

$S_1^T(\emptyset) = S_1^{T_0}(N)$ . The types in  $S_1^T(N)$ :

realised in  $(\mathbb{Q}, \leq, N)$

isolated



- $p_i(x) \equiv \{x = i\}$ ,  $i \in \mathbb{N}$
- $r_i(x) \equiv \{i-1 \leq x \leq i\}$ ,  $i \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $-1 \approx -\infty$
- $s(x) \equiv \{x > i : i \in \mathbb{N}\}$

omitted

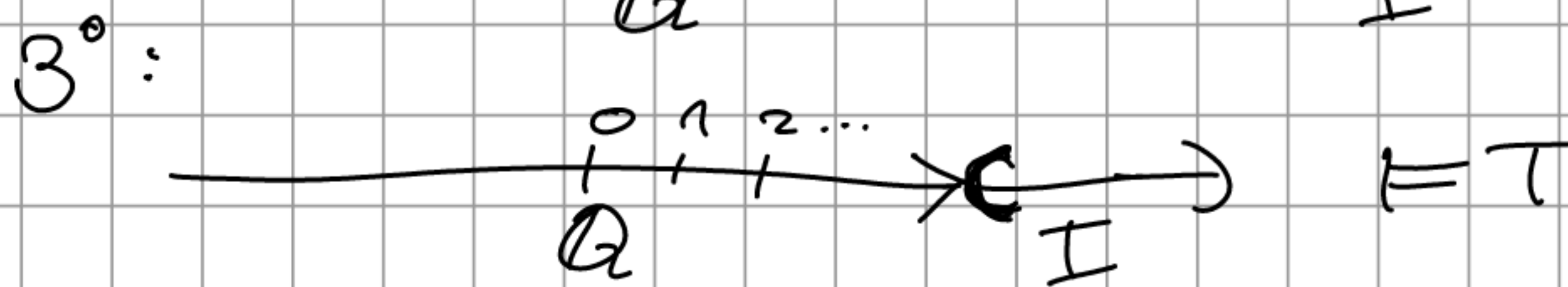
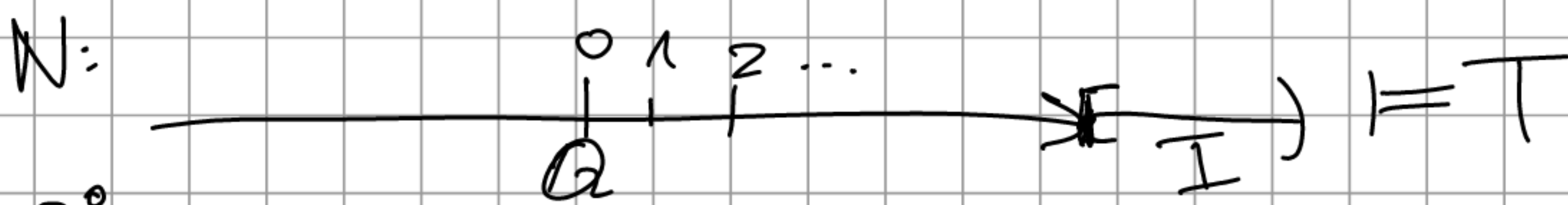
We will point 3 stable models  $N \models T$ .

1°  $N = M$ : prime model of  $T$ .

2°  $s(N)$  has the minimal element.

3°  $s(N)$  hasn't minimal element.

2°:  $\mathbb{Q} \cup ([0,1) \cap \mathbb{Q})$ :



Variants: 3, 4, 5, 6, ...

Problem Does there exist a stable  $T$  with  $1 < n(T) < \aleph_0$ ?

Def ( $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ ),  $M \prec \mathcal{U}$  is prime over  $A$  if:

(1)  $A \subseteq M$

(2)  $\forall N \prec \mathcal{U} \exists f: M \xrightarrow{\cong} N: f|_A = \text{id}_A$

Equivalently  $M$  is a prime model of  $T(A)$ .

• If  $A$  is stable  $\rightarrow$  full description of prime models of  $T(A)$ .

• If  $A$  is unstable  $\rightarrow$  in general not much can be set

Thm  $\aleph_0$ -stable  $\implies \forall A \exists M \neq T(A)$   
 $\mathcal{M}$  prime

Proof  $M = A \cup \{a_\alpha : \alpha < ?\}$

Construction of  $a_\alpha$ 's s.t.:

(i)  $A \cup \{a_\alpha : \alpha < ?\}$  satisfies the TV-test

(ii)  $\forall \alpha < ?$   $\text{tp}(a_\alpha / A a_{<\alpha})$  is isolated.

At some point it has to terminate

(i.e. we cannot add more elements).

Claim Assume  $N \not\prec \mathcal{M}$ . Then  $\forall \alpha \exists f: A \cup a_{<\alpha} \xrightarrow{\cong} N$   
 $\uparrow_A$   
 s.t.  $f|_A = \text{id}_A$ .

Proof We define  $f(a_\beta)$  for all  $\beta < \alpha$   
 by ind. on  $\beta$  so that  $f|_A = \text{id}_A$  and  $f: A \cup a_{\leq \beta} \xrightarrow{\cong} N$ .

Take  $\beta < \alpha$  and suppose  $\forall \beta' < \beta$   $f(a_{\beta'}) \downarrow$   
 so that the condition holds.

$p(x) = \text{tp}(a_\beta / A a_{<\beta})$  is isolated.

$f: A \cup a_{<\beta} \xrightarrow{\cong} f[A \cup a_{<\beta}] \subseteq N$

$f(p)$  is realised by  $c$

$p(x) \in S_1(A \cup a_{<\beta})$   $\xrightarrow{f^*}$   $f(p) \in S_1(f[A \cup a_{<\beta}])$   
 isolated  $\uparrow$  isolated

Now we put  $f(a_\beta) = c$ .

Claim ~~1~~

By the claim after some time we cannot get any more elements.

Additional property of the construction:

At the step  $\alpha$  we consider a formula  $\varphi(x) \in L(A_{\alpha, \alpha})$  with no consistent realisation in  $A_{\alpha, \alpha}$ , choose  $a_\alpha$  s.t.  $\models \varphi(a_\alpha)$ .

Problems Is a prime model over  $A$  unique up to isomorphism over  $A$ ?

Answer: not always. However the prime model  $M$  over  $A$  constructed by the previous construction is unique up to  $\cong_A$  and it's called primary over  $A$ .

Thm  $M, N$ : primary over  $A \Rightarrow M \cong_A N$ .

Proof  $M = A \cup \{a_\alpha : \alpha < \gamma\}$  : an "isolated construction" of  $M$  over  $A$ , i.e.  $\text{tp}(a_\alpha / A a_{\beta < \alpha})$  is isolated by a formula  $\varphi_\alpha(x)$  over  $A a_{\beta < \alpha}$  s.t.  $C_\alpha \subseteq \gamma$

Def.  $X \subseteq \gamma$  is closed if  $\forall \alpha \in X \ C_\alpha \subseteq X$

Remark (1)  $\alpha \in \gamma \Rightarrow \exists$  minimal  $X \subseteq \alpha$  s.t.  $X$  is finite

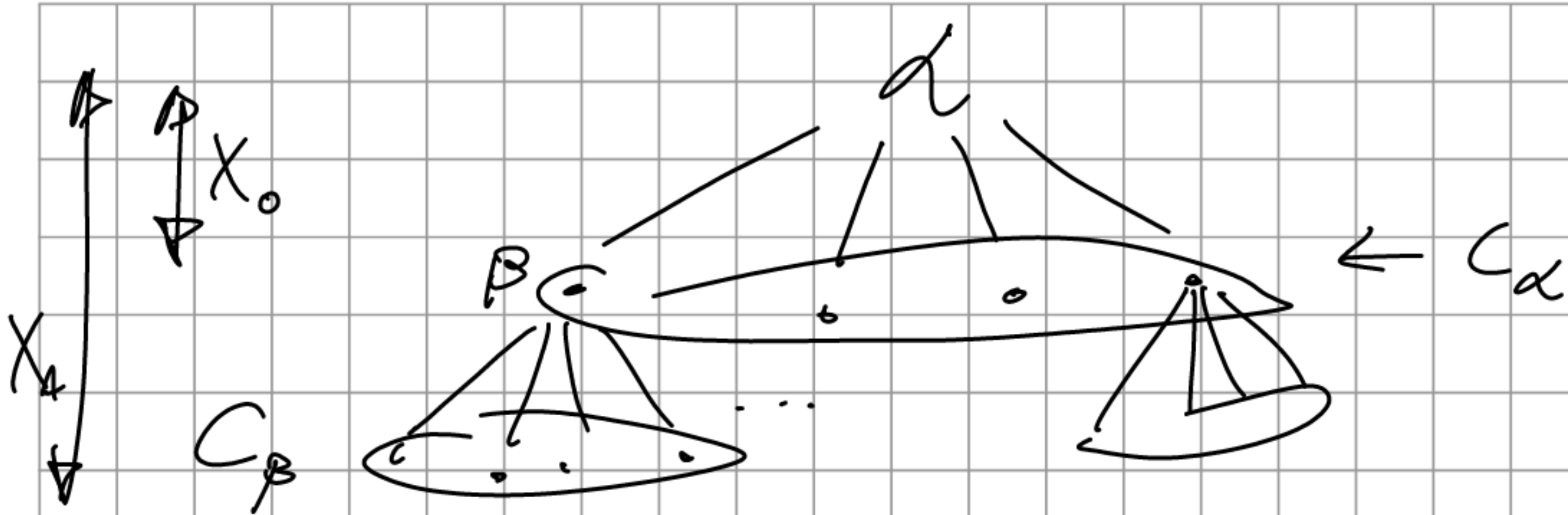
$\underbrace{X \cup \alpha}_\alpha$  is closed.

(2) A union of family of closed subsets of  $\gamma$  is closed.

Proof (remark) (2) is obvious.

(1): Take  $X_0 = C_\alpha$ , then  $X_n = X_{n+1} \cup \bigcup_{\beta \in X_n} C_\beta$   
 $\uparrow$   
 finite because  $C_\beta$  finite

Then  $X = \bigcup_n X_n$ . Then  $X \cup \alpha$  is finite and closed!



This tree has no infinite branch  
 (because there are no infinite  
 decreasing sequence of ordinals).

Remark II

Remark Assume  $X$ : closed. Then

$$A \cup \langle a_\alpha : \alpha \in X \rangle \overset{\text{concatenation}}{\uparrow} \langle a_\alpha : \alpha \in \gamma \setminus X \rangle$$

is an isolated construction over  $A$ .

Pf. (remark) as  $A \cup \langle a_\alpha : \alpha \in X \rangle$  is an  $i$ -construction  
 over  $A$   
 (by the fact that  $X$  is closed)

(2) Suppose that  $\alpha < \gamma$  and  $\alpha \notin X$ . Will  
 show that  $\text{tp}(a_\alpha / A a_\chi a_{\chi \cap (\alpha)})$  is isolated.



$$\varphi_\alpha(A) \vdash \text{tp}(a_\alpha / A a_{<\alpha}) \vdash \text{tp}(a_\alpha / A a_{\alpha \cap X^c \cap \alpha})$$

↑ will show

Let  $X_0 \subseteq X$  s.t.  $X_0 \cap \alpha \neq \emptyset$ .  
finite

Enough to show that  $\text{tp}(a_\alpha / A a_{<\alpha}) \vdash \text{tp}(a_\alpha / A a_{<\alpha} a_{X_0})$

Wlog By the remark  $X_0 \cup \alpha$  is closed.

So:  $A \cup \langle a_\beta : \beta < \alpha \rangle \wedge \langle a_\beta : \beta \in X_0 \rangle$  is

an  $i$ -construction over  $A$ , but for  $\beta \in X_0$

$$\text{tp}(a_\beta / A a_{<\alpha} a_{(\beta) \cap X_0}) \vdash \text{tp}(a_\beta / A a_{<\beta})$$

Because  $\varphi_\beta(x) \vee$  and  $\varphi_\beta \in$ .

So it implies also  $\text{tp}(a_\beta / A a_{<\alpha} a_{(\beta) \cap X_0})$ .

$$\Rightarrow \text{tp}(a_\alpha / A a_{<\alpha} a_{(\beta) \cap X_0}) \vdash \text{tp}(a_\alpha / A a_{<\alpha} a_{(\beta) \cap X})$$

the  
proof  
of e123

(we switch  $a_\alpha$  with  $a_\beta$ )

We just continue with induction on  $\beta$

(start with  $\beta = \min X_0$ ).

□

Claim M: Primary / A  $\Rightarrow$  atomic / A

Pf. Let  $\bar{m} \subseteq M = A \cup \{a_\alpha : \alpha < \gamma\}$ .

$\bar{m} \subseteq A \cup a_\chi, \chi \in \gamma$   
finite closed

$A \cup a_\chi$ : a partial  $i$ -construction.

$\Downarrow$   
 $\text{tp}(a_\chi / A)$  is isolated

$\Downarrow$   
 $\text{tp}(\bar{m} / A) \text{ --- } \parallel \text{ ---}$

claim  $\square$

Pf (of thm)  $M = A \cup \{a_\alpha : \alpha < \gamma\}$ ,

$N = A \cup \{b_\alpha : \alpha < \delta\}$ :  $i$ -constructions / A.

We construct  $f: M \xrightarrow{\cong} N$ ,  $f = \bigcup_{\alpha} f_\alpha$ : elementary.

(i)  $\text{Dom } f_\alpha \supseteq A$ ,  $\text{Rng } f_\alpha \supseteq A$ ,  $f_\alpha \upharpoonright_A = \text{id}_A$

(ii)  $|\text{Dom } f_\alpha \setminus A|, |\text{Rng } f_\alpha \setminus A| \leq |\alpha| \cdot \aleph_0$

(iii)  $\beta \in \text{Lim } f_\beta = \bigcup_{\alpha < \beta} f_\alpha$

(iv)  $a_\alpha \in \text{Dom } f_{\alpha+1}$ ,  $b_{\alpha+1} \in \text{Rng } f_{\alpha+1}$ .

(v)  $\text{Dom } f_\alpha \setminus A = a_\chi$ ,  $\text{Rng } f_\alpha \setminus A = b_\chi$ ,

where  $X \subseteq \mathcal{I}$ ,  $Y \subseteq \mathcal{J}$  are closed.

The recursive step from  $f_\alpha$  to  $f_{\alpha+1}$ .

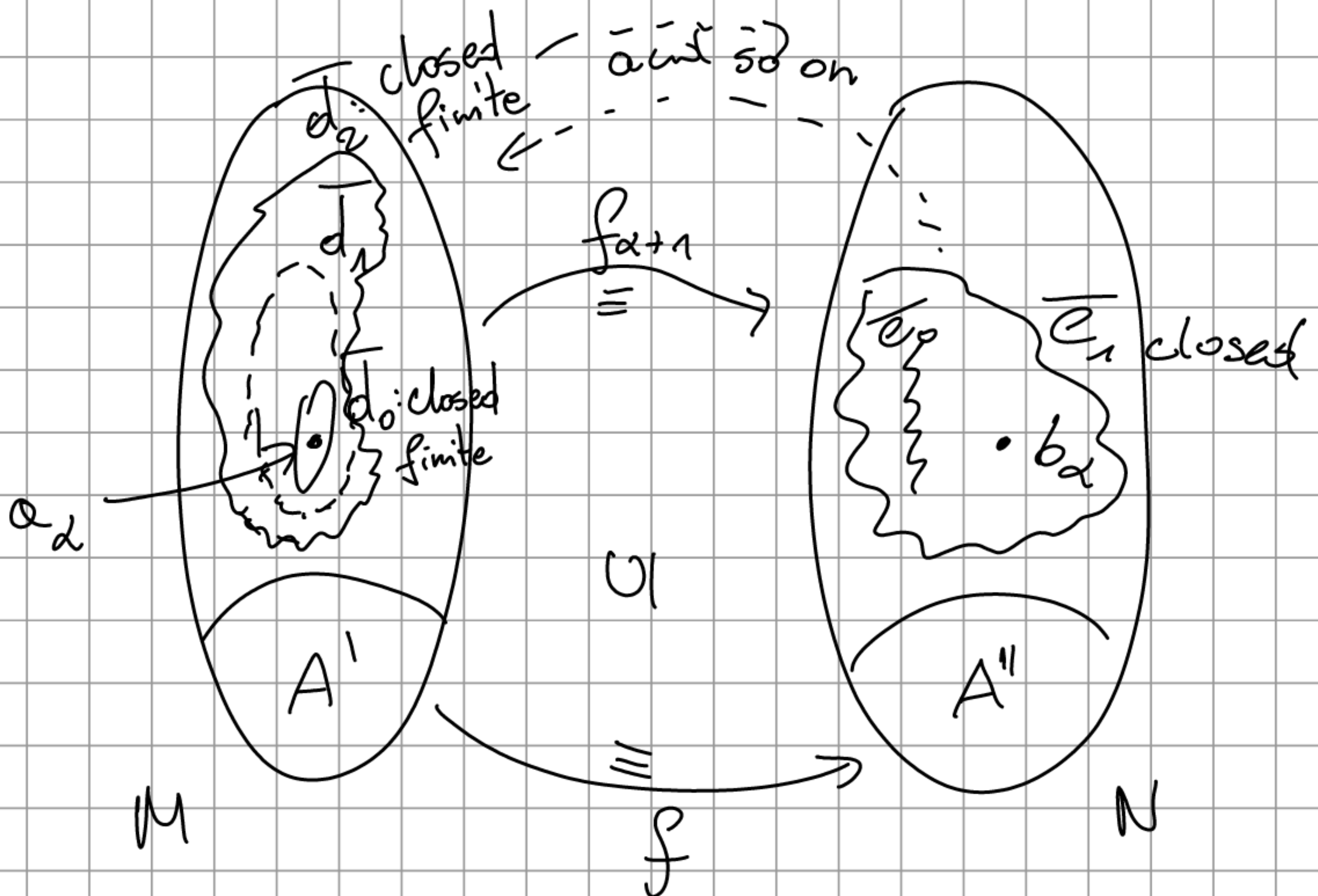
Let  $A' = A \cup \text{Dom } f_\alpha$ : an  $\mathcal{I}$ -construction over  $A$ ,

likewise  $A'' = A \cup \text{Rng } f_\alpha$ :  $\text{---} \cup \text{---}$

and  $M$  is primary over  $A'$  (by the remark)

and  $N$  is primary over  $A''$ .

$\wp(x) = \text{tp}(a_\alpha / A')$  is isolated, so  $f_\alpha(p)$  is isolated too, therefore  $\exists b \in N$  st.  $f_\alpha(p) = \text{tp}(b / A'')$ .



4.04.22

Def. (1)  $\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{a}) \in L_n(\bar{a})$  is algebraic if

$$0 < |\varphi(\mathcal{M})| < \aleph_0$$

(2) a type  $p(\bar{x})$  (over  $\mathcal{M}$ ) is algebraic if

$$0 < |p(\mathcal{M})| < \aleph_0$$

(3)  $a \in \text{acl}(A)$  if  $\text{tp}(a/A)$  is algebraic  
algebraic closure

(4)  $a \in \text{dcl}(A)$  if  $a \in \mathcal{M}$  is the only  
definable closure  
realisation of  $\text{tp}(a/A)$

Remark (1)  $p(\bar{x})$ : an algebraic type  $\Leftrightarrow p(\bar{x}) \vdash \varphi(\bar{x})$

for some algebraic formula  $\varphi(\bar{x})$

$$(2) |p(\mathcal{M})| = 1 \Leftrightarrow \exists \varphi (p \vdash \varphi \text{ and } |\varphi(\mathcal{M})| = 1)$$

Proof. 1 ( $\Leftarrow$ )  $p(\mathcal{M}) \subseteq \varphi(\mathcal{M})$

( $\Rightarrow$ ) (a.a.) let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  arbitrary. Will show:  $|p(\mathcal{M})| \geq n$ .

Let  $\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_n$ : disjoint tuples of variables,

$$|\bar{x}_i| = |\bar{x}|.$$

$\{ \varphi(\bar{x}_i) : \varphi(\bar{x}) \in p, i=1, \dots, n \} \cup \{ \bar{x}_i \neq \bar{x}_j : 1 \leq i < j \leq n \}$ :

a consistent type.

$\mathcal{J}$  is realised in  $\mathcal{M}$  so it has  $\geq n$  realisations.  $\Downarrow$

Fact  $\text{acl}(A) = \bigcup \{ \varphi(\mathcal{M}) : \varphi(x) \in L_n(A) \text{ algebraic} \}$

$\text{dcl}(A) = \bigcup \{ \varphi(\mathcal{M}) : \varphi(x) \in L_n(A) \wedge |\varphi(\mathcal{M})| = 1 \}$

Remark Let  $\varphi(\bar{x}) \in L_n(\mathcal{M})$ . Then  $\varphi(\bar{x})$  algebraic  $\Leftrightarrow 0 < |\varphi(\mathcal{M})| < \aleph_0$

Proof  $\mathcal{M} \models \varphi(\bar{x}) \wedge |\varphi(\mathcal{M})| = k \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{M} \models (\exists!^k \bar{x}) \varphi(\bar{x})$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{M} \models (\exists!^k \bar{x}) \varphi(\bar{x}) \Leftrightarrow |\varphi(\mathcal{M})| = k$

Remark Let  $A \subseteq \mathcal{M}$ , then:  $\text{tp}(ab/A)$  is algebraic  
 $a, b \in \mathcal{M}$

$\Leftrightarrow \text{tp}(a/A)$  is algebraic and  $\text{tp}(b/Aa)$  is algebraic

Pf. ( $\Rightarrow$ )  $p(x, y) = \text{tp}(ab/A)$ . Let  $q(x) = p \upharpoonright_x$   
 $= \text{tp}(a/A)$ . Let  $f: \mathcal{M}^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$  projection

to the first coord. Then  $f: p(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow q(\mathcal{M})$

Why?

Take  $a' \in q$ , choose  $g \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{M}/A)$ ,  $g(a) = a'$ ,

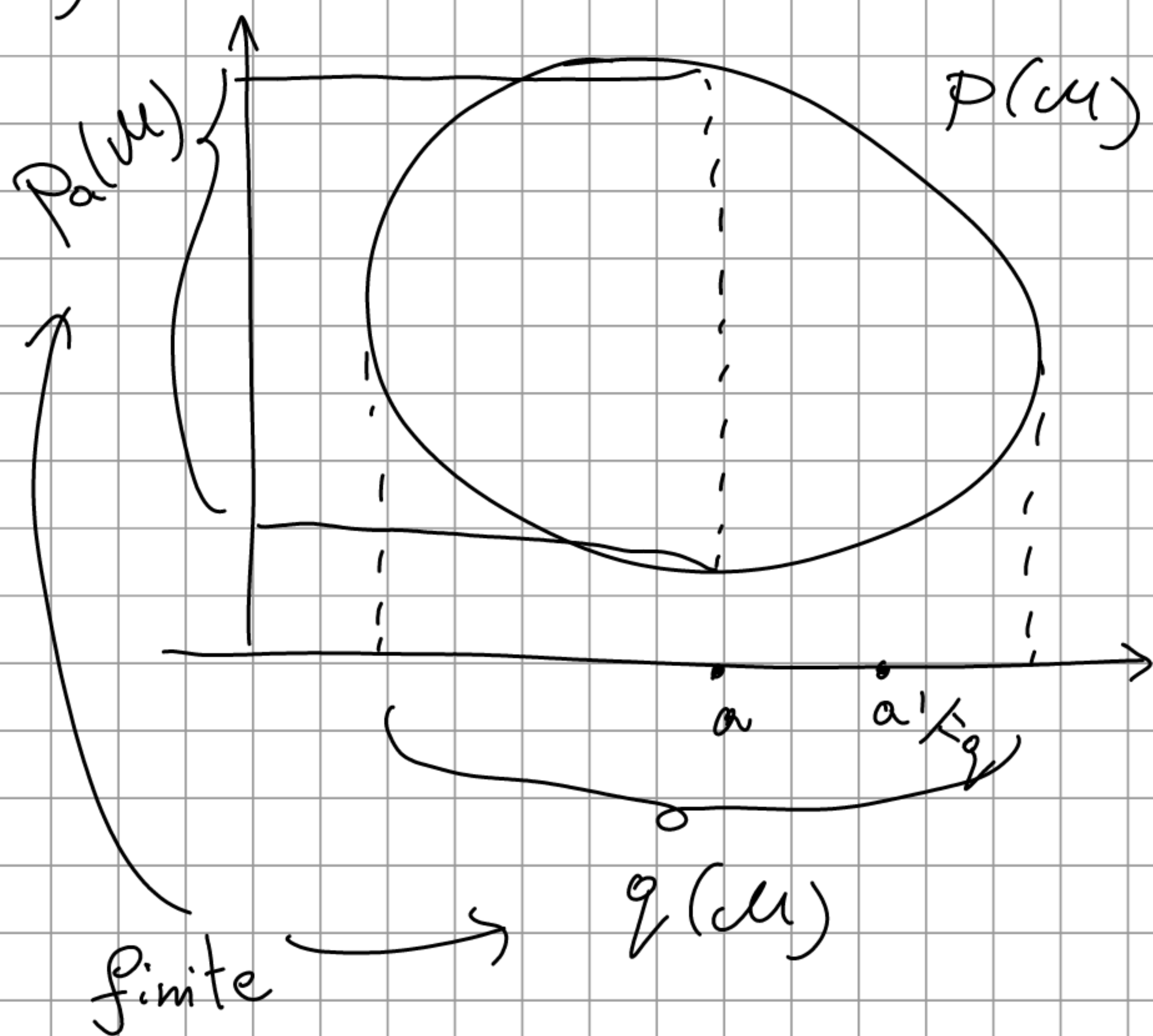
then  $b' = g(b) \Rightarrow \text{tp}(ab/A) = \text{tp}(a'b'/A)$ .

Then  $|p(\mathcal{M})| < \aleph_0 \Rightarrow |p_q(\mathcal{M})| < \aleph_0$  and  $(p_a(\mathcal{M}))^{\aleph_0}$

Let  $p_a(y) = \text{tp}(b/Aa) = \{ \varphi(a, y) : \varphi(x, y) \in p \}$

Then  $p_a(\mathcal{M}) = p(\mathcal{M})_a \leftarrow \text{"verticalization"}$   
 this is finite

( $\Leftarrow$ )



$p(\mathcal{M})_{a'} = q(p(\mathcal{M})_a)$  for any  $q \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{M}/A)$   
 with  $q(a) = a'$ .

$p(\mathcal{M}) = \bigcup_{a' \in q} (\{a'\} \times p_{a'}(\mathcal{M})) : \text{finite} \quad \square$

Remark (1) <sup>(i)</sup>  $A \subseteq \text{acl}(A)$ , <sup>(ii)</sup>  $\text{acl}(\text{acl}(A)) = \text{acl}(A)$ ,  
<sup>(iii)</sup>  $A \subseteq B \Rightarrow$  <sup>(iv)</sup>  $\text{acl}(A) \subseteq \text{acl}(B)$  (a closure operator)  
 $\text{acl}(A) = \bigcup_{\substack{A_0 \subseteq A \\ \text{finite}}} \text{acl}(A_0)$  (finite character)

(2) The same for dcl

Pf. 1 •  $a \in \text{acl}(A) \Leftrightarrow a \in \varphi(\mathcal{U})$ ,  $\varphi(x) \in L_1(A)$ ,  
 so  $\varphi \in L_1(A_0)$  for some  $\substack{A_0 \subseteq A \\ \text{finite}}$ , so (iv).

(ii):  $a \in \text{acl}(\text{acl}(A)) \Rightarrow a \in \text{acl}(A \cup \mathfrak{b})$ ,

for some  $\mathfrak{b} \subseteq \text{acl}(A) \Rightarrow \text{tp}(\mathfrak{b}/A)$  algebraic

and  $\text{tp}(a/\mathfrak{b})$  algebraic  $\stackrel{\text{remark}}{\Rightarrow} \text{tp}(a\mathfrak{b}/A)$  is algebraic

$\Rightarrow \text{tp}(a/A)$  algebraic  $\Rightarrow$

Example  $T = \text{ACF}_p$ ,  $A \subseteq \mathcal{U} \models T$ .  $\text{acl}(A) =$

the algebraic closure (in  $\mathcal{U}$ ) of the field generated by  $A$ .



# Measuring definable sets and types.

The Cantor-Bendixson rank.

Def. Let  $X$ : compact  $T_2$  space.

$$\underbrace{X'}_{\text{CB-derivative}} = X \setminus \underbrace{\{\text{isolated points}\}}_{\text{open in } X} \Rightarrow X' \subseteq X \text{ closed}$$

Iteration:  $X^{(\alpha+1)} = (X^{(\alpha)})'$ ,  $X^{(\delta)} = \bigcap_{\alpha < \delta} X^{(\alpha)}$  where  $\delta \in \text{Lim}$ ,  
 $X^{(\infty)} = \bigcap_{\alpha \in \text{Ord}} X^{(\alpha)} = X^{(\beta)}$  for some  $\beta < |w(X)|^+$   
↑ the perfect core of  $X$       ↑ minimal cardinality of basis of  $\mathcal{C}X$

Def CB:  $X \rightarrow \text{Ord} \cup \{\infty\}$

$$\text{CB-rank } p = \begin{cases} \min \{\alpha \in \text{Ord} : p \notin X^{(\alpha+1)}\} & \text{if } p \notin X^{(\infty)} \\ \infty & p \in X^{(\infty)} \end{cases}$$

Now:  $X = S(A)$ : 0-dimensional (extremely disconnected).

Let:  $\text{Clopen}(X) = \{V \subseteq X : V \text{ clopen}\}$ .



Def.  $CB: \text{Clopen}(X) \rightarrow \text{Ord} \cup \{\infty\}$ : the smallest function (value-wise) s.t.:  $CB(V) \geq \alpha + 1 \Leftrightarrow \forall n < \omega \exists V_1, \dots, V_n \subseteq V$   $\overset{\text{clopen}}{\text{disjoint}}$   $CB(V_i) \geq \alpha$ . (also we define " $\geq \delta$ ")

Then  $CB(V) := \min \{ \alpha : \neg CB(V) \geq \alpha + 1 \}$

Properties Let  $U, V \subseteq X$  clopen.

(0)  $CB(U) = -1 \Leftrightarrow U = \emptyset$

(1)  $CB(U) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 < |U| < \aleph_0$

(2)  $U \subseteq V \Leftrightarrow CB(U) \leq CB(V)$

(3)  $CB(U \cup V) = \max \{ CB(U), CB(V) \}$

} Very easy

Pf. 3 Obv.  $CB(U \cup V) \geq \max \{ CB(U), CB(V) \}$ .

Now assume  $CB(U \cup V) \geq \alpha \Rightarrow \max \{ CB(U), CB(V) \} \geq \alpha$ .

Pf by ind on  $\alpha$ . Base and limit easy.

Successor step  $\alpha \rightarrow \alpha + 1$ . Assume  $CB(U \cup V) \geq \alpha + 1$ .

So  $\forall n \exists W_1, \dots, W_n \subseteq U \cup V$   $\overset{\text{clopen}}{\text{disjoint}}$   $\bigwedge_{i=1}^n CB(W_i) \geq \alpha$ .

By ind hyp.:  $\max\{CB(W_i \cap U), CB(W_i \cap V)\} \geq \alpha$ .

So  $\forall n \left( \exists W_1, \dots, W_n \subseteq U \bigwedge_{i=1}^n CB(W_i) \geq \alpha \right)$   
 (or the same for  $V$ )

$\Downarrow$

$CB(U) \geq \alpha+1$  or  $CB(V) \geq \alpha+1$ .

(4)  $CB(V) \geq \alpha+1 \iff (\exists V_n \subseteq V, n < \omega) \bigwedge_n CB(V_n) \geq \alpha$   
clopen disjoint

(5) For  $p \in X$   $CB(p) = \min\{CB(U) : p \in U \subseteq X\}$   
clopen

### Notation

In model theory:  $X = S(A)$ .

$CB(a/A) := CB(\text{tp}(a/A))$

$CB(a/A) = 0 \iff \text{tp}(a/A)$  is isolated

$p \in S(A) \rightsquigarrow CB(p) = CB_A(p)$

$\varphi \in L(A) \rightsquigarrow [\varphi] \subseteq S(A) \rightsquigarrow CB_A(\varphi)$

$\parallel$   
 $CB_A([\varphi] \cap S(A))$

Morley rank "CB on  $L(\mathcal{M})$ , in  $S(\mathcal{M})$ "

Def. RM:  $L(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \{-1\} \cup \text{Ord} \cup \{\infty\}$ :

the minimal function s.t. For  $U \subseteq \mathcal{M}^n$   
definable  
[  $\varphi(\bar{x}) \in L_n(\mathcal{M})$  identified with  $U = \varphi(\mathcal{M}) \subseteq \mathcal{M}^n$  ]

(1)  $U = \emptyset \Rightarrow \text{RM}(U) = -1$

(2) If  $U \neq \emptyset$ , then  $\text{RM}(U) \geq \alpha + 1$

$\Leftrightarrow \forall n < \omega \exists V_1, \dots, V_n \subseteq U \bigwedge_{i \leq n} \text{RM}(V_i) \geq \alpha$   
def. disjoint

Def. For  $\varphi(\bar{x}) \in L(\mathcal{M})$ ,  $\text{RM}(\varphi) = \text{RM}(\varphi(\mathcal{M}))$

• For a type  $p(\bar{x})$  over  $\mathcal{M}$  (not necessarily complete)

$$\text{RM}(p) = \min \{ \text{RM}(\varphi) : p \vdash \varphi \}$$
$$= \min \{ \text{RM}(U) : p(U) \subseteq U \}$$

Remark (1)  $\text{RM}(\varphi) = \text{CB}_{\mathcal{M}}(\varphi)$

(2) For  $p \in S(\mathcal{M})$   $\text{RM}(p) = \text{CB}_{\mathcal{M}}(p)$

Here  $\mathcal{M}$  may be replaced with any

$\aleph_0$ -saturated  $M \prec \mathcal{M}$ .

Properties (1)  $\varphi \vdash \psi \Rightarrow RM(\varphi) \leq RM(\psi)$

(2)  $\rho \vdash \varphi \Rightarrow RM(\rho) \leq RM(\varphi)$

(3)  $RM(\varphi \vee \psi) = \max\{RM(\varphi), RM(\psi)\}$

(4)  $RM(\varphi) \geq \alpha + 1 \iff \left( \exists \varphi_n \vdash \varphi, n < \omega \right) \wedge_n RM(\varphi_n) \geq \alpha$   
pairwise contradictory

(5)  $\exists \delta \in Lim$ , then  $RM(\varphi) \geq \delta \iff (\forall \alpha < \delta) RM(\varphi) \geq \alpha$

Thm  $T$  is  $\aleph_0$ -stable  $\iff RM("x=x") < \infty$ .

Pf. ( $\Rightarrow$ ) (a.a.)  $\exists f$   $tp(\bar{a}) = tp(\bar{b})$ , then

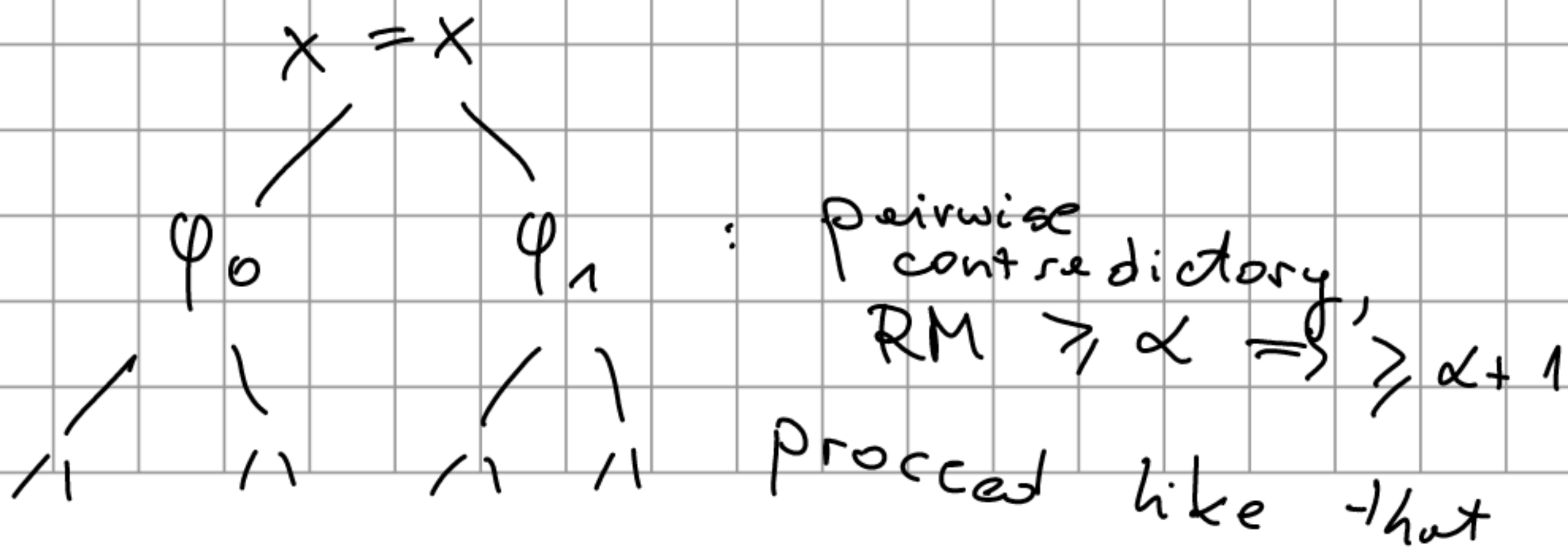
$$RM(\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{a})) = RM(\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{b}))$$

$$\exists f \in Aut(\mathcal{M}) \quad f(\bar{a}) = \bar{b} \Rightarrow f(\varphi(\mathcal{M}, \bar{a})) = \varphi(\mathcal{M}, \bar{b})$$

So  $|Rng(RM)| \leq 2^{|\mathcal{M}|} \Rightarrow \exists \alpha \in Ord \forall \varphi [RM(\varphi) \geq \alpha$

$\Rightarrow RM(\varphi) = \infty$ ].

Suppose  $RM("x=x") = \infty \Rightarrow \geq \alpha + 1$



We get  $2^{n_0}$  many types over table set  $A$   
 $\Rightarrow T$  is not  $n_0$ -stable.

11.04.2022

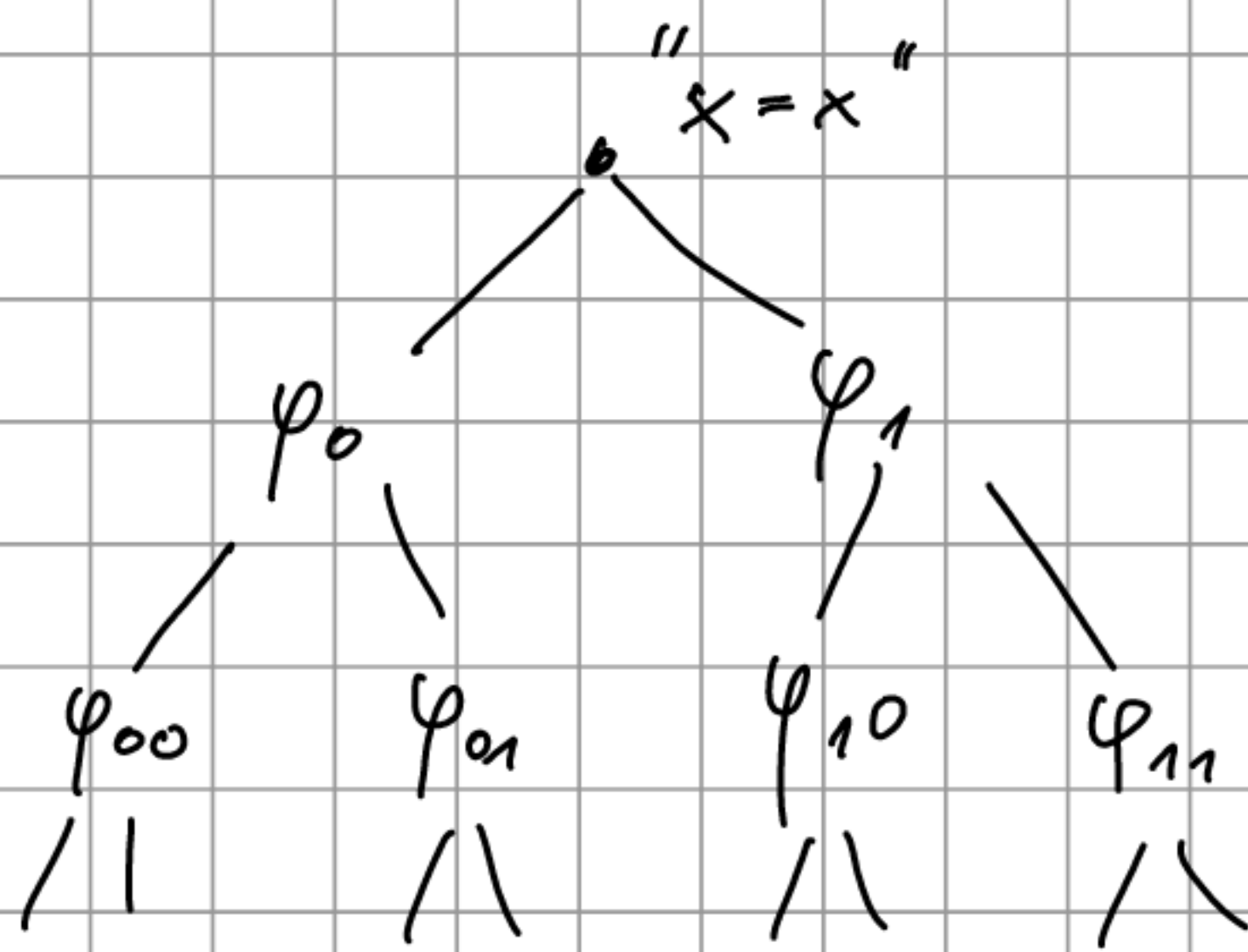
Thm  $T$  is  $\aleph_0$ -stable  $\iff$   $RM(x=x) \in Ord$

Pf. " $\implies$ " last time. " $\impliedby$ " Suppose  $T$  is not  $\aleph_0$ -stable.

$|S(A)| = 2^{\aleph_0}$ ,  $S(A)$ : a Polish space

$\implies S(A)^{(\omega)} \neq \emptyset \implies$  get a binary tree of formulas

$\{ \varphi_\eta(x) : \eta \in 2^{<\omega} \}$



Let  $\alpha = \min \{ RM(\varphi_\eta) : \eta \in 2^{<\omega} \}$ .

If  $\eta \subseteq \nu \in 2^{<\omega}$ , then  $RM(\varphi_\nu) = \alpha$ .

$RM(\varphi_\eta) \not\geq \alpha + 1$ , so:

(\*)  $\exists m \in \mathbb{N} \neg \exists \psi_1 \dots \psi_m \vdash \varphi_\eta \bigwedge_{i=1}^m RM(\psi_i) \geq \alpha$

Take  $n$  s.t.  $2^n > m$ .  $\varphi_\nu$ ,  $\eta \subseteq \nu \in 2^{<\omega}$ ,  $|\nu| = |\eta| + n$

contradicts (\*). ~~is~~

Def. Multiplicity of  $\varphi(\bar{x}) \in L(\mathcal{M})$  s.t.  $\text{RM}(\varphi(\bar{x})) < \infty$ :

$\text{Mlt}(\varphi) =$  the largest  $m \in \mathbb{N}$  s.t.

$$\exists \psi_1 \dots \psi_m \bigwedge_{i=1}^m \text{RM}(\psi_i) \geq d$$

Properties •  $\text{RM}(\varphi_1) = \text{RM}(\varphi_2)$  and  $\varphi_1(\mathcal{M}) \cap \varphi_2(\mathcal{M}) = \emptyset$ ,

then  $\text{Mlt}(\varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2) = \text{Mlt}(\varphi_1) + \text{Mlt}(\varphi_2)$

• If  $\text{RM}(\varphi_1) < \text{RM}(\varphi_2) < \infty$ , then  $\text{Mlt}(\varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2) = \text{Mlt}(\varphi_2)$

Example If  $\varphi(\bar{x})$  is algebraic, then  $\text{Mlt}(\varphi) = |\varphi(\mathcal{M})|$

$$\text{RM}(\varphi) = 0$$

Def. Assume  $p(\bar{x})$ : a type with  $\text{RM}(p(\bar{x})) < \infty$ .

$$\text{Mlt}(p(\bar{x})) = \min \{ \text{Mlt}(\varphi(\bar{x})) : p \vdash \varphi \text{ and } \text{RM}(\varphi) = \text{RM}(p) \}$$

Def.  $p(\bar{x})$  is stationary, if  $\text{Mlt}(p(\bar{x})) = 1$

Remark Assume  $p(\bar{x})$ : a type over  $A$ . Then  $\exists q \in S(A)$ ,

$$p(\bar{x}) \subseteq q(\bar{x}) \text{ s.t. } \text{RM}(p) = \text{RM}(q)$$

Pf. Let  $q_0 = \{ \varphi(\bar{x}) \in L(A) : \text{RM}(p \cup \{ \neg \varphi \}) < \text{RM}(p) \}$

•  $q_0 \supseteq p$ , if  $\varphi \in p$ , then  $RM(p \cup \{\neg\varphi\})$   
 $= -1 < RM(p)$

consistent

•  $q_0$ : a type:  $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n \in q_0$ ,  $RM(p \cup \{\neg\varphi_i\}) < \alpha$   $RM(p)$

Choose  $\psi$  with  $p \vdash \psi$  and  $RM(\psi) = \alpha$ ,

$\psi_i$  with  $p \vdash \psi_i$  and  $RM(\psi_i \wedge \neg\varphi) < \alpha$ .

Wlog  $\psi = \bigwedge_{i=1}^n \psi_i$

⋮

Let  $q_0 \subseteq q \in S(A)$ , then  $RM(q) = \alpha$ . Clearly,  
 $RM(q) \leq \alpha$ . If  $RM(q) < \alpha \Rightarrow q \vdash \varphi$  with

$RM(\varphi) < \alpha$ . By compactness  $\exists$  finite  $q' \subseteq q$ ,  $q' \vdash \varphi$

$\Leftrightarrow \bigwedge q' \vdash \varphi$ ,  $\chi(\bar{x}) \vdash \varphi(\bar{x})$  so  $RM(\chi(\bar{x})) < \alpha$ ,

$\chi(\bar{x}) \in q(\bar{x})$

then  $RM(p \cup \{\chi(\bar{x})\}) < \alpha$

$\downarrow$   
 $\neg \chi(\bar{x}) \in q_0(\bar{x}) \subseteq q(\bar{x})$   
 $\chi(\bar{x}) \in q(\bar{x})$

$\downarrow$



Example  $\overbrace{RM(p)=0}^{(\Rightarrow p: \text{algebraic})}$ , then  $Mlt(p) = |p(\mathcal{M})|$

Example  $T = ACF_p$ ,  $K \subseteq \mathcal{M}$ ,  $\varphi \in S_n(K)$ ,  $p = t_p(\bar{a}/K)$   
subfield

a)  $p$  algebraic  $\Leftrightarrow RM(p)=0$ ,

$(W) = \overline{I(\bar{a}/K)} \neq \{0\}$ , " $W(x)=0$ "  $\in p(x)$ ,

$Mlt(p) = Mlt(W(x)=0) = \# \text{ roots of } W \text{ in } \mathcal{M}$ .

b)  $p$ : transcendental, then  $I(\bar{a}/K) = \{0\}$ ,

$RM(p) = 1 = RM(x=x)$

$Mlt(p) = Mlt(x=x) = 1$

So  $p$ : stationary.

c)  $p = t_p(\bar{a}/K)$ ,  $\bar{a} = \langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle \in \mathcal{M}$ . By q.e.

it is determined by  $I(\bar{a}/K) \triangleleft K[X_1, \dots, X_n]$

$\{W(\bar{x}) \in K[\bar{x}] : W(\bar{a}) = 0\}$ .

Let  $V_p = V(I(\bar{a}/K)) = \bigcap_{W \in I(\bar{a}/K)} Z(W) =$

$= \bigcap_{i=1}^l Z(W_i) \leftarrow \text{definable on } \mathcal{M} \text{ over } K, (W_1, \dots, W_l)$   
 $\underbrace{\quad}_{\{ \bar{b} \in \mathcal{M}^n : W(\bar{b}) = 0 \}}$

$\bar{a} \in V_p \Rightarrow p(\bar{x}) \vdash "x \in V_p"$

$$RM(p) = RM(V_p) = \dim V_p$$

$Mlt(p) = Mlt(V_p) =$  The number of irreducible components of  $V_p$  of  $\dim = \dim V_p$

$$\text{In } T = Th(ACF_p) : RM(\bar{x} = \bar{x}) < \omega$$


---

(Order) indiscernible sets:

Let  $(I, \leq)$ : a linear ordered set of indices.

Def.  $\{\bar{a}_i : i \in I\} \subseteq \mathcal{M}$ : order indiscernible over

$A \subseteq \mathcal{M}$ , if  $\forall k \forall i_1 < \dots < i_k \in I \quad tp(\bar{a}_{i_1} \dots \bar{a}_{i_k} / A) = tp(\bar{a}_{j_1} \dots \bar{a}_{j_k} / A)$   
 $j_1 < \dots < j_k \in I$

Recall: 1) Assume  $p(\bar{x})$ : a non-algebraic type over  $A \subseteq \mathcal{M}$ . Then  $\exists \{\bar{a}_n : n < \omega\} \subseteq p(\mathcal{M})$   
 infinite order indiscernible

2) (stretching) Assume  $\{a_i : i \in I\}$  order indiscernible /  $A$ ,

$I$ : infinite,  $(J, \leq)$ : a linear ordering. Then

$\exists \{b_j : j \in J\}$ : order ind. /  $A$  s.t.  $\forall k \forall i_1 < \dots < i_k \in I$   
 $\forall j_1 < \dots < j_k \in J$

$$tp(\bar{a}_{i_1} \dots \bar{a}_{i_k} / A) = tp(b_{j_1} \dots b_{j_k} / A)$$

Pf. (1) by Ramsey thm.

(2) Let  $b_j, j \in J$ : new constant symbols.

$$T^* = T(A) \cup \{ \varphi(b_{j_1}, \dots, b_{j_k}) : \varphi(\bar{x}) \in L_k(A), j_1 < \dots < j_k \in J \\ \text{and } \forall i_1 < \dots < i_k \in I \models \varphi(a_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_k}) \}.$$

$T^*$ : consistent.  $b_{j_1}, \dots, b_{j_k} \xrightarrow{\text{interpret as}} a_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_k}$

has a model  $M$

for any  $i_1 < \dots < i_k \in I$

$$M = \left( M, \underbrace{a^M}_{\prod T(A)}, b_j^M \right)_{\substack{a \in A \\ j \in J}} \models T^*$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists f: (M, a^M)_{a \in A} \xrightarrow{\cong} (M, a)_{a \in A} \\ a^M \xrightarrow{f} a$$

Let  $b_j = f(b_j^M)$ .  $\{ b_j : j \in J \} \subseteq M$  is good.

Example (1)  $M = (\mathbb{Q}, \leq) \leftarrow \mathbb{Q}$  is order indisc (indexed by itself)

(2)  $T = \text{ACF}_p, M \models T, \{ a_i : i \in I \} \subseteq M$ , alg-indepen. over  $K \subseteq M$  subfields, then it is indisc/ $K$  in  $M$

$$\updownarrow \\ \overline{I}(a_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_k} / K) = \text{deg}$$

