CHAIN CONDITIONS IN DEPENDENT GROUPS

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Abstract. In this note we prove and disprove some chain conditions in type definable and definable groups in dependent, strongly dependent and strongly-\(^2\) dependent theories.

1. Introduction

This note is about chain conditions in dependent, strongly dependent and strongly-\(^2\) dependent theories.

Throughout, all formulas will be first order, \(T\) will denote a complete first order theory, and \(C\) will be the monster model of \(T\) — a very big saturated model that contains all small models. We do not differentiate between finite tuples and singletons unless we state it explicitly.

**Definition 1.1.** A formula \(\varphi(x,y)\) has the independence property in some model if for every \(n < \omega\) there are \(\langle a_i, b_s \rangle | i < n, s \subseteq n\) such that \(\varphi(a_i, b_s)\) holds iff \(i \in s\).

A (first order) theory \(T\) is dependent (sometimes also NIP) if it does not have the independence property: there is no formula \(\varphi(x,y)\) that has the independence property in any model of \(T\). A model \(M\) is dependent if \(\text{Th}(M)\) is.

A good introduction to dependent theories appears in [Adl08], but we shall give an exact reference to any fact we use, so no prior knowledge is assumed.

What do we mean by a chain condition? Rather than giving an exact definition, we give an example of such a condition — the first one. It is the Baldwin-Saxl Lemma, which we shall present with the (very easy and short) proof.

**Definition 1.2.** Suppose \(\varphi(x,y)\) is a formula. Then if \(G\) is a definable group in some model, and for all \(c \in C\), \(\varphi(x,c)\) defines a subgroup, then \(\{\varphi(C,c) | c \in C\}\) is a family of uniformly definable subgroups.

**Lemma 1.3.** [BS76] Let \(G\) be a group definable in a dependent theory. Suppose \(\varphi(x,y)\) is a formula and that \(\{\varphi(x,c) | c \in C\}\) defines a family of subgroups of \(G\). Then there is a number \(n < \omega\) such that any finite intersection of groups from this family is already an intersection of \(n\) of them.

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Proof. Suppose not, then for every \( n < \omega \) there are \( c_0, \ldots, c_{n-1} \in C \) and \( g_0, \ldots, g_{n-1} \in G \) (in some model) such that \( \varphi(g_i, c_i) \) holds iff \( i \neq j \). For \( s \subseteq n \), let \( g_s = \prod_{i \in s} g_i \) (the order does not matter), then \( \varphi(g_s, c_j) \) iff \( j \not\in s \) — this is a contradiction. \( \square \)

In stable theories (which we shall not define here), the Baldwin-Saxl lemma is even stronger: every intersection of such a family is really a finite one (see [Poi01, Proposition 1.4]).

The focus of this note is type definable groups in dependent theories, where such a proof does not work.

Definition 1.4. A type definable group for a theory \( T \) is a type — a collection \( \Sigma(x) \) of formulas (maybe over parameters), and a formula \( \nu(x, y, z) \), such that in the monster model \( \mathcal{C} \) of \( T \), \( \langle \Sigma(\mathcal{C}), \nu \rangle \) is a group with \( \nu \) defining the group operation (without loss of generality, \( T \models \forall xy \exists z \nu(x, y, z) \)). We shall denote this operation by *.

In stable theories, their analysis becomes easier as each type definable group is an intersection of definable ones (see [Poi01]).

Remark 1.5. In this note we assume that \( G \) is a finitary type definable group, i.e. \( x \) above is a finite tuple.

Definition 1.6. Suppose \( G \supseteq H \) are two type definable groups (\( H \) is a subgroup of \( G \)). We say that the index \( [G : H] \) is unbounded, or \( \infty \), if for any cardinality \( \kappa \), there exists a model \( M \models T \), such that \( [G^M : H^M] \geq \kappa \). Equivalently (by the Erdős-Rado coloring theorem), this means that there exists (in \( \mathcal{C} \)) a sequence of indiscernibles \( \langle a_i | i < \omega \rangle \) (over the parameters defining \( G \) and \( H \)) such that \( a_i \in G \) for all \( i \), and \( i < j \Rightarrow a_i \cdot a_j^{-1} \not\in H \). In \( \mathcal{C} \), this means that \( [G^\mathcal{C} : H^\mathcal{C}] = |\mathcal{C}| \).

When \( G \) and \( H \) are definable, then by compactness this is equivalent to the index \( [G : H] \) being infinite.

So \( [G : H] \) is bounded if it is not unbounded.

This leads to the following definition

Definition 1.7. Let \( G \) be a type definable group.

1. For a set \( A \), \( G^0_A \) is the minimal \( A \)-type definable subgroup of \( G \) of bounded index.
2. We say that \( G^0 \) exists if \( G^0_A = G^0_B \) for all \( A \).

Shelah proved:

Theorem 1.8. [She08] If \( G \) is a type definable group in a dependent theory, then \( G^0 \) exists.

Even though fields are not the main concern of this note, the following question is in the basis of its motivation. Recall
Theorem 1.9. [Lan02, Theorem VI.6.4] (Artin-Schreier) Let $k$ be a field of characteristic $p$. Let $\rho$ be the polynomial $X^p - X$.

1. Given $a \in k$, either the polynomial $\rho - a$ has a root in $k$, in which case all its roots are in $k$, or it is irreducible. In the latter case, if $\alpha$ is a root then $k(\alpha)$ is cyclic of degree $p$ over $k$.

2. Conversely, let $K$ be a cyclic extension of $k$ of degree $p$. Then there exists $\alpha \in K$ such that $K = k(\alpha)$ and for some $a \in k$, $\rho(\alpha) = a$.

Such extensions are called Artin-Schreier extensions.

The first author, in a joint paper with Thomas Scanlon and Frank Wagner, proved:

Theorem 1.10. [KSW11] Let $K$ be an infinite dependent field of characteristic $p > 0$. Then $K$ is Artin-Schreier closed — i.e. $\rho$ is onto.

What about the type definable case? What if $K$ is an infinite type definable field?

In simple theories (which we shall not define), we have:

Theorem 1.11. [KSW11] Let $K$ be a type definable field in a simple theory. Then $K$ has boundedly many AS extensions.

But for the dependent case we only proved:

Theorem 1.12. [KSW11] For an infinite type definable field $K$ in a dependent theory there are either unboundedly many Artin-Schreier extensions, or none.

From these two we conclude:

Corollary 1.13. If $T$ is stable (so it is both simple and dependent), then type definable fields are AS closed.

The following, then, is still open:

Question 1.14. What about the dependent case? In other words, is it true that infinite type definable fields in dependent theories are AS-closed?

Observing the proof of Theorem 1.10, we see that it is enough to find a number $n$, and $n + 1$ algebraically independent elements, $(a_i | i \leq n)$ in $k := \mathbb{K}^{p^n}$, such that $\bigcap_{i \leq n} a_i(\rho) (K) = \bigcap_{i \leq n} a_i\rho (K)$.

So the Baldwin-Saxl applies in the case where the field $K$ is definable. If $K$ is type definable, we may want something similar. But what can we prove?

A conjecture of Frank Wagner is the main motivation question

Conjecture 1.15. Suppose $T$ is dependent, then the following holds
© Suppose G is a type definable group. Suppose p (x, y) is a type and (a_i | i < ω) is an indiscernible sequence such that G_i = p (x, a_i) ≤ G. Then there is some n, such that for all finite sets, ν ⊆ ω, the intersection \( \bigcap_{i \in ν} G_i \) is equal to a sub-intersection of size n.

Let us refer to © as Property A (of a theory T) for the rest of the paper. So we have

**Fact 1.16.** If Property A is true for a theory T, then type definable fields are Artin-Schreier closed.

In Section 2, we deal with strongly^2 dependent theories (this is a much stronger condition than merely dependence), and among other things, prove that Property A is true for them.

In Section 3, we give some generalizations and variants of Baldwin-Saxl for type definable groups in dependent and strongly dependent theories (which we define below). One of them is joint work with Frank Wagner. We prove that Property A holds for theories with bounded dp-rank.

In Section 4, we provide a counterexample that shows that property A does not hold in stable theories, so Conjecture 1.15 as it is stated is false.

**Question 1.17.** Does Property A hold for strongly dependent theories?

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2. **Strongly^2 Dependent Theories**

**Notation 2.1.** We call an array of elements (or tuples) \( \langle a_{i,j} | i, j < ω \rangle \) an indiscernible array over A if for i_0 < ω, the i_0-row \( \langle a_{i_0,j} | j < ω \rangle \) is indiscernible over the rest of the sequence \( \{ \langle a_{i,j} | i \neq i_0, j < ω \rangle \} \) and A, i.e. when the rows are mutually indiscernible.

**Definition 2.2.** A theory T is said to be not strongly^2 dependent if there exists a sequence of formulas \( \varphi_i (x, y_i, z_i) | i < ω \rangle \), an array \( \langle a_{i,j} | i, j < ω \rangle \) and \( b_k \in \{ a_{i,j} | i < k, j < ω \} \) such that

- The array \( \langle a_{i,j} | i, j < ω \rangle \) is an indiscernible array (over \( \emptyset \)).
- The set \( \varphi_i (x, a_{i,0}, b_i) \land \neg \varphi_i (x, a_{i,1}, b_i) | i < ω \rangle \) is consistent.

So T is strongly^2 dependent when this configuration does not exist.

Note that the roles of i and j are not symmetric.

(In the definition above, x, z_i, y_i can be tuples, the length of z_i and y_i may depend on i).

This definition was introduced and discussed in [She12] and [She09].

**Remark 2.3.** By [She12, Claim 2.8], we may assume in the definition above that x is a singleton.

**Fact 2.4.** [She12, Claim 2.9] An equivalent definition is T is not strongly^2 dependent if there exists an array \( \langle a_{i,j} | i, j < ω \rangle \), a set A and some finite tuple c such that

- The array \( \langle a_{i,j} | i, j < ω \rangle \) is an indiscernible array over A.
- For i_0 < ω, the row \( \tilde{a}_{i_0} := \langle a_{i_0,j} | j < ω \rangle \) is not indiscernible over \( \bigcup_{i < i_0} \tilde{a}_i \cup c \).
Proposition 2.5. Suppose $T$ is strongly dependent, then it is impossible to have a sequence of type definable groups $(G_i | i < \omega)$ such that $G_{i+1} \leq G_i$ and $[G_i : G_{i+1}] = \infty$ (see Definition 1.6).

Proof. Without loss of generality, we shall assume that all groups are type definable over $\emptyset$. Suppose there is such a sequence $(G_i | i < \omega)$. Let $(a_{i,j} | i, j < \omega)$ be an indiscernible array such that for each $i < \omega$, the sequence $(a_{i,j} | j < \omega)$ is a sequence from $G_i$ (in $C$) such that $a_{i,j}^{-1} \cdot a_{i,j} \notin G_{i+1}$ for all $j < j' < \omega$. We can find such an array because of our assumption and Ramsey (for more details, see the proof of Corollary 2.9 below).

For each $i < \omega$, let $\psi_i(x)$ be in the type defining $G_{i+1}$ such that $\neg \psi_i \left( a_{i,-1}^{-1} \cdot a_{i,1} \right)$. By compactness, there is a formula $\xi_i(x)$ in the type defining $G_{i+1}$ such that for all $a, b \in C$, if $\xi_i(a) \land \xi_i(b)$ then $\psi_i(a \cdot b^{-1})$ holds. Let $\psi_i(x,y,z) = \xi_i(y^{-1} \cdot z^{-1} \cdot x)$. For $i < \omega$, let $b_1 = a_{0,0} \cdot \ldots \cdot a_{i-1,0}$ (so $b_0 = 1$).

Let us check that the set $\{ \psi_i(x,a_{i,0},b_1) \land \neg \psi_i(x,a_{i,1},b_1) | i < \omega \}$ is consistent. Let $i_0 < \omega$, and let $c = b_{i_0}$. Then for $i < i_0$, $\psi_i(c,a_{i,0},b_1)$ holds iff $\xi_i(a_{i+1,0} \cdot \ldots \cdot a_{i-1,0})$ holds, but the product $a_{i+1,0} \cdot \ldots \cdot a_{i-1,0}$ is an element of $G_{i+1}$ and $\xi_i$ is in the type defining $G_{i+1}$, so $\psi_i(c,a_{i,0},b_1)$ holds. Now, $\psi_i(c,a_{i,1},b_1)$ holds iff $\xi_i(a_{i,0}^{-1} \cdot a_{i,0} \cdot \ldots \cdot a_{i-1,0})$ holds. So if $\psi_i(c,a_{i,1},b_1)$ holds, then, since $\xi_i(a_{i+1,0} \cdot \ldots \cdot a_{i-1,0})$ holds, by the choice of $\xi_i$ we get

$$\psi_i \left( \left[ a_{i,0}^{-1} \cdot a_{i,0} \cdot \ldots \cdot a_{i-1,0} \right] \cdot \left[ a_{i+1,0} \cdot \ldots \cdot a_{i-1,0} \right]^{-1} \right),$$

i.e. $\psi_i(a_{i,0}^{-1} \cdot a_{i,0})$ holds — a contradiction. \qed

Remark 2.6. It is well known (see [Poi01]) that in superstable theories the same proposition holds.

The next corollary already appeared in [She12, Claim 0.1] with definable groups instead of type definable (with proof already in [She09, Claim 3.10]).

**Corollary 2.7.** Assume $T$ is strongly dependent. If $G$ is a type definable group and $h$ is a definable homomorphism $h : G \to G$ with finite kernel then $h$ is almost onto $G$, i.e., the index $[G : h(G)]$ is bounded (i.e. $< \infty$). If $G$ is definable, then the index must be finite.

Proof. Consider the sequence of groups $(h^{[i]}(G) | i < \omega)$ (i.e. $G, h(G), h(h(G))$, etc.). By Proposition 2.5, for some $i < \omega$, $[h^{[i]}(G) : h^{[i+1]}(G)] < \infty$. Now the Corollary easily follows from:

**Claim.** If $G$ is a group, $h : G \to G$ a homomorphism with finite kernel, then $[G : h(G)] + \aleph_0 = [h(G) : h(h(G))] + \aleph_0$.

Proof. (of claim) Let $H = h(G)$. Easily, one has $[H : h(h(H))] \leq [G : H]$.

We may assume that $[G : H]$ is infinite. Let $\ker(h) = \{g_0, \ldots, g_{k-1}\}$. Suppose that $[G : H] = \kappa$ but $[H : h(H)] < \kappa$. So let $\{a_i | i < \kappa\} \subseteq G$ are such that $a_i^{-1} \cdot a_j \notin H$ for $i \neq j$. So there must
be some coset $a \cdot h(H)$ in $H$ such that for infinitely many $i < \kappa$, $h(a_i) \in a \cdot h(H)$. Let us enumerate them as $(a_i | i < \omega)$. So for $i < j < \omega$, let $C(a_i, a_j)$ be the least number $l < k$ such that there is some $y \in h(G)$ with $y^{-1}a_i^{-1}a_j = g_l$. By Ramsey, we may assume that $C(a_i, a_j)$ is constant. Now pick $i_1 < i_2 < j < \omega$. So we have $y^{-1}a_{i_1}^{-1}a_j = (y')^{-1}a_{i_2}^{-1}a_j$ for some $y, y' \in H$, so $y^{-1}a_{i_1}^{-1} = (y')^{-1}a_{i_2}^{-1}$ and hence $a_{i_1}^{-1}a_{i_2} = y(y')^{-1} \in H$ — a contradiction. □

**Corollary 2.8.** If $K$ is a strongly\(^2\) dependent field, (or even a type definable field in a strongly\(^2\) dependent theory) then for all $n < \omega$, $[K^n : (K^n)^n] < \infty$.

**Corollary 2.9.** Let $G$ be a type definable group in a strongly\(^2\) dependent theory $T$.

1. Given a family of uniformly type definable subgroups $\{p(x, a_i) | i < \omega\}$ such that $\langle a_i | i < \omega \rangle$ is an indiscernible sequence, there is some $n < \omega$ such that $\cap_{i < n} [p(x, a_i)] = \cap_{i < n} [p(x, a_i)]$.

In particular, $T$ has Property A.

2. Given a family of uniformly definable subgroups $\{\varphi(x, c) | c \in C\}$, the intersection

$$\bigcap_{c \in C} \varphi(x, c)$$

is already a finite one.

**Proof.** (1) Assume without loss of generality that $G$ is defined over $\emptyset$. Let $G_i = p(x, a_i)$, and let $H_i = \cap_{i < n} G_i$. By Proposition 2.5, for some $i_0 < \omega$, $[H_{i_0} : H_{i_0 + 1}] < \infty$. For $r > i_0$, let $H_{i_0, r} = \cap_{i < i_0} G_j \cap G_r$ (so $H_{i_0 + 1} = H_{i_0, i_0}$). By indiscernibility, $[H_{i_0} : H_{i_0, r}] < \infty$. This means (by definition of $H_{i_0}^{(i_0)}$) that $H_{i_0}^{(i_0)} \leq H_{i_0, r}$ for all $r > i_0$. However, if $H_{i_0, i_0} \neq H_{i_0, r}$ for some $i_0 < r < \omega$, then by indiscernibility $H_{i_0, r} \neq H_{i_0, r'}$ for all $i_0 \leq r < r'$, and by compactness and indiscernibility we may increase the length $\omega$ of the sequence to any cardinality $\kappa$, so that the size of $H_{i_0}/H_{i_0}^{(i_0)}$ is unbounded — a contradiction. This means that $H_{i_0 + 1} \subseteq G_r$ for all $r > i_0$, and so $\cap_{i < \omega} G_i = \cap_{i < i_0 + 1} G_i$.

(2) Assume not. Then we can find a sequence $\langle c_i | i < \omega \rangle$ of elements of $C$ such that

$$\bigcap_{i < j} \varphi(x, c_j) \neq \bigcap_{i < j + 1} \varphi(x, c_j).$$

By Ramsey and compactness (see e.g. [TZ12, Lemma 5.1.3]), there is an indiscernible sequence $\langle a_i | i < \omega \rangle$ such that for any $n$, and any formula $\psi(x_0, \ldots, x_n)$, if $\psi(a_0, \ldots, a_{n-1})$ holds then there are $i_0 < \ldots < i_{n-1}$ such that $\psi(c_{i_0}, \ldots, c_{i_{n-1}})$ holds. In particular, $\varphi(x, a_i)$ defines a subgroup of $G$ and $\cap_{i < j} \varphi(x, a_i) \neq \cap_{i < j + 1} \varphi(x, a_i)$. But this contradicts (1). □

As further applications, we show that some theories are not strongly\(^2\) dependent.

**Example 2.10.** Suppose $\langle G, +, < \rangle$ is an ordered abelian group. Then its theory $\text{Th}(G, +, 0, <)$ is not strongly\(^2\) dependent.
Proof. We work in the monster model $\mathcal{C}$. Let $G_d = \{ x \in \mathcal{C} | \forall n < \omega \ (n | x) \}$, so it is a type definable divisible ordered subgroup of $G$. Note that since $G$ is ordered, it is torsion free, so $G_d$ is a $\mathbb{Q}$-vector space. We shall define a descending sequence of infinite type definable groups $G^i_d \leq G_d$ for $i < \omega$ such that $[G^i_d : G^{i+1}_d] = \infty$, which contradicts Proposition 2.5. Let $G^0_d = G_d$, and suppose we have chosen $G^i_d$. Let $a_i \in G^i_d$ be positive. Let $G^{i+1}_d = G^i_d \cap \bigcap_{n < \omega} (-a_i/n, a_i/n)$. This is a type definable subgroup of $G^i_d$. The sequence $(k \cdot a_i | k < \omega)$ satisfies $(k-1) \cdot a_i \notin (-a_i/2, a_i/2)$ for any $k \neq 1$, and by Ramsey (as in the proof of Corollary 2.9 (2)) we get $[G^i_d : G^{i+1}_d] = \infty$. \hfill \square

Example 2.11. The theory $\text{Th}(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$ is strongly dependent (it is even $\alpha$-minimal, so dp-minimal — see Definitions 3.8 and 3.5 below). However it is not strongly$^2$ dependent.

Example 2.12. The theory $\text{Th}(\mathbb{Q}_p, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$ of the $p$-adics is strongly dependent (it is also dp-minimal), but not strongly$^2$ dependent: The valuation group $(\mathbb{Z}_p, +, 0, <)$ is interpretable.

Adding some structure to an algebraically closed field, we can easily get a strongly$^2$ dependent theory which is not stable.

Example 2.13. Let $L = L_{\text{rings}} \cup \{ P, < \}$ where $L_{\text{rings}}$ is the language of rings $\{+, \cdot, 0, 1\}$. $P$ is a unary predicate and $<$ is a binary relation symbol. Let $K$ be $\mathbb{C}$ (so it is an algebraically closed field), and let $P \subseteq K$ be a countable set of algebraically independent elements, enumerated as $\{a_i | i \in \mathbb{Q} \}$. Let $M = \langle K, P, < \rangle$ where $a <^M b$ iff $a, b \in P$ and $a = a_i, b = a_j$ where $i < j$. Let $T = \text{Th}(M)$.

Claim 2.14. $T$ is strongly$^2$ dependent.

Proof. Note that $T$ is axiomatizable by saying that the universe is an algebraically closed field, $P$ is a subset of algebraically independent elements and $<$ is a dense linear order on $P$ (to see this, take two saturated models of the same size and show that they are isomorphic).

Let us fix some terminology:

- When we write acl, we mean the algebraic closure in the field sense. When we say basis, we mean a transcendental basis.
- When we say that a set is independent / dependent over $A$ for some set $A$, we mean that it is dependent / independent in the pregeometry induced by $\text{cl}(X) = \text{acl}(AX)$.
- $\text{dcl}(X)$ stands for the definable closure of $X$.

We work in a saturated model $\mathcal{C}$ of $T$.

Suppose $X$ is some set. Let $X_0$ be some basis for $X$ over $P$, and let $\text{dcl}^P(X)$ be the set of $p \in P$ such that there exists some minimal finite $P_0 \subseteq P$ with $p \in P_0$ and some $x \in X$ such that $x \in \text{acl}(P_0 X_0)$. Note that this set is contained in $\text{dcl}(X)$ (since $P$ is linearly ordered) and that it does not depend on the choice of $X_0$.

For a set (or a tuple) $A$, let $A^P = \text{dcl}^P(A)$. 

**Subclaim.** Suppose $M_1 = (K_1, P_1, <_{1})$ and $M_2 = (K_2, P_2, <_{2})$ are two saturated models of $T$ and $A \subseteq K_1$ is a small set. Suppose that $K_1 = K_2$ and $(A^{P_1}, <^{P_1}) = (A^{P_2}, <^{P_2})$. Then there is an isomorphism $f : M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ fixing $A \cup A^{P_1}$.

**Proof.** Let $\tau : P_1 \rightarrow P_2$ be any isomorphism fixing $A^{P_1}$. Since both $P_1 \setminus A^{P_1}$ and $P_2 \setminus A^{P_1}$ are algebraically independent over $A$, $\tau \cup (id \upharpoonright A)$ is an elementary map in the field language. This map can be extended to an automorphism $f$ of $K_1$, which is the desired isomorphism. $\square$

Let $tp_K(a/A)$ be the type of $a \vDash (Aa)^{P}$ (considered as a tuple, ordered by $<_\mathcal{E}$) over $A \cup A^{P}$ in the field language, and $tp_p(a/A)$ the type of the tuple $(Aa)^{P}$ over $A^{P}$ in the order language.

**Subclaim.** For finite tuples $a, b$ and a set $A$, $tp(a/A) = tp(b/A)$ iff $tp_p(a/A) = tp_p(b/A)$ and $tp_K(a/A) = tp_K(b/A)$.

**Proof.** Denote by $K$ the field structure of $\mathcal{E}$. There is an automorphism $\sigma$ of $K$ that maps $a \vDash (Aa)^{P}$ to $b \vDash (Ab)^{P}$ and fixes $A \cup A^{P}$ pointwise. Since $tp_p(a/A) = tp_p(b/A)$, the restriction $\sigma \upharpoonright A^{P} \cup (Aa)^{P}$ is order preserving. Let $\mathcal{E}' = (K, \sigma(P), \sigma(<))$. By the first subclaim, there is an isomorphism $\tau : \mathcal{E}' \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ fixing $A \cup (Ab)^{P}$. Now, $\tau \circ \sigma$ is an automorphism of $\mathcal{E}$ that takes $a$ to $b$ and fixes $A$. $\square$

Suppose that $\langle a_{i,j} \mid i, j < \omega \rangle$ is an indiscernible array over a parameter set $A$ as in Definition 2.2 and that $c$ is a singleton such that:

- The sequence $I_0 := \langle a_{0,j} \mid j < \omega \rangle$ is not indiscernible over $Ac$, and moreover $tp(a_{0,0}/Ac) \neq tp(a_{0,1}/Ac)$.
- For $i > 0$, the sequence $I_i := \langle a_{i,j} \mid j < \omega \rangle$ is not indiscernible over $c \cup \bigcup_{k<i} I_k \cup A$.

Suppose that $c \notin acl(AP_{0,0}a_{0,1})$. Then, by the second subclaim, $tp(c a_{0,0}/A) = tp(c a_{0,1}/A)$ — a contradiction. So $c \in acl(AP_{0,0}a_{0,1})$. Increase the parameter set $A$ by adding the first row $\langle a_{0,j} \mid j < \omega \rangle$. So we may assume that $c \in acl(AP)$. Since $c \in acl(A|Ac)^{P}$, we may replace $c$ by a finite tuple contained in $(Ac)^{P}$ and assume that $c$ is a finite tuple of elements in $P$ (here we use the fact that in general, if $I$ is indiscernible over $C$ then it is also indiscernible over $acl(C)$).

Expand all the sequences to order type $\omega^{*} + \omega + \omega$. Let $B = \bigcup \{a_{i,j} \mid i < \omega, j < 0 \lor \omega \leq j \} \cup A$. For each $i < \omega$ and $0 \leq j < \omega$, let $a_{i,j}^{B}$ be $aclP(a_{i,j}B)$ considered as a tuple ordered by $<_\mathcal{E}$, and let $B^{P} = aclP(B)$. Then $\langle a_{i,j}^{B} \mid 0 \leq i, j < \omega \rangle$ is an indiscernible array over $B^{P}$ and $\langle a_{i,j} \vDash a_{i,j}^{P} \mid 0 \leq i,j < \omega \rangle$ is an indiscernible array over $B \cup B^{P}$.

As both the theories of dense linear orders and algebraically closed fields are strongly dependent (this is easy to check), by Fact 2.4 there is some $i_{0}$ such that $\langle a_{i_{0},j}^{P} \mid 0 \leq j < \omega \rangle$ is indiscernible over $cB^{P} \cup \{a_{i,j}^{P} \mid i < i_{0}, 0 \leq j < \omega \}$ in the order language and $\langle a_{i_{0},j} \vDash a_{i_{0},j}^{P} \mid 0 \leq j < \omega \rangle$ is indiscernible over $cB \cup B^{P} \cup \{a_{i,j} \vDash a_{i,j}^{P} \mid i < i_{0}, 0 \leq j < \omega \}$ in the field language.
Let $C = \bigcup \{a_{i,j} \mid 0 \leq j < \omega \}$. We must check that $\langle a_{i,j} \mid 0 \leq j < \omega \rangle$ is indiscernible over $Bc$. Let us show, for instance, that $\text{tp} (a_{i,0}/Bc) = \text{tp} (a_{i,1}/Bc)$. For this we apply the second subclaim. For each $0 \leq i, j < \omega$, let $a'_{i,j}$ be a basis for $a_{i,j}$ over $BP$. Then, by indiscernibility, $\langle a'_{i,j} \mid 0 \leq j < \omega \rangle$ is a basis for $C$ over $BP$ (this is why we expanded the sequences). Now it follows that $\text{dcl}^P (Bc) = \bigcup \{a'_{i,j} \mid 0 \leq j < \omega \} \cup B^P \cup c$. Similarly, for $j \geq 0$, $\text{dcl}^P (a_{i,j}Bc) = a_{i,j}^P \cup \text{dcl}^P (Bc) \cup c$. By the second subclaim above, we are done. □

Remark 2.15. With the same proof, one can show that if $T$ is strongly minimal, and $P = \{a_i \mid i < \omega \}$ is an infinite indiscernible set in $M \models T$ of cardinality $\aleph_1$, the theory of the structure $\langle M, P, < \rangle$ where $<$ is some dense linear order with no end points on $P$, is strongly dependent.

We finish this section with the following conjecture:

Conjecture 2.16. All strongly dependent groups are stable, i.e. if $G$ is a group such that $T\{G, \cdot\}$ is strongly dependent, then it is stable.

Example 2.10 and Corollary 2.9 show that this might be reasonable. This is related to the conjecture of Shelah in [She12] that all strongly dependent infinite fields are algebraically closed.

3. Baldwin-Saxl type lemmas

The next lemma is the type definable version of the Baldwin-Saxl Lemma (see Lemma 1.3). But first,

Notation 3.1. If $p (x, y)$ is a partial type, then $|p|$ is the size of the set of formulas $\varphi (x, z_1, \ldots, z_n)$ (where $z_i$ is a singleton) such that for some finite tuple $y_1, \ldots, y_n \in y$, $\varphi (x, y_1, \ldots, y_n) \in p$. In this sense, the size of any partial type over $\emptyset$ is bounded by $|T|$.

Lemma 3.2. Suppose $G$ is a type definable group in a dependent theory $T$.

1. If $p_i (x, y_i)$ is a type for $i < \kappa$ ($y_i$ may be an infinite tuple), $\bigcup p_i < \kappa$, and $\langle c_i \mid i < \kappa \rangle$ is a sequence of tuples such that $p_i (c_i, c_i)$ is a subgroup of $G$, then for some $i_0 < \kappa$, $\bigcap_{i < \kappa} p_i (c_i, c_i) = \bigcap_{i < \kappa, i \neq i_0} p_i (c_i, c_i)$.

2. In particular, given a family of uniformly type definable subgroups, defined by $p (x, y)$, and $C$ of size $|p|^+$, there is some $c_0 \in C$ such that $\bigcap_{c \neq c_0} p (c, c) = \bigcap_{c \in C, p (c, c)} p (c, c)$.

3. In particular, if $\{G_i \mid i < |T|^+\}$ is a family of type definable subgroups (defined with parameters), then there is some $i_0 < |T|^+$ such that $\bigcap G_i = \bigcap_{i \neq i_0} G_i$.

Proof. (1) Without loss of generality $p_i (x, y_i)$ are closed under finite conjunctions. Let $H_i = p_i (c_i, c_i)$. Suppose not, i.e. for all $i < \kappa$, there is some $g_i \in H_i$ if $i \neq j$. If $d_1, d_2 \in H_i$ then $d_1 \cdot g_i \cdot d_2 \notin H_i$. Hence by compactness there is some formula $\varphi_i (x, c_i) \in p_i (x, c_i)$ such that for all such $d_1, d_2 \in H_i$, $\neg \varphi_i (d_1 g_i d_2, c_i)$ holds. Since $\bigcup p_i < \kappa$, we may assume that for $i < \omega$,
\( \varphi_i \) is constant and equals \( \varphi(x, y) \). Now for any finite subset \( s \subseteq \omega \), let \( g_s = \prod_{i \in s} g_i \) (the order does not matter). So we have \( \varphi(g_s, c_1) \) iff \( i \notin s \) — a contradiction.

(2) and (3) now follow easily from (1). \( \square \)

In (2) of Lemma 3.2, if \( C \) is an indiscernible sequence, then the situation is simpler:

**Corollary 3.3.** Suppose \( G \) is a type definable group in a dependent theory \( T \). Given a family of uniformly type definable subgroups, defined by \( p(x, y) \), and an indiscernible sequence \( C = \langle a_i \mid i \in \mathbb{Z} \rangle \),

\[
\bigcap_{i \neq 0} p(\mathcal{C}, a_i) = \bigcap_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} p(\mathcal{C}, a_i).
\]

**Proof.** Assume not. By indiscernibility, we get that for all \( i \in \mathbb{Z} \), \( \bigcap_{j \neq 1} p(\mathcal{C}, a_i) \not\subseteq p(\mathcal{C}, a_i) \). Let \( I \) be an indiscernible sequence which extends \( C \) to length \( |p|^+ \). Then by indiscernibility and compactness the same is true for this sequence. This contradicts Lemma 3.2. \( \square \)

**Remark 3.4.** The above corollary is in the kernel of the proof that \( G^{00} \) exists in dependent theories.

If \( T \) is strongly dependent, and \( C \) is indiscernible, we can even assume that the order type is \( \omega \). Let us recall,

**Definition 3.5.** A theory \( T \) is said to be _not strongly dependent_ if there exists a sequence of formulas \( \langle \varphi_i(x, y) \mid i < \omega \rangle \) and an array \( \langle a_i, j \mid i, j < \omega \rangle \) such that

- The array \( \langle a_i, j \mid i, j < \omega \rangle \) is an indiscernible array (over \( \emptyset \)).
- The set \( \{ \varphi_i(x, a_{i, 0}) \land \lnot \varphi_i(x, a_{i, 1}) \mid i < \omega \} \) is consistent.

So \( T \) is _strongly dependent_ when this configuration does not exist.

**Remark 3.6.** This definition is not exactly the original definition given in [She12, Definition 1.2], but it is equivalent to it by [She12, Definition 1.2].

**Lemma 3.7.** Suppose \( G \) is a type definable group in a strongly dependent theory \( T \). Given a family of type definable subgroups \( \langle p_i(x, a_i) \mid i < \omega \rangle \) such that \( \langle a_i \mid i < \omega \rangle \) is an indiscernible sequence and \( p_{2i} = p_{2i+1} \) for all \( i < \omega \), there is some \( i < \omega \) such that \( \cap_{i \neq 1} p_i(\mathcal{C}, a_i) = \bigcap_{i < \omega} p_i(\mathcal{C}, a_i) \).

In particular, this is true when \( p \) is constant.

**Proof.** Without loss of generality \( p_i(x, y_i) \) are closed under finite conjunctions. Let \( H_i = p_i(\mathcal{C}, a_i) \). Assume not, i.e. for all \( i < \omega \), there exists some \( g_i \in G \) such that \( g_i \notin H_i \) iff \( i \neq j \). For each even \( i < \omega \) we find a formula \( \varphi_i(x, y) \in p_i(x, y) \) such that for all \( d_1, d_2 \in H_i \), \( \lnot \varphi_i(d_1, d_2, a_i) \). Let \( n < \omega \), and consider the product \( g_n = \prod_{i < n, 2i} g_i \) (the order does not matter). Then for odd \( i < n \), \( \varphi_{i-1}(g_{n+1}, a_i) \) holds (because \( \varphi_{i-1} \in p_{i-1} = p_i \) by assumption), and for even \( i < n \), \( \lnot \varphi_i(g_n, a_i) \) holds. By compactness, we can find \( g \in G \) such that \( \varphi_{i-1}(g, a_i) \) holds for all odd \( i < \omega \) and \( \lnot \varphi_i(g, a_i) \) for all even \( i < \omega \). Now expand the sequence by adding a sequence \( \langle b_{i,j} \mid j < \omega \rangle \) after each pair \( a_{2i}, a_{2i+1} \). Then the array defined by \( a_{i, 0} = a_{2i}, a_{i, 1} = a_{2i+1} \) and \( a_{i,j} = b_{i,j-2} \) for \( j \geq 2 \) will show that the theory is not strongly dependent. \( \square \)
If the theory is of bounded dp-rank, then we can say even more.

**Definition 3.8.** A theory $T$ is said to have **bounded dp-rank** if there is some $n < \omega$ such that the following configuration does not exist: a sequence of formulas $\langle \varphi_i (x, y_i) | i < n \rangle$ where $x$ is a singleton and an array $\langle a_{i,j} | i < n, j < \omega \rangle$ such that
- The array $\langle a_{i,j} | i < n, j < \omega \rangle$ is an indiscernible array (over $\emptyset$).
- The set $\{ \varphi_i (x, a_{i,\omega}) \land \neg \varphi_i (x, a_{i,1}) | i < n \}$ is consistent.

$T$ is **dp-minimal** if $n = 2$.

Note that if $T$ has bounded dp-rank, then it is strongly dependent.

**Remark 3.9.** All dp-minimal theories are of bounded dp-rank. This includes all o-minimal theories and the p-adics.

The name is justified by the following fact:

**Fact 3.10.** [UOK11] If $T$ has bounded dp-rank, then for any $m < \omega$, there is some $n_m < \omega$ such that a configuration as in Definition 3.8 with $n_m$ replacing $n$ is impossible for a tuple $x$ of length $m$ (in fact $n_m \leq m \cdot n_1$).

**Lemma 3.11.** Let $G$ be a type definable group in a bounded dp-rank theory $T$.

Given a family of type definable subgroups $\{ p_i (x, a_i) | i < \omega \}$ such that $\langle a_i | i < \omega \rangle$ is an indiscernible sequence and $p_{2i} = p_{2i+1}$ for all $i < \omega$, there is some $n < \omega$ and $i < n$ such that

$$\bigcap_{j \neq i, j < n} p_i (x, a_j) = \bigcap_{j < n} p_j (x, a_i).$$

In particular, if $p_i$ is constant (say $p$) and $\langle a_i | i < \omega \rangle$ is an indiscernible set, then $\bigcap_{i < \omega} p (x, a_i) = \bigcap_{i < n} p (x, a_i)$.

In particular, $T$ has Property A.

**Proof.** The proof is exactly the same as the proof of Lemma 3.7, but we only need to construct $g_n$ for $n$ large enough. $\square$

Another similar proposition:

**Proposition 3.12.** Assume $T$ is strongly dependent, $G$ a type definable group and $G_i \leq G$ are type definable normal subgroups for $i < \omega$. Then there is some $i_0$ such that $\bigcap_{i \neq i_0} G_i : \bigcap_{i < \omega} G_i < \infty$.

**Proof.** Assume not. Then, for each $i < \omega$, we have an indiscernible sequence $\langle a_{i,j} | j < \omega \rangle$ (over the parameters defining all the groups) such that $a_{i,j} \in \bigcap_{k \neq i} G_k$ and for $j_1 < j_2 < \omega$, $a_{i,j_1}^{-1} \cdot a_{i,j_2} \not\in G_i$. Note that if $d_1, d_2, d_3 \in G_i$, then $d_1 \cdot a_{i,j_1}^{-1} \cdot d_2 \cdot a_{i,j_2} \cdot d_3 \not\in G_i$ since $G_i$ is normal. By compactness there is a formula $\psi_i (x)$ in the type defining $G_i$ such that for all $d_1, d_2, d_3 \in G_i$, $\neg \psi_i \left( d_1 \cdot a_{i,j_1}^{-1} \cdot d_2 \cdot a_{i,j_2} \cdot d_3 \right)$ holds (by indiscernibility it is the same for all $j_1 < j_2$). We may
assume, applying Ramsey, that the array \((a_{i,j} \mid i, j < \omega)\) is indiscernible (i.e. the sequences are mutually indiscernible). Let \(\varphi_i(x, y) = \psi_i(x^{-1} \cdot y)\).

Now we check that the set \(\{\varphi_i(x, a_{i,1}) \land \neg \varphi_i(x, a_{i,1}) \mid i < n\}\) is consistent for each \(n < \omega\). Let \(c = a_{0,0} \cdots a_{n-1,0}\) (the order does not really matter, but for the proof it is easier to fix one). So \(\varphi_i(c, a_{i,1})\) holds iff \(\psi_i(a_{n-1,0}^{-1} \cdots a_{i,0}^{-1} \cdots a_{0,0}^{-1} \cdot a_{i,1})\) holds. But since \(G_i\) is normal, \(a_{i,0}^{-1} \cdots a_{0,0}^{-1} \cdot a_{i,1} \in G_i\), so the entire product is in \(G_i\), so \(\varphi_i(c, a_{i,1})\) holds. On the other hand, \(\psi_i(a_{n-1,0}^{-1} \cdots a_{i,0}^{-1} \cdots a_{0,0}^{-1} \cdot a_{i,1})\) does not hold by the choice of \(\psi_i\).

The following Corollary is a weaker version of Corollary 2.8:

**Corollary 3.13.** If \(G\) is an abelian definable group in a strongly dependent theory and \(S \subseteq \omega\) is an infinite set of pairwise co-prime numbers, then for almost all (i.e. for all but finitely many) \(n \in S\), \([G : G^n] < \infty\). In particular, if \(K\) is a definable field in a strongly dependent theory, then for almost all \(p\), \([K^\times : (K^\times)^p] < \infty\).

**Proof.** Let \(K \subseteq S\) be the set of \(n \in S\) such that \([G : G^n] < \infty\). If \(S\setminus K\) is infinite, replace \(S\) with \(S\setminus K\).

For \(i \in S\), let \(G_i = G^i\) (so it is definable). By Proposition 3.12, there is some \(n \in S\) such that \([\bigcap_{i \neq n} G_i : \bigcap_{i \in S} G_i] < \infty\). If \([G : G_n] = \infty\), then there is an indiscernible sequence \((a_i \mid i < \omega)\) of elements of \(G\), such that \(a_i^{-1} \cdot a_j \notin G_n\). Suppose \(S_0 \subseteq S \setminus \{n\}\) is a finite subset and let \(r = \prod S_0\). Then \((a_i^r \mid i < \omega)\) is an indiscernible sequence in \(G^r \subseteq \bigcap_{i \in S_0} G_i\) such that \(a_i^{-r} \cdot a_j^r \notin G_n\). So by compactness, we can find such a sequence in \(\bigcap_{i \neq n} G_i\) — a contradiction.

**Remark 3.14.** The above Proposition and Corollary can be generalized (with almost the same proofs) to the case where the theory is only strong. For the definition, see [Adl].

**Remark 3.15.** This Corollary generalizes in some sense [KP11, Proposition 2.1] (as they only assumed finite weight of the generic type). And so, as in [KP11, Corollary 2.2], we can conclude that if \(K\) is a field definable in a strongly stable theory (i.e. the theory is strongly dependent and stable), then \(K^p = K\) for almost all primes \(p\).

**Problem 3.16.** Is Proposition 3.12 is still true without the assumption that the groups are normal?

Note that in strongly dependent\(^2\) theories, this assumption is not needed: Let \(H_i = \bigcap_{j < i} G_i\). Then \([H_i : H_{i+1}] < \infty\) for all \(i\) big enough by Proposition 2.5. But this implies \([\bigcap_{i \neq j} G_j : \bigcap_{j} G_j] < \infty\). 

\(\kappa\)-intersection.

This part is joint work with Frank Wagner.
Definition 3.17. For a cardinal $\kappa$ and a family $\mathfrak{F}$ of subgroups of a group $G$, the $\kappa$-intersection $\cap_\kappa \mathfrak{F}$ is $\{g \in G | |F \in \mathfrak{F} | g \notin F| < \kappa \}$.

The following proposition shows that in some sense, the intersection of a family of uniformly type definable subgroups can be understood via its $\kappa$-intersection and a small intersection.

Proposition 3.18. Let $G$ be a type definable group in a dependent theory. Suppose

- $\mathfrak{F}$ is a family of uniformly type definable subgroups defined by $p(x, y)$.

Then for any infinite regular cardinal $\kappa > |p|$ (in the sense of Notation 3.1), and any subfamily $\mathfrak{G} \subseteq \mathfrak{F}$, there is some $\mathfrak{G}' \subseteq \mathfrak{G}$ such that

$* |\mathfrak{G}'| < \kappa$ and $\bigcap \mathfrak{G} = \bigcap \mathfrak{G}' \cap \bigcap_\kappa \mathfrak{G}$.

Remark 3.19. In the context of the proposition, this means that $\mathfrak{G}'$ has the property that for every subset $\mathfrak{G}'' \subseteq \mathfrak{G}$ such that $|\mathfrak{G}\setminus\mathfrak{G}''| < \kappa$, $\bigcap \mathfrak{G} = \bigcap \mathfrak{G}' \cap \bigcap \mathfrak{G}''$.

Proof. (of proposition) Let $\kappa$ be such a cardinal. Assume that there is some family $\mathfrak{G} = \{H_i | i < \kappa\}$, which is a counterexample of the proposition. For $g \in G$, let $J_g = \{i < \kappa | g \in H_i\}$. So $g \in \bigcap_\kappa \mathfrak{G}$ iff $|\kappa \setminus J_g| < \kappa$.

For $i < \kappa$ we define by induction $g_i \in \bigcap_\kappa \mathfrak{G}$, $I_i \subseteq \kappa$, $R_i \subseteq \kappa$ and $\alpha_i < \kappa$ such that:

1. $R_0 = \emptyset$, $\alpha_0 = 0$, and for $0 < i$, $R_i = \bigcup_{j<i} R_j \cup \left[\sup_{j<i} \alpha_j, \alpha_i\right]$ and $\bigcap_{j<i} I_j$ (so $R_i \subseteq \alpha_i$).
2. $\bigcap_{j < i} J_{g_j} \subseteq R_i \cup I_i$ (so by the definition of $\bigcap_\kappa \mathfrak{G}$ and by the regularity of $\kappa$, $|\kappa \setminus (R_i \cup I_i)| < \kappa$).
3. $\bigcap_\kappa \mathfrak{G} \cap \bigcap_{j<i} H_{\alpha_j} \subseteq \bigcap_{\alpha \in R_i} H_{\alpha}$.
4. $I_i \cap [0, \alpha_i] = \emptyset$.
5. $I_i$ is $\leq$-decreasing.
6. $\alpha_i$ is $<\!$-increasing.
7. $I_i \subseteq J_{g_i}$.
8. For $j < i$, $g_j \in H_{\alpha_j}$, $g_i \in H_{\alpha_i}$ and $g_i \notin H_{\alpha_i}$.

Let $\alpha_0 < \kappa$ be minimal such that there is some $g_0 \in \bigcap_\kappa \mathfrak{G}\setminus H_{\alpha_0}$ (it must exist, otherwise $\bigcap_\kappa \mathfrak{G} = \bigcap \mathfrak{G}$). Let $I_0 = \{j > \alpha_0 | g_{\alpha_0} \in H_j\}$.

For $\alpha_0$, (2), (3), (4), (7) and (8) are true, by the definition of $\bigcap_\kappa \mathfrak{G}$ and the choice of $\alpha_0$.

Suppose we have chosen $g_j$, $I_j$ and $\alpha_j$ (so $R_j$ is already defined by (1)) for $j < i$.

Let $J = \bigcap_{j < i} I_j$. Choose $g_i \in \left(\bigcap_\kappa \mathfrak{G} \cap \bigcap_{j < i} H_{\alpha_j}\right) \setminus H_{\alpha_i}$, where $\alpha_i \in J$ is the smallest possible such that this set is nonempty. Suppose for contradiction that we cannot find such $\alpha_i$, then $\bigcap_\kappa \mathfrak{G} \cap \bigcap_{j < i} H_{\alpha_j} \subseteq \bigcap_{\alpha \in J} H_{\alpha}$, so

$$\bigcap_\kappa \mathfrak{G} \cap \bigcap_{j < i} H_{\alpha_j} \cap \bigcap_{\alpha \in J} H_j \cap \bigcap_\kappa \mathfrak{G} = \bigcap_\kappa \mathfrak{G}.$$
Let \( J' = J \cup \bigcup_{i < 1} R_i \), then by \((3)\), \( \bigcap \mathcal{G} \) equals
\[
\bigcap_{\kappa} \mathcal{G} \cap \bigcap_{i < 1} H_{\alpha_i} \cap \bigcap_{j \in \kappa \setminus J'} H_j.
\]
Note that \( \bigcap_{i < 1} (R_i \cup I_j) \subseteq J' \), so by the regularity of \( \kappa \), and by \((2)\), \( |\mathcal{R}\setminus J'| < \kappa \), so we get a contradiction.

Let \( I_1 = \{ \alpha_i < j \in J \mid g_i \in H_j \} \), and let us check the conditions above.

Conditions \((4) - (7)\) are easy.

Condition \((2)\): By induction we have
\[
\bigcap_{j \leq i} J_{g_j} = \bigcap_{j < i} J_{g_j} \cap J' \cap J_{g_i} \subseteq R_i \cup (J \cap J_{g_i}).
\]
But by \((4)\) and the definition of \( R_i \), letting \( \alpha = \sup_{j < i} \alpha_j \), we have
\[
J \cap J_{g_i} \subseteq \left[ \alpha, \alpha_i \right] \cap \bigcap_{j < i} I_j \cup I_1 \subseteq R_i \cup I_i.
\]
Condition \((3)\) is true by the minimality of \( \alpha_i \): \( \bigcap_{\kappa} \mathcal{G} \cap \bigcap_{i < 1} H_{\alpha_i} \subseteq \bigcap_{\beta \in J \cap (\alpha, \alpha_i]} H_\beta \), so by the induction hypothesis, we are done.

Condition \((8)\): We show that \( g_i \in H_{\alpha_i} \) for \( j < i \). We have that \( \alpha_i \in J \) so also in \( I_j \) which, by \((7)\), is a subset of \( J_{g_j} \), so \( g_j \in H_{\alpha_i} \).

Finally, we have that for each \( i, j < \kappa \), \( g_i \in H_{\alpha_j} \) iff \( i \neq j \). But by Lemma 3.2, there is some \( i_0 < |P|^+ \) such that \( \bigcap_{i \neq i_0} H_{\alpha_i} = \bigcap_{i < |P|^+} H_{\alpha_i} \) — a contradiction. \( \Box \)

Remark 3.20. So far we have not found applications for this proposition, but it seems like a very nice proposition in its own right, and it might turn out to be useful.

4. A counterexample

In this section we shall present an example that shows that Property A does not hold in general dependent (or even stable) theories.

Let \( S = \{ u \subseteq \omega \mid |u| < \omega \} \), and \( V = \{ f : S \to 2 \mid |\text{supp}(f)| < \infty \} \), where \( \text{supp}(f) = \{ x \in S \mid f(x) \neq 0 \} \).

This has a natural group structure as a vector space over \( \mathbb{F}_2 = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \).

For \( n, m < \omega \), define the following groups:

- \( G_n = \{ f \in V \mid u \in \text{supp}(f) \Rightarrow |u| = n \} \)
- \( G_\omega = \prod_n G_n \)
- \( G_{n,m} = \{ f \in V \mid u \in \text{supp}(f) \Rightarrow |u| = n \land m \in u \} \) (so \( G_{0,m} = 0 \))
- \( H_{n,m} = \{ \eta \in G_\omega \mid \eta(n) \in G_{n,m} \} \)

Now we construct the model:

Let \( L \) be the language (vocabulary) \( \{ P, Q \} \cup \{ R_n \mid n < \omega \} \cup L_{\text{AG}} \) where \( L_{\text{AG}} \) is the language of abelian groups, \( \{0, +\} \); \( P \) and \( Q \) are unary predicates; and \( R_n \) is binary. Let \( M \) be the following
L-structure: its universe is $G_\omega \prod \omega$, $P^M = G_\omega$ (with the group structure), $Q^M = \omega$ and $R_m = \{(\eta, m) | \eta \in H_{n,m}\}$. Let $T = \text{Th}(M)$.

Let $p(x, y)$ be the type $\{R_n(x, y) | n < \omega\}$. Note that since $H_{n,m}$ is a subgroup of $G_\omega$, for each $m < \omega$, $p(M, m)$ is a subgroup of $G_\omega$ (and this remains true in elementary extensions).

**Claim 4.1.** Let $N \models T$ be $\mathbb{K}_T$-saturated. For any $m < \omega$, and any distinct $\alpha_0, \ldots, \alpha_m \in Q^N$, $\bigcap_{i \leq m} p(N, \alpha_i) \neq \emptyset$.

**Proof.** We show that $\bigcap_{i \leq m} p(N, \alpha_i) \subseteq \bigcap_{i \leq m} p(N, \alpha_i)$ (the general case is similar). More specifically, we show that

$$\bigcap_{i \leq m} p(N, \alpha_i) \setminus \bigcap_{i \leq m} R_m(N, \alpha_i) \neq \emptyset.$$ 

By saturation, it is enough to show that this is the case in $M$, so we assume $M = N$. Note that if $\eta \in \bigcap_{i \leq m} R_m(M, \alpha_i)$, then $\eta \in H_{n,\alpha_i}$ for all $i \leq m$. So for all $i \leq m$, $u \in \supp(\eta(m)) \Rightarrow |u| = m \& \alpha_i \in u$. This implies that $\supp(\eta(m)) = \emptyset$, i.e. $\eta(m) = 0$. But we can find $\eta \in \bigcap_{i \leq m} p(M, \alpha_i)$ such that $\eta(m) \neq 0$. For instance let $\eta(n) = 0$ for all $n \neq m$ while $|\supp(\eta(m))| = 1$ and $\eta(m) \langle (\alpha_0, \ldots, \alpha_{m-1}) \rangle = 1$. ☐

Next we shall show that $T$ is stable. For this we will use $\kappa$-resplendent models. This is a very useful (though not a very well known) tool for proving that theories are stable, and we take the opportunity to promote it.

**Definition 4.2.** Let $\kappa$ be a cardinal. A model $M$ is called $\kappa$-resplendent if whenever

- $M \prec N$; $N'$ is an expansion of $N$ by less than $\kappa$ many symbols; $\check{c}$ is a tuple of elements from $M$ and $\text{lg}(\check{c}) < \kappa$

There exists an expansion $M'$ of $M$ to the language of $N'$ such that $(M', \check{c}) \equiv (N', \check{c})$.

The following remarks are not crucial for the rest of the proof.

**Remark 4.3.** [She]

1. If $\kappa$ is regular and $\kappa > |T|$, and $\lambda = \lambda^{<\kappa}$, then $T$ has a $\kappa$-resplendent model of size $\lambda$.
2. A $\kappa$-resplendent model is also $\kappa$-saturated.
3. If $M$ is $\kappa$-resplendent then $M^\equiv$ is also such.

The following is a useful observation:

**Claim 4.4.** If $M$ is $\kappa$-resplendent for some $\kappa$, and $A \subseteq M$ is definable and infinite, then $|A| = |M|$.

**Proof.** Enrich the language with a function symbol $f$. Let $T' = T \cup \{f : M \rightarrow A \text{ is injective}\}$. Then $T'$ is consistent with an elementary extension of $M$ (for example, take an extension $N$ of $M$ where $|A^N| = |M|$, and then take an elementary substructure $N' \prec N$ of size $|M|$ containing $M$ and $A^N$). Hence we can expand $M$ to a model of $T'$. ☐
The main fact is

**Theorem 4.5.** [She, Main Lemma 1.9] Assume $\kappa$ is regular and $\lambda = \lambda^\kappa + 2^{[\tau]}$. Then, if $T$ is unstable then $T$ has $> \lambda$ pairwise nonisomorphic $\kappa$-resplendent models of size $\lambda^\kappa$. On the other hand, if $T$ is stable and $\kappa \geq \kappa(T) + \aleph_1$ then every $\kappa$-resplendent model is saturated.

**Proposition 4.6.** $T$ is stable.

**Proof.** We may restrict $T$ to a finite sub-language, $L_n = \{P, Q_1\} \cup \{R_i | i < n\} \cup L_{AG}$.

Our strategy is to prove that our theory has a unique model in size $\lambda$ which is $\kappa$-resplendent where $\kappa = \aleph_0$, $\lambda = 2^{\aleph_0}$. Let $\aleph_0, \aleph_1$ be two $\kappa$-resplendent models of size $\lambda$.

By Claim 4.4, $|Q^{\aleph_0}| = |Q^{\aleph_1}| = \lambda$ and we may assume that $Q^{\aleph_0} = Q^{\aleph_1} = \lambda$.

Let $G_0 = P^{\aleph_0}$ and $G_1 = P^{\aleph_1}$ with the group structure. For $i < n$, $j < 2$ and $\alpha < \lambda$, let $H_{i, \alpha} = \{x \in G_i | R_i^{\aleph_1}(x, \alpha)\}$. This is a definable subgroup of $G_j$. For $k \leq n$, let $G_j^k = \bigcap_{i < \lambda, i \neq k, i < n} H_{i, \alpha}$. In our original model $M$, this group is $\{i \in G_\omega | \forall i \neq k, i < n (\eta(i) = 0)\}$. Note that $G_j = \sum_{k < n} G_j^k$, and that $G_j^{k_0} \cap \sum_{k < n, k \neq k_0} G_j^k = G_j^{k_0}$ (this is true in our original model $M$, so it is part of the theory). We give each $G_j^k$ the induced $L$-structure $N_j^k = \langle G_j^k, \lambda \rangle$, i.e. we interpret $R_i^{\aleph_1} = R_i \cap (G_j^k \times \lambda)$.

Since these groups are definable and infinite, their cardinality is $\lambda$, and hence their dimension (over $F_2$) is $\lambda$. In particular there is a group isomorphism $f_n : G_0^\kappa \rightarrow G_1^\kappa$. Note that $f_n$ is an isomorphism of the induced structure on $N_i^\kappa = \langle G_i^\kappa, \lambda \rangle$ (because it is trivial).

**Subclaim.** For $k < n$, there is an isomorphism $f_k : G_j^k \rightarrow G_j^k$ which is an isomorphism of the induced structure $N_j^k = \langle G_j^k, \lambda \rangle$ and extends $f_n$.

Assuming this claim, we shall finish the proof. Define $f : G_0 \rightarrow G_1$ by: given $x \in G_0$, write it as a sum $\sum_{k < n} x_k$ where $x_k \in G_0^\kappa$, and define $f(x) = \sum_{k < n} f_k(x_k)$. This is well defined because if $\sum_{k < n} x_k = \sum_{k < n} x_k'$ then $\sum_{k < n} (x_k - x_k') = 0$ so for all $k < n$, $x_k - x_k' \in G_0^\kappa$ and

$$\sum_{k < n} (f_k(x_k) - f_k(x_k')) = \sum_{k < n} (f_k(x_k - x_k')) = \sum_{k < n} (f_n(x_k - x_k')) = f_n(0) = 0.$$

It follows similarly that $f$ is a group isomorphism. Also, $f$ is an $L_n$-isomorphism because if $R_i^{\aleph_0}(a, \alpha)$ holds for some $i < n$, $\alpha < \lambda$ and $a \in G_0$, then write $a = \sum_{k < n} a_k$ where $a_k \in G_0^\kappa$. Since $R_i^{\aleph_0}(a, \alpha)$ and $R_i^{\aleph_0}(a_k, \alpha)$ holds for all $k \neq i$, it follows that $R_i^{\aleph_0}(a, \alpha)$ holds, so $f_n(f(x_k), \alpha)$ holds for all $k < n$, and so $R_i^{\aleph_1}(f(x_k), \alpha)$ holds. The other direction is similar.

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1 In fact, by [She, Claim 3.1], if $T$ is unstable there are $2^\lambda$ such models.
Proof. (of subclaim) For a finite set \( b \) of elements of \( \lambda \), let \( L_b^1 = G_b^k \cap \bigcap_{\alpha \in b} H_{k, \alpha}^i \). For \( m \leq k + 1 \), let \( K_m^i = \sum_{|b| = m} L_b^1 \) (as a subspace of \( G_b^k \)), so \( K_m^i \) is not necessarily definable (however \( K_0^i = G_b^k \) and \( K_{k+1}^i = G_b^k \) are). This is a decreasing sequence of subgroups (so subspaces), \( G_b^k = K_0^i \geq \ldots \geq K_{k+1}^i = G_b^k \). Now it is enough to show that:

Subclaim. For \( m \leq k + 1 \), there is an isomorphism \( f_m : K_m^i \to K_m^i \) which is an isomorphism of the induced structure \( \langle K_m^i, \lambda \rangle \) which extends \( f_n \).

Proof. (of subclaim) The proof is by reverse induction. For \( m = k + 1 \) we already have this. Suppose we have \( f_{m+1} \) and we want to construct \( f_m \). Let \( b \subseteq \lambda \) be of size \( m \). If \( m = k \), then it is easy to see that \( \left| L_b^1 / \left( K_{m+1}^i \cap L_b^1 \right) \right| = 2 \) (this is true in \( M \)), so there is an isomorphism \( g_b : L_b^0 / (K_{m+1}^0 \cap L_b^0) \to L_b^1 / (K_{m+1}^1 \cap L_b^1) \).

Assume \( |b| < k \). In our original model \( M, L_b \subseteq K_b \), but here one can find infinitely many pairwise distinct cosets in \( L_b^1 / \left( K_{m+1}^i \cap L_b^1 \right) \). Indeed, we can find a type in \( \lambda \) infinitely many variables \( \{ x_i | i < \lambda \} \) over \( b \) saying that \( x_i \in L_b \) and \( x_i - x_j \notin K_{m+1} \) for \( i \neq j \) for all \( r < \omega \), it will contain a formula of the form

\[
\forall (z_0, \ldots, z_{r-1}) \forall t < r \left( \forall y_t \left( \left( \bigwedge_{1 < r} (z_t \in L_{g_{i+1}} \land |g_{i+1}| = m + 1) \right) \to x_i - x_j \neq \sum_{t=0}^{r-1} z_t \right) \right).
\]

To show that this type is consistent, we may assume that \( b \subseteq Q^M \) so we work in our original model \( M \). For such \( r \) and \( b \), choose distinct \( \eta_0, \ldots, \eta_{t-1} \in G_{\omega} \) such that for \( s, s' < 1 \)

- \( \eta_s \{ i \} = 0 \) for \( i \neq k \).
- \( \| \supp (\eta_s \{ k \}) \| = r + 1 \).
- \( u_1 \in \supp (\eta_s \{ k \}) \) & \( u_2 \in \supp (\eta_{s'} \{ k \}) \) \( \Rightarrow \) \( u_1 \cap u_2 = b \) (\( s \) might be equal to \( s' \) but \( u_1 \neq u_2 \)).

Then \( \eta_s \{ s < 1 \} \) is such that \( \eta_{s_1}, \eta_{s_2} \) satisfies the formula above for all \( s_1 \neq s_2 < 1 \); if not, there are \( z_0 \in L_{c_0}, \ldots, z_{r-1} \in L_c \), where \( |c_1| = m + 1 \) such that \( \sum_{t=0}^{r-1} z_t = \eta_{s_1} - \eta_{s_2} \). We may assume that

\[
\bigcup_{t < r} \supp (z_t \{ k \}) = \supp (\eta_{s_1} \{ k \} - \eta_{s_2} \{ k \}) = \supp (\eta_{s_1} \{ k \}) \cup \supp (\eta_{s_2} \{ k \}),
\]

but then for \( t < r, \| \supp (z_t \{ k \}) \| \leq 1 \) by our choice of \( \eta_s \) and this is a contradiction.

Now, let \( N_j^i \) be an elementary extension of \( N_j \) with realizations \( D = \{ c_i | i < \lambda \} \) of this type, and we may assume \( |N_j^i| = \lambda \). Then, add a predicate for the set \( D \), and an injective function from \( N_j^i \) to \( D \). Finally, by resplendence of \( N_j^i \), \( L_{b}^1 / \left( K_{m+1}^i \cap L_{b}^1 \right) \) is a vector space of \( F_2 \).

Hence it has a basis of size \( \lambda \) and let \( g_b : L_b^0 / (K_{m+1}^0 \cap L_b^0) \to L_b^1 / (K_{m+1}^1 \cap L_b^1) \) be an isomorphism of \( F_2\)-vector spaces.

Note that \( f_{m+1} \mid K_{m+1}^i \cap L_b^0 \) is onto \( K_{m+1}^i \cap L_b^1 \) (this is because \( f_{m+1} \) is an isomorphism of the induced structure). We can write \( L_b^1 = (K_{m+1}^i \cap L_b^0) \oplus W^i \) where \( W^i \cong L_b^0 / (K_{m+1}^i \cap L_b^0) \), so \( g_b \)
induces an isomorphism from $W^0$ to $W^1$. Now extend $f_{m+1} \restriction K_{m+1}^{0} \subseteq L_{b} \text{ to } f_{m}^{b} : L_{b}^0 \to L_{b}^1$ using $g_{b}$.

Next, note that $\{L_{b}^i \mid b \subseteq \lambda, |b| = m\}$ is independent over $K_{m+1}^{0}$, i.e., for distinct $b_0, \ldots, b_{r}$, $L_{b}^{i} \cap \sum_{t < r} L_{b_{t}} \subseteq K_{m+1}^{0}$. Indeed, in our original model $M$, the intersection $L_{b} \cap \sum_{t < r} L_{b_{t}}$ is equal to $\sum_{t < r} L_{b_{t} \cup b_{t}}$, so this is true also in $N_{j}$ (in fact, this is true for every choice of finite sets $b_{t}$ — regardless of their size).

Define $f_{m}$ as follows: given $a \in K_{m}^{0}$, we can write $a = \sum_{b \in B} a_{b}$ where $a_{b} \in L_{b}$ for a finite $B \subseteq \{b \subseteq \lambda \mid |b| = m\}$, and define $f_{m} (a) = \sum_{b \in B} f_{m}^{b} (a_{b})$. It is well defined: if $\sum_{b \in B} x_{b} = \sum_{b \in B} y_{b}$, then for $b_{1} \in B \cap B'$, $b_{2} \in B \setminus B'$ and $b_{3} \in B \setminus B$, $(x_{b_{1}} - y_{b_{1}}), x_{b_{2}}, y_{b_{2}} \in K_{m+1}^{0}$, so

$$\sum_{b \in B \cap B'} f_{m} (x_{b}) = \sum_{b \in B \setminus B'} f_{m} (y_{b})$$

It follows similarly that $f_{m}$ is a group isomorphism.

We check that $f_{m}$ is an isomorphism of the induced structure. So suppose $a \in K_{m}^{0}$, $\alpha < \lambda$ and $i < \omega$. If $i \neq k$, then since $K_{m} \subseteq G_{k}^{j}$ for $j < 2$, both $R_{i}^{N_{\alpha}} (a, \alpha)$ and $R_{i}^{N_{j}} (f (a), \alpha) \text{ hold}$. Suppose $R_{k}^{N_{\alpha}} (a, \alpha)$ holds. Write $a = \sum_{b \in B} a_{b}$ as above. Then, as $a \in L_{(\alpha)} \cap \sum_{b \in B} L_{b} = \sum_{b \in B} L_{b} \cup (\alpha)$, we may assume that $b \in B \Rightarrow \alpha \in b$. So by definition of $f_{m}$, $R_{k}^{N_{j}} (f_{m} (a), \alpha)$ holds. The other direction holds similarly and we are done. 

\[ \square \]

**Note 4.7.** This example is not strongly dependent, because the sequence of formulas $R_{n} (x, y)$ is a witness of that the theory is not strongly dependent. So as we said in the introduction, it is still open whether Property A holds for strongly dependent theories.

**References**


