

**HOMEWORK 8 - DUE MAY 21ST, IN CLASS.**

**Exercise 0.1.** Do not turn in: Prove that  $ACF_0$  admits quantifier elimination.

**Exercise 0.2.** Prove that  $ACF_0$  is strongly minimal.

**Exercise 0.3.** Suppose that  $RM(\psi(x)) = \infty$ . Prove that there exists  $\psi_1(x)$  and  $\psi_2(x)$  such that

- (1)  $\psi_1(x) \subseteq \psi(x)$ ,  $\psi_2(x) \subseteq \psi(x)$ .
- (2)  $\psi_1(x) \cap \psi_2(x) = \emptyset$ .
- (3)  $RM(\psi_1(x)) = RM(\psi_2(x)) = \infty$ .

**Definition 0.4.** Let  $\varphi(x, y)$  be a formula in  $\mathcal{L}_{xy}(M)$ . We say that  $\varphi(x, y)$  is “ $k$ -stable relative to  $M$ ” if there does not exist finite sequences  $(a_i)_{1 \leq i \leq k}$  and  $(b_j)_{1 \leq j \leq k}$  such that

$$M \models \varphi(a_i, b_j) \iff i \leq j.$$

**Exercise 0.5.** Let  $M \prec \mathcal{U}$  and  $\varphi(x, y) \in \mathcal{L}_{xy}(M)$  and  $\mathcal{U}$  is a monster model. Prove the following:

- (1) If  $\varphi(x, y)$  is  $k$ -stable relative to  $M$ , then  $\varphi(x, y)$  is  $k$ -stable relative to  $\mathcal{U}$ .
- (2) If  $\varphi(x, y) \in \mathcal{L}_{xy}(\emptyset)$ , and  $\varphi(x, y)$  is  $k$ -stable to some model of  $M$ , then  $\varphi(x, y)$  is  $k$ -stable relative to any model of  $Th_{\mathcal{L}}(M)$ .
- (3) If  $\varphi(x, y)$  is not stable relative to  $M$ , then there exists  $(a_i)_{i < \omega}$  and  $(b_j)_{j < \omega}$  in  $\mathcal{U}$  such that

$$\mathcal{U} \models \varphi(a_i, b_j) \iff i < j.$$

**Example 0.6.** Determine whether the following formulas are stable. If yes, find the smallest  $k$  such that the formula is  $k$ -stable.

- (1)  $\varphi(x, y) := \exists z(x \cdot z = y)$  in  $(\mathbb{Z}; \cdot)$ .
- (2)  $\varphi(x, y) := \exists z(x \cdot z = y)$  in  $(\mathbb{R}; \cdot)$ .
- (3)  $\varphi(x, y) := \exists z(x - y = z \cdot z)$  in  $(\mathbb{R}; +, \cdot, -)$ .
- (4)  $\varphi(x, y) := \exists z(x - y = z \cdot z)$  in  $(\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, -)$ .

**Exercise 0.7.** Let  $[\mathbb{Z}]^n$  be the collection of unordered subsets of  $\mathbb{Z}$  with precisely  $n$  elements. Consider the relation  $R$  where for  $A_1, A_2 \in [\mathbb{Z}]^n$ , we have that  $[\mathbb{Z}]^n \models R(A_1, A_2)$  if and only if  $A_1 \cap A_2 \neq \emptyset$ . Is the formula  $R(x, y)$  stable?

What about the same formula defined in the structure  $[\mathbb{Z}]^\omega$ ?

**Exercise 0.8.** Consider  $X = [0, 1]$  as a topological space. Let  $\text{Hom}(X)$  be the collection of homeomorphisms from  $X$  to itself. Find a formula in the language  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{grp}}$  which is unstable.

**Exercise 0.9.** Let  $K$  be any field and consider the formula

$$\varphi(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4) := \det \left( \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_3 & y_4 \end{bmatrix} \right) \neq 0.$$

Argue that

- (1) The formula is definable.
- (2) The formula is stable.