

An analytic AKE program

with induced structure results on coefficient field and monomial group

The Online Logic Seminar

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- ▶ In parallel to the original theory of valued fields, we develop an extension theory in our framework.
- ▶ New is that in addition to AKE-type results for these structures, we obtain induced structure results for the coefficient field and monomial group.

Joint work with Lou van den Dries.

- 1 Classical AKE.
- 2 Denef – van den Dries' analytic expansion.
- 3 Some induced structure by Binyamini – Cluckers – Novikov.
- 4 Running the AKE program.

The AKE principle

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Let K and L be henselian valued fields of equicharacteristic 0. Then

$$K \equiv L \iff \mathbf{k}_K \equiv \mathbf{k}_L \text{ as fields, and } \Gamma_K \equiv \Gamma_L \text{ as ordered groups.}$$

AKE effects

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The AKE program runs through an extension theory of valued fields.

Gives relative elementarity, model completeness, elimination of quantifiers; and *induced structure results for lifts of the residue field and the value group*.

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Corollary

- ▶ If $X \subseteq C_K^m$ is definable in (K, C_K, G_K) , then X is even definable in the field $(C_K; 0, 1, +, -, \cdot)$.

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Corollary

- ▶ If $X \subseteq C_K^m$ is definable in (K, C_K, G_K) , then X is even definable in the field $(C_K; 0, 1, +, -, \cdot)$.
- ▶ Similarly, if $Y \subseteq G_K^n$ is definable in (K, C_K, G_K) , then Y is even definable in the ordered group $(G_K; 1, \cdot, \leq)$.

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Moreover, both \mathbb{Z}_p and $\mathbb{F}_p[[t]]$ are homomorphic images of $\mathbb{Z}[[t]]$:

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Can interpret the analytic structure on \mathbb{Z}_p and $\mathbb{F}_p[[t]]$ through a common language.

Introducing restricted power series

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$$f = f(Y_1, \dots, Y_n) = \sum_{\nu} a_{\nu} Y_1^{\nu_1} \cdots Y_n^{\nu_n}, \quad \nu = (\nu_1, \dots, \nu_n) \text{ ranging over } \mathbb{N}^n,$$

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Extend the language \mathcal{L}_{val} to $\mathcal{L}_{\text{val}}^{\mathbb{Z}[[t]]}$ by augmenting an n -ary function symbol for each $f \in \mathbb{Z}[[t]]\langle Y_1, \dots, Y_n \rangle$.

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Construe \mathbb{Q}_p and $\mathbb{F}_p((t))$ as $\mathcal{L}_{\text{val}}^{\mathbb{Z}[[t]]}$ -structures.

$f \in \mathbb{Z}[[t]]\langle Y \rangle$ only takes values in \mathbb{Z}_p and $\mathbb{F}_p[[t]]$.

An analytic AKE principle

Theorem (van den Dries, 1992)

Let σ be any $\mathcal{L}_{\text{val}}^{\mathbb{Z}[[t]]}$ -sentence. Then

$$\mathbb{Q}_p \models \sigma \iff \mathbb{F}_p((t)) \models \sigma$$

for all but finitely many primes p .

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Gives relative elementarity, model completeness, elimination of quantifiers, but **not** induced structure results for the coefficient field and monomial group.

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We consider valuation rings with *A-analytic structure* and construe their fraction fields as $\mathcal{L}_{\text{val}}^A$ -structures.

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In connection with a non-archimedean analogue of Pila-Wilkie type counting result, BCN consider a 3-sorted structure \mathcal{M} comprised of:

the analytic valued field $\mathbb{C}((t))_{\text{an}}$, the field \mathbb{C} , the ordered abelian group \mathbb{Z} .

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and the v and \overline{ac} maps relating the sorts.

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In connection with a non-archimedean analogue of Pila-Wilkie type counting result, BCN consider a 3-sorted structure \mathcal{M} comprised of:

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Lou’s “analytic AKE” results do give that any subset of \mathbb{C}^n definable in \mathcal{M} is definable in the field \mathbb{C} , but that’s not enough.

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The BCN proposition is a special case. Note that subsets \mathbb{C} and $t^{\mathbb{Z}}$ of $\mathbb{C}((t))$ are not definable in \mathcal{M} .

- 1 Classical AKE.
- 2 Denef – van den Dries' analytic expansion.
- 3 Some induced structure by Binyamini – Cluckers – Novikov.
- 4 Running the AKE program.

Our assumptions

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Our assumptions give that viable valuation A -rings have:

piecewise uniform Weierstrass division with respect to parameters.

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$R\langle a \rangle \subseteq R\langle u_\rho \rangle \subseteq R_a$, and we discover that $R_a = \bigcup_{\rho > \rho_0} R\langle u_\rho \rangle$.

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- Is K_a always an immediate extension of $K(a)$?

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Thank you!