

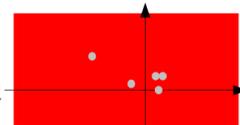
Definability in ample fields

Arno Fehm*

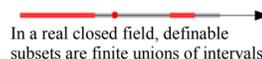
School of Mathematics, Tel Aviv University

The **definable subsets** of 'big' fields, e.g. the classical model complete fields, tend to be large and well-behaved (unlike for example in \mathbb{Q}). The following table shows some known results.

class of fields C	typical example $K \in C$	definable subsets $X \subset K$, $ X = \infty$, $X \neq K$
ACF	\mathbb{C}	X is cofinite (Tarski)
RCF	\mathbb{R}	X is a finite union of intervals (Tarski)
p -adically closed	\mathbb{Q}_p	X contains an open subset (Macintyre)
pseudo-finite	$\prod \mathbb{F}_p$ / ultrafilter	X is not a field ([CvdDM92])
Henselian of char 0	$\mathbb{Q}((t))$	X is not a field ([JK08])



The definable subsets of an algebraically closed field are finite or cofinite.



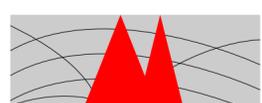
In a real closed field, definable subsets are finite unions of intervals.



An infinite definable subset of a p -adically closed field has non-empty interior.



A real field may have definable proper subfields.



An infinite existentially definable subset of a perfect ample field is not contained in any proper subfield.

Look at the table and note two points:

Observation 1: In all of these cases, K has **no definable proper infinite subfields**.

Observation 2: In all of these cases, K is **ample**, i.e. K is existentially closed in the field of formal power series $K((t))$.

This leads to the following question:

Is it true that a perfect ample field has no definable proper infinite subfields?

No

as the following **counter-example** shows:

Let $\mathbb{Q}((X,Y))$ be the field of power series in two variables over \mathbb{Q} . Pop recently observed in [Pop08] that this field is ample. By results of Delon and others, \mathbb{Q} is definable in $\mathbb{Q}((X,Y))$.

This example also gives a negative answer to the question in [JK08] if every perfect ample field is **very slim**.

But

a perfect ample field has **no existentially definable proper infinite subfields**.

More precisely, we show the following stronger result, which says that the existentially definable subsets are in some sense big with respect to subfields:

Theorem 1

Let K be a perfect ample field, and $X \subset K$ existentially K -definable and infinite. Then for every proper subfield $L \subset K$, $|X \setminus L| = |K|$.

About the proof:

Theorem 1 follows from Theorem 2 below, which is purely algebraic. To understand the meaning of Theorem 2, note the following: A field K is ample if and only if every smooth K -curve C with $|C(K)| > 0$ satisfies $|C(K)| = \infty$. Pop has shown that in this case, even $|C(K)| = |K|$ holds, i.e. C has the maximal possible number of K -rational points. Theorem 2 strengthens this statement in two ways: First, this statement remains true if we subtract from $C(K)$ the set $C(L)$ of points that are rational over a given proper subfield $L \subset K$. Second, this statement remains true if we replace $C(K)$ by the image $f(C(K))$ of $C(K)$ under a certain given rational map f .

Theorem 2

Let K be an ample field, C a smooth K -curve with $|C(K)| > 0$ and $f: C \rightarrow D$ a separable non-constant K -rational map to an affine K -curve D . Then for every proper subfield L of K , $|f(C(K)) \setminus D(L)| = |K|$.

Theorem 2 itself is proven by combining a trick from [Koe02] with some linear algebra.

References: [CvdDM92] Z. Chatzidakis, L. van den Dries, A. Macintyre, *Definable sets over finite fields*, Crelle, 1992.
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*supported by the European Commission under contract MRTN-CT-2006-035495 author's email: afehm@post.tau.ac.il