

Imaginaries in pseudo- p -adically closed fields

Joint with Samaria Montenegro

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Bounded pseudo- p -adically closed fields

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Proposition (Montenegro)

Let K be a bounded pseudo- p -adically closed field. There are finitely many p -adic valuations on K and they are definable in the ring language.

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- ▶ The *geometric language* \mathcal{L}^G has sorts \mathbf{F} , \mathbf{S}_n and \mathbf{T}_n for all $n \geq 1$. It also contains the ring language on \mathbf{F} , the canonical projections $s_n : \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbf{F}) \rightarrow \mathbf{S}_n$ and $t_n : \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbf{F}) \rightarrow \mathbf{T}_n$.

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- ▶ \mathbb{Q}_p eliminates imaginaries in $\mathcal{L}^{\mathcal{G}}$ (HMR).

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Proposition

Let $K_0 \subseteq A \subseteq \mathbf{F}(M)$ and $s_i, t_i \in \mathbf{S}_{i,n}(M)$. If

$$\forall i, s_i \equiv_{\mathcal{L}_i(A)}^{M_i} t_i$$

then

$$(s_i)_{i \leq n} \equiv_{\mathcal{L}(A)}^M (t_i)_{i \leq n}.$$

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Let $c \in \mathbf{F}(M)$ and $d \in \mathcal{G}_i(\text{acl}_M^{\text{eq}}(Ac))$ be some tuples. Assume $\text{tp}_{\mathcal{L}_i}^{\overline{M}_i}(c/\overline{M}_i)$ is $\mathcal{G}_i(A)$ -invariant, then so is $\text{tp}_{\mathcal{L}_i}^{\overline{M}_i}(d/\overline{M}_i)$.

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Let $c \in \mathbf{F}(M)$ be some tuple. Then, for all i , there exists a $\mathcal{G}_i(A)$ -invariant $\mathcal{L}_i(\overline{M}_i)$ -type p_i such that $\text{tp}_{\mathcal{L}}^M(c/A) \cup \bigcup_i p_i$ is consistent.

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Corollary

Let $c \in \mathbf{F}(M)$ be some tuple. Then, for all i , there exists a $\mathcal{G}_i(A)$ -invariant $\mathcal{L}_i(M_i)$ -type p_i such that $\text{tp}_{\mathcal{L}}^M(c/A) \cup \bigcup_i p_i$ is consistent.

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- ▶ Let $M \models T$ and $M \subseteq M_i \models T_i$ be sufficiently saturated and homogeneous.
- ▶ For all $C \leq M^{\text{eq}}$ and all tuples $a, b \in \mathcal{D}(M)$, write $a \downarrow_C b$ if there are $\mathcal{R}_i(A)$ -invariant $\mathcal{L}_i(M_i)$ -types p_i with $a \models \bigcup_i p_i|_{\mathcal{R}_i(C)} b$.

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2. For all $A = \text{acl}_M(A) \subseteq M$ and $a, b, c \in \mathcal{D}(M)$ tuples, if $b \downarrow_A a, c \downarrow_A ab$, $a \equiv_{\mathcal{L}(A)}^M b$ and $ac \equiv_{\mathcal{L}_i(\mathcal{R}_i(A))}^{M_i} bc$, for all i , then there exists d such that $db \equiv_{\mathcal{L}(A)}^M da \equiv_{\mathcal{L}(A)}^M ca$.

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- If $A \subseteq \mathbf{F}$, this is an earlier result of Montenegro.
- The general result follows from the older version and the description of the structure on the geometric sorts given by the orthogonality result.

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- ▶ Since the valuations v_i are discrete, $\mathbf{T}_{i,n}$ is coded in $\mathbf{S}_{i,n+1}$.
- ▶ Let $\mathcal{O} = \bigcap_i \mathcal{O}_i$. We have a bijection

$$\prod_i \mathbf{S}_{i,n} = \prod_i \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbf{F})/\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathcal{O}_i) \simeq \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbf{F})/\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathcal{O}).$$