

Algebraic and Model Theoretic Properties of O-minimal Exponential Fields

Lothar Sebastian Krapp

Universität Konstanz, Fachbereich Mathematik und Statistik

21 November 2019

Report on the significant foundation, contents and results of the thesis

1 Motivation

2 Results

1 Motivation

2 Results

Model Theoretic Setting

Model Theoretic Setting

- first-order languages $\mathcal{L}_{\text{or}} = \{+, -, \cdot, 0, 1, <\}$ and $\mathcal{L}_{\text{exp}} = \{+, -, \cdot, 0, 1, <, \text{exp}\}$

Model Theoretic Setting

- first-order languages $\mathcal{L}_{\text{or}} = \{+, -, \cdot, 0, 1, <\}$ and $\mathcal{L}_{\text{exp}} = \{+, -, \cdot, 0, 1, <, \text{exp}\}$
- structures in the languages
e.g. ordered fields $K = (K, +, -, \cdot, 0, 1, <)$ or the real exponential field
 $\mathbb{R}_{\text{exp}} = (\mathbb{R}, +, -, \cdot, 0, 1, <, \text{exp})$

Model Theoretic Setting

- first-order languages $\mathcal{L}_{\text{or}} = \{+, -, \cdot, 0, 1, <\}$ and $\mathcal{L}_{\text{exp}} = \{+, -, \cdot, 0, 1, <, \exp\}$
- structures in the languages
e.g. ordered fields $K = (K, +, -, \cdot, 0, 1, <)$ or the real exponential field
 $\mathbb{R}_{\text{exp}} = (\mathbb{R}, +, -, \cdot, 0, 1, <, \exp)$
- formulas and sentences
e.g. the \mathcal{L}_{or} -formula $\exists x \ x^2 + yx + 1 = 0$ or the \mathcal{L}_{exp} -sentence $\forall x \exists y \ \exp(\exp(x)) < \exp(x + y)$

Model Theoretic Setting

- first-order languages $\mathcal{L}_{\text{or}} = \{+, -, \cdot, 0, 1, <\}$ and $\mathcal{L}_{\text{exp}} = \{+, -, \cdot, 0, 1, <, \exp\}$
- structures in the languages
e.g. ordered fields $K = (K, +, -, \cdot, 0, 1, <)$ or the real exponential field
 $\mathbb{R}_{\text{exp}} = (\mathbb{R}, +, -, \cdot, 0, 1, <, \exp)$
- formulas and sentences
e.g. the \mathcal{L}_{or} -formula $\exists x \ x^2 + yx + 1 = 0$ or the \mathcal{L}_{exp} -sentence $\forall x \exists y \ \exp(\exp(x)) < \exp(x + y)$
- definable sets
e.g. the \mathcal{L}_{exp} -formula $\exists y \ \exp(y) = x + \pi$ defines the set $(-\pi, \infty)$ in \mathbb{R}_{exp}

Tarski's Quantifier Elimination

Tarski's Quantifier Elimination

Theorem (Tarski, 1948)

For any \mathcal{L}_{OR} -formula φ there exists a quantifier-free \mathcal{L}_{OR} -formula ψ such that φ and ψ are equivalent over \mathbb{R} .

Tarski's Quantifier Elimination

Theorem (Tarski, 1948)

For any \mathcal{L}_{OR} -formula φ there exists a quantifier-free \mathcal{L}_{OR} -formula ψ such that φ and ψ are equivalent over \mathbb{R} .

Example: The \mathcal{L}_{OR} -formula $\exists x \ x^2 + yx + 1 = 0$ is equivalent over \mathbb{R} to $y^2 - 4 \geq 0$.

Tarski's Quantifier Elimination

Theorem (Tarski, 1948)

For any \mathcal{L}_{OR} -formula φ there exists a quantifier-free \mathcal{L}_{OR} -formula ψ such that φ and ψ are equivalent over \mathbb{R} .

Example: The \mathcal{L}_{OR} -formula $\exists x x^2 + yx + 1 = 0$ is equivalent over \mathbb{R} to $y^2 - 4 \geq 0$.

Tarski proved this theorem by presenting an explicit quantifier elimination algorithm.

Consequences of Tarski's Quantifier Elimination

Consequences of Tarski's Quantifier Elimination

- The \mathcal{L}_{or} -theory of \mathbb{R} is decidable

Consequences of Tarski's Quantifier Elimination

- The \mathcal{L}_{OR} -theory of \mathbb{R} is decidable, i.e. there exists an algorithm which decides whether a given \mathcal{L}_{OR} -sentence is true or false in \mathbb{R} .

Consequences of Tarski's Quantifier Elimination

- The \mathcal{L}_{OR} -theory of \mathbb{R} is decidable, i.e. there exists an algorithm which decides whether a given \mathcal{L}_{OR} -sentence is true or false in \mathbb{R} .
- Every \mathcal{L}_{OR} -definable subset of \mathbb{R}^n is a semi-algebraic set.

Consequences of Tarski's Quantifier Elimination

- The \mathcal{L}_{OR} -theory of \mathbb{R} is decidable, i.e. there exists an algorithm which decides whether a given \mathcal{L}_{OR} -sentence is true or false in \mathbb{R} .
- Every \mathcal{L}_{OR} -definable subset of \mathbb{R}^n is a semi-algebraic set.
- In particular, any \mathcal{L}_{OR} -definable subset of \mathbb{R} is a finite union of points and open intervals.

Consequences of Tarski's Quantifier Elimination

- The \mathcal{L}_{OR} -theory of \mathbb{R} is decidable, i.e. there exists an algorithm which decides whether a given \mathcal{L}_{OR} -sentence is true or false in \mathbb{R} .
- Every \mathcal{L}_{OR} -definable subset of \mathbb{R}^n is a semi-algebraic set.
- In particular, any \mathcal{L}_{OR} -definable subset of \mathbb{R} is a finite union of points and open intervals.
- **Tarski's Transfer Principle:** Any \mathcal{L}_{OR} -sentence which is true in \mathbb{R} is also true in any real closed field.

Consequences of Tarski's Quantifier Elimination

- The \mathcal{L}_{OR} -theory of \mathbb{R} is decidable, i.e. there exists an algorithm which decides whether a given \mathcal{L}_{OR} -sentence is true or false in \mathbb{R} .
- Every \mathcal{L}_{OR} -definable subset of \mathbb{R}^n is a semi-algebraic set.
- In particular, any \mathcal{L}_{OR} -definable subset of \mathbb{R} is a finite union of points and open intervals.
- **Tarski's Transfer Principle:** Any \mathcal{L}_{OR} -sentence which is true in \mathbb{R} is also true in any real closed field.

Tarski's Exponential Function Problem: Is \mathbb{R}_{exp} also decidable?

Schanuel's Conjecture

Schanuel's Conjecture

Schanuel's Conjecture

Let $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{C}$ be linearly independent over \mathbb{Q} . Then

$$\text{td}_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{Q}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, e^{\alpha_1}, \dots, e^{\alpha_n})) \geq n.$$

Schanuel's Conjecture

Schanuel's Conjecture

Let $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{C}$ be linearly independent over \mathbb{Q} . Then

$$\text{td}_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{Q}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, e^{\alpha_1}, \dots, e^{\alpha_n})) \geq n.$$

→ Schanuel's Conjecture would, for instance, imply the algebraic independence of e and π .

Schanuel's Conjecture

Schanuel's Conjecture

Let $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{C}$ be linearly independent over \mathbb{Q} . Then

$$\text{td}_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{Q}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, e^{\alpha_1}, \dots, e^{\alpha_n})) \geq n.$$

→ Schanuel's Conjecture would, for instance, imply the algebraic independence of e and π .

Real Schanuel's Conjecture (SC)

Let $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}$ be linearly independent over \mathbb{Q} . Then

$$\text{td}_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{Q}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, e^{\alpha_1}, \dots, e^{\alpha_n})) \geq n.$$

Decidability of the Real Exponential Field

Decidability of the Real Exponential Field

Decidability Conjecture

The real exponential field \mathbb{R}_{exp} is decidable.

Decidability of the Real Exponential Field

Decidability Conjecture

The real exponential field \mathbb{R}_{exp} is decidable.

Theorem (Macintyre and Wilkie, 1996)

Assume (SC). Then \mathbb{R}_{exp} is decidable.

Decidability of the Real Exponential Field

Decidability Conjecture

The real exponential field \mathbb{R}_{exp} is decidable.

Theorem (Macintyre and Wilkie, 1996)

Assume (SC). Then \mathbb{R}_{exp} is decidable.

Schanuel's Conjecture



Decidability Conjecture

O-minimal Exponential Fields

O-minimal Exponential Fields

Definition

Let K be an ordered field. A unary function \exp which is an order-preserving isomorphism from $(K, +, 0, <)$ to $(K^{>0}, \cdot, 1, <)$ is called an **exponential** on K . The \mathcal{L}_{\exp} -structure (K, \exp) is called an **ordered exponential field**.

O-minimal Exponential Fields

Definition

Let K be an ordered field. A unary function \exp which is an order-preserving isomorphism from $(K, +, 0, <)$ to $(K^{>0}, \cdot, 1, <)$ is called an **exponential** on K . The \mathcal{L}_{\exp} -structure (K, \exp) is called an **ordered exponential field**.

Definition

A linearly ordered structure $(M, <, \dots)$ is called **o-minimal** if every definable subset of M is a finite union of points and open intervals in M .

O-minimal Exponential Fields

Definition

Let K be an ordered field. A unary function \exp which is an order-preserving isomorphism from $(K, +, 0, <)$ to $(K^{>0}, \cdot, 1, <)$ is called an **exponential** on K . The \mathcal{L}_{\exp} -structure (K, \exp) is called an **ordered exponential field**.

Definition

A linearly ordered structure $(M, <, \dots)$ is called **o-minimal** if every definable subset of M is a finite union of points and open intervals in M .

Theorem (Wilkie, 1996)

The real exponential field \mathbb{R}_{\exp} is o-minimal.

O-minimal Exponential Fields

Definition

Let K be an ordered field. A unary function \exp which is an order-preserving isomorphism from $(K, +, 0, <)$ to $(K^{>0}, \cdot, 1, <)$ is called an **exponential** on K . The \mathcal{L}_{\exp} -structure (K, \exp) is called an **ordered exponential field**.

Definition

A linearly ordered structure $(M, <, \dots)$ is called **o-minimal** if every definable subset of M is a finite union of points and open intervals in M .

Theorem (Wilkie, 1996)

The real exponential field \mathbb{R}_{\exp} is o-minimal.

Example: The \mathcal{L}_{\exp} -formula $\exists y \ x^2 > \exp(y) + \pi$ defines the set $(-\infty, -\sqrt{\pi}) \cup (\sqrt{\pi}, \infty)$ over \mathbb{R}_{\exp} .

Transfer Conjecture

Transfer Conjecture

- **Elementary equivalence:** Two \mathcal{L} -structures \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} are elementarily equivalent if they satisfy exactly the same \mathcal{L} -sentences. We write $\mathcal{M} \equiv \mathcal{N}$.

Transfer Conjecture

- **Elementary equivalence:** Two \mathcal{L} -structures \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} are elementarily equivalent if they satisfy exactly the same \mathcal{L} -sentences. We write $\mathcal{M} \equiv \mathcal{N}$.
- **EXP:** \mathcal{L}_{exp} -sentence stating that the differential equation $\text{exp}' = \text{exp}$ with initial condition $\text{exp}(0) = 1$ holds.

Transfer Conjecture

- **Elementary equivalence:** Two \mathcal{L} -structures \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} are elementarily equivalent if they satisfy exactly the same \mathcal{L} -sentences. We write $\mathcal{M} \equiv \mathcal{N}$.
- **EXP:** \mathcal{L}_{exp} -sentence stating that the differential equation $\text{exp}' = \text{exp}$ with initial condition $\text{exp}(0) = 1$ holds.

Transfer Conjecture (TC)

Let (K, exp) be an o-minimal EXP-field. Then $(K, \text{exp}) \equiv \mathbb{R}_{\text{exp}}$.

Transfer Conjecture

- **Elementary equivalence:** Two \mathcal{L} -structures \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} are elementarily equivalent if they satisfy exactly the same \mathcal{L} -sentences. We write $\mathcal{M} \equiv \mathcal{N}$.
- **EXP:** \mathcal{L}_{exp} -sentence stating that the differential equation $\text{exp}' = \text{exp}$ with initial condition $\text{exp}(0) = 1$ holds.

Transfer Conjecture (TC)

Let (K, exp) be an o-minimal EXP-field. Then $(K, \text{exp}) \equiv \mathbb{R}_{\text{exp}}$.

Theorem (Berarducci and Servi, 2004)

Assume (TC). Then \mathbb{R}_{exp} is decidable.

Schanuel's Conjecture

Transfer Conjecture



Decidability Conjecture

Resulting Questions

Schanuel's Conjecture

Transfer Conjecture



Decidability Conjecture

Resulting Questions



- What are the connections between Schanuel's Conjecture and the Transfer Conjecture?

Resulting Questions



- What are the connections between Schanuel's Conjecture and the Transfer Conjecture?

Resulting Questions



- What are the connections between Schanuel's Conjecture and the Transfer Conjecture?
- What properties of \mathbb{R}_{exp} can be generalised to any o-minimal EXP-field?

Resulting Questions



- What are the connections between Schanuel's Conjecture and the Transfer Conjecture?
- What properties of \mathbb{R}_{exp} can be generalised to any o-minimal EXP-field?
- What are construction methods for o-minimal EXP-fields?

1 Motivation

2 Results

Constructions of O-minimal EXP-fields

Constructions of \mathcal{O} -minimal EXP-fields

- Starting with certain **countable archimedean fields** F and **countable divisible ordered abelian groups** G (both with additional structure), we construct countable models of real exponentiation (K, \exp) with **residue field** F and **value group** G under the natural valuation.

Constructions of O-minimal EXP-fields

- Starting with certain **countable archimedean fields** F and **countable divisible ordered abelian groups** G (both with additional structure), we construct countable models of real exponentiation (K, \exp) with **residue field** F and **value group** G under the natural valuation.
- Starting with an **arbitrary o-minimal EXP-field** (K, \exp) , we construct an exponential \exp on the real closed field of **surreal numbers** \mathbf{No} with $(K, \exp) \preceq (\mathbf{No}, \exp)$.

Constructions of O-minimal EXP-fields

- Starting with certain **countable archimedean fields** F and **countable divisible ordered abelian groups** G (both with additional structure), we construct countable models of real exponentiation (K, \exp) with **residue field** F and **value group** G under the natural valuation.
- Starting with an **arbitrary o-minimal EXP-field** (K, \exp) , we construct an exponential \exp on the real closed field of **surreal numbers** \mathbf{No} with $(K, \exp) \preceq (\mathbf{No}, \exp)$.
- Starting with certain models M of **Peano Arithmetic**, we construct o-minimal EXP-fields with **integer part** $M \cup (-M)$.

Properties of \mathbb{R}_{exp} Generalised to O-minimal EXP-fields

Properties of \mathbb{R}_{exp} Generalised to O-minimal EXP-fields

- Several analytic properties of the exponential function, such as Taylor approximation or exponential growth, hold in any o-minimal EXP-field.

Properties of \mathbb{R}_{\exp} Generalised to \mathcal{O} -minimal EXP-fields

- Several analytic properties of the exponential function, such as Taylor approximation or exponential growth, hold in any \mathcal{O} -minimal EXP-field.
- For any \mathcal{O} -minimal EXP-field (K, \exp) , we have $(\bar{K}, \bar{\exp}) \preceq \mathbb{R}_{\exp}$. Here, \bar{K} is the residue field of K under the natural valuation and $\bar{\exp}$ is the exponential induced on the residue field.

Connections between Schanuel's Conjecture and Transfer Conjecture

Connections between Schanuel's Conjecture and Transfer Conjecture

- Assuming (SC), any ω -minimal EXP-field satisfies the existential theory $\text{Th}_{\exists}(\mathbb{R}_{\text{exp}})$ of \mathbb{R}_{exp} .

Connections between Schanuel's Conjecture and Transfer Conjecture

- Assuming (SC), any \mathfrak{o} -minimal EXP-field satisfies the existential theory $\text{Th}_{\exists}(\mathbb{R}_{\text{exp}})$ of \mathbb{R}_{exp} .
- Assuming (TC), if some \mathfrak{o} -minimal EXP-field satisfies Schanuel's Conjecture, then all \mathfrak{o} -minimal EXP-fields do so.

References

- [1] A. BERARDUCCI and T. SERVI, 'An effective version of Wilkie's theorem of the complement and some effective o-minimality results', *Ann. Pure Appl. Logic* 125 (2004) 43–74.
- [2] L. S. KRAPP, 'Algebraic and Model Theoretic Properties of O-minimal Exponential Fields', doctoral thesis, Universität Konstanz, 2019.
- [3] A. MACINTYRE and A. J. WILKIE, 'On the decidability of the real exponential field', *Kreiseliana: about and around Georg Kreisel* (ed. P. Odifreddi; A. K. Peters, Wellesley, MA, 1996) 441–467.
- [4] A. TARSKI, *A decision method for elementary algebra and geometry* (RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA, 1948).
- [5] A. J. WILKIE, 'Model completeness results for expansions of the ordered Field of real numbers by restricted Pfaffian functions and the exponential function', *J. Amer. Math. Soc.* 9 (1996) 1051–1094.

Schanuel's Conjecture

Transfer Conjecture



Decidability Conjecture