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**Tutorials for ‘Real Closed Fields and Integer Parts’**  
**Exercise Sheet 10: Hahn Fields and Rayner Fields**

**General Note:** All statements must always be proven. Exercises with references to the lecture notes may only be solved by using results that have been established in the lecture notes *prior* to the respective exercise in order to avoid circular arguments. The bonus exercise is voluntary and will be awarded extra points.

**Exercise 10.1** (Sum of Well-Ordered Sets)

Let  $k$  be a field, let  $G$  be an ordered abelian group and let  $A, B \subseteq G$  be non-empty and well-ordered subsets. Show that the subset

$$A + B := \{a + b \mid a \in A, b \in B\}$$

is again well-ordered.

**Exercise 10.2** (Hahn Fields)

Let  $k$  be a field, let  $G$  be an ordered abelian group and recall that

$$k[G] = \{s \in k((G)) \mid \text{supp}(s) \text{ is finite}\}$$

is an integral domain (cf. [Lecture Notes, Exercise 6.2.8 (i)]).

(a) Show that  $k(G) = \text{ff}(k[G])$  is the smallest subfield of  $k((G))$  containing all monomials, i.e. the set

$$\{at^g \mid a \in k, g \in G\} \subseteq k((G))$$

(cf. [Lecture Notes, Exercise 6.2.8 (ii)]).

(b) Show that every Rayner field is a Hahn field, i.e. show that for any field  $k$ , any ordered abelian group  $G$  and any  $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \text{wo}(G)$ , if  $k((\mathcal{F}))$  is a Rayner field, then

$$k(G) \subseteq k((\mathcal{F})) \subseteq k((G))$$

(cf. [Lecture Notes, Exercise 6.2.10]).

**Exercise 10.3** (Puiseux Series)

Let  $k$  be a field. Consider the ordered abelian group  $\mathbb{Q}$  and the set

$$\mathcal{F} = \left\{ \left\{ \frac{m}{n} \mid m \in A \right\} \mid A \in \text{wo}(\mathbb{Z}), n \in \mathbb{N} \right\} \subseteq \text{wo}(\mathbb{Q}).$$

Show that  $k((\mathcal{F}))$  is a Rayner field.

(By Exercise 9.3 (a), for any series  $a \in k(\langle \mathcal{F} \rangle)$  there exist  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $z \in \mathbb{Z}$  such that

$$\text{supp}(a) \subseteq \left\{ \frac{m}{n} \mid m \in [z, \infty)_{\mathbb{Z}} \right\},$$

and therefore we write

$$a = \sum_{m=z}^{\infty} a_m t^{\frac{m}{n}},$$

where  $a_m = a(\frac{m}{n})$ . Usually,  $k(\langle \mathcal{F} \rangle)$  is denoted by  $k\langle\langle t \rangle\rangle$  and its elements are referred to as **Puiseux series**.)

### **Bonus Exercise**

Let  $k$  be a field and let  $G$  be an ordered abelian group. Show that  $k(\langle G \rangle)$  is a Rayner field (cf. [Lecture Notes, Exercise 6.2.6]).

(Hint: You may apply Neumann's Lemma.)

Please hand in your solutions by **Thursday, 30 June 2022, 11:45 (postbox 18 in F4)**.