

Modelltheorie II

Homework Sheet 1

Deadline: 02.05.2023, 10 Uhr

Exercise 1 (6 Points).

We work inside a sufficiently saturated ambient model \mathbb{U} of a complete first-order theory T in a fixed language \mathcal{L} . Whenever we use the word definable, it is meant with possible parameters.

Consider two definable subsets $X \subset \mathbb{U}^n$ and $Y \subset \mathbb{U}^m$ as well as a definable function $f : X \rightarrow Y$, that is, its graph

$$\text{Graph}(f) = \{(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \in \mathbb{U}^{n+m} \mid \bar{x} \in X, \bar{y} \in Y \ \& \ f(\bar{x}) = \bar{y}\}$$

is a definable subset.

- Show that $\text{RM}(X) = \text{RM}(Y)$ if f is a definable bijection. Does the converse hold?
- Assume now that there is a fixed ordinal α such that for every \bar{y} in Y the fiber $f^{-1}(\bar{y})$ has Morley rank $\text{RM}(f^{-1}(\bar{y})) \geq \alpha$. Show that $\text{RM}(X) \geq \alpha + \text{RM}(Y)$

Hint: Show by transfinite induction on β that $\text{RM}(X) \geq \alpha + \beta$ whenever $\text{RM}(Y) \geq \beta$.

Exercise 2 (14 Points).

Given a compact topological space X , define its *Cantor-Bendixson derivative* as follows:

$$\Gamma(X) = \{x \in X \mid x \text{ is not an isolated point of } X\}.$$

- Show that $\Gamma(X)$ is a closed subset of X . In particular, the set $\Gamma(X)$ equipped with the subspace topology is again compact.

$$\text{Define now } \Gamma^\alpha(X) = \begin{cases} X, & \text{if } \alpha = 0 \\ \Gamma(\Gamma^\beta(X)), & \text{if } \alpha = \beta + 1 \\ \bigcap_{\beta < \alpha} \Gamma^\beta(X), & \text{if } \alpha \text{ is a limit ordinal} \end{cases}.$$

We say that a point x of X is *ranked* if $\text{CB}(x) = \max\{\beta \mid x \in \Gamma^\beta(X)\}$ is an ordinal.

- Show that there must be some ordinal α_0 with $\Gamma^{\alpha_0}(X) = \Gamma^{\alpha_0+1}(X)$. Deduce that $\Gamma^{\alpha_0}(X) = \Gamma^\gamma(X)$ for all $\gamma \geq \alpha_0$.
- Suppose that $\Gamma^\alpha(X) \neq \emptyset = \Gamma^{\alpha+1}(X)$. Show that $\Gamma^\alpha(X)$ is finite.
- Show that if every point of X is ranked, then the smallest α with $\Gamma^\alpha(X) = \Gamma^{\alpha+1}(X)$ is either 0 or a successor ordinal.

Hint: Compactness.

- Let now \mathcal{M} be a structure with $(x \doteq x)$ minimal in \mathcal{M} and consider the space of 1-types $X = S_1(A)$ over a subset $A \subset M$. Compute $\Gamma^\alpha(X)$ for every ordinal α .
- Is every type in $S_1(A)$ ranked?