

Complex field with quasiminimal structure

Anna Dmitrieva

University of East Anglia

September 10, 2024

Quasiminimality Conjecture

- The structure $\mathbb{C}_{\text{field}} = (\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot)$ is **strongly minimal**.

Quasiminimality Conjecture

- The structure $\mathbb{C}_{\text{field}} = (\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot)$ is **strongly minimal**.
- In $\mathbb{C}_{\text{exp}} = (\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, \exp)$ the ring of integers is **definable**.

Quasiminimality Conjecture

- The structure $\mathbb{C}_{\text{field}} = (\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot)$ is **strongly minimal**.
- In $\mathbb{C}_{\text{exp}} = (\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, \exp)$ the ring of integers is **definable**.

Definition

A structure \mathcal{M} is **quasiminimal** if every definable subset of \mathcal{M} is either countable or cocountable.

Quasiminimality Conjecture

- The structure $\mathbb{C}_{\text{field}} = (\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot)$ is **strongly minimal**.
- In $\mathbb{C}_{\text{exp}} = (\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, \exp)$ the ring of integers is **definable**.

Definition

A structure \mathcal{M} is **quasiminimal** if every definable subset of \mathcal{M} is either countable or cocountable.

Zilber's quasiminimality conjecture (1997)

\mathbb{C}_{exp} is **quasiminimal**.

- Use [Hrushovski's method](#) to construct a quasiminimal exponential field \mathbb{B}_{exp} .

- Use **Hrushovski's method** to construct a quasiminimal exponential field \mathbb{B}_{exp} .
- Then \mathbb{B}_{exp} is a **unique model** of size continuum satisfying a list of axioms in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1, \omega}(Q)$.

- Use **Hrushovski's method** to construct a quasiminimal exponential field \mathbb{B}_{exp} .
- Then \mathbb{B}_{exp} is a **unique model** of size continuum satisfying a list of axioms in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1, \omega}(Q)$.
- Those axioms include:

- Use **Hrushovski's method** to construct a quasiminimal exponential field \mathbb{B}_{exp} .
- Then \mathbb{B}_{exp} is a **unique model** of size continuum satisfying a list of axioms in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1, \omega}(Q)$.
- Those axioms include:
 - **Countable Closure Property**,

- Use **Hrushovski's method** to construct a quasiminimal exponential field \mathbb{B}_{exp} .
- Then \mathbb{B}_{exp} is a **unique model** of size continuum satisfying a list of axioms in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1, \omega}(Q)$.
- Those axioms include:
 - **Countable Closure Property**,
 - **Schanuel Conjecture**,

- Use **Hrushovski's method** to construct a quasiminimal exponential field \mathbb{B}_{exp} .
- Then \mathbb{B}_{exp} is a **unique model** of size continuum satisfying a list of axioms in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1, \omega}(Q)$.
- Those axioms include:
 - **Countable Closure Property,**
 - **Schanuel Conjecture,**
 - **Strong Exponential-Algebraic Closedness.**

- Use **Hrushovski's method** to construct a quasiminimal exponential field \mathbb{B}_{exp} .
- Then \mathbb{B}_{exp} is a **unique model** of size continuum satisfying a list of axioms in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1, \omega}(Q)$.
- Those axioms include:
 - **Countable Closure Property**,
 - **Schanuel Conjecture**,
 - **Strong Exponential-Algebraic Closedness**.

Theorem (Zilber, 2005)

If \mathbb{C}_{exp} satisfies SC and SEAC, then \mathbb{C}_{exp} is quasiminimal.

- Use **Hrushovski's method** to construct a quasiminimal exponential field \mathbb{B}_{exp} .
- Then \mathbb{B}_{exp} is a **unique model** of size continuum satisfying a list of axioms in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1, \omega}(Q)$.
- Those axioms include:
 - **Countable Closure Property**,
 - **Schanuel Conjecture**,
 - **Strong Exponential-Algebraic Closedness**.

Theorem (Zilber, 2005)

If \mathbb{C}_{exp} satisfies SC and SEAC, then \mathbb{C}_{exp} is quasiminimal.

In 2018 Bays and Kirby introduced a method requiring only Countable Closure Property and **Exponential-Algebraic Closedness**.

- What if we replace the map \exp with another function (or a function-like object)?

Variant conjectures

- What if we replace the map \exp with another function (or a function-like object)?
- Most cases seem to behave similarly, for example, $(\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, \wp)$.

Variant conjectures

- What if we replace the map \exp with another function (or a function-like object)?
- Most cases seem to behave similarly, for example, $(\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, \wp)$.
- If we restrict to **entire** (holomorphic on \mathbb{C}) functions, there are no known examples of f with $(\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, f)$ **non-quasiminimal**.

Variant conjectures

- What if we replace the map \exp with another function (or a function-like object)?
- Most cases seem to behave similarly, for example, $(\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, \wp)$.
- If we restrict to **entire** (holomorphic on \mathbb{C}) functions, there are no known examples of f with $(\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, f)$ **non-quasiminimal**.

Open Question (Koiran)

Let \mathcal{F} be the set of all **unary** entire complex functions.

Variant conjectures

- What if we replace the map \exp with another function (or a function-like object)?
- Most cases seem to behave similarly, for example, $(\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, \wp)$.
- If we restrict to **entire** (holomorphic on \mathbb{C}) functions, there are no known examples of f with $(\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, f)$ **non-quasiminimal**.

Open Question (Koiran)

Let \mathcal{F} be the set of all **unary** entire complex functions.
Is $(\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, \mathcal{F})$ quasiminimal?

Variant conjectures

- What if we replace the map \exp with another function (or a function-like object)?
- Most cases seem to behave similarly, for example, $(\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, \wp)$.
- If we restrict to **entire** (holomorphic on \mathbb{C}) functions, there are no known examples of f with $(\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, f)$ **non-quasiminimal**.

Open Question (Koiran)

Let \mathcal{F} be the set of all **unary** entire complex functions.
Is $(\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, \mathcal{F})$ quasiminimal?

However, there are functions $f : \mathbb{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2$ whose image is open but not dense, making $(\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, f)$ non-quasiminimal.

Examples of quasiminimal structure on the complex field include:

Examples of quasiminimal structure on the complex field include:

- $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{Z}} = (\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, \mathbb{Z})$ by having the same **automorphisms** as $\mathbb{C}_{\text{field}}$;

Examples of quasiminimal structure on the complex field include:

- $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{Z}} = (\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, \mathbb{Z})$ by having the same **automorphisms** as $\mathbb{C}_{\text{field}}$;
- $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{C}\text{-powers}} = (\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, (\Gamma_{\lambda})_{\lambda \in \mathbb{C}})$, where

$$\Gamma_{\lambda} = \{(\exp(z), \exp(\lambda z)) : z \in \mathbb{C}\},$$

by proving **analogues** of CCP and EAC (Gallinaro-Kirby, 2024);

Quasiminimal examples

Examples of quasiminimal structure on the complex field include:

- $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{Z}} = (\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, \mathbb{Z})$ by having the same **automorphisms** as $\mathbb{C}_{\text{field}}$;
- $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{C}\text{-powers}} = (\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, (\Gamma_{\lambda})_{\lambda \in \mathbb{C}})$, where

$$\Gamma_{\lambda} = \{(\exp(z), \exp(\lambda z)) : z \in \mathbb{C}\},$$

by proving **analogues** of CCP and EAC (Gallinaro-Kirby, 2024);

- $\mathbb{C}_{\text{AE}} = (\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, \Gamma_{\text{AE}})$, where

$$\Gamma_{\text{AE}} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{C}^2 : y = e^{x+q+2\pi ir} \text{ for some } q, r \in \mathbb{Q}\},$$

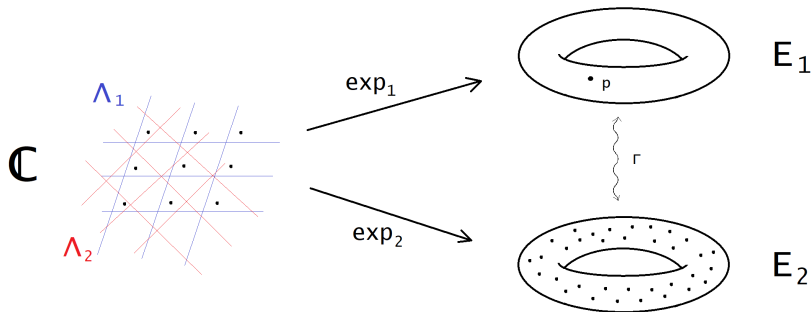
also by proving analogues of CCP and EAC (Kirby, 2019).

Correspondence between two elliptic curves

Let E_1 and E_2 be two complex elliptic curves with exponential maps \exp_1 and \exp_2 , and $\Gamma = \{(\exp_1(z), \exp_2(z)) : z \in \mathbb{C}\} \subseteq E_1 \times E_2$.

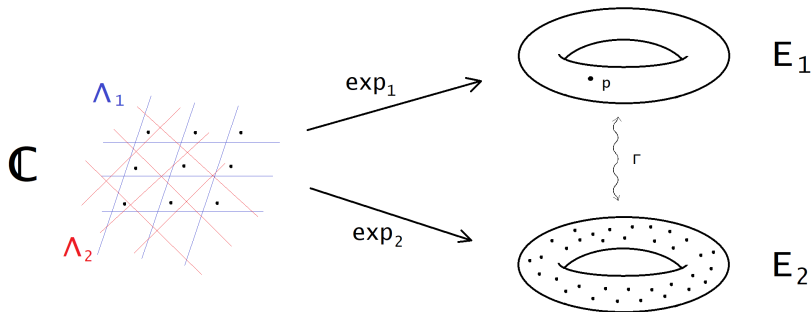
Correspondence between two elliptic curves

Let E_1 and E_2 be two complex elliptic curves with exponential maps \exp_1 and \exp_2 , and $\Gamma = \{(\exp_1(z), \exp_2(z)) : z \in \mathbb{C}\} \subseteq E_1 \times E_2$.



Correspondence between two elliptic curves

Let E_1 and E_2 be two complex elliptic curves with exponential maps \exp_1 and \exp_2 , and $\Gamma = \{(\exp_1(z), \exp_2(z)) : z \in \mathbb{C}\} \subseteq E_1 \times E_2$.



Theorem (AD)

The structure $\mathbb{C}_{\text{corr}} = (\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, \Gamma)$ is **quasiminimal**.

Correspondence between two elliptic curves

- The structure \mathbb{C}_{corr} is a **reduct** of $(\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, \wp_1, \wp_2)$.

Correspondence between two elliptic curves

- The structure \mathbb{C}_{corr} is a **reduct** of $(\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, \wp_1, \wp_2)$.
- The proof consists of showing analogues of CCP and EAC, similar to the proof for \mathbb{C}_{AE} .

Correspondence between two elliptic curves

- The structure \mathbb{C}_{corr} is a **reduct** of $(\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, \wp_1, \wp_2)$.
- The proof consists of showing analogues of CCP and EAC, similar to the proof for \mathbb{C}_{AE} .
- In the general case a fiber of Γ is **countable and dense**, serving as an analogue of $\mathbb{Q} + 2\pi i\mathbb{Q}$.

Theory of a generic function

- T_{gf} is the first-order theory axiomatizing an algebraically closed field of char 0 with a function g on it satisfying **stronger versions** of SC and SEAC:

Theory of a generic function

- T_{gf} is the first-order theory axiomatizing an algebraically closed field of char 0 with a function g on it satisfying **stronger versions** of SC and SEAC:
 - **Schanuel property**: for distinct a_1, \dots, a_n , we have $\text{td}(a_1, \dots, a_n, g(a_1), \dots, g(a_n)/\mathbb{Q}) \geq n$,

- T_{gf} is the first-order theory axiomatizing an algebraically closed field of char 0 with a function g on it satisfying **stronger versions** of SC and SEAC:
 - **Schanuel property**: for distinct a_1, \dots, a_n , we have $\text{td}(a_1, \dots, a_n, g(a_1), \dots, g(a_n))/\mathbb{Q} \geq n$,
 - **Existential closedness**: for any algebraic variety V over \bar{c} satisfying **certain conditions** there are distinct a_1, \dots, a_n with $a_i \notin \bar{c}$ such that $(a_1, \dots, a_n, g(a_1), \dots, g(a_n)) \in V$.

Theory of a generic function

- T_{gf} is the first-order theory axiomatizing an algebraically closed field of char 0 with a function g on it satisfying **stronger versions** of SC and SEAC:
 - **Schanuel property**: for distinct a_1, \dots, a_n , we have $\text{td}(a_1, \dots, a_n, g(a_1), \dots, g(a_n))/\mathbb{Q} \geq n$,
 - **Existential closedness**: for any algebraic variety V over \bar{c} satisfying **certain conditions** there are distinct a_1, \dots, a_n with $a_i \notin \bar{c}$ such that $(a_1, \dots, a_n, g(a_1), \dots, g(a_n)) \in V$.
- Zilber showed that T_{gf} is consistent and complete, ω -stable and has **Quantifier Elimination** in a certain language extension.

Theory of a generic function

- T_{gf} is the first-order theory axiomatizing an algebraically closed field of char 0 with a function g on it satisfying **stronger versions** of SC and SEAC:
 - **Schanuel property**: for distinct a_1, \dots, a_n , we have $\text{td}(a_1, \dots, a_n, g(a_1), \dots, g(a_n))/\mathbb{Q} \geq n$,
 - **Existential closedness**: for any algebraic variety V over \bar{c} satisfying **certain conditions** there are distinct a_1, \dots, a_n with $a_i \notin \bar{c}$ such that $(a_1, \dots, a_n, g(a_1), \dots, g(a_n)) \in V$.
- Zilber showed that T_{gf} is consistent and complete, ω -stable and has **Quantifier Elimination** in a certain language extension.
- Wilkie and Koiran provided an explicit family of examples of **entire generic** functions on \mathbb{C} , inspired by **Liouville numbers**.

Theorem (AD)

- 1 Let $g : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a entire generic function.

Theorem (AD)

- 1 Let $g : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a entire generic function.
Then $\mathbb{C}_g = (\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, g)$ is **quasiminimal**.

Theorem (AD)

- 1 Let $g : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be an entire generic function.
Then $\mathbb{C}_g = (\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, g)$ is **quasiminimal**.
- 2 If $g_1, g_2 : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ are entire generic functions, then \mathbb{C}_{g_1} and \mathbb{C}_{g_2} are **isomorphic**.

Theorem (AD)

- 1 Let $g : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be an entire generic function. Then $\mathbb{C}_g = (\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, g)$ is **quasiminimal**.
 - 2 If $g_1, g_2 : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ are entire generic functions, then \mathbb{C}_{g_1} and \mathbb{C}_{g_2} are **isomorphic**.
- The proof roughly follows the strategy outlined by Zilber in 2005.

Theorem (AD)

- 1 Let $g : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be an entire generic function. Then $\mathbb{C}_g = (\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, g)$ is **quasiminimal**.
 - 2 If $g_1, g_2 : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ are entire generic functions, then \mathbb{C}_{g_1} and \mathbb{C}_{g_2} are **isomorphic**.
- The proof roughly follows the strategy outlined by Zilber in 2005.
 - Quasiminimality follows from CCP and Quantifier Elimination.

Theorem (AD)

- 1 Let $g : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be an entire generic function. Then $\mathbb{C}_g = (\mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, g)$ is **quasiminimal**.
 - 2 If $g_1, g_2 : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ are entire generic functions, then \mathbb{C}_{g_1} and \mathbb{C}_{g_2} are **isomorphic**.
- The proof roughly follows the strategy outlined by Zilber in 2005.
 - Quasiminimality follows from CCP and Quantifier Elimination.
 - Categoricity follows from the uniqueness of prime models over sets.

- 1 Zilber's quasiminimality conjecture
- 2 Replacing exp
- 3 Examples of quasiminimal structure
- 4 Correspondence between two elliptic curves
- 5 Theory of a generic function

Thank you!