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Fields with analytic structure

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Abstract. We present a unifying theory of fields with certain classes of analytic functions, called fields with analytic structure. Both real closed fields and Henselian valued fields are considered. For real closed fields with analytic structure, o -minimality is shown. For Henselian valued fields, both the model theory and the analytic theory are developed. We give a list of examples that comprises, to our knowledge, all principal, previously studied, analytic structures on Henselian valued fields, as well as new ones. The b -minimality is shown, as well as other properties useful for motivic integration on valued fields. The paper is reminiscent of papers by Denef and van den Dries [Ann. of Math. **128** (1988)] and by Cohen [Comm. Pure Appl. Math. **22** (1969)], and of the book by Fresnel and van der Put, *Rigid Analytic Geometry and its Applications* [Birkhäuser (2004)], and unifies work by van den Dries, Haskell, Macintyre, Macpherson, Marker, Robinson, and the authors.

Keywords. Henselian valued fields, o -minimality, b -minimality, subanalytic functions, cell decomposition, analytic structure, separated power series

1. Introduction

We begin with some background. Let A be a Noetherian ring, $t \in A$ and assume that A is t -adically complete. The notion of a valued field with analytic A -structure was introduced by van den Dries in [vdD]. The principal example is $A = \mathbb{Z}[[t]]$, and the corresponding “analytic functions” are the strictly convergent power series over A (i.e. the elements of $T_n(\mathbb{Z}[[t]]) = \{\sum a_\nu \xi^\nu : a_\nu \rightarrow 0 \text{ } t\text{-adically as } |\nu| \rightarrow \infty\}$). The natural homomorphisms $\mathbb{Z}[[t]] \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_p$, $t \mapsto p$, and $\mathbb{Z}[[t]] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p((t))$, $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ give homomorphisms of $T_n(\mathbb{Z}[[t]])$ to $T_n(\mathbb{Q}_p) = \mathbb{Q}_p\langle\xi\rangle$ and $T_n(\mathbb{F}_p((t))) = \mathbb{F}_p((t))\langle\xi\rangle$, the rings of strictly convergent power series over \mathbb{Q}_p and $\mathbb{F}_p((t))$ respectively, and thus the fields \mathbb{Q}_p , $\mathbb{F}_p((t))$ and ultraproducts of these fields are all structures in a natural way for the valued field

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language with function symbols for the elements of $\bigcup_m T_m(\mathbb{Z}[[t]])$. This formalism was used by van den Dries to establish an analytic analogue of the algebraic quantifier elimination theorem of [Pas1] and also an analytic version of the Ax–Kochen Principle (when A is a discrete valuation ring), namely, if \mathcal{U} is a nonprincipal ultrafilter on the set of primes then $(\prod_p \mathbb{Q}_p)/\mathcal{U} \equiv (\prod_p \mathbb{F}_p((t)))/\mathcal{U}$, in this analytic language.

In [DHM] results about p -adic subanalytic sets were established by studying non-standard models of the theory of \mathbb{Q}_p in the language with symbols for the elements of $\bigcup_n T_n(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, the strictly convergent power series over \mathbb{Q}_p . This can be thought of as an investigation of fields with analytic \mathbb{Z}_p -structure, i.e. taking $A = \mathbb{Z}_p$, $t = p$.

In [DMM1] it was observed that if K is a maximally complete, nonarchimedean real closed field with divisible value group, and if f is an element of $\mathbb{R}[[\xi]]$ with radius of convergence > 1 , then f extends naturally to an “analytic” function $I^n \rightarrow K$, where $I = \{x \in K : -1 \leq x \leq 1\}$. Hence if \mathcal{A} is the ring of real power series with radius of convergence > 1 then K has analytic \mathcal{A} -structure, i.e. this extension preserves all the algebraic properties of the ring \mathcal{A} . The real quantifier elimination of [DD] works in this context implying that K is elementarily equivalent to the subanalytic structure on \mathbb{R} and hence o -minimal. See [DMM2] and [DMM3] for extensions.

Some of the results of [LR1] also fit into this context. If $K \subset K'$ are complete (rank one) valued fields, then the separated power series $S_{m,n}(E, K)$ define analytic functions on $(K'^{\circ})^m \times (K'^{\circ\circ})^n$ and $(K'_{\text{alg}})^m \times (K'_{\text{alg}})^n$, where K'_{alg} is the algebraic closure of K' , and furthermore K'_{alg} has quantifier elimination in the corresponding separated K -analytic language. In [LR2] similar results were established for certain subrings of the $S_{m,n}$, namely the elements of $S_{m,n}(E, K)$ that are existentially definable over $T_{m+n}(K)$, and this was used to establish quantifier simplification for K'_{alg} in the corresponding strictly convergent (or affinoid) analytic language (i.e. the language with function symbols for the elements of $\bigcup_m T_m(K)$).

In [LR3] the notion of analytic $\mathbb{Z}[[t]]$ -structure of [vdD] was extended to the separated context and this was used to establish various uniformity results on quantifier elimination, smooth stratification, Łojasiewicz inequalities and topological closure for rigid semianalytic and subanalytic sets for algebraically closed valued fields. The notion of analytic $\bigcup_{m,n} S_{m,n}(E, K)$ -structure was also extended to nonstandard models.

In [CLR1, Sections 1 and 2], an, in some ways, more general framework than that of [vdD] for studying Henselian valued fields with analytic structure in analytic Denef–Pas languages was given, and used to prove a fairly general Cell Decomposition Theorem which was applied to certain questions in motivic integration. It required an analysis of terms and definable functions in one variable. This framework for Henselian valued fields with analytic structure has been further developed and applied in [Ce1]–[Ce3].

In [LR4] quantifier elimination and o -minimality for the field $K = \bigcup_n \mathbb{R}((t^{1/n}))$ of real Puiseux series (or its completion \widehat{K}) in an analytic language with function symbols for t -adically “overconvergent” power series (for example $\sum_n (n+1)! t^n x^n$ which converges on the disc $\{x : \|x\| \leq \|t^{-1/2}\|\}$, and hence is t -adically overconvergent on K°) was established. These power series define analytic functions $I^n \rightarrow K$ but do not live in any o -minimal expansion of \mathbb{R} (see [HP]). In [CLR2] these results were extended to larger

classes of “analytic” functions on more nonstandard real closed fields. These results also required analyses of terms and definable functions in one variable.

All the above mentioned work involved the study of (usually) nonstandard fields (either Henselian or real closed) in a language with function symbols for a (frequently standard, but sometimes nonstandard) family of analytic functions. Results are established for the nonstandard fields using algebraic properties of the ring of “functions” in the language (for example parametrized Weierstrass Preparation and Division, a Strong Noetherian Property and sometimes compactness). In this paper we endeavor to give a sufficiently general framework for *fields with analytic structure* to unify the above-mentioned work and hopefully to facilitate further applications.

In Section 2 we briefly review some facts about maximally complete valued fields. In Section 3 we give the basic definitions and properties of (ordered) fields with real analytic structure. In Section 4 we give the definitions and basic properties of Henselian fields with separated analytic structure. Basic for model-theoretic results (such as cell decomposition, \mathcal{o} -minimality) is an understanding of functions of one variable defined in an arbitrary model. The basic results on functions of one variable in the separated case are presented in Section 5. These results also extend the classical affinoid results when K is algebraically closed and complete (and of rank 1) to the nonalgebraically closed and the quasi-affinoid cases. The corresponding results on functions of one variable in the real closed case are in [CLR2, Section 3]. In Section 6 we generalize the cell decompositions of [CLR1] to Henselian fields with analytic structure and also establish “preservation of balls” and a Jacobian property for these structures, which are useful for change of variables formulas for integrals.

Another axiomatic approach to analytic structures, close to the one in [DHM], is given by Scanlon in [Scan2] where he also studies liftings of the Frobenius.

Notation

For K a valued field, write K° for its valuation ring with maximal ideal $K^{\circ\circ}$, \tilde{K} its residue field and K_{alg} for its algebraic closure. Usually K is Henselian and then K_{alg} carries a unique valuation extending that of K . We denote the (multiplicative) norm on K by $|\cdot|$.

2. Maximally complete fields

In this section we recall some of the properties of maximally complete valued fields, also called Malcev–Neumann fields. See [Kap], [Po] and the references therein. In the equicharacteristic case, the maximally complete field K with residue field \tilde{K} and value group Γ (most often written additively, sometimes multiplicatively) is

$$\tilde{K}((\Gamma)) = \left\{ \sum_{g \in I} a_g t^g : a_g \in \tilde{K}, I \subset \Gamma \text{ well ordered} \right\}.$$

In the mixed characteristic case (see [Po]) we let k be a perfect field of characteristic p , R a complete discrete valuation ring of characteristic zero with $\tilde{R} = k$ and let $E \subset R$

be a set of multiplicative representatives of k in R (i.e. E contains 0 and one element from each nonzero equivalence class of $\tilde{R} = R/R^\circ$ where R° is the maximal ideal of R). Choose an embedding $\mathbb{Z} \hookrightarrow \Gamma$. The maximally complete field of mixed characteristic is constructed in [Po]. It is

$$R((\Gamma)) = \left\{ \sum_{g \in I} a_g t^g : a_g \in E, I \subset \Gamma \text{ well ordered} \right\}.$$

(The ‘‘coefficients’’ a_g are added and multiplied according to the addition and multiplication in R , using the fact that each element of R has a unique representation of the form $\sum_{g \in \mathbb{N}} a_g t^g, a_g \in E$.)

In both the equicharacteristic and the mixed characteristic cases we can write an arbitrary element of $\tilde{K}((\Gamma))$ or $R((\Gamma))$ as $a = \sum_{g \in \Gamma} a_g t^g$ where the sum is over all of Γ , but we require that $I_a = \{g : a_g \neq 0\}$ be a well ordered subset of Γ . We call I_a the *support* of a , denoted $\text{supp}(a)$.

The (multiplicative) norm $|\cdot|$ on $R((\Gamma))$ is $|\sum_{g \in I} a_g t^g| = t^{g_0}$ where g_0 is the smallest $g \in I$ with $a_g \neq 0$.

3. Real closed fields with analytic structure

As we mentioned in the introduction, nonarchimedean real closed fields with various analytic structures were considered in [DMM1]–[DMM3], [LR4] and [CLR2]. In this section we establish a general framework for fields with real analytic structure.

3.1. Definitions

Let $A_{n,\alpha}, n \in \mathbb{N}, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha > 0$, be the ring of real power series in (ξ_1, \dots, ξ_n) (i.e. elements of $\mathbb{R}[[\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n]]$) with radius of convergence $> \alpha$, and let Γ be an ordered abelian group.

In analogy with the notation of Section 2 we define

$$A_{n,\alpha}((\Gamma)) := \left\{ \sum_{g \in I} f_g t^g : f_g \in A_{n,\alpha} \text{ and } I \subset \Gamma \text{ well ordered} \right\}.$$

Clearly $A_{0,\alpha}((\Gamma)) = \mathbb{R}((\Gamma)) \subset A_{n,\alpha}((\Gamma))$. Note that $\mathbb{R}((\Gamma))$ inherits a natural order from the order on \mathbb{R} and on Γ . If Γ is divisible, then $\mathbb{R}((\Gamma))$ is real closed. We shall denote the absolute value arising from this order by $|\cdot|$, and denote the norm on $\mathbb{R}((\Gamma))$ by $\|\cdot\|$ to distinguish it from $|\cdot|$. This norm extends to the *Gauss norm* on $A_{n,\alpha}((\Gamma))$, also denoted $\|\cdot\|$, defined by $\|\sum_{g \in I} f_g t^g\| = t^{g_0}$ where g_0 is the smallest $g \in I$ with $f_g \neq 0$. We call f_{g_0} the *top slice* of f , and call f *regular in ξ_n of degree s* at a point c in $[-\alpha, \alpha]^n$ if f_0 is regular in the classical sense in ξ_n of degree s at the point c° , the element of \mathbb{R}^n closest to c .

Definition 3.1.1 (Real Weierstrass system). Let $\mathcal{B} = \{B_{n,\alpha} : n \in \mathbb{N}, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}_+\}$ be a family of \mathbb{R} -algebras satisfying

$$\mathbb{R}[\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n] \subset B_{n,\alpha} \subset A_{n,\alpha}((\Gamma))$$

for each n and α . We call the family \mathcal{B} a *real Weierstrass system* if the following conditions (a) and (b) are satisfied:

- (a) (i) If $m \leq m'$ and $\alpha' \leq \alpha$ then $B_{m,\alpha} \subset B_{m',\alpha'}$ and $B_{0,\alpha} = B_{0,\alpha'}$. (We allow the possibility that $B_0 := B_{0,\alpha}$ is a proper \mathbb{R} -subalgebra of $\mathbb{R}((\Gamma))$.)
 - (ii) If $f \in B_{m+n,\alpha}$ and $f = \sum_{\mu} \bar{f}_{\mu}(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_m)\eta^{\mu}$ where $\eta = (\xi_{m+1}, \dots, \xi_{m+n})$, then the \bar{f}_{μ} are in $B_{m,\alpha}$.
 - (iii) If $f \in B_{m,\alpha}$, $a \in (-\alpha, \alpha)^n \cap \mathbb{R}^n$, and $r \in \mathbb{R}_+$, then $f(r \cdot (\xi + a))$ belongs to $B_{m,\delta}$ with $\delta := \min((\alpha - a)/r, (\alpha + a)/r)$, where $f(r \cdot (\xi + a))$ is considered naturally as an element of $A_{n,\delta}((\Gamma))$.
 - (iv) If $f \in B_{n,\alpha}$ then $af \in B_{n,\alpha}$ for some a in B_0 satisfying $\|af\| = 1$ with $\|\cdot\|$ the Gauss norm on $A_{n,\alpha}((\Gamma))$.
- (b) *Weierstrass Division*: If $f \in B_{n,\alpha}$ with $\|f\| = 1$ is regular in ξ_n of degree s at 0 , there is a $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$, $\delta > 0$, such that if $g \in B_{n,\alpha}$, then there are unique $Q \in B_{n,\delta}$ and $R_0(\xi'), \dots, R_{s-1}(\xi') \in B_{n-1,\delta}$, with $\|Q\|, \|R_i\| \leq \|g\|$, such that

$$g = Qf + R_0(\xi') + R_1(\xi')\xi_n + \dots + R_{s-1}(\xi')\xi_n^{s-1}.$$

Definition 3.1.2. If a real Weierstrass system $\mathcal{B} := \{B_{n,\alpha} : n \in \mathbb{N}, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}_+\}$ satisfies in addition the following condition (c), then call \mathcal{B} a *strong real Weierstrass system*.

- (c) If $f(\xi, \eta_1, \eta_2) \in B_{n+2,\alpha}$ there are $f_1(\xi, \eta_1, \eta_3)$, $f_2(\xi, \eta_2, \eta_3)$ and $Q(\xi, \eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3) \in B_{n+3,\alpha}$ such that

$$f(\xi, \eta_1, \eta_2) = f_1(\xi, \eta_1, \eta_3) + \eta_2 f_2(\xi, \eta_2, \eta_3) + Q \cdot (\eta_1 \eta_2 - \eta_3).$$

Remark 3.1.3 (Weierstrass Preparation). Suppose that the family $\mathcal{B} = \{B_{n,\alpha}\}$ is a real Weierstrass system. If $f \in B_{n,\alpha}$ with $\|f\| = 1$ is regular in ξ_n of degree s at 0 , then there is a $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$, $\delta > 0$, such that we can write uniquely

$$f = [\xi_n^s + A_1(\xi')\xi_n^{s-1} + \dots + A_s(\xi')]U(\xi)$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} &A_1, \dots, A_s \in B_{n-1,\delta}, \text{ and } U \in B_{n,\delta} \text{ is a unit,} \\ &\|A_1\|, \dots, \|A_s\|, \|U\| \leq 1, \\ &\|A_1(0)\|, \dots, \|A_s(0)\| < 1 \text{ and } \|U(0)\| = 1. \end{aligned}$$

This can be seen by taking $g = \xi_n^s$ in axiom (b) and using the case $s = 0$ to see that if $\|Q\| = 1$ and Q is regular of degree 0 at 0 , then Q is a unit. (The special case $n = s = 0$ shows that if $a \in B_0$, $\|a\| = 1$, then a is a unit in B_0 , and hence, using (a)(iv), that B_0 is a subfield of $\mathbb{R}((\Gamma))$.)

Remark 3.1.4. (i) Condition (c) of Definition 3.1.2 is used in the proof of o -minimality (see Theorem 3.4.3). This condition does not follow from the other conditions, as can be seen in Example 3.3(7) below. However, every real Weierstrass system can be extended to a strong real Weierstrass system since the Weierstrass system $\{A_{n,\alpha}((\Gamma))\}$ is strong (see Example 3.3(6)). To prove o -minimality for real closed fields with (not necessarily strong) analytic structure it is sufficient to prove o -minimality for real closed fields with strong analytic structure. The proof of o -minimality for real closed fields with strong analytic structure is given in [CLR2, Section 3], where condition (c) is used (implicitly), roughly speaking to write $f(x, 1/x) = g(x) + (1/x)h(1/x)$.

(ii) Weierstrass Division guarantees that if $f \in B_{n,\alpha}$ and ξ_i divides f as an element of $A((\Gamma))$ (i.e. $f(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{i-1}, 0, \xi_{i+1}, \dots, \xi_n) = 0$) then there is a $\delta > 0$ and an element $g \in B_{n,\delta}$ such that $f = \xi_i g$. It is not the case that if $f \in A_{n,\alpha}$, has no zero in the (real) polydisc $[-\alpha, \alpha]^n$, then f is a unit in $B_{n,\alpha}$. To see this consider $f = 1 + x^2 \in B_{1,1}$. The units in $B_{n,\alpha}$ are the functions that have no zeros in the *complex* polydisc $\{x \in \mathbb{C} : |x| \leq \beta\}^n$ for some $\alpha < \beta \in \mathbb{R}$. However, if $f \in B_{n,\alpha}$ and f_0 , the top slice of f has no zero in $[-\alpha, \alpha]^n$ then $[-\alpha, \alpha]^n$ can be covered by finitely many (smaller) polydiscs on each of which f_0 is a unit. It then follows from conditions (a) and (b) of Definition 3.1.1 that f is a unit in the rings $B_{n,\delta}$ on each of these smaller polydiscs. If $f \in B_{n,\alpha}$ and f_0 is not 0 at 0, then f is regular of degree 0 at 0, and hence by Weierstrass Division, a unit. In other words, if $f \in B_{n,\alpha}$ satisfies $f_0(0) \neq 0$ then f is a unit in $B_{n,\delta}$ for some $\delta \in \mathbb{R}_+$.

(iii) It follows from condition (a)(ii) of Definition 3.1.1 that if $f \in B_{m+n,\alpha}$ and $f = \sum_{\mu} \tilde{f}_{\mu}(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_m)\eta^{\mu}$, then

$$\sum_{\substack{\mu_i > d \text{ for} \\ i=1, \dots, n}} \tilde{f}_{\mu}(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_m)\eta^{\mu} \in B_{m+n,\alpha}.$$

(iv) The proofs in [CLR2, Section 2] (in particular of Theorem 2.5), with very minor modifications, show that the rings $B_{n,\alpha} = A_{n,\alpha}((\Gamma))$ satisfy conditions (a) and (b) of Definition 3.1.1. Condition (c) is immediate. We shall refer to this Weierstrass System as $\mathcal{A}((\Gamma))$ and call it the *full Weierstrass system based on Γ* . It is the largest Weierstrass system corresponding to Γ . The axioms allow us to “evaluate” elements of $A_{n,\alpha}((\Gamma))$ at arguments $a \in B_0^n \cap [-\alpha, \alpha]^n$. By axiom (a)(iii) it is sufficient to consider the case $a^o = 0$, i.e. $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ with the a_i all infinitesimal (i.e. $\|a_i\| < 1$). Then, by Weierstrass Division,

$$f = b + \sum_i Q_i \cdot (\xi_i - a_i)$$

for a unique $b \in \mathbb{R}((\Gamma))$, since $\xi_i - a_i$ is regular of degree one in ξ_i at 0. Let $J \subset \Gamma$ be well ordered and satisfy $J + J = J$ and $\text{supp}(f), \text{supp}(a_i) \subset J$. Then an induction on J shows that $b = \sum_{g \in I} f_g(a)t^g$, where $f_g(\xi) = \sum_{\nu} a_{g\nu}\xi^{\nu}$ and $f_g(a) = \sum_{\nu} a_{g\nu}a^{\nu}$. A similar argument allows us to “compose” elements of $A((\Gamma))$. More precisely, if $f \in B_{m,\alpha}$ and $g_1, \dots, g_m \in B_{n,\gamma}$ with $(g_i)_0(0) = a_i$, where $(g_i)_0$ is the top slice of g_i , $|a_i| < \alpha$, and $\|g_i\| \leq 1$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$, then there is a $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$, $\beta > 0$, such that $f(g_1(\xi), \dots, g_m(\xi))$ is in $B_{m,\beta}$.

(v) By (iii), $A((\Gamma))$ is also closed under the taking of natural derivatives in $A((\Gamma))$. More precisely, taking $m = 1$ for notational convenience, composing $f \in B_{1,\alpha}$ with $x \mapsto x+y$, writing $f(x+y) = f_0(x)+f_1(x)y+\dots$ and defining f' as f_1 , by construction one sees that f' is in $B_{1,\delta}$ for some $0 < \delta \leq \alpha$, giving a derivation $B_{1,\delta} \rightarrow B_{1,\delta}$ which extends the natural derivation on $A_{1,\delta}$.

(vi) Since all the above mentioned data are unique in $\mathcal{A}((\Gamma))$, and by the axioms exist in any Weierstrass system \mathcal{B} contained in $\mathcal{A}((\Gamma))$, they are also unique in \mathcal{B} .

3.2. The Strong Noetherian Property

We prove a Strong Noetherian Property (Theorem 3.2.2) for real Weierstrass systems, closely following [CLR2, Lemma 2.9 and Theorem 2.10]. Since this is a fundamental property, and the ideas of the proof are used again in Section 4.2, we give complete proofs. We write $B_{m,\alpha}^\circ := \{f \in B_{m,\alpha} : \|f\| \leq 1\}$.

The following lemma is used to prove Theorem 3.2.2.

Lemma 3.2.1. *Let $\mathcal{B} = \{B_{m,\alpha}\}$ be a real Weierstrass system and let $f(\xi, \eta) = \sum_{\mu} \bar{f}_{\mu}(\xi)\eta^{\mu} \in B_{m+n,\alpha}$. Then the \bar{f}_{μ} are in $B_{m,\alpha}$, by Definition 3.1.1(a)(ii). There is an integer $d \in \mathbb{N}$, a constant $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$, $0 < \beta \leq \alpha$, and $g_{\mu} \in B_{m+n,\beta}^\circ$ for $|\mu| < d$, such that, considering $f \in B_{m+n,\beta}$,*

$$f = \sum_{|\mu| < d} \bar{f}_{\mu}(\xi)g_{\mu}(\xi, \eta).$$

Proof. By property (a)(iv) of Definition 3.1.1, we may assume that $\|f\| = 1$. Choose a v_0 such that $\|\bar{f}_{v_0}\| = 1$. Making an \mathbb{R} -linear change of variables (allowed by Remark 3.1.4), and shrinking α if necessary, we may assume that \bar{f}_{v_0} is regular in ξ_m at 0 of degree s , say. Write ξ' for $(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{m-1})$. By Weierstrass Division there is a $\beta > 0$ and there are $Q(\xi, \eta) \in B_{m+n,\beta}$ and

$$R(\xi, \eta) = R_0(\xi', \eta) + \dots + R_{s-1}(\xi', \eta)\xi_m^{s-1} \in B_{m+n-1,\beta}[\xi_m]$$

such that

$$f(\xi, \eta) = \bar{f}_{v_0}(\xi)Q(\xi, \eta) + R(\xi, \eta).$$

By induction on m , we may write

$$R_0 = \sum_{|\mu| < d} \bar{R}_{0\mu}(\xi')g_{\mu}(\xi', \eta)$$

for some $d \in \mathbb{N}$, some $\beta > 0$ and $g_{\mu}(\xi', \eta) \in B_{m+n-1,\beta}^\circ$. Writing $R = \sum_v \bar{R}_v(\xi)\eta^v$, observe that each \bar{R}_v is a $B_{m,\beta}^\circ$ -linear combination of the \bar{f}_v , since, taking the coefficient of η^v on both sides of the equation $f(\xi, \eta) = \bar{f}_{v_0}(\xi)Q(\xi, \eta) + R(\xi, \eta)$, we have

$$\bar{f}_v = \bar{f}_{v_0}\bar{Q}_v + \bar{R}_v.$$

Consider

$$\begin{aligned} f - \bar{f}_{v_0} Q - \sum_{|\mu| < d} \bar{R}_\mu(\xi) g_\mu(\xi', \eta) &= S_1 \xi_m + S_2 \xi_m^2 + \dots + S_{s-1} \xi_m^{s-1} \\ &= \xi_m [S_1 + S_2 \xi_m + \dots + S_{s-1} \xi_m^{s-2}] \\ &=: \xi_m \cdot S, \quad \text{say,} \end{aligned}$$

where the S_i are in $B_{m+n-1, \beta}^\circ$. Again, observe that each \bar{S}_v is a $B_{m, \beta}^\circ$ -linear combination of the \bar{f}_v . Complete the proof by induction on s , working with S instead of f . \square

Theorem 3.2.2 (Strong Noetherian Property). *Let $\mathcal{B} = \{B_{m, \alpha}\}$ be a real Weierstrass system and let $f(\xi, \eta) = \sum_\mu \bar{f}_\mu(\xi) \eta^\mu \in B_{m+n, \alpha}$. Then the \bar{f}_μ are in $B_{m, \alpha}$ and there is an integer $d \in \mathbb{N}$, a constant $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$, $\beta > 0$, and units $U_\mu(\xi, \eta) \in B_{m+n, \beta}^\circ$ for $|\mu| \leq d$, such that, considering $f \in B_{m+n, \delta}$,*

$$f = \sum_{\mu \in J} \bar{f}_\mu(\xi) \eta^\mu U_\mu(\xi, \eta),$$

where J is a subset of $\{0, 1, \dots, d\}^n$.

Proof. It is sufficient to show that there are an integer d , a set $J \subset \{0, 1, \dots, d\}^n$, and $g_\mu \in B_{m+n, \beta}^\circ$ such that

$$f = \sum_{\mu \in J} \bar{f}_\mu(\xi) \eta^\mu g_\mu(\xi, \eta), \tag{3.1}$$

since then, rearranging the sum if necessary, we may assume that each g_μ is of the form $1 + h_\mu$ where $h_\mu \in (\eta) B_{m+n, \beta}^\circ$. Shrinking β if necessary will guarantee that the g_μ are units. But then it is in fact sufficient to prove (3.1) for f replaced by

$$f_{I_i} := \sum_{\mu \in I_i} \bar{f}_\mu(\xi) \eta^\mu$$

for each I_i in a finite partition $\{I_i\}$ of \mathbb{N}^n and to show that f_{I_i} is in $B_{m+n, \beta}$.

By Lemma 3.2.1 there is an integer $d \in \mathbb{N}$, a constant $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$, $0 < \beta \leq \alpha$, and $g_\mu \in B_{m+n, \beta}^\circ$ for $|\mu| \leq d$ such that

$$f = \sum_{|\mu| \leq d} \bar{f}_\mu(\xi) g_\mu(\xi, \eta).$$

Rearranging, we may assume for $v, \mu \in \{1, \dots, d\}^n$ that $(\bar{g}_\mu)_v$ equals 1 if $\mu = v$, and 0 otherwise.

Focus on $f_{I_1}(\xi, \eta)$, defined as above by

$$f_{I_1}(\xi, \eta) = \sum_{\mu \in I_1} \bar{f}_\mu(\xi) \eta^\mu$$

with

$$I_1 := \{1, \dots, d\}^n \cup \{\mu : \mu_i \geq d \text{ for all } i\}$$

and note that

$$f_{I_1}(\xi, \eta) = \sum_{|\mu| \leq d} \bar{f}_\mu(\xi) g_{\mu, I_1}(\xi, \eta) \tag{3.2}$$

with $g_{\mu, I_1}(\xi, \eta) \in B_{m+n, \beta}^\circ$ defined by the corresponding sum

$$g_{\mu, I_1}(\xi, \eta) = \sum_{v \in I_1} \bar{g}_{\mu, v}(\xi) \eta^v.$$

The g_{μ, I_1} and f_{I_1} are in $B_{m+n, \beta}^\circ$. This follows from the axioms and induction on n . (See Remark 3.1.4.)

It is now clear that g_{μ, I_1} is of the form $\eta^\mu(1 + h_\mu)$ where $h_\mu \in (\eta)B_{m+n, \beta}^\circ$.

One now completes the proof by noting that $f - f_{I_1}$ is a finite sum of terms of the form f_{I_j} for $j > 1$ and $\{I_i\}_i$ a finite partition of \mathbb{N}^n and where each f_{I_j} for $j > 1$ is in $B_{m+n, \beta}^\circ$ and is of the form $\eta_i^\ell q(\xi, \eta')$ where η' is $(\eta_1, \dots, \eta_{i-1}, \eta_{i+1}, \dots, \eta_n)$ and q is in $\mathcal{R}_{m+n-1, \beta}^\circ$. These terms can be handled by induction on n . \square

Definition 3.2.3. Let $\mathcal{B} = \{B_{n, \alpha}\}$ be a real Weierstrass system. Let K be an ordered field containing B_0 as an ordered subfield. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha > 1$ let $\sigma_{n, \alpha}$ be an \mathbb{R} -algebra homomorphism from $B_{n, \alpha}$ to the ring of K -valued functions on $[-1, 1]^n$, compatible with the inclusions $B_{n, \alpha} \subset B_{n, \beta}$ for $\beta < \alpha$, and respecting the translation conditions of Definition 3.1.1(a)(iii). Write σ_n for the induced homomorphism on $\bigcup_{\alpha > 1} B_{n, \alpha}$. Suppose that the maps σ_n satisfy

- (i) σ_0 is the inclusion $B_0 \subset K$,
- (ii) $\sigma_m(\xi_i)$ is the i -th coordinate function on $(K^\circ)^m, i = 1, \dots, m$,
- (iii) σ_{m+1} extends σ_m , where we identify in the obvious way functions on $(K^\circ)^m$ with functions on $(K^\circ)^{m+1}$ that do not depend on the last coordinate.

Then we call the family $\sigma := \{\sigma_{n, \alpha}\}$ a *real analytic \mathcal{B} -structure on K* .

3.3. Examples of real analytic structures

(1) Take $\Gamma = \{0\}$ and $B_{n, \alpha} = A_{n, \alpha}(\{0\}) = A_{n, \alpha}$. Then by the observations in [DMM1] every complete or maximally complete real closed valued field containing \mathbb{R} has analytic \mathcal{B} -structure. In particular, \mathbb{R} has analytic \mathcal{B} -structure, so \mathbb{R} with the subanalytic structure studied in [DD] is covered by our definitions.

(2) Take $\Gamma = \mathbb{Q}$ and for all $\alpha > 0$ let

$$B_{n, \alpha} := B_n := \left\{ \sum_{\gamma_i \in \mathbb{Q}} t^{\gamma_i} p_i(\xi) : p_i(\xi) \in \mathbb{R}[\xi] \text{ and } \gamma_i - \varepsilon \deg(p_i) \rightarrow \infty \text{ for some } \varepsilon > 0 \right\}$$

$$\subsetneq A_{n, \alpha}(\mathbb{Q})$$

(in other words, the t -adically overconvergent power series, $K\langle\langle \xi \rangle\rangle$, where K is the completion of the field of real Puiseux series). Then we are in the context of considering the field K with the rings of t -adically overconvergent power series. This is the case considered in [LR4]. Observe that in this example $\mathbb{R}(\Gamma) \not\subset K$.

(3) If in the context of (2) we take $\mathcal{B}' = \{B'_{n,\alpha}\}$, with

$$B'_{n,\alpha} := B'_n := \left\{ \sum_{\gamma_i \in \mathbb{Z}[1/m]} t^{\gamma_i} p_i(\xi) : p_i(\xi) \in \mathbb{R}[\xi] \text{ and } \gamma_i - \varepsilon \deg(p_i) \rightarrow \infty \text{ for some } \varepsilon > 0, m \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

we may consider the field of real Puiseux series (rather than its completion) with real analytic \mathcal{B}' -structure. Hence this is an example of a field with real analytic structure that is not complete.

(4) Take $\Gamma = \mathbb{Q}$ and let

$$B_{n,\alpha} = \left\{ \sum t^{\gamma_i} f_{\gamma_i}(\xi) : f_{\gamma_i} \in A_{n,\alpha}, \mathbb{Q} \ni \gamma_i \rightarrow \infty \right\} \subsetneq A_{n,\alpha}(\mathbb{Q}).$$

Then we are in the context of Section 2 of [CLR2] where we considered the completion of the field of Puiseux series with real analytic \mathcal{B} -structure. If we take

$$B'_{n,\alpha} = \left\{ \sum_{\gamma_i \in \mathbb{Z}[1/m]} t^{\gamma_i} f_{\gamma_i}(\xi) : f_{\gamma_i} \in A_{n,\alpha}, \gamma_i \rightarrow \infty, \text{ for some } m \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

and $\mathcal{B}' := \{B'_{n,\alpha}\}$, then the field of real Puiseux series has analytic \mathcal{B}' -structure.

(5) Take $\Gamma = \mathbb{Q}^n$ with \mathbb{Q}^n ordered lexicographically, and

$$B_{n,\alpha} = \left\{ \sum_{g \in I} t^g f_g(\xi) : f_g \in A_{n,\alpha}, I \subset \mathbb{Q}^n \text{ well ordered} \right\}.$$

Then we are in the context of Section 4 of [CLR2]. Note that even for $n = 1$ there are more functions in this analytic structure than in the one of example (4).

(6) (Cf. Remark 3.1.4.) Take Γ arbitrary and $B_{n,\alpha} = A_{n,\alpha}(\Gamma)$. Then $\mathcal{A}(\Gamma) := \{B_{n,\alpha}\}$ is a strong real Weierstrass system. The proofs of [CLR2, Section 2], with very minor modifications, show that this family is a strong real Weierstrass system and that $\mathbb{R}(\Gamma)$ has real analytic $\mathcal{A}(\Gamma)$ -structure. We call this the *full* real analytic $\mathbb{R}(\Gamma)$ -structure.

(7) If we take $\Gamma = \{0\}$ and $B_{n,\alpha}$ the ring of algebraic power series with radius of convergence $> \alpha$, then the $B_{n,\alpha}$ satisfy conditions (a) and (b) of Definition 3.1.1, but not condition (c). Indeed, if $f = \sum a_{ij} \eta_1^i \eta_2^j$ and f_1 and f_2 are as in condition (c), then $f_1(0, \eta_3) = \sum a_{ii} \eta_3^i$ is the “diagonal” of f . Take

$$f = (1 - 4\eta_1)^{-1/2} (1 - 4\eta_2)^{-1/2} \in A_{2,\alpha}$$

for $\alpha < 1/4$. Then f is algebraic, but the diagonal of f is $\sum_i \binom{2i}{i}^2 \eta_3^i$, which is the elliptic integral $\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1 - 16\eta_3 \sin^2 t}}$ and *not* algebraic. (Cf. [DL2].)

3.4. Model-theoretic results

Definition 3.4.1. Let $\mathcal{B} := \{B_{n,\alpha}\}$ be a real Weierstrass system. Define the language $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{B}}$ to be the language of ordered fields, $\langle +, -, \cdot, {}^{-1}, < \rangle$, together with symbols for all elements of $B_{n,\alpha}$ for all n and $\alpha > 1$.

Remark 3.4.2. Let $\mathcal{B} := \{B_{n,\alpha}\}$ be a real Weierstrass system and σ a real analytic \mathcal{B} -structure on a field K . Then for each α with $1 \geq \alpha > 0$, and each $f \in B_{n,\alpha}$, f yields a unique definable function (given by a term) from, for example, $[-\alpha/2, \alpha/2]$ to K , by rescaling as in axiom (a).

Theorem 3.4.3 (Quantifier Elimination and o -minimality). *Let K be a real closed field with a real analytic \mathcal{B} -structure for some real Weierstrass system \mathcal{B} . Then K has quantifier elimination in the language $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{B}}$ (with the natural interpretation) and is o -minimal in $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{B}}$.*

Proof. The proof of the quantifier elimination for $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{B}}$ is a minor modification of the last section of [DD]; see [DMM1], [CLR2], [LR4] for similar such modifications. By this quantifier elimination, the natural theory of real closed fields with real analytic \mathcal{B} -structure is complete in the language $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{B}}$. Hence, it is enough to prove o -minimality for an expansion of one model. We prove o -minimality of $K := \mathbb{R}(\langle G \rangle)$ in the language $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{B}'}$ with G the divisible closure of Γ and where we take $B'_{n,\alpha} := A_{n,\alpha}(\langle G \rangle)$ to form our real Weierstrass system \mathcal{B}' (cf. Example 3.3(6)). Since $B_{n,\alpha} \subset B'_{n,\alpha}$ for each n, α , it is enough to prove that K is o -minimal in $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{B}'}$. Now one can analyze definable functions in one variable (using annuli and the fact that \mathcal{B}' is strong) exactly as in [CLR2, Section 3], yielding o -minimality as in [CLR2]. The strongness assumption (Definition 3.1.2) is used implicitly in [CLR2, Section 3]. (This analysis is similar to, but simpler than the one given in Section 5 below for the separated case, since one is much closer to the algebraically closed case.) \square

4. Henselian fields with analytic structure

In this section we present a general theory of (Henselian) fields with analytic structure, generalizing the presentations in [vdD], [DHM], [LR3] and [CLR1]. We distinguish between separated analytic structures and strictly convergent analytic structures. In Section 4.1 we present the definitions of *separated Weierstrass systems* and *Henselian fields with separated analytic structure*. In Section 4.2 we discuss the *strong Noetherian property for separated Weierstrass systems*, and in Section 4.3 we define *strictly convergent Weierstrass systems* and *fields with strictly convergent analytic structure*. In Section 4.4 we give examples of Henselian fields with analytic structure. In Section 4.5 we develop properties of Henselian fields with analytic structure. In Section 5 we analyze one variable terms (functions) of the theory of Henselian fields with separated analytic structure.

In this whole section, let A be a commutative ring with unit with a fixed proper ideal I of A , where proper means $I \neq A$. (Hence, $I = 0$ is allowed.) Write $A^\circ := I$ and $\tilde{A} := A/I$.

4.1. Henselian fields with separated analytic structure

We consider polynomial rings and power series rings in two kinds of variables, written ξ_i and ρ_j , which play different roles. Roughly speaking, we think of the ξ_i as varying over the valuation ring (or the closed unit disc) K° of a valued field K , and the variables ρ_j as varying over the maximal ideal (or the open unit disc) $K^{\circ\circ}$ of K° . We use the terminology “separated” in analogy to the rings of separated power series whose theory was developed in [LL1], [B], [LL2], and especially [LR1]. Let A and $I \subsetneq A$ be as at the beginning of Section 4.

A first instance where these variables play different roles is:

Definition 4.1.1 (Regular). Let f be a power series in $A[[\xi_1, \dots, \xi_m, \rho_1, \dots, \rho_n]]$, and let J be the ideal

$$J := \left\{ \sum_{\mu, \nu} a_{\mu, \nu} \xi^\mu \rho^\nu \in A[[\xi, \rho]] : a_{\mu, \nu} \in I \right\}$$

of $A[[\xi, \rho]]$, where A and I are as at the beginning of Section 4.

- (i) f is called *regular in ξ_m of degree d* when f is congruent in $A[[\xi, \rho]]$ to a monic polynomial in ξ_m of degree d modulo the ideal $B_1 \subset A[[\xi, \rho]]$, where

$$B_1 := J + (\rho)A[[\xi, \rho]].$$

- (ii) f is called *regular in ρ_n of degree d* when f is congruent in $A[[\xi, \rho]]$ to ρ_n^d modulo the ideal $B_2 \subset A[[\xi, \rho]]$, where

$$B_2 := J + (\rho_1, \dots, \rho_{n-1}, \rho_n^{d+1})A[[\xi, \rho]].$$

Definition 4.1.2 ((A, I)-system). Let $m \leq m'$ and $n \leq n'$ be natural numbers, and $\xi = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_m)$, $\xi' = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{m'})$, $\xi'' = (\xi_{m+1}, \dots, \xi_{m'})$, $\rho = (\rho_1, \dots, \rho_n)$, $\rho' = (\rho_1, \dots, \rho_{n'})$, and $\rho'' = (\rho_{n+1}, \dots, \rho_{n'})$ be variables. A system $\mathcal{A} = \{A_{m,n}\}_{m,n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of A -algebras $A_{m,n}$ satisfying, for all $m \leq m'$ and $n \leq n'$,

- (i) $A_{0,0} = A$,
- (ii) $A_{m,n} \subset A[[\xi, \rho]]$,
- (iii) $A_{m,n}[\xi'', \rho''] \subset A_{m',n'}$,
- (iv) the image $(A_{m,n})^\sim$ of $A_{m,n}$ under the residue map $\sim : A[[\xi, \rho]] \rightarrow \tilde{A}[[\xi, \rho]]$ is a subring of $\tilde{A}[\xi][[\rho]]$,
- (v) if $f \in A_{m',n'}$, say $f = \sum_{\mu, \nu} \tilde{f}_{\mu\nu}(\xi, \rho)(\xi'')^\mu (\rho'')^\nu$, then the $\tilde{f}_{\mu\nu}$ are in $A_{m,n}$,

is called a *separated (A, I)-system*.

Definition 4.1.3 (Pre-Weierstrass system). Let $\mathcal{A} = \{A_{m,n}\}_{m,n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a separated (A, I)-system. Then \mathcal{A} is called a *separated pre-Weierstrass system* when the two usual Weierstrass Division Theorems hold in the $A_{m,n}$, namely, for $f, g \in A_{m,n}$:

- (a) If f is regular in ξ_m of degree d , then there exist uniquely determined elements $q \in A_{m,n}$ and $r \in A_{m-1,n}[\xi_m]$ of degree at most $d - 1$ such that $g = qf + r$.

- (b) If f is regular in ρ_n of degree d , then there exist uniquely determined elements $q \in A_{m,n}$ and $r \in A_{m,n-1}[\rho_n]$ of degree at most $d - 1$ such that $g = qf + r$.

Sometimes \mathcal{A} is said to be *over* (A, I) to specify that \mathcal{A} is a separated (A, I) -system.

In fact, since we allow A to be quite general, we need to be able to work locally, using rings of fractions:

Definition 4.1.4 (Rings of fractions). Let $\mathcal{A} = \{A_{m,n}\}_{m,n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a separated (A, I) -system. Inductively define the concept that an A -algebra C is a *ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions with proper ideal C°* and with rings $C_{m,n}$ of separated power series over C by

- (i) The ring A is a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions with ideal $A^\circ = I$ and with rings of separated power series the $A_{m,n}$ from the system \mathcal{A} .
- (ii) If B is a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions and d in B satisfies $C^\circ \neq C$ with

$$C := B/dB, \quad C^\circ := B^\circ/dB,$$

then C is a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions with proper ideal C° and $C_{m,n} := B_{m,n}/dB_{m,n}$.

- (iii) If B is a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions and c, d in B satisfy $C^\circ \neq C$ with

$$C = B\langle c/d \rangle := B_{1,0}/(d\xi_1 - c), \quad C^\circ := (B^\circ)B\langle c/d \rangle$$

then C is a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions with proper ideal C° and $C_{m,n} := B_{m+1,n}/(d\xi_1 - c)$.

- (iv) If B is a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions and c, d in B satisfy $C^\circ \neq C$ with

$$C = B[[c/d]]_s := B_{0,1}/(d\rho_1 - c), \quad C^\circ := (B^\circ, \rho_1)B_{0,1}/(d\rho_1 - c),$$

and (B°, ρ_1) the ideal generated by B° and ρ_1 , then C is a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions with proper ideal C° and $C_{m,n} := B_{m,n+1}/(d\rho_1 - c)$.

In all cases define $C_{m,n}^\circ$ as $(C^\circ, \rho)C_{m,n}$.

Definition 4.1.5 (Weierstrass system). Let \mathcal{A} be a separated pre-Weierstrass system. Call \mathcal{A} a *separated Weierstrass system* if it satisfies (c) below for any ring C of \mathcal{A} -fractions.

- (c) If $f = \sum_{\mu, \nu} \bar{c}_{\mu\nu} \xi^\mu \rho^\nu$ is in $C_{m,n}$ with the $\bar{c}_{\mu\nu}$ in C , then there is a finite set $J \subset \mathbb{N}^{m+n}$ and for each $(\mu, \nu) \in J$ there is a $g_{\mu\nu} \in C_{m,n}^\circ$ such that

$$f = \sum_{(\mu, \nu) \in J} \bar{c}_{\mu\nu} \xi^\mu \rho^\nu (1 + g_{\mu\nu}).$$

Definition 4.1.6 (Analytic structure). Let $\mathcal{A} = \{A_{m,n}\}$ be a separated Weierstrass system, and let K be a valued field. A *separated analytic \mathcal{A} -structure on K* is a collection of homomorphisms $\{\sigma_{m,n}\}_{m,n \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that, for each $m, n \geq 0$, $\sigma_{m,n}$ is a homomorphism from $A_{m,n}$ to the ring of K° -valued functions on $(K^\circ)^m \times (K^{\circ\circ})^n$ and such that:

- (1) $I \subset \sigma_{0,0}^{-1}(K^{\circ\circ})$,
- (2) $\sigma_{m,n}(\xi_i) =$ the i -th coordinate function on $(K^\circ)^m \times (K^{\circ\circ})^n$, $i = 1, \dots, m$, and $\sigma_{m,n}(\rho_j) =$ the $(m + j)$ -th coordinate function on $(K^\circ)^m \times (K^{\circ\circ})^n$, $j = 1, \dots, n$,
- (3) $\sigma_{m,n+1}$ extends $\sigma_{m,n}$, where we identify in the obvious way functions on $(K^\circ)^m \times (K^{\circ\circ})^n$ with functions on $(K^\circ)^m \times (K^{\circ\circ})^{n+1}$ that do not depend on the last coordinate, and $\sigma_{m+1,n}$ extends $\sigma_{m,n}$ similarly.

We have given the basic definitions of this section. A reader who wants to skip the proofs and the analysis of analytic structures can proceed directly with the examples in Section 4.4, with Section 4.5, and with the (model-theoretic) results of Section 6, having as well a look at Section 5. In Section 4.3 we give the basic definitions of strictly convergent analytic structures, which are simpler but less powerful.

Remark 4.1.7 (Units). If $\mathcal{A} = \{A_{m,n}\}_{m,n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a separated pre-Weierstrass system and $f = 1 + g \in A_{m,n}$ with $g \in A_{m,n}^\circ$, then f is regular of degree 0 and, by Weierstrass Division, f is a unit in $A_{m,n}$. Moreover, $f \in A_{m,n}$ is a unit if and only if f is of the form $c + g$ for some unit $c \in A$ and some $g \in A_{m,n}^\circ$. Indeed, since f is a unit there exists h in $A_{m,n}$ such that $fh = 1$, hence, $\tilde{f}\tilde{h} = 1$ in \tilde{A} , with $\tilde{\cdot}$ as in Definition 4.1.2(iv). Hence, \tilde{f} is a unit in $\tilde{A}_{m,n}$, hence \tilde{f} is a unit in $\tilde{A}[x][[\rho]]$ and \tilde{f} is in $\tilde{A} + \rho\tilde{A}[x][[\rho]]$.

Remark 4.1.8 (Noetherianness). (i) If I is a finitely generated ideal, then, in Definition 4.1.1, one has $B_1 = (I, \rho)A[[\xi, \rho]]$ and $B_2 = (I, \rho_1, \dots, \rho_{n-1}, \rho_n^{d+1})A[[\xi, \rho]]$.

(ii) While we did not require A to be Noetherian, (see 4.4(7) for an example) it follows from (c) of Definition 4.1.5 that if \mathcal{A} is a separated Weierstrass system and $f = \sum_{\mu,v} a_{\mu v} \xi^\mu \rho^v \in A_{m,n}$ then the ideal of A generated by the $a_{\mu v}$ is finitely generated.

(iii) We refer to condition (c) of Definition 4.1.5 as a *Strong Noetherian Property* as it implies that all the coefficients of f can be written as linear combinations of finitely many, and if the coefficient is “small”, the corresponding coefficients of the linear combination are also small. Example 4.4(7) below shows that this does not require the ring A to be Noetherian. Similarly, we refer to Theorem 4.2.15 as a Strong Noetherian Property, even though it does not imply that the rings $A_{m,n}$ are Noetherian.

As usual, Weierstrass preparation is a consequence of Weierstrass Division.

Remark 4.1.9 (Weierstrass Preparation). Let the family $\{A_{m,n}\}$ be a separated Weierstrass system. With the notation of Definition 4.1.3, we obtain the following for f in $A_{m,n}$:

- (i) If f is regular in ξ_m of degree d , then there exist: a unique unit u of $A_{m,n}$ and a unique monic polynomial $P \in A_{m-1,n}[\xi_m]$ of degree d such that $f = u \cdot P$.
- (ii) If f is regular in ρ_n of degree d , then there exist: a unique unit u of $A_{m,n}$ and a unique monic polynomial $P \in A_{m,n-1}[\rho_n]$ of degree d such that $f = u \cdot P$; in addition, P is regular in ρ_n of degree d .

This can be seen by dividing ξ_m^d (respectively, ρ_n^d) by $f \in A_{m,n}$, as in [LR1, Corollary 2.3.3].

For F a valued field and $f = \sum_{\mu, \nu} c_{\mu\nu} \xi^\mu \rho^\nu$ in $F[[\xi, \rho]]$, the *Gauss norm* of f is written $\|f\|$ and defined as $\sup_{\mu, \nu} |c_{\mu\nu}|$ if this supremum exists in $|F|$ and is not defined otherwise.

Remark 4.1.10 (Gauss norm). In the case that $A = F^\circ$ and $I = F^{\circ\circ}$ with F a valued field, condition (c) of Definition 4.1.5 guarantees that the Gauss norm on $A_{m,n}$ is defined and moreover if $f \in A_{m,n}$ is nonzero then there is $c \in F$ such that $cf \in A_{m,n}$ and $\|cf\| = 1$. Conversely, in this case ($A = F^\circ, I = F^{\circ\circ}$) if the $A_{m,n}$ satisfy Definitions 4.1.2 and 4.1.3, and for every $0 \neq f \in A_{m,n}$ there is an element $c \in F$ such that $cf \in A_{m,n}$ and $\|cf\| = 1$, then condition (c) of Definition 4.1.5 follows from conditions (a), (b) and Definition 4.1.2. This fact (which we do not use) can be proved along the lines of the proof of Theorem 4.2.15.

Remark 4.1.11. (i) As in the real case, it follows by Weierstrass Division that if ξ_i (respectively ρ_j) divides $f \in A_{m,n}$ in $A[[\xi, \rho]]$, then ξ_i (respectively ρ_j) divides f in $A_{m,n}$.

(ii) As in the real case, if $f = \sum_{\mu, \nu} \bar{f}_{\mu\nu}(\xi, \rho)(\xi'')^\mu(\rho'')^\nu \in A_{m',n'}$ and

$$I_1 := \{(\mu, \nu) : \mu_i \geq d, \nu_j \geq d, \text{ for all } i, j\},$$

then

$$f_1 := \sum_{(\mu, \nu) \in I_1} \bar{f}_{\mu\nu}(\xi, \rho)(\xi'')^\mu(\rho'')^\nu$$

is an element of $A_{m',n'}$. Similarly, for each i, j and ℓ ,

$$\sum_{\mu, \nu \text{ with } \mu_i = \ell} \bar{f}_{\mu\nu}(\xi, \rho)(\xi'')^\mu(\rho'')^\nu \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{\mu, \nu \text{ with } \nu_j = \ell} \bar{f}_{\mu\nu}(\xi, \rho)(\xi'')^\mu(\rho'')^\nu$$

are elements of $A_{m',n'}$. By (i) above, we can divide these series by ξ_i^ℓ (respectively, ρ_j^ℓ).

(iii) Weierstrass Division guarantees that the rings $A_{m,n}$ are closed under Weierstrass changes of variables among the ξ_i and among the ρ_j , but not in general under changes of variables that mix the ξ_i and the ρ_j .

In Section 5.6 we will consider a variant of separated Weierstrass systems, by requiring some additional conditions. We will term these “strong separated Weierstrass systems”.

Lemma 4.1.12. *If \mathcal{A} is a (strong) separated Weierstrass system, and C is a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions, then the family $\{C_{m,n}\}$ is a separated (C, C°) -system which is a (strong) separated Weierstrass system (cf. Section 5.6 for “strong”).*

Proof. Since axiom (c) for $\{C_{m,n}\}$ follows at once from (c) for \mathcal{A} and from (v) of Definition 4.1.2, only axioms (a) and (b) for the $C_{m,n}$ need proof, which we do by induction on the definition of C . Suppose that C is $A\langle c/d \rangle$ and $f \in C_{m,n}$ is regular in ξ_m of degree s . Then

$$f \equiv \xi_m^s + F_1 \xi_m^{s-1} + \dots + F_s \pmod{(I, \rho, c - \eta d)}.$$

Let $F \in C_{m+1,n}$ satisfy $f \equiv F \pmod{(c - \eta d)}$. It may be that F is not regular in ξ_m of degree s . However, using the condition $(A_{m+1,n})^\sim \subset \tilde{A}[\xi, \eta][[\rho]]$ of Definition 4.1.2, we see that there is a finite sum $\sum_{i=1}^\ell (c - \eta d)b_i \xi_m^{s+i}$ such that, taking $G = F - \sum_{i=1}^\ell (c - \eta d)b_i \xi_m^{s+i}$, we have $f \equiv G \pmod{(I, \rho, c - \eta d)}$ and G regular in ξ_m of degree s . The other case is similar. \square

4.2. *The Strong Noetherian Property for separated Weierstrass systems*

Axiom (c) of Definition 4.1.5 is a kind of Noetherian property. In order to fully exploit it towards quantifier elimination, we have to work locally using the rings of fractions, defined in the previous subsection, and Laurent rings, defined below. The aim of this subsection is Theorem 4.2.15, which uses the full strength of the formalisms of Section 4.1 and of this section. (See also Remark 4.2.16.)

In this subsection, \mathcal{A} is a separated Weierstrass system, as always over (A, I) .

First we elaborate some more on rings of \mathcal{A} -fractions.

Definition 4.2.1 (Defining formula). Let C be a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions. Call an expression a *defining formula for C* when it can inductively be obtained by the following steps:

- (i) The expression $(1 = 1)$ is a defining formula for A .
- (ii) In case (ii) of Definition 4.1.4, if φ_B is a defining formula for B , then

$$\varphi_B \wedge (d = 0)$$

is a defining formula for C .

- (iii) In case (iii) of Definition 4.1.4, if φ_B is a defining formula for B , then

$$\varphi_B \wedge (|c| \leq |d|) \wedge (d \neq 0)$$

is a defining formula for C .

- (iv) In case (iv) of Definition 4.1.4, if φ_B is a defining formula for B , then

$$\varphi_B \wedge (|c| < |d|) \wedge (c \neq 0)$$

is a defining formula for C .

Definition 4.2.2 (System of rings of fractions). Let \mathcal{A} be a separated (A, I) -system. If C is a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions and $c, d \in C$, then let $\mathcal{D}_{c,d}(C)$ be the set of rings of fractions among $C/dC, C\langle c/d \rangle, C[[d/c]]_s$ if this set is nonempty and let $\mathcal{D}_{c,d}(C)$ be $\{C\}$ otherwise. Define the concept of a *system of rings of \mathcal{A} -fractions* inductively as follows. $\mathcal{F} = \{A\}$ is a system of rings of \mathcal{A} -fractions. If \mathcal{F}_0 is a system of rings of \mathcal{A} -fractions and $C \in \mathcal{F}_0, c, d \in C$, then

$$\mathcal{F} := (\mathcal{F}_0 \setminus \{C\}) \cup \mathcal{D}_{c,d}(C)$$

is a system of rings of \mathcal{A} -fractions.

Definition 4.2.3. Let \mathcal{V} be the theory of the valuation rings of valued fields in the language of valued rings. For any commutative ring C with unit and with fixed proper ideal C° (that is, $C^\circ \neq C$), define

$$\mathcal{V}(C) := \mathcal{V} \cup \{|a| \leq 1 : a \in C\} \cup \{|b| < 1 : b \in C^\circ\}.$$

Lemma-Definition 4.2.4. With the notation from Definition 4.2.3 and with a system \mathcal{F} of rings of \mathcal{A} -fractions, it follows that

$$\mathcal{V}(A) \vdash \bigvee_{C \in \mathcal{F}} \varphi_C \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{V}(A) \vdash \bigwedge_{C \neq C' \in \mathcal{F}} \neg(\varphi_C \wedge \varphi_{C'}).$$

If moreover \mathcal{A} is a separated Weierstrass system and σ is a separated analytic \mathcal{A} -structure on K , then there is exactly one $C \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $K^\circ \models \varphi_C$ under the interpretation provided by σ . We call such φ_C compatible with σ . We call a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions C compatible with σ when it has a defining formula that is compatible with σ .

Proof. This holds by the definitions. □

Next we generalize the notion of rings of \mathcal{A} -fractions to that of Laurent rings. This notion will mainly be used for Theorem 4.2.15.

Definition 4.2.5 (Laurent rings). Let C be a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions. Inductively define the concept that a $C_{m,n}$ -algebra C' is a Laurent ring over $C_{m,n}$ with proper ideal C'° as follows.

- (i) $C_{m,n}$ is a Laurent ring over $C_{m,n}$ with proper ideal $C_{m,n}^\circ$ (cf. Definition 4.1.4).
- (ii) Let J be an ideal of $C_{m+M,n+N}$. If $B = C_{m+M,n+N}/J$ is a Laurent ring over $C_{m,n}$, if $f \in C_{m+M,n+N}$, and if $C'^\circ \neq C'$, where

$$C' = B[1/f] := C_{m+M+1,n+N}/(J, \xi_{m+M+1}f - 1),$$

$$C'^\circ := (C^\circ + (\rho_1, \dots, \rho_{n+N}))C_{m+M+1,n+N}/(J, \xi_{m+M+1}f - 1),$$

then C' is a Laurent ring over $C_{m,n}$ with proper ideal C'° .

- (iii) Let J be an ideal of $C_{m+M,n+N}$. If $B = C_{m+M,n+N}/J$ is a Laurent ring over $C_{m,n}$, if $f \in C_{m+M,n+N}$, and if $C'^\circ \neq C'$, where

$$C' = B[[f]]_s := C_{m+M,n+N+1}/(J, \rho_{n+N+1} - f),$$

$$C'^\circ := (C^\circ + (\rho_1, \dots, \rho_{n+N+1}))C_{m+M,n+N+1}/(J, \rho_{n+N+1} - f),$$

then C' is a Laurent ring over $C_{m,n}$ with proper ideal C'° .

Definition 4.2.6. Let C be a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions. For any Laurent ring C' over $C_{m,n}$ there exists an ideal J of some $C_{M+m,N+n}$ such that $C' = C_{M+m,N+n}/J$. Define then

$$C'_{m_1,n_1} := C_{M+m+m_1,N+n+n_1}/JC_{M+m+m_1,N+n+n_1},$$

$$(C'_{m_1,n_1})^\circ := (C^\circ, (\rho_1, \dots, \rho_{N+n+n_1}))C'_{m_1,n_1}.$$

The following is the analogue for Laurent rings of Lemma 4.1.12. We will not need it. The proof is similar to that of Lemma 4.1.12.

Lemma 4.2.7. *If \mathcal{A} is a (strong) separated Weierstrass system, and B is a Laurent ring over $C_{m,n}$ for some ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions C , then the family $\{B_{m,n}\}$ is a (strong) separated Weierstrass system over (B, B°) (cf. Section 5.6 for the definition of “strong”).*

Definition 4.2.8 (Defining formula). Let C be a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions. Call an expression a *defining formula for B* , with B a Laurent ring over $C_{m,n}$, when it can inductively be obtained by the following steps:

- (i) The expression $(1 = 1)$ is a defining formula for $C_{m,n}$.
- (ii) In case (ii) of Definition 4.2.5, if $\varphi_{C'}$ is a defining formula of C' , then

$$\varphi_{C'} \wedge (|f| \geq 1)$$

is a defining formula for $B := C'(1/f)$.

- (iii) In case (iii) of Definition 4.2.5, if $\varphi_{C'}$ is a defining formula of C' , then

$$\varphi_{C'} \wedge (|f| < 1)$$

is a defining formula for $B := C'[[f]]_s$.

Definition 4.2.9 (Covering family). Let C be a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions. Note that the theory $\mathcal{V}(C)$ is well defined by Definition 4.2.3 and Lemma 4.1.12. We call a finite family \mathcal{F} of Laurent rings over $C_{m,n}$ a *covering family* if

$$\mathcal{V}(C) \vdash \bigvee_{B \in \mathcal{F}} \varphi_B.$$

The family is a *disjointly covering family* if in addition $\neg(\varphi_B \wedge \varphi_{B'})$ is a theorem of $\mathcal{V}(C)$ for all $B \neq B' \in \mathcal{F}$.

By construction, we have the following:

Lemma 4.2.10. *Let σ be a separated analytic \mathcal{A} -structure on K and let C be a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions compatible with σ . Any defining formula φ_B of any Laurent ring B over $C_{m,n}$ defines in a natural way a subset X_{φ_B} of $(K^\circ)^m \times (K^{\circ\circ})^n$, which may be empty. Moreover, for any covering family \mathcal{F} of Laurent rings B over $C_{m,n}$ with formulas φ_B , the union of the sets X_{φ_B} equals $(K^\circ)^m \times (K^{\circ\circ})^n$.*

Definition 4.2.11 (Units). Let C be a Laurent ring over $A_{m,n}$. (Any Laurent ring over a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions is a Laurent ring over some $A_{m,n}$.) We call $f \in C$ a *C -unit* if

$$\mathcal{V}(C), \varphi_C \vdash |f| \geq 1.$$

We recall the following definition from [LL2, Section 3.12], which is used in several proofs.

Definition 4.2.12 (Preregular). Let C be a Laurent ring over $A_{m,n}$ and, using the notation of Definition 4.1.2, let $f = \sum_{\mu,\nu} c_{\mu\nu}(\xi'')^\mu(\rho'')^\nu \in C_{m'-m,n'-n}$ where the $c_{\mu\nu}$ are in C . We call f *preregular in (ξ'', ρ'') of degree (μ_0, ν_0)* if $c_{\mu_0\nu_0} = 1$ and $c_{\mu\nu} \in (C_{m'-m,n'-n})^\circ$ for all ν lexicographically $< \nu_0$ and for all (μ, ν_0) with μ lexicographically $> \mu_0$.

Remark 4.2.13. If f is prerregular of degree $(\mu_0, 0)$ then a Weierstrass change of variables among the $\xi_i, i = m + 1, \dots, m'$ will make f regular in $\xi_{m'}$. Similarly, if f is prerregular of degree $(0, \nu_0)$ then a Weierstrass change of variables among the $\rho_j, j = n + 1, \dots, n'$ will make f regular in $\rho_{n'}$.

The following lemma is needed in the proof of Theorem 4.2.15. The proofs of this lemma and Theorem 4.2.15 are similar to the proofs of Lemma 3.2.1 and Theorem 3.2.2, with some additional complications.

Lemma 4.2.14. *Let $\{A_{m,n}\}$ be a separated Weierstrass system and, using the notation of Definition 4.1.2, let*

$$f = \sum_{\mu,\nu} \bar{f}_{\mu\nu}(\xi, \rho)(\xi'')^\mu(\rho'')^\nu \in A_{m',n'}$$

where the $\bar{f}_{\mu\nu}(\xi, \rho)$ are in $A_{m,n}$. There is a system \mathcal{F} of rings of \mathcal{A} -fractions, and for each $A' \in \mathcal{F}$ there is a finite, disjointly covering family of Laurent rings C over $A'_{m,n}$, such that for each C there is a finite set J_C , and C -units $u_{C\mu\nu}$ and functions $g_{C\mu\nu} \in C_{m'-m,n'-n}$ for $(\mu, \nu) \in J_C$, such that

$$f = \sum_{(\mu,\nu) \in J_C} \bar{f}_{\mu\nu} u_{C\mu\nu} g_{C\mu\nu}$$

as an element of $C_{m'-m,n'-n}$.

In the case that A is a valuation ring with maximal ideal A° we can take $\mathcal{F} = \{A\}$. In the case that $m = 0$ or $n = 0$ we can take the family of Laurent rings corresponding to $A' \in \mathcal{F}$ to be just $\{A'_{m,n}\}$.

Proof. Let f be as above, say (using the notation of Definition 4.1.2)

$$f = \sum_{\mu',\nu'} \bar{a}_{\mu'\nu'}(\xi')^{\mu'}(\rho')^{\nu'}$$

with the $\bar{a}_{\mu'\nu'}$ in A . Then by condition (c) (Definition 4.1.5) we have

$$f = \sum_{(\mu',\nu') \in J} \bar{a}_{\mu'\nu'}(\xi')^{\mu'}(\rho')^{\nu'}(1 + g_{\mu',\nu'})$$

with the $g_{\mu',\nu'}$ in $A_{m',n'}^\circ$ for some finite $J \subset \mathbb{N}^{m'+n'}$. Hence, splitting into finitely many cases corresponding to a system \mathcal{F} of rings of \mathcal{A} -fractions, and considering each $A' \in \mathcal{F}$ separately, we may assume that $\bar{a}_{\mu'_0\nu'_0} = 1$ and that f is prerregular in (ξ', ρ') of degree (μ'_0, ν'_0) . (In the case that A is a valuation ring, there is no need to split up into cases to

find, and “factor out”, the “dominant” coefficient $\bar{a}_{\mu'_0 v'_0}$.) Let $\mu'_0 = (\mu''_0, \mu_0)$ and $v'_0 = (v''_0, v_0)$ and write

$$f = \sum_{(\mu, \nu)} \bar{f}_{\mu\nu}(\xi, \rho)(\xi'')^\mu (\rho'')^\nu$$

with the $\bar{f}_{\mu, \nu}$ in $A_{m, n}$. Then $\bar{f}_{\mu_0 v_0}$ is preregular in (ξ, ρ) of degree (μ''_0, v''_0) and, writing

$$\bar{f}_{\mu_0 v_0} = \sum_{\nu''} \bar{f}_{\mu_0 v_0 \nu''}(\xi)(\rho)^{\nu''},$$

we see that $\bar{f}_{\mu_0 v_0 \nu''}(\xi)$ is preregular in ξ of degree μ''_0 .

If $m = 0$ or $n = 0$, a Weierstrass change of variables among the ρ_j (respectively the ξ_i) will make $\bar{f}_{\mu_0 v_0}$ regular in ρ_n (respectively ξ_m) and no “splitting up” into Laurent rings is needed before doing Weierstrass division by $\bar{f}_{\mu_0 v_0}$ (below). In the general case, consider the two Laurent rings C_1 and C_2 defined by the conditions $|\bar{f}_{\mu_0 v_0 \nu''}| < 1$ and $|\bar{f}_{\mu_0 v_0 \nu''}| \geq 1$, respectively.

On C_1 , using λ to denote the new variable (of the second kind, i.e. a “ ρ ” variable) $\bar{f}_{\mu_0 v_0 \nu''} - \lambda = 0$. After a Weierstrass change of variables among ξ_1, \dots, ξ_m , we may assume that $\bar{f}_{\mu_0 v_0 \nu''} - \lambda$ is regular in ξ_m of degree s , say. Then in $(C_1)_{m'-m, n'-n}$ we have

$$f = R_0(\hat{\xi}, \xi'', \rho, \rho'', \lambda) + \xi_m R_1(\hat{\xi}, \xi'', \rho, \rho'', \lambda) + \dots + \xi_m^{s-1} R_{s-1}(\hat{\xi}, \xi'', \rho, \rho'', \lambda),$$

where $\hat{\xi} := (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{m-1})$. We now complete the proof in this case by induction on s and induction on (m, n) , ordered lexicographically, as in the proof of Lemma 3.2.1. ((m, n) has been reduced to $(m - 1, n + 1)$.)

On C_2 , using η for the new variable, $\eta \bar{f}_{\mu_0 v_0 \nu''} - 1 = 0$. After a Weierstrass change of variables among $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_m, \eta$, we may assume that $\eta \bar{f}_{\mu_0 v_0 \nu''} - 1$ is regular in η of degree s_1 , say. Considering ηf and $\eta f_{\mu_0 v_0}$, after replacing the coefficient $\eta \bar{f}_{\mu_0 v_0 \nu''}$ of $\rho^{\nu''_0}$ by 1, $\eta \bar{f}_{\mu_0 v_0}$ is preregular in ρ of degree v''_0 . After a Weierstrass change of variables among ρ_1, \dots, ρ_m , we may assume that $\eta \bar{f}_{\mu_0 v_0}$ is regular in ρ_n , of degree s_2 , say. Doing Weierstrass division twice, once by $\eta \bar{f}_{\mu_0 v_0 \nu''} - 1$ and once by $\eta \bar{f}_{\mu_0 v_0}$, we see that in $(C_2)_{m'-m, n'-n}$ we have

$$\eta f = Q \cdot \eta \bar{f}_{\mu_0 v_0} + \sum_{i < s_1, j < s_2} R_{ij}(\xi, \xi'', \hat{\rho}, \rho'') \eta^i \rho_n^j,$$

where $\hat{\rho} = (\rho_1, \dots, \rho_{n-1})$. One again completes the proof by induction on $s_1 s_2$ and on (m, n) , ordered lexicographically, as in the proof of Lemma 3.2.1. ((m, n) has been reduced to $(m, n - 1)$.) □

We continue to use the notation of Definition 4.1.2.

Theorem 4.2.15 (The Strong Noetherian Property for separated Weierstrass systems). *Let $\{A_{m,n}\}$ be a separated Weierstrass system and let*

$$f = \sum_{\mu, \nu} \bar{f}_{\mu\nu}(\xi, \rho)(\xi'')^\mu(\rho'')^\nu \in A_{m',n'}$$

with the $\bar{f}_{\mu\nu}(\xi, \rho)$ in $A_{m,n}$. There is a finite system \mathcal{F} of rings of A -fractions, and for each $A' \in \mathcal{F}$ there is a finite, disjointly covering family of Laurent rings C over $A'_{m,n}$ such that for each C there is a finite set J_C and C -units $u_{C\mu\nu} \in C$ and functions $h_{C\mu\nu} \in C_{m'-m, n'-n}^\circ$ for $(\mu, \nu) \in J_C$ such that

$$f = \sum_{(\mu, \nu) \in J_C} \bar{f}_{\mu\nu}(\xi, \rho)(\xi'')^\mu(\rho'')^\nu u_{C\mu\nu}(1 + h_{C\mu\nu})$$

as an element of $C_{m'-m, n'-n}$.

When A is a valuation ring we can take the system $\mathcal{F} = \{A\}$. If $m = 0$ or $n = 0$ we can take the family of Laurent rings corresponding to $A' \in \mathcal{F}$ to be just $\{A'_{m,n}\}$. Hence, in the case that A is a valuation ring and $mn = 0$ no (nontrivial) rings of A -fractions or Laurent rings are needed.

Proof. By Lemma 4.2.14 we may assume we have written

$$f = \sum_{(\mu, \nu) \in J_C} \bar{f}_{\mu\nu} u_{C\mu\nu} h_{C\mu\nu}$$

with the $h_{C\mu\nu}$ in $C_{m',n'}$. As in the proof of Theorem 3.2.2, choosing d large enough, writing k for $m' - m + n' - n$, and taking

$$I_1 := \{1, \dots, d\}^k \cup \{(\mu, \nu) : \mu_i \geq d, \nu_j \geq d \text{ for all } i, j\},$$

we have

$$f_{I_1} := \sum_{(\mu, \nu) \in I_1} \bar{f}_{\mu\nu}(\xi, \rho)(\xi'')^\mu(\rho'')^\nu = \sum_{(\mu, \nu) \in \{1, \dots, d\}^k} \bar{f}_{\mu\nu}(\xi'')^\mu(\rho'')^\nu u_{C\mu\nu}(1 + g_{C\mu\nu})$$

with the $g_{C\mu\nu}$ in $(\xi'', C_{m',n'}^\circ)C_{m',n'}$. Since each $g_{C\mu\nu} \bmod (C_{m',n'}^\circ)$ is a polynomial in ξ'' (cf. Definition 4.1.2), further increasing d , we may assume that each $g_{C\mu\nu}$ is in $(C_{m',n'}^\circ)^\circ$. The proof is now completed exactly as that of Theorem 3.2.2, by induction on $m' - m + n' - n$. \square

Remark 4.2.16. In many examples, for example when A is Noetherian and complete in its I -adic topology and $A_{m,n} := A\langle \xi \rangle[[\rho]]$ (cf. [CLR1], Section 2), or $A_{m,n} = S_{m,n}^\circ(E, K)$ (cf. [LR1]) we do not have to break up into pieces using rings of \mathcal{A} -fractions and Laurent rings, and the following stronger statement is true (using the notation of Definition 4.1.2):

- Let $f \in A_{m',n'}$ and write $f = \sum_{\mu, \nu} \bar{f}_{\mu\nu}(\xi, \rho)(\xi'')^\mu(\rho'')^\nu$ with the $\bar{f}_{\mu\nu}$ in $A_{m,n}$. There is a finite set $J \subset \mathbb{N}^{m'-m+n'-n}$ and units of the form $1 + g_{\mu\nu}$ with $g_{\mu\nu} \in A_{m',n'}^\circ$ such that

$$f = \sum_{(\mu, \nu) \in J} \bar{f}_{\mu\nu}(\xi, \rho)(\xi'')^\mu(\rho'')^\nu(1 + g_{\mu\nu}). \tag{4.1}$$

The Strong Noetherian Properties of Definition 4.1.5 and Theorem 4.2.15 follow immediately from this property. Our treatment would be less general but also simpler were we to take this condition as an axiom replacing the weaker axiom (c) of Definition 4.1.5. We would then not have to prove Theorem 4.2.15.

4.3. *Strictly convergent analytic structures*

We consider polynomial rings and power series rings in one kind of variables, written ξ_i , usually variants of Tate rings, hence the terminology “strictly convergent”. In the separated case of the previous two subsections the ρ variables (varying over K°) were used to witness strict inequalities. Furthermore, the second Weierstrass division axiom (Definition 4.1.3(b)) enforced some additional completeness on the ring A , on rings of \mathcal{A} -fractions, and on fields K with analytic \mathcal{A} -structure. In the strictly convergent case we will allow two possibilities which we distinguish by use of a designated element π of A : (i) $\pi \neq 1$ and in the interpretations given by fields K with analytic \mathcal{A} -structure, π is interpreted as a prime element of K° , i.e. $\sigma(\pi)$ is an element of smallest positive order (see Definition 4.3.6(i)), and (ii) that the strictly convergent analytic structure is the strictly convergent part of a separated analytic structure and $\pi = 1$. Except for this complication we follow the development of the previous two sections fairly closely.

Case (ii) is treated in Definition 4.3.6(ii). We first focus on case (i). Let A and I be as at the beginning of Section 4. Let π be a fixed element of A .

Definition 4.3.1 (System). A system $\mathcal{A} = \{A_m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ of A -algebras A_m , satisfying, for all $m \leq m'$:

- (i) $A_0 = A$,
- (ii) $A_m \subset A[[\xi_1, \dots, \xi_m]]$,
- (iii) $A_m[[\xi_{m+1}, \dots, \xi_{m'}]] \subset A_{m'}$,
- (iv) the image $(A_m)^\sim$ of A_m under the residue map $\sim: A[[\xi_1, \dots, \xi_m]] \rightarrow \tilde{A}[[\xi_1, \dots, \xi_m]]$ is $\tilde{A}[[\xi]]$,
- (v) if $f \in A_{m'}$, say $f = \sum_{\mu} \tilde{f}_{\mu}(\xi)(\xi'')^{\mu}$, then the \tilde{f}_{μ} are in A_m ,

is called a *strictly convergent (A, I) -system*.

Definition 4.3.2 (Regular). Let $\mathcal{A} = \{A_m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a strictly convergent (A, I) -system. A power series f in A_m is called *regular in ξ_m of degree d* when f is congruent in $A[[\xi]]$, modulo the ideal $\{\sum_{\mu} a_{\mu} \xi^{\mu} : a_{\mu} \in I\}$, to a monic polynomial in ξ_m of degree d .

Definition 4.3.3 (Pre-Weierstrass system). Let $\mathcal{A} = \{A_m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a strictly convergent (A, I) -system. Then \mathcal{A} is called a *strictly convergent pre-Weierstrass system* when the usual Weierstrass Division Theorem holds in the A_m , namely, for $f, g \in A_m$:

- (a) if f is regular in ξ_m of degree d , then there exist uniquely determined elements $q \in A_m$ and $r \in A_{m-1}[[\xi_m]]$ of degree at most $d - 1$ such that $g = qf + r$.

In fact, as in the separated case, we need to be able to work locally, using rings of fractions:

Definition 4.3.4 (Rings of fractions). Let $\mathcal{A} = \{A_m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a strictly convergent (A, I) -system. Inductively define the concept that C is a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions with ideal C° and rings of strictly convergent functions $C_m, m \geq 0$, as follows:

- (i) The ring A is a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions with ideal $I = A^\circ$ and rings of strictly convergent functions the A_m .
- (ii) If B is a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions and $d \in B$ satisfies $C^\circ \neq C$ with

$$C := B/dB, \quad C^\circ := B^\circ \cdot C,$$

then C is a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions with ideal C° and strictly convergent functions $C_m = B_m/dB_m$.

- (iii) If B is a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions and $c, d \in B$ satisfy $C^\circ \neq C$ with

$$C := B\langle c/d \rangle := B_1/(d\xi_1 - c), \quad C^\circ := B^\circ \cdot C,$$

then C is a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions with ideal C° and strictly convergent functions $C_m = B_{m+1}/(d\xi_1 - c)$.

- (iv) If B is a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions and $c, d \in B$ satisfy $C^\circ \neq C$ with

$$C := B\left\langle \frac{c}{\pi \cdot d} \right\rangle := B_1/(d \cdot \pi \cdot \xi_1 - c), \quad C^\circ := B^\circ \cdot C,$$

then C is a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions with ideal C° and strictly convergent functions $C_m = B_{m+1}/(\pi \cdot d \cdot \xi_1 - c)$.

Note that part (iv) above differs from the definition we made in the separated case; the notation $B\langle c/\pi \cdot d \rangle$ for the ring is reminiscent of the inequality $c < d$ which in our case (namely $\pi \neq 1$) is equivalent to $c \leq \pi \cdot d$.

Definition 4.3.5 (Weierstrass system). Let \mathcal{A} be a strictly convergent pre-Weierstrass system. Call \mathcal{A} a *strictly convergent Weierstrass system* if it satisfies (c) below for every ring C of \mathcal{A} -fractions.

- (c) If $f = \sum_{\mu} \bar{c}_{\mu} \xi^{\mu}$ is in C_m with the \bar{c}_{μ} in C , then there is a finite set $J \subset \mathbb{N}^m$ and for $\mu \in J$ there is $g_{\mu} \in C_m^\circ$ such that

$$f = \sum_{\mu \in J} \bar{c}_{\mu} \xi^{\mu} (1 + g_{\mu}).$$

Definition 4.3.6 (Analytic structure).

- (i) ($\pi \neq 1$) Let $\mathcal{A} = \{A_m\}$ be a strictly convergent Weierstrass system, and let K be a valued field. A *strictly convergent analytic \mathcal{A} -structure on K* is a collection of homomorphisms $\{\sigma_m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that, for each $m \geq 0$, σ_m is a homomorphism from A_m to the ring of K° -valued functions on $(K^\circ)^m$ satisfying:
 - (1) $I \subset \sigma_0^{-1}(K^{\circ\circ})$ and $\sigma_0(\pi)$ is a prime element of K° ,
 - (2) $\sigma_m(\xi_i) =$ the i -th coordinate function on $(K^\circ)^m, i = 1, \dots, m$,

- (3) σ_{m+1} extends σ_m where we identify in the obvious way functions on $(K^\circ)^m$ with functions on $(K^\circ)^{m+1}$ that do not depend on the last coordinate.
- (ii) ($\pi = 1$) Let $\mathcal{A} = \{A_{m,n}\}$ be a separated Weierstrass system and K a field with separated analytic \mathcal{A} -structure $\sigma = \{\sigma_{m,n}\}$. We will define the *strictly convergent analytic structure* $\bar{\sigma}$ on K associated to σ . Note that σ induces morphisms $\sigma_{C_{m,0}}$ from $C_{m,0}$ to the ring of K° -valued functions on $(K^\circ)^m$, for C any ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions which is compatible with σ (cf. Definitions 4.1.4, 4.2.4). Then $\bar{\sigma}$ is defined as the collection of homomorphisms $\sigma_{C_{m,0}}$ for all $m \geq 0$ and all rings C of \mathcal{A} -fractions which are compatible with σ .

In (ii) of Definition 4.3.6, the analytic structure does not come from a strictly convergent (A, I) -system, but from a richer system of the rings $C_{m,0}$ for many C . However, for the separated analytic structure σ' with σ' as in Definition 4.5.6, $\bar{\sigma}'$ contains no more data than the collection of the maps $\sigma'_{m,0}$. With a slight abuse of terminology we will also denote in this case the collection of the maps $\sigma'_{m,0}$ by $\bar{\sigma}'$ and call $\bar{\sigma}'$ the *strictly convergent analytic structure on K associated to σ'* .

In this paper we focus on case (i) ($\pi \neq 1$) of Definition 4.3.6; studying case (ii) is much more subtle and will require new techniques.

Definition 4.3.7 (Defining formula). Let C be a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions (Definition 4.3.4). Call an expression a *defining formula for C* when it can inductively be obtained by the following steps:

- (i) The expression $(1 = 1)$ is a defining formula for A .
- (ii) In case (ii) of Definition 4.3.4, if φ_B is a defining formula for B , then

$$\varphi_B \wedge (d = 0)$$

is a defining formula for C .

- (iii) In case (iii) of Definition 4.3.4, if φ_B is a defining formula for B , then

$$\varphi_B \wedge (|c| \leq |d|) \wedge (d \neq 0)$$

is a defining formula for C .

- (iv) In case (iv) of Definition 4.3.4, if φ_B is a defining formula for B , then

$$\varphi_B \wedge (|c| \leq |\pi \cdot d|) \wedge (c \neq 0)$$

is a defining formula for C .

Definition 4.3.8 (System of rings of fractions). Let $\mathcal{A} = \{A_m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a strictly convergent (A, I) -system. If C is a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions and $c, d \in C$, then let $\mathcal{D}_{c,d}(C)$ be the set of rings of fractions among $C/dC, C\langle c/d \rangle, C\langle d/\pi \cdot c \rangle$ if this set is nonempty and let $\mathcal{D}_{c,d}(C)$ be $\{C\}$ otherwise. Define the concept of a *system of rings of \mathcal{A} -fractions* inductively as follows. $\mathcal{F} = \{A\}$ is a system of rings of \mathcal{A} -fractions. If \mathcal{F}_0 is a system of rings of \mathcal{A} -fractions, and $C \in \mathcal{F}_0, 0 \neq c, 0 \neq d \in C$, then

$$\mathcal{F} := (\mathcal{F}_0 \setminus \{C\}) \cup \mathcal{D}_{c,d}(C)$$

is a system of rings of \mathcal{A} -fractions.

Remark 4.3.9. Let \mathcal{V} be the theory of the valuation rings of valued fields with prime element π , and let \mathcal{A} be a strictly convergent (A, I) -system and \mathcal{F} a system of rings of \mathcal{A} -fractions. Let

$$\mathcal{V}'(A) := \mathcal{V} \cup \{|a| \leq 1 : a \in A\} \cup \{|b| \leq |\pi| : b \in A^\circ\}.$$

Then

$$\mathcal{V}'(A) \vdash \bigvee_{C \in \mathcal{F}} \varphi_C \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{V}'(A) \vdash \bigwedge_{C \neq C' \in \mathcal{F}} \neg(\varphi_C \wedge \varphi_{C'}).$$

Hence, if σ is a strictly convergent analytic \mathcal{A} -structure on the field K , there will be exactly one $C \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $K^\circ \models \varphi_C$ under the interpretation provided by σ . As in the separated case, we call such C *compatible with σ* .

In the strictly convergent case $\pi \neq 1$ we do not need Laurent rings in the formulation of the Strong Noetherian Property.

Theorem 4.3.10 (The Strictly Convergent Strong Noetherian Property, $\pi \neq 1$). *Let $\{A_m\}$ be a strictly convergent Weierstrass system, let $m \leq m'$, $\xi = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_m)$, $\xi' = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{m'})$, $\xi'' = (\xi_{m+1}, \dots, \xi_{m'})$ and*

$$f = \sum_{\mu} \bar{f}_{\mu}(\xi)(\xi'')^{\mu} \in A_{m'}$$

with the $\bar{f}_{\mu}(\xi)$ in A_m . There is a (finite) system \mathcal{F} of rings of A -fractions such that for each $C \in \mathcal{F}$ there is a finite set J_C and functions $h_{\mu} \in C_m^\circ$ for $\mu \in J_C$ such that

$$f = \sum_{\mu \in J_C} \bar{f}_{\mu}(\xi)(\xi'')^{\mu}(1 + h_{\mu})$$

as an element of $C_{m'}$.

Proof. This is proved similarly to the special case $n = 0$ of Theorem 4.2.15. □

4.4. Examples of analytic structures

(1) Definition 4.1.6 generalizes the notions of analytic structures in [vdD] and [CLR1]. Even more, if A is Noetherian, complete and separated in its I -adic topology, and we take $A_{m,n} := A\langle \xi \rangle[[\rho]]$, then the conditions (a)–(c) of Definition 4.1.3 are satisfied; (c) is immediate and (a) and (b) are shown in [CLR1]. (Only the subcase $I = 0$ is not taken care of in [CLR1], but can be treated similarly.) (In [CLR1] only the case $C = A$ is treated, but the general case also follows easily from the Strong Noetherian Property of [CLR1]. Indeed, the stronger property of Remark 4.2.16 is satisfied in this example.)

(2) Definitions 4.1.6 and 4.3.6 generalize the notion of analytic structure in [DHM], since that is a special instance of the analytic structure of [vdD] and [CLR1]. To recall, take $F = \mathbb{Q}_p$, $T_m^\circ = \mathbb{Z}_p\langle \xi \rangle$ and $\mathcal{S} = \{T_m^\circ\}$, or equivalently take $A = \mathbb{Z}_p$, $I = p\mathbb{Z}_p$, $t = p$ and $\mathcal{A} = \{A_{m,0}\}$, where $A_{m,0} := \mathbb{Z}_p\langle \xi \rangle$. In [DHM], p -adically closed fields with strictly

convergent \mathcal{S} -structure are studied, in particular, these fields turn out to be elementarily equivalent to \mathbb{Q}_p with subanalytic structure.

(3) Definitions 4.1.6 and 4.3.6 generalize the notion of analytic structure (implicit) in [LR1]. Let K be a complete, rank one valued field and take $S_{m,n}^\circ = S_{m,n}^\circ(E, K)$, $\mathcal{S} = \{S_{m,n}^\circ\}$ as defined in [LR1], Definition 2.1.1. If K' is any complete field containing K (or an algebraic extension of such a field) then K' has separated analytic \mathcal{S} -structure, with σ defined naturally by the inclusion $K \subset K'$. If K^* is a (nonstandard) model of the theory of K' in the valued field language with function symbols for the elements of \mathcal{S} then K^* has separated analytic \mathcal{S} -structure, as shown in [LR3]. We also showed in [LR3] that if K' is a maximally complete field extending K then K' has a separated analytic \mathcal{S} -structure. (Similar statements hold for strictly convergent analytic \mathcal{S} -structure).

In [LR2] we established that certain subrings $\mathcal{E}_{m,n}^\circ$ of the $S_{m,n}^\circ$, namely the elements f of $S_{m,n}^\circ(E, K)$ such that f and all its (Hasse) derivatives are existentially definable over $T_{m+n}(K)$, form a separated Weierstrass system. This was used in that paper to prove a quantifier simplification theorem ([LR2, Corollary 4.5]) for K'_{alg} in the language with function symbols for the elements of $\bigcup_n T_n(K)$. That quantifier simplification theorem (and extensions) thus follow from Theorem 4.5.15 below.

(4) We give another example which does not fall under the scope of previous papers. Let F be a fixed maximally complete field with value group Γ (see Section 2 above). In the equicharacteristic case let E be a copy of the residue field in F and in the mixed characteristic case let E be a set of multiplicative representatives of \tilde{F} as in Section 2. For a ring $B \subset F^\circ$ let $B_0 = B \cap E$, and define

$$B\langle \xi \rangle := \left\{ \sum_{g \in I} t^g p_g(\xi) : t^g \in B, p_g(\xi) \in B_0[\xi] \text{ and } I \subset \Gamma \text{ is well ordered} \right\}.$$

Let \mathcal{B} be the family of subrings B of F° with $E \subset B$ and $\text{supp}(B)$ well ordered. Take $S_{m,n}^\circ(\mathcal{B}) = \bigcup_{B \in \mathcal{B}} B\langle \xi \rangle[[\rho]]$ and $S_{m,n}(\mathcal{B}) := F \otimes_{F^\circ} S_{m,n}^\circ(\mathcal{B})$. Then we call $S_{m,n}(\mathcal{B})$ the *full ring of separated power series over F* and $T_m(\mathcal{B}) := S_{m,0}(\mathcal{B})$ the *full ring of strictly convergent power series over F* . The elements of $S_{m,n}(\mathcal{B})$ naturally define functions $(F_{\text{alg}}^\circ)^m \times (F_{\text{alg}}^\circ)^n \rightarrow F_{\text{alg}}$, where F_{alg} is the algebraic closure of F , or its maximal completion (cf. [LR3, Section 5]). The family $\mathcal{S} := \{S_{m,n}^\circ(\mathcal{B})\}$ is a strong Weierstrass system, yielding a separated analytic \mathcal{S} -structure on F , or on F_{alg} . Indeed, most of the structure theorems that hold for the Tate rings in the classical affinoid case ([BGR]) or the rings of separated power series in the quasi-affinoid case ([LR1]) will also hold for these rings, providing a basis for affinoid or quasi-affinoid algebra and geometry over maximally complete fields.

(5) See Theorems 4.5.7 and 4.5.11 below for further natural examples obtained by extending analytic structures by putting in constants from a model, resp. by going to algebraic extensions of a model. (“Model” meaning here field with analytic structure.)

(6) The case of trivially valued field F does not fall under the scope of the previously mentioned papers (as far as we know), but might be interesting for the study of tame analytic integrals (generalizing [D3], [Pas1]). When F is a trivially valued field, the family $\{B_{m,n}\}$ with $B_{m,n} = F[\xi][[\rho]]$ is a strong separated Weierstrass system, since

$F[\xi][[\rho]]$ equals $F[[\rho]]\langle\xi\rangle$, the ρ -adically strictly convergent power series in ξ over $F[[\rho]]$ (cf. [LR1] or [CLR1]). The conditions of Definition 4.1.2 are immediate, as are the Weierstrass Division Theorems, (a) and (b) (see [LR1]). $B_{m,n}$ is Noetherian since a power series ring over a Noetherian ring is Noetherian. Property (c) is satisfied since $F[\xi][[\rho]]$ is the “full” power series ring. A field K with analytic $\{B_{m,n}\}$ -structure need not be trivially valued.

(7) (An example where A is neither Noetherian, nor a valuation ring.) Let L be a field and $A_i := L[x_1, \dots, x_i]$, $I_i := (x_1, \dots, x_i)A_i$ and $A := \bigcup_i A_i$, $I := \bigcup_i I_i$. Then $A_{m,n} := \bigcup_i A_i \langle \xi \rangle [[\rho]]$ is a (strong) separated Weierstrass system, though A is neither Noetherian, nor a valuation ring.

(8) A simple compactness type argument shows that there is a strong Weierstrass system $\mathcal{A}' = \{A'_{m,n}\}$ with all the $A'_{m,n} \subset \mathbb{Z}[[t]]\langle\xi\rangle[[\rho]]$ countable. This example is not covered by the treatments of the previous papers.

(9) We construct a separated Weierstrass system which is not strong (i.e. not satisfying Definition 5.6.1) (cf. Example 3.3(7)). Let $B'_{m,n}$ be the algebraic closure of $\mathbb{Q}[\xi, \rho]$ in $\mathbb{Q}[\xi][[\rho]]$ (cf. Example (6).) Then the family $\{B'_{m,n}\}$ is a separated Weierstrass system. Namely, the conditions of Definition 4.1.2 are easy, Weierstrass Division (axioms (a) and (b)) can be done with algebraic data, and condition (c) follows from axioms (a) and (b) in this case with $F = \mathbb{Q}$ by a proof similar to the proof of Theorem 4.2.15. However, the family $\{B'_{m,n}\}$ does not satisfy condition 5.6.1(v), as can be seen as follows. Let $f(\xi_1, \xi_2)$ be an algebraic power series whose diagonal is not algebraic (see for example 3.3(7)). If

$$f(\rho\xi_1, \rho\xi_2) = f_1(\rho, \xi_1) + f_2(\rho, \xi_2) \pmod{(\xi_1\xi_2 - 1)},$$

then

$$f_1(0, \rho) + f_2(0, \rho) = g(\rho^2),$$

where g is the diagonal of f , and where ρ is a single variable. But $g(\rho^2)$ is not algebraic.

(10) Let K be a complete valued field, and let $K\langle\langle\xi\rangle\rangle$ be the ring of overconvergent power series over K (i.e. the elements of $K\langle\xi\rangle$ with radius of convergence > 1). Let \mathcal{B} be a family of quasi-Noetherian subrings of K° as in Definition 2.1.1 of [LR1]. For $\gamma > 1$ let

$$\begin{aligned} & B\langle\xi\rangle[[\rho]]^{(\gamma)} \\ & := \left\{ \sum_{\mu,v} a_{\mu v}(\xi)^\mu(\rho)^v : \exists k \in \mathbb{N} (|\mu| > k \rightarrow |a_{\mu v}| < \gamma^{-|\mu|} \text{ or } |v| > (\gamma - 1)|\mu|) \right\} \\ & \subset B\langle\xi\rangle[[\rho]] \end{aligned}$$

be the subring of γ -overconvergent power series with coefficients from B . Define

$$S_{m,n}^\circ(E, K)^{\text{over}} := \bigcup_{\substack{B \in \mathcal{B} \\ \gamma > 1}} B\langle\xi\rangle[[\rho]]^{(\gamma)}.$$

Then $S^{\text{over}} := \{S_{m,n}^\circ(E, K)^{\text{over}}\}$ is a separated Weierstrass system, and K has separated analytic S^{over} -structure and strictly convergent analytic $\{K\langle\langle\xi\rangle\rangle\}$ -structure (Definition

4.3.6(ii)). Hence some of the results of [S] fit into our context. We leave the verification that $\mathcal{S}^{\text{over}}$ is a (strong) separated Weierstrass system to the reader. This construction can be extended in various nonstandard directions, for example, to maximally complete fields (cf. example (4) above).

(11) If \mathcal{A} is a (strong) Weierstrass system, and $J \subset A$ is an ideal (with $(I, J) \subset A$ proper), then $\mathcal{A}/J := \{A_{m,n}/JA_{m,n}\}$ is also a (strong) Weierstrass system, with $(\mathcal{A}/J)^\circ = (I, J)/J$. The conditions in Definitions 4.1.2 and 4.1.5 are immediate, as are the conditions of Definition 5.6.1 if \mathcal{A} is strong. The conditions of 4.1.3 (Weierstrass Division) are not quite immediate as we may have $f \in A_{m,n}/JA_{m,n}$ regular in ξ_m (respectively ρ_n) of degree s , and $f \equiv F \pmod{JA_{m,n}}$, $F \in A_{m,n}$ without F being regular in ξ_m (respectively ρ_n) of degree s . However, as in the proof of Lemma 4.1.12, we can modify F to find a $G \in A_{m,n}$ with $f \equiv G$ and G regular in ξ_m (respectively ρ_n) of degree s .

(12) Further important examples are provided by Definition 4.5.6 (see Theorem 4.5.7) and Theorem 4.5.11.

(13) Every Henselian valued field carries an (algebraic) analytic structure all the functions of which are definable, see Section 4.6. Hence the (algebraic) theory of Henselian valued fields is included in our formalism of (Henselian) fields with analytic structure.

In examples (1) and (2) of strictly convergent analytic structures ($\pi \neq 1$), the strictly convergent analytic structure gives the same family of analytic functions as a natural separated analytic structure. Hence, all results on separated analytic structures apply. We do not know any example where this is not the case. We will for this reason from Section 5 on focus on separated analytic structures.

4.5. Properties of analytic structures

In this subsection we develop some of the basic properties of separated and strictly convergent analytic structures.

Remark 4.5.1. If K is trivially valued (i.e. $K^{\circ\circ} = (0)$) then $I \subset \ker \sigma_0$ and the analytic structure collapses to the usual algebraic structure given by polynomials. See Example 4.4(11). The domain of the ρ variables is $\{0\}$ if $K^{\circ\circ} = (0)$.

Remark 4.5.2. Considering $A_{m,n} \subset A[[\xi, \rho]]$, we do not know a priori that “composition” or “substitution” by elements of $A_{M,N}$ for ξ -variables and elements of $(A_{M,N})^\circ$ for ρ -variables in the rings $A_{m,n}$ makes sense. However, properties (a) and (b) (Weierstrass Division) of Definition 4.1.3 (or property (a) of Definition 4.3.3) allow us to *define* composition in these rings. For example, dividing $f(\xi_1)$ by $\xi_1 - g(\xi_2)$ gives $f(\xi_1) = Q \cdot (\xi_1 - g(\xi_2)) + h(\xi_2)$ and we can define $f(g(\xi_2))$ to be $h(\xi_2)$. Definition 4.1.3 (or Definition 4.3.3) guarantees that this actually is composition on the “top slice”. In all the standard examples (Examples 4.4) composition defined in this way is actually power series composition. In a field with analytic structure (i.e. after applying σ) this “defined” composition becomes actual composition. In the above example, $\sigma(f(\xi_1)) = \sigma(Q)(\xi_1 - \sigma(g(\xi_2))) + \sigma(h(\xi_2))$, so $\sigma(h) = \sigma(f) \circ \sigma(g)$.

Proposition 4.5.3. *Analytic \mathcal{A} -structures preserve composition. More precisely, if $\mathcal{A} = \{A_{m,n}\}$ and $f \in A_{m,n}$, $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m \in A_{M,N}$, $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n \in (A_{M,N})^\circ$, then $g := f(\alpha, \beta)$ is in $A_{M,N}$ and $\sigma(g) = (\sigma(f))(\sigma(\alpha), \sigma(\beta))$.*

Proof. As in [CLR1, Proposition 2.8], and the above remark, this follows from Weierstrass Division. □

Proposition 4.5.4. *In a nontrivially valued field with analytic \mathcal{A} -structure, the image of a power series is the zero function if and only if the image of each of its coefficients is zero. More precisely, for K a nontrivially valued field:*

(i) *Let σ be a separated analytic \mathcal{A} -structure on K . Then*

$$\ker \sigma_{m,n} = \left\{ \sum_{\mu,v} a_{\mu,v} \xi^\mu \rho^v \in A_{m,n} : a_{\mu,v} \in \ker \sigma_{0,0} \right\}.$$

Furthermore, with the notation of Definition 4.1.2(v), if

$$f(\xi', \rho') = \sum_{\mu,v} \bar{f}_{\mu v}(\xi, \rho) (\xi'')^\mu (\rho'')^v$$

and $a \in (K^\circ)^m$, $b \in (K^{\circ\circ})^n$, then the function

$$(K^\circ)^{m'-m} \times (K^{\circ\circ})^{n'-n} \rightarrow K^\circ : (c, d) \mapsto \sigma_{m',n'}(f)(a, c, b, d)$$

is the zero function exactly when $\sigma_{m,n}(\bar{f}_{\mu v})(a, b) = 0$ for all μ, v .

(ii) $(\pi \neq 1)$ *Let σ be a strictly convergent analytic \mathcal{A} -structure on K . Then*

$$\ker \sigma_m = \left\{ \sum_{\mu} a_{\mu} \xi^\mu \in A_m : a_{\mu} \in \ker \sigma_0 \right\}.$$

Furthermore, with the notation of Definition 4.3.1(v), if $f(\xi') = \sum_{\mu} \bar{f}_{\mu}(\xi) (\xi'')^\mu$ and $a \in (K^\circ)^m$, then the function

$$(K^\circ)^{m'-m} \rightarrow K^\circ : c \mapsto \sigma_{m'}(f)(a, c)$$

is the zero function exactly when $\sigma_m(\bar{f}_{\mu})(a) = 0$ for all μ .

Proof. This follows easily from the Strong Noetherian Property and Weierstrass Preparation. Case (i) in the case that K is nontrivially valued is given in detail in [CLR1, Proposition 2.10]. □

Remark 4.5.5. Proposition 4.5.4 does not always hold when K is trivially valued. Namely, in case (i), the function $\sigma(\rho_1)$ is the zero function. In case (ii), if K is a finite field there is a nonzero monic polynomial $p(\xi_1) \in A_1$ such that $\sigma(p)$ is the zero function. There is no problem in the construction of Remark 4.5.8 below however.

When considering a particular field K with analytic \mathcal{A} -structure, it is no loss of generality to assume that $\ker \sigma_{0,0} = (0)$ (see Example 4.4(11)). Indeed we can replace A by $A/\ker \sigma_{0,0}$ to get an equivalent analytic structure on K with this property. In the case that $\ker \sigma_{0,0} = (0)$ we may consider $A_{0,0} = A$ to be a subring of K° . It is convenient to extend the Weierstrass system by suitably adjoining the elements of K to A :

Definition 4.5.6 (Extension of parameters). (i) Let $\mathcal{A} = \{A_{m,n}\}$ be a separated Weierstrass system and let K be a nontrivially valued field with analytic \mathcal{A} -structure $\{\sigma_{m,n}\}$. Assume that $\ker \sigma_{0,0} = (0)$, so we may consider A as a subring of K° and $A_{m,n}$ as a subring of $K^\circ[[\xi, \rho]]$. With the notation of Definition 4.1.2(v) and with $M = m' - m$, $N = n' - n$, if $f = \sum_{\mu,\nu} \bar{f}_{\mu\nu}(\xi, \rho)(\xi'')^\mu (\rho'')^\nu$, $a \in (K^\circ)^m$ and $b \in (K^{\circ\circ})^n$, we write $f(a, \xi'', b, \rho'')$ for the power series

$$\sum_{\mu,\nu} \sigma_{m,n}(\bar{f}_{\mu\nu})(a, b)(\xi'')^\mu (\rho'')^\nu \quad \text{in } K^\circ[[\xi'', \rho'']].$$

Then by Proposition 4.5.4 the function

$$(K^\circ)^M \times (K^{\circ\circ})^N \rightarrow K^\circ : (c, d) \mapsto (\sigma f)(a, c, b, d)$$

only depends on the power series $f(a, \xi'', b, \rho'')$ and we denote this function by

$$\sigma'_{M,N}(f(a, \xi'', b, \rho'')).$$

Define the subring $A_{M,N}(K)$ of $K^\circ[[\xi'', \rho'']]$ by

$$A_{M,N}(K) := \bigcup_{m,n \in \mathbb{N}} \{f(a, \xi'', b, \rho'') : f \in A_{m',n'}, a \in (K^\circ)^m, b \in (K^{\circ\circ})^n\},$$

and define

$$\mathcal{A}(K) := \{A_{M,N}(K)\}_{M,N}.$$

Then, $\sigma'_{M,N}$ is a homomorphism from $A_{M,N}(K)$ to the ring of functions $(K^\circ)^M \times (K^{\circ\circ})^N \rightarrow K^\circ$, for each M, N .

(ii) ($\pi \neq 1$) Let $\mathcal{A} = \{A_m\}$ be a strictly convergent Weierstrass system and assume that K has analytic \mathcal{A} -structure $\{\sigma_m\}$ and that $\ker \sigma_0 = (0)$ so $A = A_0 \subset K^\circ$. With the notation of Definition 4.3.1(v) and with $M = m' - m$, if $f = \sum_{\mu} \bar{f}_{\mu}(\xi)(\xi'')^\mu$ and $a \in (K^\circ)^m$, define the power series $f(a, \xi'')$ as $\sum_{\mu} \sigma_m(\bar{f}_{\mu})(a)(\xi'')^\mu \in K^\circ[[\xi'']]$. Then by Proposition 4.5.4 the function $\sigma'_M(f(a, \xi''))$ defined by

$$(K^\circ)^M \rightarrow K^\circ : c \mapsto \sigma_{m'}(f)(a, c)$$

only depends on the power series $f(a, \xi'')$. Define

$$A_M(K) := \bigcup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \{f(a, \xi'') : f \in A_{m+M}, a \in (K^\circ)^m\} \subset K^\circ[[\xi'']],$$

$$\mathcal{A}(K) := \{A_M(K)\}.$$

Then σ'_M is a homomorphism from $A_M(K)$ to the ring of functions $(K^\circ)^M \rightarrow K^\circ$.

We have

- Theorem 4.5.7.** (i) *Let K and \mathcal{A} be as in Definition 4.5.6(i). Then $\mathcal{A}(K)$ is a separated Weierstrass system over $(K^\circ, K^{\circ\circ})$ and K has separated analytic $\mathcal{A}(K)$ -structure via the homomorphisms $\{\sigma'_{M,N}\}$. The family $\{A_{M,0}(K)\}$ is a strictly convergent Weierstrass system and $\{\sigma'_{M,0}\}$ provides K with a strictly convergent analytic structure as described in Definition 4.3.6(ii). (No rings of K° -fractions are needed as K° is a valuation ring.) If \mathcal{A} is a strong Weierstrass system, so is $\mathcal{A}(K)$.*
- (ii) *Let K and \mathcal{A} be as in Definition 4.5.6(ii). Then $\mathcal{A}(K)$ is a strictly convergent Weierstrass system and K has strictly convergent analytic $\mathcal{A}(K)$ -structure via the homomorphisms $\{\sigma'_M\}$. If \mathcal{A} is a strong Weierstrass system, so is $\mathcal{A}(K)$.*

Proof. The various properties for $\mathcal{A}(K)$ follow using the Weierstrass Division Theorem and the Strong Noetherian Property and the corresponding properties for \mathcal{A} . (The case when $A_{m,n} = A\langle\xi\rangle[[\rho]]$, with A Noetherian and complete in its I -adic topology is given in [CLR1, Lemma-Definition 2.12].) □

Remark 4.5.8 (More general constants). Let K and \mathcal{A} be as in Definition 4.5.6(i), and use its notation. For K' any subfield of K , one can define

$$A_{M,N}(K') := \bigcup_{m,n \in \mathbb{N}} \{f(a, \xi'', b, \rho'') : f \in A_{m',n'}, a \in (K'^{\circ})^m, b \in (K'^{\circ\circ})^n\}.$$

As in Theorem 4.5.7, if K has analytic \mathcal{A} -structure, then it has analytic $\mathcal{A}(K')$ structure.

We restate the special case $m = 0$ or $n = 0$ of the Strong Noetherian Property (Theorem 4.2.15) for $\mathcal{A}(K)$, that we will need in Section 5.

Corollary 4.5.9. *Let $\mathcal{A} = \{A_{m,n}\}$ be a separated Weierstrass system and let nontrivially valued field K have separated analytic \mathcal{A} -structure σ with $\ker(\sigma_{0,0}) = (0)$. If $f \in A_{m+M,n+N}(K)$ and $m = 0$ or $n = 0$, we can write*

$$f = \sum_{(\mu,v) \in J} \tilde{f}_{\mu v}(\xi, \rho)(\xi'')^\mu (\rho'')^v (1 + g_{\mu v})$$

where the $g_{\mu v}$ are in $A_{m+M,n+N}^\circ$ and $J \subset \mathbb{N}^{M+N}$ is a finite set.

We restate some results from [CLR1] whose proofs extend without difficulty to our current more general setting.

Proposition 4.5.10 (Proposition 2.17 of [CLR1]).

- (i) *Let \mathcal{A} be a separated Weierstrass system and let K be a valued field with separated analytic \mathcal{A} -structure. Then K° is a Henselian valuation ring.*
- (ii) *($\pi \neq 1$) Let \mathcal{A} be a strictly convergent Weierstrass system and let K be a valued field with strictly convergent analytic \mathcal{A} -structure. Then K° is a Henselian valuation ring.*

The following theorem permits us to work over any algebraic extension of the domain of an analytic \mathcal{A} -structure. Its proof is the same as that of Theorem 2.18 of [CLR1].

Theorem 4.5.11. *Let K be a valued field and let K' be an algebraic extension of K .*

- (i) *Let \mathcal{A} be a separated Weierstrass system. Suppose that K has a separated analytic \mathcal{A} -structure $\sigma = \{\sigma_{m,n}\}$. Then there is a unique extension of σ to a separated analytic \mathcal{A} -structure τ on K' .*
- (ii) *($\pi \neq 1$) Let \mathcal{A} be a strictly convergent Weierstrass system. Suppose that K has a strictly convergent analytic \mathcal{A} -structure and that $\sigma(\pi)$ remains prime in $(K')^\circ$. Then there is a unique extension of σ to a strictly convergent analytic \mathcal{A} -structure τ on K' .*

Remark 4.5.12. (i) Let C be a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions. Let σ be a separated analytic \mathcal{A} -structure on K and let B be a Laurent ring over $C_{m,n}$ with defining formula φ_B . Then the formula φ_B defines in a natural way a subset \mathcal{U}_{φ_B} of $(K_{\text{alg}}^\circ)^m \times (K_{\text{alg}}^{\circ\circ})^n$ by Theorem 4.5.11. If the set \mathcal{U}_{φ_B} is nonempty, then it is called a *Laurent subdomain* in the terminology of [BGR, Definition 7.2.3.2], and a K_{alg}° -*subdomain* in [LR1, Definition 5.3.3]. Moreover, B defines in a natural way a ring of (analytic) functions on U_{φ_B} , via σ . We will not study these rings of functions in detail.

(ii) Let σ be a separated analytic \mathcal{A} -structure on K and C a ring of \mathcal{A} -fractions which is compatible with σ . Let B be a Laurent ring over $C_{m,n}$ with a defining formula φ_B . Then \mathcal{U}_{φ_B} as in (i) is nonempty if and only if φ_B can be obtained inductively as in Definition 4.2.8 such that for each step of type (ii) there exists x in $(K_{\text{alg}}^\circ)^{m+M} \times (K_{\text{alg}}^{\circ\circ})^{n+N}$ with $|\sigma(f)(x)| \geq 1$ and for each step of type (iii) there exists x in $(K_{\text{alg}}^\circ)^{m+M} \times (K_{\text{alg}}^{\circ\circ})^{n+N}$ with $|\sigma(f)(x)| < 1$. We will not use this property.

Remark 4.5.13. The conclusion of Proposition 4.5.10(ii), and hence also the conclusions of Theorem 4.5.11(ii), can be false without the assumption that $\text{ord}(K^{\circ\circ})$ has minimal element $\text{ord}(\sigma_0(b))$. To see this consider $A_m = T_m^\circ(\mathbb{C}_p)$, the strictly convergent power series of Gauss norm ≤ 1 over \mathbb{C}_p , the completion of the algebraic closure of \mathbb{Q}_p . Let \mathbb{C}_p^* be a nonprincipal ultrapower of \mathbb{C}_p , and let $b \in \mathbb{C}_p^*$ satisfy $1 - 1/n < |b| < 1$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Let K be the smallest substructure of \mathbb{C}_p^* containing b and closed under $+$, \cdot , $(\cdot)^{-1}$ and all the functions of $\bigcup_m A_m$. Then, by definition, K has analytic $\{A_m\}$ -structure in the sense that the elements of A_m define functions on K in a natural way. Let $p^{1/\infty} \subsetneq K^{\circ\circ}$ be the ideal in K° generated by $\{p^{1/n} : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$. One can see by induction on terms that $K^\circ/p^{1/\infty}K^\circ = \{f(b)/g(b) : f, g \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p[b] \text{ and } g(0) \neq 0\}$. Here $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ is the algebraic closure of the p -element field. K° is not Henselian: consider $f(x) = 1 - x - bx^2$, which is regular in x of degree 1 but has no zero in K° . Indeed it has no zero in $K^\circ/p^{1/\infty}K^\circ$.

Definition 4.5.14. Let $\mathcal{A} = \{A_{m,n}\}$ be a separated or strictly convergent Weierstrass system. Let $\mathcal{L} = \langle 0, 1, +, \cdot, ^{-1}, \bar{\cdot}, |\cdot| \rangle$ be the language of valued fields (the symbol $\bar{\cdot}$ denotes multiplication on the value group.) Let $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}}$ be \mathcal{L} augmented with function symbols for the elements of $\bigcup_{m,n} A_{m,n}$. We call $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}}$ the *language of valued fields with analytic \mathcal{A} -structure*. Let K be a valued field with analytic \mathcal{A} -structure. Interpret $f \in A_{m,n}$ as $\sigma(f) : (K^\circ)^m \times (K^{\circ\circ})^n \rightarrow K^\circ$, extended by zero outside its domain, so K becomes an $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}}$ -structure.

The following theorem extends [LL2, Theorem 3.8.2], [LR2, Theorem 4.2] and [LR3, Theorem 4.2].

Theorem 4.5.15 (Quantifier Elimination). *Let K be an algebraically closed valued field with separated analytic \mathcal{A} -structure. Let $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}}$ be as above. Then K admits elimination of quantifiers in $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}}$.*

Proof. The proofs of the above cited theorems, which are based on Weierstrass Division and the Strong Noetherian Property, work with very minor modifications. \square

Note that Theorem 4.5.15 does not impose any condition on the characteristic of K . (In fact, everything up to the end of Section 5 is for all characteristics.) In Section 6, Theorem 6.3.7, we will give a quantifier elimination statement in the case that K has characteristic zero but is not necessarily algebraically closed.

4.6. The algebraic case

In this subsection we show that every Henselian field carries a *definable* (algebraic) analytic structure, so our theory of Henselian fields with analytic structure contains the first order theory of Henselian fields as a special case. Along the way we establish some results about algebraic strictly convergent and separated power series over a discretely valued Henselian field that may be of independent interest. The results of this section are not used in the rest of the paper.

Let R be a field or an excellent Henselian discrete valuation ring, with prime \mathfrak{p} . Let $\xi = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_m)$. Let \widehat{R} denote the \mathfrak{p} -adic completion of R and $\widehat{R}\langle\xi\rangle$ the ring of strictly convergent power series in ξ with coefficients from \widehat{R} . Let $R\langle\xi\rangle_{\text{alg}}$ denote the algebraic closure of $R\langle\xi\rangle$ in $\widehat{R}\langle\xi\rangle$, i.e. all the elements of $\widehat{R}\langle\xi\rangle$ that are algebraic over $R\langle\xi\rangle$. (The condition of excellence for R is the same as assuming that \widehat{R} is separable over R , i.e. if $y_1, \dots, y_n \in \widehat{R}$ then the field extension $Q(R[y_1, \dots, y_n])$ over $Q(R)$ has a separating transcendence base. Here $Q(A)$ denotes the quotient field of A .)

Theorem 4.6.1 (Artin Approximation for $R\langle\xi\rangle_{\text{alg}}$). *Let $\eta = (\eta_1, \dots, \eta_N)$, let $F_i(\xi, \eta) \in R\langle\xi, \eta\rangle$ for $i = 1, \dots, d$ be a finite set of polynomials, and let $c \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\bar{\eta}(\xi) \in (\widehat{R}\langle\xi\rangle)^M$ satisfy $F_i(\xi, \bar{\eta}(\xi)) = 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, d$. Then there exist $\tilde{\eta}(\xi) \in (R\langle\xi\rangle_{\text{alg}})^M$ satisfying $F_i(\xi, \tilde{\eta}(\xi)) = 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, d$ and $\tilde{\eta}(\xi) \equiv \bar{\eta}(\xi) \pmod{\mathfrak{p}^c}$. Moreover, there are $\zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_n \in R\langle\xi\rangle_{\text{alg}}$ such that $R\langle\xi, \tilde{\eta}, \zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_n\rangle$ is a Henselian extension of $R\langle\xi\rangle$, i.e. the Jacobian of this extension is a unit—there are $G_j \in R\langle\xi, \eta, \zeta\rangle$, $j = 1, \dots, N + n$, such that $(\frac{\partial G}{\partial \eta \partial \zeta})(\tilde{\eta}, \tilde{\zeta})$ is a unit.*

Proof. The proof is the same as that of [Ar] in the local case, except that one uses the strictly convergent Weierstrass Preparation and Division Theorems instead of the local versions. For an elementary exposition of the Néron desingularization see [DL1, Section 3]. (Alternatively, one could follow the slightly different proof given in [Bo].) \square

The quasi-affinoid or separated case is more complicated. First we introduce some notation. Let $\xi = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_m)$, $\eta = (\eta_1, \dots, \eta_M)$, $\rho = (\rho_1, \dots, \rho_n)$ and $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_N)$,

$$S_{m,n}^{\circ}(\widehat{R}) := \widehat{R}\langle\xi\rangle[[\rho]]$$

and $S_{m,n}^{\circ}(R)_{\text{alg}}$ is the algebraic closure of $R\langle\xi, \rho\rangle$ in $S_{m,n}^{\circ}(\widehat{R})$.

Definition 4.6.2. An *algebraic Laurent domain* (in $(F_{\text{alg}}^\circ)^m \times (F_{\text{alg}}^{\circ\circ})^n$, where F is the quotient field of R or \widehat{R}) is a domain defined inductively by a sequence of inequalities of the form $|p_i(\xi)| \square_i 1$ where each p_i is a polynomial with $\|p_i\| = 1$ and each $\square_i \in \{\geq, <\}$. For algebraic Laurent domains \mathcal{U} we define the ring of \widehat{R} -analytic functions $\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{R}}(\mathcal{U})$ on \mathcal{U} inductively as follows. If $\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{R}}(\mathcal{U}) = S_{m',n'}^\circ(\widehat{R})/I$ and $p(\xi)$ is a polynomial with $\|p\| = 1$ and

$$\mathcal{U}' := \mathcal{U} \cap \{(\xi, \rho) : |p(\xi)| \geq 1\}, \quad \mathcal{U}'' := \mathcal{U} \cap \{(\xi, \rho) : |p(\xi)| < 1\},$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{R}}(\mathcal{U}') &:= S_{m'+1,n'}^\circ(\widehat{R})/(I, p(\xi)\xi_{m'+1} - 1), & \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{R}}^\circ(\mathcal{U}') &:= (\mathfrak{p}, \rho_1, \dots, \rho_{n'})\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{R}}(\mathcal{U}') \\ \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{R}}(\mathcal{U}'') &:= S_{m',n'+1}^\circ(\widehat{R})/(I, p(\xi) - \rho_{n'+1}), & \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{R}}^\circ(\mathcal{U}'') &:= (\mathfrak{p}, \rho_1, \dots, \rho_{n'+1})\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{R}}(\mathcal{U}''). \end{aligned}$$

For \mathcal{U} an algebraic Laurent domain we define the ring $\mathcal{O}_R(\mathcal{U})_{\text{alg}}$ of *algebraic functions* to be the algebraic closure of $R[\xi, \rho]$ in $\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{R}}(\mathcal{U})$, and

$$\mathcal{O}_R^\circ(\mathcal{U})_{\text{alg}} := \mathcal{O}_R(\mathcal{U})_{\text{alg}} \cap \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{R}}^\circ(\mathcal{U}).$$

A finite family $\{\mathcal{U}_i\}$ of algebraic Laurent domains is called *covering* if $\bigcup_i \mathcal{U}_i = (F_{\text{alg}}^\circ)^m \times (F_{\text{alg}}^{\circ\circ})^n$.

Theorem 4.6.3 (Artin Approximation for $S_{m,n}^\circ(R)_{\text{alg}}$). *Let $F_i(\xi, \eta, \rho, \lambda) \in R[\xi, \eta, \rho, \lambda]$ for $i = 1, \dots, d$, let $c \in \mathbb{N}$ and suppose that $\bar{\eta}(\xi, \rho) \in (S_{m,n}^\circ(\widehat{R}))^M$, $\bar{\lambda}(\xi, \rho) \in (\mathfrak{p}, \rho)(S_{m,n}^\circ(\widehat{R}))^N$ satisfy*

$$F_i(\xi, \rho, \bar{\eta}(\xi, \rho), \bar{\lambda}(\xi, \rho)) = 0$$

for $i = 1, \dots, d$. Then there is a finite covering family $\{\mathcal{U}_i\}$, $i = 1, \dots, e$, of algebraic Laurent domains and for each i there are

$$\tilde{\eta}^{(i)}(\xi, \rho) \in (\mathcal{O}_R(\mathcal{U}_i)_{\text{alg}})^M, \quad \tilde{\lambda}^{(i)}(\xi, \rho) \in (\mathcal{O}_R^\circ(\mathcal{U}_i)_{\text{alg}})^N$$

such that

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\eta}^{(i)}(\xi, \rho) &\equiv \bar{\eta}^{(i)}(\xi, \rho) \pmod{(\mathfrak{p}, \rho)^c}, \\ \tilde{\lambda}^{(i)}(\xi, \rho) &\equiv \bar{\lambda}^{(i)}(\xi, \rho) \pmod{(\mathfrak{p}, \rho)^c}, \\ F_j(\xi, \rho, \tilde{\eta}^{(i)}, \tilde{\lambda}^{(i)}) &= 0 \quad \text{for } j = 1, \dots, d. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, for each i there are $\tilde{\zeta}^{(i)} = (\tilde{\zeta}_1^{(i)}, \dots, \tilde{\zeta}_L^{(i)}) \in (\mathcal{O}_R(\mathcal{U}_i)_{\text{alg}})^L$ and $\tilde{\sigma}^{(i)} = (\tilde{\sigma}_1^{(i)}, \dots, \tilde{\sigma}_{L'}^{(i)}) \in (\mathcal{O}_R^\circ(\mathcal{U}_i)_{\text{alg}})^{L'}$ such that $\mathcal{O}_R(\mathcal{U}_i)_{\text{alg}}[\tilde{\eta}, \tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\zeta}, \tilde{\sigma}]$ is a Henselian extension of $\mathcal{O}_R(\mathcal{U}_i)_{\text{alg}}$, i.e. the Jacobian of the extension is a unit—there are $G_j \in R[\xi, \eta, \lambda, \zeta, \sigma]$, $j = 1, \dots, M + N + L + L'$, such that $(\frac{\partial G}{\partial \eta \partial \lambda \partial \zeta \partial \sigma})(\tilde{\eta}, \tilde{\zeta}, \tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\sigma})$ is a unit.

Proof. The proof, including the Néron \mathfrak{p} -desingularization, is the same as in the affinoid case, except for the following complication. As in the affinoid case we reduce to the situation (using the notation of [Ar]) that

$$F(\xi, \rho, \bar{\eta}, \bar{\lambda}) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{\delta} = \delta(\xi, \rho, \bar{\eta}, \bar{\lambda}) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}}$$

where δ is the determinant of a suitable minor of the Jacobian matrix. It may not be possible to make $\bar{\delta}$ regular by permissible changes of variables among the ξ_i and among the ρ_j . However, $\bar{\delta}$ will be *preregular* (see Definition 4.2.12) of degree (μ_0, ν_0) , say. Writing

$$\bar{\delta}(\xi, \rho) = \sum_{\nu} \bar{\delta}_{\nu}(\xi) \rho^{\nu}$$

we break up into two algebraic Laurent domains as follows:

- (i) \mathcal{U}_1 defined by $|\bar{\delta}_{\nu_0}(\xi)| \geq 1$, i.e. $\bar{\delta}_{\nu_0} \xi_{m+1} - 1 = 0$,
- (ii) \mathcal{U}_2 defined by $|\bar{\delta}_{\nu_0}(\xi)| < 1$, i.e. $\bar{\delta}_{\nu_0} - \rho_{n+1} = 0$.

Case (i). After Weierstrass changes of variables among the ξ_i and among the ρ_j , we may assume that $\bar{\delta}_{\nu_0} \xi_{m+1} - 1$ is regular in ξ_{m+1} of degree s say, and that $\xi_{m+1} \bar{\delta}$ is regular in ρ_n . We are thus reduced to seeking solutions in $\mathcal{O}_R(\mathcal{U}_1)_{\text{alg}}$ (which is a finite $S_{m,n}^{\circ}(R)_{\text{alg}}$ -algebra) with $\bar{\delta}$ regular in ρ_n and we proceed as in the affinoid or local cases by induction on n . The reduction from a finite $S_{m,n-1}^{\circ}(R)_{\text{alg}}$ -algebra to $S_{m,n-1}^{\circ}(R)_{\text{alg}}$ is immediate as in [Ar].

Case (ii). After a Weierstrass change of variables among the ξ_i , we may assume that $\bar{\delta}_{\nu_0} - \rho_{n+1}$ is regular in ξ_m . Hence we are reduced to the case of a finite algebra over $S_{m-1,n+1}^{\circ}(R)_{\text{alg}}$, and hence to the case of $S_{m-1,n+1}^{\circ}(R)_{\text{alg}}$, and the proof follows by induction on the pairs (m, n) ordered lexicographically. The case $m = 0$ is like the affinoid case: $\bar{\delta}$ can be made regular in ρ_n by a Weierstrass change of variables among the ρ_j . \square

Remark 4.6.4. The condition on the Jacobian in Theorem 4.6.3 (and Theorem 4.6.1) shows that all the algebraic power series (i.e. power series in $\mathcal{O}_R^{\circ}(\mathcal{U})_{\text{alg}}$ for \mathcal{U} a Laurent domain) define functions on any Henselian field containing R that are existentially definable in the language of Henselian fields.

Theorem 4.6.5. $S_{m,n}^{\circ}(R)_{\text{alg}}$ satisfies the two Weierstrass Preparation and Division Theorems (Definition 4.1.3). In other words, if $f, g \in S_{m,n}^{\circ}(R)_{\text{alg}}$ and f is regular (in ξ_m or ρ_n), then the associated Weierstrass data are algebraic.

Proof. First we prove that the data associated with Weierstrass Preparation applied to a regular algebraic power series are algebraic. Let $f(\xi, \rho) \in S_{m,n}^{\circ}(R)_{\text{alg}}$ be regular in ξ_m of degree s say. (The case that f is regular in ρ_n is similar.) Let $\xi' = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{m-1})$. Then there is an $F(\xi, \rho, Y) \in R[\xi, \rho, Y] \setminus \{0\}$ such that $F(\xi, \rho, f(\xi, \rho)) = 0$. We may assume that $F(\xi, \rho, 0) \neq 0$. Let

$$f(\xi, \rho) = U(\xi, \rho)[\xi_m^s + A_{s-1}(\xi', \rho)\xi_m^{s-1} + \dots + A_0(\xi', \rho)]$$

with the A_j in $S_{m-1,n}^\circ(\widehat{R})$ and $U \in S_{m,n}^\circ(\widehat{R})$. Let the $\bar{\xi}_{m,j}$ be the zeros of $\xi_m^s + A_{s-1}(\xi', \rho)\xi^{s-1} + \dots + A_0(\xi', \rho)$ in the algebraic closure of the quotient field of $S_{m,n}^\circ(\widehat{R})$. Then the $\bar{\xi}_{m,j}$ all satisfy $F(\xi', \bar{\xi}_{m,j}, \rho, 0) = 0$, and hence are algebraic. The $A_i(\xi', \rho)$ are symmetric functions of the $\bar{\xi}_{m,j}$ and hence are also algebraic, i.e. in $S_{m,n}^\circ(R)_{\text{alg}}$. It follows immediately that $U(\xi, \rho)$ is also algebraic.

Next we show that the Weierstrass data associated with Weierstrass Division of an algebraic power series by a Weierstrass polynomial in ξ_m are algebraic. Let $g \in S_{m,n}^\circ(R)_{\text{alg}}$, and $f = \xi_m^s + A_{s-1}(\xi', \rho)\xi^{s-1} + \dots + A_0(\xi', \rho) =: W$ with the A_j in $S_{m-1,n}^\circ(R)_{\text{alg}}$. We have

$$g(\xi, \rho) = Q(\xi, \rho) \cdot W + \sum_{i=0}^{s-1} r_i(\xi', \rho) \xi_m^i$$

with the $r_i(\xi', \rho)$ in $S_{m-1,n}^\circ(\widehat{R})$.

Assume first that W is irreducible and separable and let $\bar{\xi}_{m,j}$, $j = 1, \dots, s$, be the zeros of W in the algebraic closure of the quotient field of $S_{m,n}^\circ(\widehat{R})$. Since $g(\xi, \rho)$ is algebraic, so is $g(\xi', \bar{\xi}_{m,j}, \rho)$ for each j . Then for $j = 1, \dots, s$ we have

$$g(\xi', \bar{\xi}_{m,j}, \rho) = \sum_{i=0}^{s-1} r_i(\xi', \rho) \bar{\xi}_{m,j}^i.$$

Considering these as equations in the unknowns r_i , we see that the coefficient matrix is nonsingular, and hence the r_i are algebraic.

In the nonirreducible case, we do Weierstrass Division successively by the irreducible factors of W , observing that they will also be regular in ξ_m .

Finally, we must consider the case that W is irreducible, but not separable, i.e. W is a polynomial in ξ_m^p , where p is the characteristic of R , say $W(\xi', \xi_m, \rho) = W_1((\xi', \xi_m^p), \rho)$. We proceed by induction on the degree of W . First, W_1 has degree $s/p = s' < s$ and is regular of degree s' . Write

$$g = \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} g_i(\xi', \xi_m^p, \rho) \xi_m^i.$$

Then $g_i \in S_{m,n}^\circ(R)_{\text{alg}}$ and hence by induction there are $r_{i,j} \in S_{m-1,n}^\circ(R)_{\text{alg}}$ such that

$$g_i(\xi', \eta, \rho) = Q_i(\xi', \eta, \rho) W_1(\xi', \eta, \rho) + \sum_{j=0}^{s'-1} r_{i,j}(\xi', \rho) \eta^j.$$

Replacing η by ξ_m^p we see that

$$\begin{aligned} g(\xi', \xi_m, \rho) &= \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} g_i(\xi', \xi_m^p, \rho) \xi_m^i \\ &= \left(\sum_{i=0}^{p-1} Q_i(\xi', \xi_m^p, \rho) \xi_m^i \right) \cdot W + \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} \sum_{j=1}^{s'-1} r_{i,j}(\xi', \rho) \xi_m^{p \cdot j + i}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

From Theorem 4.6.5 and Remark 4.6.4 we have

Corollary 4.6.6. *If K is Henselian and $R \subset K^\circ$ is either a field or an excellent discrete valuation ring, then:*

- (i) $\{S_{m,n}^\circ(R)_{\text{alg}}\}_{m,n}$ is a separated Weierstrass system.
- (ii) The elements of $S_{m,n}^\circ(R)_{\text{alg}}$ define analytic functions $(K^\circ)^m \times (K^{\circ\circ})^n \rightarrow K^\circ$. Indeed, these functions are existentially definable uniformly in K . Hence K has a natural analytic $\{S_{m,n}^\circ(R)_{\text{alg}}\}_{m,n}$ -structure.
- (iii) Taking $R = \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{Z}_p^{\text{alg}}$ the algebraic p -adic integers, and \mathbb{F}_p the p -element field, gives prime (i.e. smallest) analytic structures on all Henselian fields, depending only on the characteristic and residue characteristic of the field.

5. Subdomains of K_{alg}° and their rings of separated analytic functions

In this section, we develop the basis of a theory of analytic functions on a K -annulus (an irreducible K -domain in K_{alg}° in the terminology of [LR1]), when K carries a separated analytic $\mathcal{A}(K)$ -structure. Here $\mathcal{A} = \{A_{m,n}\}$ is a (fixed) separated Weierstrass system and K is a field with separated analytic \mathcal{A} -structure. We assume in this section that $\ker(\sigma_{0,0}) = (0)$ and hence that K has analytic $\mathcal{A}(K)$ -structure (cf. Definition 4.5.6, Theorem 4.5.7). Our main result is that any analytic function on any K -annulus equals a unit times a rational function (cf. Theorem 5.5.2). From this it follows that if τ is a term in the language of valued fields with analytic $\mathcal{A}(K)$ -structure, then there is a cover of K_{alg}° by finitely many K -annuli on each of which τ is a rational function times a strong unit (cf. Theorem 5.5.3). This is what is needed for most model-theoretic applications. In Section 5.6 we prove some stronger results under stronger assumptions.

The results in this section extend some the results of [CLR1, Section 3], as well as some of those of [DHM]. They also extend the classical results of [FP, Section 2.2] to the quasi-affinoid and the nonalgebraically closed cases. An alternative definition of analytic structures is given in [Scan2] where a statement similar to Theorem 5.5.3 is an axiom (more or less instead of our axiom (c) which seems to us more readily verifiable for the examples in Section 4.4).

We present a more complete theory than the minimum needed for the above-mentioned result about terms. The reader interested only in that application should consult Remark 5.5.5 for the shortest path to that result. The complications in the proofs are a consequence of the lack of completeness—completeness is a key ingredient of the proofs in the classical (affinoid) algebraically closed case. It is also a key ingredient in the development of affinoid algebra and geometry ([BGR]) and quasi-affinoid algebra and geometry ([LR1]). In Section 5.6 we assume a weak consequence of completeness (that holds in most of the standard examples), give somewhat easier proofs, and also establish a second “Mittag-Leffler” type theorem (Theorem 5.6.5.)

In this whole section, \mathcal{A} is a separated Weierstrass system and any separated analytic \mathcal{A} -structure σ is assumed to satisfy $\ker(\sigma_{0,0}) = (0)$. Hence, if K has analytic \mathcal{A} -structure, then it has analytic $\mathcal{A}(K)$ -structure (cf. Definition 4.5.6, Theorem 4.5.7).

With some care, all results and definitions in this section and Section 6 can be adapted to the case of strictly convergent Weierstrass systems ($\pi \neq 1$), where one uses the maximal algebraic unramified extension in place of K_{alg} (see [CLR1]).

5.1. *Definitions and notation*

Definition 5.1.1 (*K*-annulus). Let K be a Henselian valued field.

(a) A *K*-annulus formula is a formula φ of the form

$$|p_0(x)| \square_0 \varepsilon_0 \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^L \varepsilon_i \square_i |p_i(x)|,$$

where the $p_i \in K^\circ[x]$ are monic and irreducible, the ε_i in $\sqrt{|K \setminus \{0\}|}$ and the \square_i are in $\{<, \leq\}$. Define $\bar{\square}_i$ by $\{\square_i, \bar{\square}_i\} = \{<, \leq\}$. We require further that the sets

$$\mathcal{H}_i := \{x \in K_{\text{alg}} : |p_i(x)| \bar{\square}_i \varepsilon_i\}, \quad i = 1, \dots, L,$$

be disjoint and contained in $\{x \in K_{\text{alg}} : |p_0(x)| \square_0 \varepsilon_0\}$.

(b) The corresponding *K*-annulus is

$$\mathcal{U}_\varphi := \{x \in K_{\text{alg}} : \varphi(x)\}$$

(If $K_1 \supset K_{\text{alg}}$ is a field then φ also defines a subset of K_1 . We shall also refer to this as \mathcal{U}_φ and also call it a *K*-annulus. No confusion will result.) The *K*-holes of φ , sometimes called the holes of \mathcal{U}_φ , are the sets \mathcal{H}_i . A *K*-annulus of the form $\{x \in K_{\text{alg}} : |p_0(x)| \square_0 \varepsilon_0\}$ is called a *K*-disc or just a *disc*.

- (c) A *K*-annulus formula φ and the *K*-annulus \mathcal{U}_φ are called *linear* if the p_i are all linear and the ε_i are in $|K \setminus \{0\}|$.
- (d) A *K*-annulus fomula φ and the *K*-annulus \mathcal{U}_φ are called *closed* (resp. *open*) if all the \square_i are \leq (resp. $<$).
- (e) A *K*-annulus formula is called *good* if the p_i are of lowest possible degrees among all *K*-annulus formulas defining the same *K*-annulus.

Instead of requiring in (a) that the p_i be irreducible and allowing the ε_i in $\sqrt{|K \setminus \{0\}|}$, we could require that the ε_i are in $|K \setminus \{0\}|$ and allow the p_i to be powers of irreducible monic polynomials.

We shall often let ε denote an element of $|K \setminus \{0\}|$ or an element of K of that size, which will be clear from the context.

Lemma 5.1.2. *Let K be Henselian.*

- (i) *Let $p \in K[x]$ be irreducible and let $\square \in \{<, \leq\}$. Then for every $\delta \in \sqrt{|K \setminus \{0\}|}$ there is an $\varepsilon \in \sqrt{|K \setminus \{0\}|}$ such that for every $x \in K_{\text{alg}}$, $|p(x)| \square \varepsilon$ if, and only if, for some zero α of p , $|x - \alpha| \square \delta$.*
- (ii) *A *K*-annulus is a unique finite union of isomorphic (and linear) K_{alg} -annuli. If $K = K_{\text{alg}}$ then all *K*-annulus formulas are linear.*

- (iii) Any two K -discs (cf. Definition 5.1.1(b)) \mathcal{U}_1 and \mathcal{U}_2 are either disjoint or one is contained in the other.
- (iv) For any two K -annuli \mathcal{U}_1 and \mathcal{U}_2 , if $\mathcal{U}_1 \cap \mathcal{U}_2 \neq \emptyset$ then $\mathcal{U}_1 \cap \mathcal{U}_2$ is a K -annulus.
- (v) The complement of a K -annulus \mathcal{U} (i.e. $K_{\text{alg}}^\circ \setminus \mathcal{U}$) is a finite union of K -annuli.
- (vi) Every set of the form

$$\mathcal{U} = \left\{ x \in K_{\text{alg}}^\circ : |p_0(x)| \square_0 \varepsilon_0 \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^s \varepsilon_i \square_i |p_i(x)| \right\}$$

with the p_i irreducible and the ε_i in $\sqrt{|K \setminus \{0\}|}$ is described by a K -annulus formula.

- (vii) Every K -annulus is described by a good K -annulus formula.
- (viii) If for a finite collection of K -annulus formulas φ_i the K -annuli \mathcal{U}_{φ_i} cover K_{alg}° , then for any $K' \supset K$ the corresponding K' -annuli cover K'° (cf. Definition 5.1.1(b)).

Proof. Exercise (or see [CLR1, Lemma 3.2]). □

Definition 5.1.3 (Rings of analytic functions). Let K have separated analytic \mathcal{A} -structure, and let φ be a K -annulus formula as in Definition 5.1.1(a). Define the corresponding *generalized rings of fractions* over K° , resp. K , by

$$\mathcal{O}_K(\varphi) := A_{m+1,n}(K)/(p_0^{\ell_0}(x) - a_0z_0, p_1^{\ell_1}(x)z_1 - a_1, \dots, p_L^{\ell_L}(x)z_L - a_L)$$

and

$$\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi) := K \otimes_{K^\circ} \mathcal{O}_K(\varphi),$$

where $a_i \in K^\circ$, $|a_i| = \varepsilon_i^{\ell_i}$, $m + n = L + 1$, $\{z_0, \dots, z_L\}$ is the set $\{\xi_2, \dots, \xi_{m+1}, \rho_1, \dots, \rho_n\}$ and x is ξ_1 and z_i is a ξ or ρ variable depending, respectively, on whether \square_i is \leq or $<$. By Weierstrass Division, each $f \in \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$ defines a function $\mathcal{U}_\varphi \rightarrow K_{\text{alg}}$ via the analytic structure on K_{alg} given by Theorem 4.5.11. Denote this function by f^σ . Let $\mathcal{O}_K^\sigma(\varphi)$ be the image of $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$ under $f \mapsto f^\sigma$ and call $\mathcal{O}_K^\sigma(\varphi)$ the *ring of analytic functions on $\mathcal{U}_K(\varphi)$* .

Clearly, f^σ maps $\mathcal{U}_\varphi \cap K'$ into K' for any field $K \subset K' \subset K_{\text{alg}}$ (cf. Theorem 4.5.11).

The mapping $f \mapsto f^\sigma$ is obviously a surjective K -algebra homomorphism. We do not know if it is always injective, though we do prove it is for some annuli of particularly simple forms (Lemmas 5.3.6 and 5.3.7 and Corollary 5.3.10). We show in Section 5.6 (Theorem 5.6.3) that under the stronger assumption that K has *strong* separated analytic structure, this homomorphism is injective for all K -annuli.

Definition 5.1.4 (Units). Let f^σ be a unit in $\mathcal{O}_K^\sigma(\varphi)$. Suppose that there is some $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ and $c \in K$ such that $|(f^\sigma(x))^\ell| = |c|$ for all $x \in \mathcal{U}_\varphi$. Suppose also that there exists a nonzero polynomial $P(\xi) \in \tilde{K}[\xi]$ such that $P((c^{-1}(f^\sigma(x))^\ell)^\sim) = 0$ for all $x \in \mathcal{U}_\varphi$, where $\sim : K_{\text{alg}}^\circ \rightarrow \tilde{K}_{\text{alg}}$ is the natural projection to the residue field. Then we call f a *strong unit*. We call f a *very strong unit* if moreover $|f(x)| = 1$ and $(f(x))^\sim = 1$ for all $x \in \mathcal{U}_\varphi$. We call $f \in \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$ a (very) strong unit if f^σ is.

Examples 5.1.5. (i) If $f \in \mathcal{O}_K(\varphi)$, $f = 1 + g$ with

$$g \in (A_{m+1,n}(K)^\circ) / (p_0^{\ell_0}(x) - a_0 z_0, p_1^{\ell_1}(x)z_1 - a_1, \dots, p_L^{\ell_L}(x)z_L - a_L),$$

then f is a unit by Remark 4.1.7 and since K has analytic $\mathcal{A}(K)$ -structure. Hence, in this case f is a very strong unit.

- (ii) Let φ be the K -annulus formula $|x| < 1$, and $\mathcal{U}_\varphi = K_{\text{alg}}^{\circ\circ}$ be the corresponding open disc. Then $\mathcal{O}_K(\varphi) = A_{0,1}$, as expected. Namely, by definition, $\mathcal{O}_K(\varphi) = A_{1,1}(K)/(x - \rho_1)$ with x a ξ -variable. But since $x - \rho_1$ is regular in x of degree 1 (cf. Definition 4.1.1(i)), for any g in $A_{1,1}$ there exist unique $q \in A_{1,1}$ and $r \in A_{0,1}$ such that $g = q(x - \rho_1) + r$. This shows that there is a well defined surjective map from $\mathcal{O}_K(\varphi)$ to $A_{0,1}$, namely sending the class of g to the class of r , with inverse just the projection from $A_{0,1}$ to $\mathcal{O}_K(\varphi)$.
- (iii) Let φ be the K -annulus formula $|x| \leq 1$, and $\mathcal{U}_\varphi = K_{\text{alg}}^\circ$ be the corresponding closed disc. Then clearly $\mathcal{O}_K(\varphi) = A_{1,0}$.
- (iv) An example of a strong unit which is not a constant plus a small function is as follows. Let $\tilde{K} = \mathbb{R}$. The annulus formula $|x^2 + 1| < 1$ gives a K -annulus \mathcal{U} on which the identity function $x \mapsto x$ is a strong unit. The K -disc \mathcal{U} consists of two open K_{alg} -discs centered at i and $-i$. For details, see [CLR1].

Notation

With the notation from Definition 5.1.3, in particular, $\rho = (\rho_1, \dots, \rho_n)$, we define

$$\mathcal{O}_K(\varphi)^\circ := (K^{\circ\circ}, \rho)\mathcal{O}_K(\varphi), \quad \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)^\circ := \mathcal{O}_K(\varphi), \quad \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)^{\circ\circ} := \mathcal{O}_K(\varphi)^\circ.$$

We will use the suggestive notation

$$f = \sum_v a_v(x) \left(\frac{p_0(x)^{\ell_0}}{a_0} \right)^{v_0} \left(\frac{a_1}{p_1(x)^{\ell_1}} \right)^{v_1} \cdots \left(\frac{a_n}{p_n(x)^{\ell_n}} \right)^{v_n}$$

to denote the image of $f = \sum_v a_v(\xi_1)z_0^{v_0}z_1^{v_1}\cdots z_n^{v_n} \in A_{m+1,n}$ in $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$ or $\mathcal{O}_K^\sigma(\varphi)$.

We need to study the rings of functions on annuli of some particularly simple forms.

Definition 5.1.6. (i) A linear K -annulus of the form

$$\left\{ x \in K_{\text{alg}} : |x - a_0| \leq \varepsilon \text{ and } \bigwedge_{i=1}^n |x - a_i| \geq \varepsilon \right\}$$

for some $\varepsilon \in \sqrt{|K \setminus \{0\}|}$, $\varepsilon \leq 1$, and $a_i \in K^\circ$ is called *thin*. A general K -annulus \mathcal{U} is called *thin* if each of the linear K_{alg} -annuli \mathcal{U}_i corresponding to \mathcal{U} as in Lemma 5.1.2(ii) is a thin linear K_{alg} -annulus.

(ii) A K -annulus \mathcal{U} of the form

$$\{x \in K_{\text{alg}} : \varepsilon_1 < |p(x)| < \varepsilon_0\},$$

where $p \in K[x]$ is irreducible, is called a *Laurent annulus*. We call a Laurent K -annulus \mathcal{U} *simple* if each of the linear K_{alg} -annuli \mathcal{U}_i corresponding to \mathcal{U} as in Lemma 5.1.2(ii) is a Laurent K_{alg} -annulus. A linear Laurent annulus is thus necessarily simple.

(iii) If the linear K -annulus

$$\left\{x \in K_{\text{alg}} : |x - a_0| \leq \varepsilon \text{ and } \bigwedge_{i=0}^n |x - a_i| \geq \varepsilon \right\}$$

is thin and $\varepsilon' < \varepsilon < \varepsilon''$, and $\mathcal{U}', \mathcal{U}''$ are defined by

$$\mathcal{U}' := \left\{x \in K_{\text{alg}} : |x - a_0| \leq \varepsilon \text{ and } |x - a_0| \geq \varepsilon' \text{ and } \bigwedge_{i=1}^n |x - a_i| \geq \varepsilon \right\},$$

$$\mathcal{U}'' := \left\{x \in K_{\text{alg}} : |x - a_0| \leq \varepsilon'' \text{ and } \bigwedge_{i=0}^n |x - a_i| \geq \varepsilon \right\},$$

we call $\mathcal{U}', \mathcal{U}''$ *almost thin*. A general K -annulus \mathcal{U} is called *almost thin* if each of the linear K_{alg} -annuli \mathcal{U}_i corresponding to \mathcal{U} as in Lemma 5.1.2(ii) is an almost thin linear K_{alg} -annulus. We denote by \mathcal{U}'_i and \mathcal{U}''_i the corresponding thin annuli (obtained by replacing ε' and ε'' by ε in the above definitions).

- (iv) We call two K -annuli *adjacent* if their union is a K -annulus. We say that two K -annuli *overlap* if their intersection is nonempty.
- (v) We call a finite cover $\{\mathcal{U}_i\}$ of \mathcal{U} by annuli \mathcal{U}_i *rigid* if for each i, j there is a finite sequence $\mathcal{U}_i = \mathcal{U}_{i_1}, \dots, \mathcal{U}_{i_m} = \mathcal{U}_j$ from the cover such that for each $\ell = 1, \dots, m-1$, \mathcal{U}_{i_ℓ} and $\mathcal{U}_{i_{\ell+1}}$ overlap.

Remark 5.1.7. (i) An open K -annulus with only one K -hole is Laurent, by Lemma 5.1.2(i).

(ii) An almost thin annulus is a thin annulus (\mathcal{U}) that has been “thickened” either in its hole around a_0 (\mathcal{U}') or in its “hole at ∞ ” (\mathcal{U}'').

The two types of almost thin annuli are equivalent for many purposes. The proof of the following lemma is a simple calculation.

Lemma 5.1.8. *The two types of almost thin linear annuli ($\mathcal{U}', \mathcal{U}''$) in the definition, and their rings of functions ($\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{U}')$, $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{U}'')$), are related by the change of variables*

$$y = (x - a_1)^{-1}.$$

Lemma 5.1.9. *Let $R(x) \in K(x)$ and $\varepsilon \in \sqrt{|K| \setminus \{0\}}$, let $\square \in \{<, \leq\}$, and let*

$$\mathcal{U} := \{x \in K_{\text{alg}}^\circ : |R(x)| \square \varepsilon\}.$$

There are finitely many K -annuli \mathcal{U}_i , $i = 1, \dots, L$, and a finite set $S \subset K_{\text{alg}}^\circ$, such that $\mathcal{U} \setminus S = (\bigcup_{i=1}^L \mathcal{U}_i) \setminus S$ and for each i there is an $f_i \in \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\mathcal{U}_i)$ such that

$$R(x)|_{\mathcal{U}_i \setminus S} = f_i|_{\mathcal{U}_i \setminus S}.$$

Proof. We may assume that $R(x) = x^{n_0} \prod_{i=1}^s p_i(x)^{n_i}$, where the $p_i \in K^\circ[x]$ are monic, irreducible and mutually prime and the n_i are integers. The lemma is proved in [CLR1, Lemma 3.16]. □

5.2. Results from [BGR]

In this subsection we summarize some of the results of [BGR] that apply without change in our context. Only fairly special cases of these results are actually used (for example in the proof of Proposition 5.3.2).

Observe that a K -annulus is not always a K_{alg} -annulus. However, by Lemma 5.1.2(ii), a K -annulus is the disjoint union of a finite set of K_{alg} -annuli (and the corresponding rings of functions are related as in Proposition 5.3.11). These linear K_{alg} -annuli are isomorphic via automorphisms of K_{alg} over K . We are thus led to consider more general domains.

The following is used in Definition 5.2.2(iii) and afterwards in Section 5.5.

Definition 5.2.1 (Residue norm). With the notation from Definition 5.1.3, for $f \in \mathcal{O}_K(\varphi)$,

$$\|f\| \leq 1$$

means that there exists $g \in A_{m+1,n}(K)$ whose class in $\mathcal{O}_K(\varphi)$ is f and such that $\|g\| \leq 1$, with $\|\cdot\|$ the Gauss norm (see just above Remark 4.1.10). This usage extends naturally to the case (Definition 5.2.2 below) that φ is a domain formula.

Definition 5.2.2. We define the concepts of a domain formula φ , the corresponding domain \mathcal{U}_φ , generalized ring of K° -fractions $\mathcal{O}_K(\varphi)$, generalized ring of K -fractions $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$ and ring of analytic functions $\mathcal{O}_K^\sigma(\mathcal{U})$ inductively as follows.

- (i) The formula $\varphi := \bigwedge_{i=1}^m (|\xi_i| \leq 1) \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n (|\rho_i| < 1)$ is a domain formula. The corresponding domain is $(K_{\text{alg}}^\circ)^m \times (K_{\text{alg}}^{\circ\circ})^n$, its generalized ring of K° -fractions is $A_{m,n}(K)$, and its generalized ring of K -fractions is $A_{m,n}^\dagger(K) := K \otimes_{K^\circ} A_{m,n}(K)$.
- (ii) If φ , \mathcal{U}_φ , $\mathcal{O}_K(\varphi)$ and $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$ are a domain formula and the corresponding domain and generalized ring of fractions, and $f_1, \dots, f_M, g_1, \dots, g_N, h \in \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$ generate the unit ideal, then

$$\varphi' := \varphi \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^M (|f_i| \leq |h|) \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^N (|g_i| < |h|)$$

is a domain formula. The corresponding domain is

$$\left\{ x \in \mathcal{U}_\varphi : \bigwedge_{i=1}^M (|f_i(x)| \leq |h(x)|) \text{ and } \bigwedge_{i=1}^N (|g_i(x)| < |h(x)|) \right\}$$

and if $\mathcal{O}_K(\varphi) = A_{m,n}(K)/I$ then

$$\mathcal{O}_K(\varphi') = A_{m+M,n+N}(K)/I',$$

where

$$I' = (I, f_1 - \eta_1 h, \dots, f_M - \eta_M h, g_1 - \tau_1 h, \dots, g_N - \tau_N h).$$

- (iii) We define the corresponding generalized ring of (K -valued) fractions $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$ on \mathcal{U}_φ by

$$\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi) := K \otimes_{K^\circ} \mathcal{O}_K(\varphi).$$

This is consistent with the notation $A_{m,n}^\dagger(K) = K \otimes_{K^\circ} A_{m,n}(K)$ from (i). We define

$$\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)^\circ := \{f \in \mathcal{O}_K(\varphi) : \|f\| \leq 1\}, \quad \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)^{\circ\circ} := (K^{\circ\circ}, \rho)\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)^\circ,$$

where $\mathcal{O}_K(\varphi) = A_{m,n}(K)/I$ and $\rho = (\rho_1, \dots, \rho_n)$.

- (iv) The corresponding ring of functions $\mathcal{O}_K^\sigma(\varphi)$ is the image of $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$ in the ring of functions $\mathcal{U}_\varphi \rightarrow K_{\text{alg}}$ under the mapping provided by the analytic $\mathcal{A}(K_{\text{alg}})$ -structure on K_{alg} .
- (v) We call a domain *closed* if all its defining inequalities are weak (i.e. \leq), and we call a domain *open* if all its defining inequalities are strict (i.e. $<$). In the case that \mathcal{U} is closed its ring of K° -fractions is of the form $A_{m,0}/I$ and in the case it is open its ring of K -fractions is of the form $A_{0,n}/I$.

The following definition generalizes the notion of domains, and will only be used in the proofs later on in Section 5.5. No confusion should result with the notation of Definition 5.2.2.

Definition 5.2.3. If J is an ideal in $A_{m,n}^\dagger(K)$, define

$$V(J) := \{(a, b) \in (K_{\text{alg}}^\circ)^m \times (K_{\text{alg}}^{\circ\circ})^n : f^\sigma(a, b) = 0 \text{ for all } f \in J\},$$

$$\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(J) := A_{m,n}^\dagger(K)/J.$$

The elements of $\mathcal{O}^\dagger(J)$ define functions on $V(J) \rightarrow K_{\text{alg}}$ via σ in a natural way, and we denote this ring of functions by $\mathcal{O}_K^\sigma(J)$.

Remark 5.2.4. (i) If φ is a K -annulus formula and F is an algebraic extension of K , then φ is a F -domain formula, even though φ may not be an F -annulus formula.

(ii) Many of the results for domains, of [BGR] in the affinoid case, and of [LR1] in the quasi-affinoid case, hold also in the more general setting of Henselian fields with analytic structure, often with (slightly) modified proofs. To check exactly how proofs must be modified would be a cumbersome task. For example Proposition 5.3.11(ii) below would follow from the analogue of [BGR, Lemma 7.2.2.8] in the affinoid case. But the proof of that lemma in [BGR] uses much of that book. We will give a self-contained treatment, though we will quote some theorems from [BGR] when the proofs apply without modification.

(iii) From the Strong Noetherian Property we see that $A_{m,n}^\dagger(K)^\circ = A_{m,n}(K)$ and $A_{m,n}^\dagger(K)^{\circ\circ} = A_{m,n}(K)^\circ$. It is easy to see that for $f \in A_{m,n}^\dagger(K)$ we have $f \in A_{m,n}^\dagger(K)^\circ$ if and only if $|f^\sigma(a, b)| \leq 1$ for all $(a, b) \in (K_{\text{alg}}^\circ)^m \times (K_{\text{alg}}^{\circ\circ})^n$, which is the case if and only if $\|f\| \leq 1$, and that $f \in A_{m,n}^\dagger(K)^{\circ\circ}$ if and only if $|f^\sigma(a, b)| < 1$ for all $(a, b) \in (K_{\text{alg}}^\circ)^m \times (K_{\text{alg}}^{\circ\circ})^n$, which is the case if and only if $f \in (K^{\circ\circ}, \rho)A_{m,n}(K)^\circ$.

From Theorem 4.5.7 we know that the rings $A_{m,0}(K)$ and $A_{0,n}(K)$ have Weierstrass Preparation, are closed under Weierstrass changes of variables, and (from the Strong Noetherian Property) have the property that for any $0 \neq f \in A_{m,0}(K)$ (or $A_{0,n}(K)$), there is an $a \in K$ such that $af \in A_{m,0}(K)$ (or $A_{0,n}(K)$) satisfies $\|af\| = 1$ and is preregular (and hence after a Weierstrass change of variables, regular) of some degree.

Proposition 5.2.5. *The Rückert Theory of [BGR, Sections 5.2.5 and 5.2.6] applies to the rings $A_{m,0}^\dagger(K)$ and to the rings $A_{0,n}^\dagger(K)$. Hence these rings are Noetherian, factorial and normal (integrally closed in their fields of fractions).*

Proof. The proofs of [BGR] apply. □

From the Strong Noetherian Property and Weierstrass Preparation we have (cf. [BGR, Corollary 6.1.2.2])

Proposition 5.2.6 (Normalization).

(i) *Let J be an ideal in $A_{m,0}^\dagger$. There is a nonnegative integer d and a finite monomorphism*

$$A_{d,0}^\dagger(K) \hookrightarrow A_{m,0}^\dagger(K)/J.$$

(ii) *Let J be an ideal in $A_{0,n}^\dagger$. There is a nonnegative integer d and a finite monomorphism*

$$A_{0,d}^\dagger(K) \hookrightarrow A_{0,n}^\dagger(K)/J.$$

As in [BGR, Section 7.1.2] we obtain

Proposition 5.2.7. *The rings $A_{m,0}^\dagger(K)$ and $A_{0,n}^\dagger(K)$ satisfy the Nullstellensatz. There is a one-to-one correspondence between the maximal ideals of $A_{m,0}^\dagger$ (resp. $A_{0,n}^\dagger$) and the orbits of $(K_{\text{alg}}^\circ)^m$ (resp. $(K_{\text{alg}}^{\circ\circ})^n$) under the Galois group of K_{alg} over K .*

Remark 5.2.8 (Norms). Let J be an ideal in $A_{m,n}^\dagger(K)$. Then the elements of $A_{m,n}^\dagger/J$ define functions on $V(J) = \{x \in (K_{\text{alg}}^\circ)^m \times (K_{\text{alg}}^{\circ\circ})^n : f(x) = 0 \text{ for all } f \in J\}$. Since the proof of [LL2] or [LR2] (see also [LR3, Theorem 5.2]) shows that K_{alg} admits quantifier elimination in the language with function symbols for the elements of $\mathcal{S} = \bigcup_{m,n} A_{m,n}^\dagger$, we see that the supremum seminorm $\|\cdot\|_{\text{sup}}$ on $V(J)$ is well defined and takes values in $|K_{\text{alg}}|$ (where $\|f\|_{\text{sup}}$ for $f \in A_{m,n}^\dagger/J$ is defined as the supremum of $|f(x)|$ over all x in $V(J)$). If $A_{m,n}^\dagger/J$ is reduced then $\|\cdot\|_{\text{sup}}$ is a norm. The residue norm $\|\cdot\|_J$ on $A_{m,n}^\dagger/J$ is well defined in the standard examples (where $\|f\|_J$ is defined as the infimum of the Gauss norms of all representatives of f in $A_{m,n}^\dagger$). We do not know if our assumptions on \mathcal{S} are sufficient to guarantee that residue norms are always defined and, if J is reduced, equivalent to the supremum norm. However, the notation of Definition 5.2.1 always makes sense, even if the residue norm is not defined. Clearly, for $f \in A_{m,n}^\dagger$, the supremum norm of f equals the Gauss norm of f .

Remark 5.2.9. Normalization fails in general for ideals $J \subset A_{m,n}^\dagger(K)$ when $m, n > 0$ (cf. [LR1, Example 2.3.5]). It is likely that the standard properties (the Nullstellensatz, unique factorization, etc.) could be established for these rings by adapting the proofs of [LR1]. This could be quite nontrivial to carry out and is not needed for the results of this paper.

Definition 5.2.10. With the notation from Definition 5.2.3, we shall call $f \in \mathcal{O}^\dagger(J)$ ($= A_{m,n}^\dagger/J$) *power bounded* if $|f^\sigma(x)| \leq 1$ for all $x \in V(J)$, and *topologically nilpotent* if $|f^\sigma(x)| < 1$ for all $x \in V(J)$. We shall say that $f \in \mathcal{O}^\dagger(V(J))$ is *strongly power bounded* if

$$f^n = A_1 f^{n-1} + A_2 f^{n-2} + \dots + A_n$$

where for each i there is an $a_i \in A_{m,n}(K)$ such that $a_i \in A_i + J$ with A_i in $A_{m,n}^\dagger(K)$. We say that f is *strongly topologically nilpotent* if the a_i are in $A_{m,n}(K)^\circ = (K^{\circ\circ}, \rho)A_{m,n}(K)$. We call f^σ (strongly) power bounded or (strongly) topologically nilpotent if f is.

Remark 5.2.11. Observe that $f \in A_{m,n}^\dagger(K)$ is power bounded if and only if $f \in A_{m,n}(K)$, and f is topologically nilpotent if and only if $f \in A_{m,n}(K)^\circ$. Since we allow K to have rank > 1 , it is possible that there are $\alpha, \beta \in K$ with $|\alpha| > 1$ and $|\alpha^n| < |\beta|$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. By our definition α is not power bounded.

We have

Proposition 5.2.12 ([BGR, Proposition 3.8.1.7]). *Let $\Phi: B \rightarrow A$ be an integral torsion free K -algebra monomorphism between two K -algebras A and B , where B is an integrally closed integral domain.*

(a) $|f|_{\text{sup}} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |b_i|_{\text{sup}}^{1/i}$ for $f \in A$ where

$$f^n + \Phi(b_1)f^{n-1} + \dots + \Phi(b_n) = 0$$

is the (unique) integral equation of minimal degree for f over $\Phi(B)$.

- (b) For $B = A_{m,0}^\dagger$ or $B = A_{0,n}^\dagger$, if f is power bounded, then it is strongly power bounded, and if f is topologically nilpotent, then it is strongly topologically nilpotent.

Proposition 5.2.13. *Let φ be a domain formula, let $f_1, \dots, f_M, g_1, \dots, g_N, h \in \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$ and suppose that h is a unit in $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$, each f_i/h is strongly power bounded and each g_j/h is strongly topologically nilpotent. Let $\psi = \varphi \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^M |f_i| \leq |h| \wedge \bigwedge_{j=1}^N |g_j| < |h|$. Then $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\psi) = \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$.*

Proof. [BGR, Proposition 6.1.4.3] or [LR1, Proposition 5.3.2]. □

From Propositions 5.2.5, 5.2.6, 5.2.12 and 5.2.13 we have the following corollary. In Corollary 5.2.14 we prove a similar result for all K -annuli.

Corollary 5.2.14. *If φ is an open or a closed domain formula then $\mathcal{O}_K(\varphi) = \mathcal{O}_K(\mathcal{U}_\varphi)$ —i.e. $\mathcal{O}_K(\varphi)$ depends only on the domain \mathcal{U}_φ and not on the particular description φ .*

Remark 5.2.15. In case 2 of the proof of Proposition 5.3.2 we shall use annuli or discs of radius > 1 and their associated rings. To give an example of such a disc, if $a \in K$, $|a| > 1$, the annulus formula $\varphi := (|x| < |a|) \wedge (\varepsilon_1 < |p_1(x)|)$ defines the annulus $\mathcal{U}_\varphi = \{x \in K_{\text{alg}} : \varphi(x)\}$ and generalized ring of fractions

$$\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi) := \left\{ f \left(\frac{\rho_1}{a}, \frac{a_1}{p_1^{\ell_1}(\rho_1)} \right) : f \in A_{0,2} \right\}.$$

Here $|a_1| = \varepsilon_1^{\ell_1} \in |K|$. It is clear that

$$\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varepsilon_1 < |p_1(x)|) = \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(|x| \leq 1 \wedge \varepsilon_1 < |p_1(x)|)$$

by $\rho_1 \mapsto \xi_1$. In this example φ is an open annulus formula, \mathcal{U}_φ is open and Propositions 5.2.5, 5.2.6, 5.2.7, 5.2.12 and Corollary 5.2.14 apply to the rings $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$ and $\mathcal{O}_K^\sigma(\varphi)$.

5.3. General K -annuli, part 1

In this subsection we prove some preliminary results about K -annuli.

Proposition 5.3.1. *Let*

$$\varphi := |p_0(x)| \square_0 \varepsilon_0 \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^L \varepsilon_i \square_i |p_i(x)|$$

be a good annulus formula and suppose that $P(x) \in K^\circ[x]$ is monic and irreducible and that $\alpha \in \mathcal{U}_K(\varphi)$ is a zero of $P(x)$. Let $f \in \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$ and suppose that $f^\sigma(\alpha) = 0$. Then there is a $g \in \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$ such that $f(x) = P(x) \cdot g(x)$, i.e. $P(x)$ divides $f(x)$ in $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$.

Proof. We may suppose that

$$f = \sum_v b_v(x) \left(\frac{p_0(x)^{\ell_0}}{a_0} \right)^{v_0} \left(\frac{a_1}{p_1(x)^{\ell_1}} \right)^{v_1} \cdots \left(\frac{a_n}{p_n(x)^{\ell_n}} \right)^{v_n}$$

where $\deg b_v(x) < \ell_0 \deg p_0$. Let $Q_0 \in K^\circ[x]$ be the minimal polynomial of $p_0^{\ell_0}(\alpha)/a_0$, and let Q_i be the minimal polynomial of $a_i/p_i^{\ell_i}(\alpha)$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$. Then each Q_i is regular in the appropriate sense for a variable corresponding to the inequality \square_i , and by Weierstrass Division

$$f(x) = R(x) + g_0 \cdot Q_0 \left(\frac{p_0(x)^{\ell_0}}{a_0} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^n g_i \cdot Q_i \left(\frac{a_i}{p_i(x)^{\ell_i}} \right)$$

where $R(x)$ is a rational function in $K(x)$ whose denominator is a product of powers of the $p_i(x)$, $i = 1, \dots, n$. Let $R(x) \equiv r(x) \pmod{P(x)}$ where $r(x) \in K[x]$ has degree $< \deg P$ and note that

$$Q_0 \left(\frac{p_0(x)^{\ell_0}}{a_0} \right) \equiv 0 \pmod{P(x)}$$

and, for $i = 1, \dots, n$, that

$$Q_i \left(\frac{a_i}{p_i(x)^{\ell_i}} \right) \equiv 0 \pmod{P(x)}$$

in $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$. Thus we have written

$$f(x) = r(x) + g(x) \cdot P(x)$$

where $g(x) \in \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$ and $\deg r < \deg P$. Then $r(\alpha) = 0$ and hence $r(x) \equiv 0$. □

Proposition 5.3.2. *If φ and ψ are K -annulus formulas and $\mathcal{U}_\varphi \subseteq \mathcal{U}_\psi$ then $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\psi) \subseteq \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$.*

Proof. Let

$$\varphi = p_0(x) \square_0 \varepsilon_0 \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i \square_i p_i(x), \quad \psi = p'_0(x) \square'_0 \varepsilon'_0 \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^{n'} \varepsilon'_i \square'_i p'_i(x).$$

By Corollary 5.2.13 it is enough to show: if \square'_0 is \leq then $p_0^{\ell'_0}/a'_0$ is strongly power bounded in $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$; if \square'_0 is $<$ then $p_0^{\ell'_0}/a'_0$ is strongly topologically nilpotent in $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$; if \square'_i is \leq then $a'_i/p_i^{\ell'_i}$ is strongly power bounded in $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$; and if \square'_i is $<$ then $a'_i/p_i^{\ell'_i}$ is strongly topologically nilpotent in $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$. We will check some of these cases and leave the rest to the reader.

Case 1. \square_0 is \leq . Consider $\varphi_0 := |p_0(x)| \leq \varepsilon_0$. Then $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi_0) = A_{2,0}^\dagger / (p_0^{\ell_0}(\xi_1) - a_0 \eta_1)$. (Here $|a_0^{\ell_0}| = \varepsilon_0$.) Since $p_0(\xi_1) \in K^\circ[x]$ is monic and $|a_0| \leq 1$, $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi_0)$ is a finite extension of $A_{1,0}^\dagger$ (in the variable η_1) and hence $p_0'(\xi_1)$ is integral over $A_{1,0}^\dagger$. If \square'_0

is \leq then $(p'_0)^{\ell'_0}/a'_0$ is power bounded and hence, by Proposition 5.2.12, strongly power bounded in $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi_0) \subset \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$; and if \square_0 is $<$ then $(p'_0)^{\ell'_0}/a'_0$ is topologically nilpotent and hence, by Proposition 5.2.12, strongly topologically nilpotent in $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi_0) \subset \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$. The result follows from Corollary 5.2.13.

Case 2. \square_1 is $<$ and the “ K -hole” $\mathcal{H}'_1 = \{x : |p'_1(x)| \square_1 \varepsilon'_1\}$ is contained in the “ K -hole” $\mathcal{H}_1 = \{x : |p_1(x)| \leq \varepsilon'_1\}$. Let $a \in K$ with $|a| > 1$ and consider the annulus formula (cf. Remark 5.2.15) $\varphi_1 := (|x| < |a|) \wedge (\varepsilon_1 < |p_1(x)|)$. Then, using that remark, $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi_1) \subset \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$ and φ_1 is open. Hence by Proposition 5.2.7, $p_1^{\ell'_1}/a'_1$ is a unit in $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi_1)$ and thus also in $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$. Thus $a'_1/p_1^{\ell'_1} \in \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi_1)$, which is topologically nilpotent, is strongly topologically nilpotent by Proposition 5.2.12.

The other cases are similar. □

From Proposition 5.3.2 we have

Corollary 5.3.3. *If φ is a K -annulus formula then $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$ depends only on the underlying K -annulus \mathcal{U}_φ and not on the particular presentation. If φ, ψ are two K -annulus formulas and $\mathcal{U}_\varphi \subseteq \mathcal{U}_\psi$ then $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\mathcal{U}_\psi) \subseteq \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\mathcal{U}_\varphi)$.*

The following proposition is a special case of Corollary 5.3.3. The proof in the linear case is direct and does not use Proposition 5.3.2, so we include it as a concrete example.

Proposition 5.3.4. *For a linear annulus formula φ , $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$ depends only on \mathcal{U}_φ and not on the particular description φ .*

Proof. If α'_0 is another center of the disc $\{x : |x - \alpha_0| \square_0 \varepsilon_0\}$ then $(x - \alpha'_0)/\varepsilon_0 = (x - \alpha_0)/\varepsilon_0 + (\alpha'_0 - \alpha_0)/\varepsilon_0$, and $(\alpha'_0 - \alpha_0)/\varepsilon_0 \leq 1$ if \square_0 is \leq , and $(\alpha'_0 - \alpha_0)/\varepsilon_0 < 1$ if \square_0 is $<$. Similarly for a hole $\{x : \varepsilon_1 \square_1 |x - \alpha_1|\}$, if α'_1 is another center then we have

$$\frac{\varepsilon_1}{x - \alpha'_1} = \frac{\varepsilon_1}{(x - \alpha_1) + (\alpha_1 - \alpha'_1)} = \frac{\varepsilon_1}{x - \alpha_1} \left(1 - \frac{\alpha'_1 - \alpha_1}{x - \alpha_1}\right)^{-1}.$$

If \square_1 is \leq then $|\alpha'_1 - \alpha_1| < \varepsilon_1$ and if \square_1 is $<$ then $|\alpha'_1 - \alpha_1| \leq \varepsilon_1$. □

The following lemma is a small extension of [CLR1, Lemma 3.11].

Lemma 5.3.5. *Every K -annulus is a finite union of*

- (i) *thin K -annuli with good descriptions of the form*

$$|p_0(x)| \leq \varepsilon_0 \wedge \varepsilon_0 \leq |p_0(x)| \wedge \bigwedge_{i=2}^n \varepsilon_i \leq |p_i(x)|,$$

- (ii) *simple Laurent K -annuli (cf. Definition 5.1.6) (with good descriptions of the form $|p_0(x)| < \varepsilon_0 \wedge \varepsilon_1 < |p_1(x)|$),*
- (iii) *open K -discs (with good descriptions of the form $|p_0(x)| < \varepsilon_0$).*

Next we prove Mittag-Leffler type decompositions for K -annuli of some special types, namely discs (Lemma 5.3.6) and thin annuli (Lemma 5.3.7).

Lemma 5.3.6. *Let \mathcal{U} be a K -disc and let $0 \neq f \in \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\mathcal{U})$. Then there is a unique monic polynomial $P(x) \in K[x]$ and strong unit $E \in \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\mathcal{U})$ such that $f = P(x) \cdot E$. In particular, the mapping $f \mapsto f^\sigma$ is injective.*

Proof. The case of a linear K -disc is immediate by Weierstrass Preparation, since in that case $f = \sum a_i \left(\frac{x-\alpha}{\varepsilon}\right)^i$ with the a_i constants.

For \mathcal{U} an arbitrary K -disc we write by Weierstrass Division

$$f = \sum_i a_i(x) \left(\frac{p(x)}{\varepsilon}\right)^i$$

where the a_i have degrees $< \deg(p(x))$ and hence are either zero or strong units on \mathcal{U} . Considering f on each of the K_{alg} -discs into which \mathcal{U} decomposes, we see that $\|f\|_{\text{sup}} = \max_i \|a_i\|_{\text{sup}}$. Hence $f \mapsto f^\sigma$ is injective and from the linear case we see that f^σ has only finitely many zeros. The result now follows from Proposition 5.3.1 and the Nullstellensatz 5.2.7. A unit on a disc is necessarily a strong unit. \square

Lemma 5.3.7. *If \mathcal{U}_φ is a thin K -annulus described by a good K -annulus formula*

$$\varphi := |p_0(x)| \leq \varepsilon_0 \wedge \varepsilon_0 \leq |p_0(x)| \wedge \bigwedge_{i=2}^n \varepsilon_i \leq |p_i(x)|$$

and $0 \neq f \in \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\mathcal{U}_\varphi)$, there is a monic $P(x) \in K[x]$ all of whose zeros lie in \mathcal{U}_φ , a strong unit $E \in \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\mathcal{U}_\varphi)$ and integers n_i such that

$$f = P(x) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n p_i(x)^{n_i} \cdot E. \tag{5.1}$$

Furthermore, this representation is unique. The mapping $f \mapsto f^\sigma$ is injective.

Proof. Write

$$f = \sum_{i,j,v} a_{ijv}(x) \left(\frac{p_0(x)}{\varepsilon_0}\right)^i \left(\frac{\varepsilon_0}{p_0(x)}\right)^j \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{p}\right)^{v'}$$

where $v' = (v_2, \dots, v_n)$ is a multi-index and $(\varepsilon/p)^{v'} = (\varepsilon_2/p_2)^{v_2} \cdots (\varepsilon_n/p_n)^{v_n}$. (We are implicitly assuming that $\varepsilon_i \in |K| - \{0\}$. The general case, with $\ell_i > 1$, is only notationally more cumbersome. We are also abusing notation by using ε_i for both an element of $|K|$ and an element of K of that size.) Let $p(x) := \prod_{i=1}^n p_i(x)$, $\varepsilon := \prod_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i$ and $N := \sum_{i=1}^n n_i$, where n_i is the degree of $p_i(x)$. (We are taking $p_1(x) = p_0(x)$ and $\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_0$.)

Observe that \mathcal{U}_φ is also defined by the condition $|p(x)| = \varepsilon$ and that $p(x) \in K^\circ[x]$ is monic. (Outside the K -disc $\{x : |p_0(x)| \leq \varepsilon_0\}$ we have $|p(x)| > \varepsilon$ and in the holes of \mathcal{U}_φ

we have $|p(x)| < \varepsilon$.) Hence, by Proposition 5.3.2 (in fact a small extension to the case that ψ is presented by $|p(x)| = \varepsilon$) we have

$$f = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij}(x) \left(\frac{p(x)}{\varepsilon}\right)^i \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{p(x)}\right)^j.$$

Dividing $\sum a_{ij} \xi_0^i \xi_1^j$ by $p(x) - \varepsilon \xi_0$, which is regular in x of degree N , we may assume that the $a_{ij}(x)$ all have degrees $< N$.

This representation is far from canonical because of the terms $(p(x)/\varepsilon)^i (\varepsilon/p(x))^j$. If our Weierstrass system were *strong* (cf. Section 5.6) we could work with the canonical representation $f = f_1(x, p/\varepsilon) + (\varepsilon/p) f_2(x, \varepsilon/p)$, with coefficients of degrees less than N . The proof is much easier in this case—see Remark 5.3.9 below. In the absence of the strongness assumption, we proceed as follows to get a canonical representation. We have

$$f \equiv \sum_{i,j} a_{ij}(x) \xi_0^i \xi_1^j \pmod{(\varepsilon \xi_0 - p(x), \xi_1 p(x) - \varepsilon)}.$$

Doing Weierstrass division by $\xi_0 \xi_1 - 1$ in the variables ξ_0 and $\xi_0 - \xi_1$ (i.e. writing $\eta := \xi_0 - \xi_1$, so $\xi_1 = \eta + \xi_0$ and $\xi_0 \xi_1 - 1 = \xi_0^2 + \xi_0 \eta - 1$, which is regular in ξ_0 of degree 2) we obtain

$$f \equiv \sum_i b_i(x) (\xi_0 - \xi_1)^i + \xi_0 \sum_i c_i(x) (\xi_0 - \xi_1)^i$$

modulo $(\varepsilon \xi_0 - p(x), \xi_1 p(x) - \varepsilon, \xi_0 \xi_1 - 1)$, where the b_i and c_i have degrees less than N . Next we observe that for representations of this form

$$\|f\|_{\text{sup}} = \max_i \{\|b_i\|_{\text{sup}}, \|c_i\|_{\text{sup}}\},$$

and that $\|\cdot\|_{\text{sup}}$ is a multiplicative norm. From the Strong Noetherian Property there are only finitely many “biggest” terms. Consider

$$\left| b_i(x) \left(\frac{p(x)}{\varepsilon} - \frac{\varepsilon}{p(x)}\right)^i \right| \quad \text{and} \quad \left| c_j(x) \frac{p(x)}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{p(x)}{\varepsilon} - \frac{\varepsilon}{p(x)}\right)^j \right|$$

for x “just” outside the outer edge of \mathcal{U}_φ and “just” inside the holes in \mathcal{U}_φ , and the fact that the degrees of the b_i, c_j are $< N$, to see that there cannot be any cancellation among “biggest” terms. This proves injectivity.

By the Strong Noetherian Property and Corollary 4.5.9 we can write

$$f = \sum_{i \leq s} b_i(x) \left(\frac{p(x)}{\varepsilon} - \frac{\varepsilon}{p(x)}\right)^i (1 + g_i) + \frac{p(x)}{\varepsilon} \sum_{i \leq s} c_i(x) \left(\frac{p(x)}{\varepsilon} - \frac{\varepsilon}{p(x)}\right)^i (1 + g'_i)$$

with the g_i, g'_i in $\mathcal{O}_K^\circ(\mathcal{U})$.

Let

$$R := \sum_{i \leq s} b_i(x) \left(\frac{p(x)}{\varepsilon} - \frac{\varepsilon}{p(x)}\right)^i + \frac{p(x)}{\varepsilon} \sum_{i \leq s} c_i(x) \left(\frac{p(x)}{\varepsilon} - \frac{\varepsilon}{p(x)}\right)^i.$$

Then $\|f(x) - R(x)\|_{\text{sup}} < \|R\|_{\text{sup}} = \|f\|_{\text{sup}}$, and hence, except on finitely many discs \mathcal{U}'_j contained in \mathcal{U} (around the zeros of R), we have for $x \in \mathcal{U}$ (i.e. for all $x \in \mathcal{U} \setminus \bigcup_j \mathcal{U}'_j$) that $|f(x) - R(x)| < |f(x)| = |R(x)| = \|f\|_{\text{sup}} = \|R\|_{\text{sup}}$. Clearly, f^σ is not identically zero on any of these discs \mathcal{U}'_j . Hence, by Lemma 5.3.6, f^σ has only finitely many zeros in these discs. Hence, f has only finitely many zeros and by Proposition 5.3.1 we may divide by a suitable polynomial $P(x) \in K[x]$ and reduce to the case that f has no zeros and hence, by the Nullstellensatz (Proposition 5.2.7), is a unit. Since a unit on a disc is a strong unit, we see that now $|f(x)| = \|f\|_{\text{sup}}$ for all $x \in \mathcal{U}$. Hence R is also a unit, and we have $f = R \cdot E$ for E a unit in $\mathcal{O}_K(\mathcal{U})$. Since $|f(x) - R(x)| < |f(x)|$ for all $x \in \mathcal{U}$, E is a strong unit. Note that $R(x)$ is a rational function with denominator of the form $\prod p_i(x)^{m_i}$. The numerator has no zeros in \mathcal{U} , since f is a unit. Let $Q(x)$ be an irreducible factor of the numerator. If one of (and hence all of) the zeros of Q lies outside the disc $\{x : |p_0(x)| \leq \varepsilon_0\}$, Q is a strong unit on \mathcal{U} . If one of (and hence all of) the zeros of Q lies inside the hole $\{x : |p_i(x)| < \varepsilon_i\}$, then by iterated use of Lemma 5.3.8 below, there is a strong unit E' and an $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $Q(x) = (p_i(x))^\ell \cdot E'$, and this completes the proof of existence. Uniqueness follows from the observation that P is determined by the zeros of f and that $\prod_i p_i^{n_i}$ is a strong unit only when $n_i = 0$ for all i . \square

Lemma 5.3.8. *Let $|p(x)| < \varepsilon$ be a good description of a K -disc \mathcal{H} , and let $P(x) \in K^\circ[x]$ have all its zeros in \mathcal{H} . Then there is a strong unit E on the annulus $\mathcal{U} = \{x : |p(x)| = \varepsilon\}$ such that $P(x) = p(x) \cdot q(x) \cdot E$ for some $q(x) \in K[x]$ of degree less than that of $P(x)$. Indeed, the conclusion is true on the whole annulus $\mathcal{U}'' = \{x : |p(x)| \geq \varepsilon\}$.*

Proof. It is sufficient to consider P irreducible. By Euclidean division

$$P(x) = p(x) \cdot q(x) + r(x),$$

where $\deg r(x) < \deg p(x)$. Hence either $r(x) = 0$ or $r(x)$ is a strong unit on \mathcal{H} . \mathcal{H} is also described by $|P(x)| < \varepsilon' \leq \varepsilon$, since $\deg P(x) \geq \deg p(x)$. Let α be a zero of $p(x)$. Then $\varepsilon \geq \varepsilon' > |P(\alpha)| = |r(\alpha)|$. So $\|r\|_{\text{sup}_{\mathcal{H}}} < \varepsilon'$, where $\|\cdot\|_{\text{sup}_{\mathcal{H}}}$ is the supremum norm on \mathcal{H} . Hence also $\|r\|_{\text{sup}_{\mathcal{U}}} < \varepsilon'$, where $\|\cdot\|_{\text{sup}_{\mathcal{U}}}$ is the supremum norm on \mathcal{U} . Hence $E := P(x)/(P(x) - r(x))$ is a strong unit on \mathcal{U} , i.e.

$$P(x) = [P(x) - r(x)]E = p(x)q(x)E.$$

Since the final conclusion of the lemma is not used, we leave its proof to the reader. \square

Remark 5.3.9. As remarked in the proof of Lemma 5.3.7, the proof is simpler when the Weierstrass system is strong. In that case $f = f_1(x, p/\varepsilon) + (\varepsilon/p)f_2(x, \varepsilon/p)$. Multiplying by a suitable power of ε/p , dividing by a strong unit (and using the Strong Noetherian Property), we may assume that f is regular in ε/p , of degree s , say. Hence, by Weierstrass Preparation, multiplying by a strong unit E , we are reduced to the case that $E \cdot p^s \cdot f = f_1(x, p/\varepsilon)$. This case is the same as that of a disc, handled in Lemma 5.3.6.

We do not use the following

Corollary 5.3.10. *We showed above that when \mathcal{U} is thin, and when \mathcal{U} is a K -disc, the mapping $f \mapsto f^\sigma$ for $f \in \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{U})$ is injective. A similar result, with a similar proof, also holds for simple Laurent annuli.*

We include the following proposition and its corollary for completeness—we do not use it except in the proof of Theorem 5.6.5. The slightly weaker version of that theorem in which f is replaced by f^σ does not require Proposition 5.3.11.

Proposition 5.3.11. *Let φ be a K -annulus formula, and let F be an algebraic extension of K over which all the polynomials in φ split and containing the a_i (as above $a_i^{\ell_i} = \varepsilon_i$). Then:*

- (i) $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi) \otimes_K F$ is a faithfully flat extension.
- (ii) $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi) \otimes_K F \simeq \bigoplus_{i=1}^N \mathcal{O}_F^\dagger(\mathcal{U}_i)$ where the \mathcal{U}_i are the linear K_{alg} -annuli which make up \mathcal{U}_φ (see Lemma 5.2(ii)).

Proof. Since $A_{m,n}(F)$ is an integral extension of $A_{m,n}(K)$, (i) is immediate. Part (ii) follows by induction and rescaling from the lemma below. □

Lemma 5.3.12. *Let $g = \prod_{i=1}^n (x - \alpha_i) \in F[x]$ and assume for all i, j that $|\alpha_i| = 1$, $|\alpha_i - \alpha_j| = 1$ if $i \neq j$ and that on \mathcal{U}_φ , $|g(x)| \square \varepsilon$, where either \square is \leq and $\varepsilon < 1$ or \square is $<$ and $\varepsilon \leq 1$. Then in $\mathcal{O}_F^\dagger(\varphi)$ (indeed in $\mathcal{O}_F^\dagger(\varphi_0)$),*

$$g(\xi_1) - \varepsilon z_1 = \prod_{i=1}^n (\xi_1 - \alpha_i - h_i)$$

where $h_i \in A_{2,0}^\circ$ or $A_{1,1}^\circ$ (according as \square is \leq or $<$).

Proof. As above $z_1 = g(\xi_1)/\varepsilon$ is strongly power bounded (resp. topologically nilpotent). Consider the case that \square is \leq . The other case is similar. Let H be a new type 1 variable. By Taylor’s theorem we have

$$\begin{aligned} (g - \varepsilon z_1)(\alpha_1 + \varepsilon H) &= g(\alpha_1) - \varepsilon z_1 + g'(\alpha_1)\varepsilon H + \frac{g''(\alpha_1)}{2!}(\varepsilon H)^2 + \dots \\ &= \varepsilon z_1 + g'(\alpha_1)\varepsilon H + \frac{g''(\alpha_1)}{2!}(\varepsilon H)^2 + \dots \\ &= \varepsilon \left[z_1 + g'(\alpha_1)H + \frac{g''(\alpha_1)}{2!}\varepsilon H^2 + \dots \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Observe that $|g'(\alpha_1)| = 1$, hence by Weierstrass Preparation there is an $A \in \mathcal{O}_F(\varphi_0)$ such that

$$(g - \varepsilon z_1)(\alpha_1 + \varepsilon H) = g'(\alpha_1)[H - A]Q.$$

Then $\alpha_1 + \varepsilon A$ is the required zero of $g - \varepsilon z_1$. □

5.4. Linear K -annuli

In this subsection we prove some basic results (in particular Proposition 5.4.5) for linear K -annuli. In subsequent subsections we will extend several of these results to general K -annuli. The following lemma, which is a special case of Lemma 5.3.6, is immediate by Weierstrass Preparation.

Lemma 5.4.1. *Let \mathcal{U} be a linear K -disc and let $f(x) \in \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{U})$. There is a polynomial $P(x) \in K[x]$ all of whose zeros lie in \mathcal{U} and a strong unit $E \in \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{U})$ such that*

$$f(x) = P(x)E(x).$$

The case of a linear Laurent annulus is a little more complicated.

Lemma 5.4.2. *Let \mathcal{U} be a linear Laurent K -annulus described by an annulus formula $\varepsilon_1 < |x - \alpha| < \varepsilon_0$ and let $0 \neq f(x) \in \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{U})$. There is a monic polynomial $P(x)$ all of whose zeros lie in \mathcal{U} , an integer n and a strong unit $E \in \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{U})$ such that*

$$f = P(x)(x - \alpha)^n E.$$

Proof. As in the proof of Lemma 5.3.7, doing Weierstrass division by $x - \alpha - \varepsilon_0\left(\frac{x-\alpha}{\varepsilon_0}\right)$, we may assume that

$$f = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} \left(\frac{x - \alpha}{\varepsilon_0}\right)^i \left(\frac{\varepsilon_1}{x - \alpha}\right)^j$$

where the a_{ij} are of degree < 1 , i.e. constants. Such a representation is again far from canonical—for example we could have $f = \left(\frac{\varepsilon_1}{\varepsilon_0}\right)\left(\frac{x-\alpha}{\varepsilon_0}\right)\left(\frac{\varepsilon_1}{x-\alpha}\right) - \left(\frac{x-\alpha}{\varepsilon_0}\right)^2\left(\frac{\varepsilon_1}{x-\alpha}\right)^2$, which is actually the zero function.

As in the proof of Lemma 5.3.7 (using the relation $\rho_0\rho_1 - \varepsilon_1/\varepsilon_0 = 0$ instead of $\xi_0\xi_1 - 1 = 0$) we can write

$$f = \sum_i b_i \left(\frac{x - \alpha}{\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\varepsilon_1}{x - \alpha}\right)^i + \frac{x - \alpha}{\varepsilon_0} \sum_i c_i \left(\frac{x - \alpha}{\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\varepsilon_1}{x - \alpha}\right)^i$$

where the b_i, c_i are constants.

Using the Strong Noetherian Property, Theorem 4.2.15 and Corollary 4.5.9 we see that there are only finitely many biggest b_i and c_i . Among the biggest terms let those of lowest degrees in the two sums be $b_i\left(\frac{x-\alpha}{\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\varepsilon_1}{x-\alpha}\right)^i$ and $c_j\frac{x-\alpha}{\varepsilon_0}\left(\frac{x-\alpha}{\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\varepsilon_0}{x-\alpha}\right)^j$. Of course, one may be missing. If $i > j + 1$, after dividing by b_i , f is regular in $(x - \alpha)/\varepsilon_0$ of degree i . Similarly, if $i < j + 1$, after dividing by c_j , f is regular in $(x - \alpha)/\varepsilon_0$ of degree $j + 1$. If $i = j + 1$, after dividing by b_i , f is regular in $\varepsilon_1/(x - \alpha)$ of degree i . Hence we may assume that f is regular in either $(x - \alpha)/\varepsilon_0$ or $\varepsilon_1/(x - \alpha)$. Assume that f is regular in $(x - \alpha)/\varepsilon_0$. The other case is similar. By Weierstrass Preparation (multiplying by a strong unit) we may assume that f is actually a *polynomial* in $(x - \alpha)/\varepsilon_0$, of degree s , say. Hence $f \cdot \left(\frac{x-\alpha}{\varepsilon_0}\right)^{-s} = g\left(\frac{\varepsilon_1}{x-\alpha}\right)$, and a second use of Weierstrass Preparation completes the proof. \square

For linear almost thin annuli we have the following lemma.

Lemma 5.4.3. *Let \mathcal{U} be an almost thin linear K -annulus with annulus formula either*

$$|x - a_0| \leq \varepsilon' \wedge \bigwedge_{i=0}^n |x - a_i| \geq \varepsilon$$

where $\varepsilon' > \varepsilon$, the $|a_i| \geq \varepsilon$ and $|a_i - a_j| = \varepsilon$ for $i \neq j$, or

$$|x - a_0| \geq \varepsilon \wedge \bigwedge_{i=0}^n |x - a_i| \leq \varepsilon' \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n |x - a_i| \geq \varepsilon'$$

where $\varepsilon' > \varepsilon$, the $|a_i| \geq \varepsilon'$ and $|a_i - a_j| = \varepsilon'$ for $i \neq j$. Let $f \in \mathcal{O}^\dagger(\mathcal{U})$ with $f^\sigma \neq 0$. There is an ε'' with $\varepsilon < \varepsilon'' < \varepsilon'$ such that, denoting by \mathcal{U}'' the almost thin annulus defined, respectively, by the annulus formula

$$|x - a_0| \leq \varepsilon'' \wedge \bigwedge_{i=0}^N |x - a_i| \geq \varepsilon,$$

or

$$|x - a_0| \geq \varepsilon'' \wedge \bigwedge_{i=0}^n |x - a_i| \leq \varepsilon' \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n |x - a_i| \geq \varepsilon',$$

there is a monic polynomial $P(x)$ all of whose zeros lie in the corresponding thin annulus $\mathcal{U}_i'' = \mathcal{U}_i$ (Definition 5.1.6(iii)), integers n_i and a strong unit $E \in \mathcal{O}^\dagger(\mathcal{U}'')$ such that

$$f^\sigma|_{\mathcal{U}''} = P(x) \cdot \prod_{i=0}^n (x - a_i)^{n_i} \cdot E^\sigma.$$

The polynomial P , the integers n_i and the strong unit E are unique.

Proof. By Lemma 5.1.8 the two cases are equivalent, so we need only consider the first case. Then the annulus \mathcal{U} is also defined by the formula

$$|p(x)| \geq \varepsilon^{n+1} \wedge |p(x)| \leq (\varepsilon')^{n+1}$$

where

$$p(x) := \prod_{i=0}^n (x - a_i).$$

Hence, by Propositions 5.2.12 and 5.2.13 or 5.3.2 and Weierstrass Division, we can write

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j,k \geq 0} a'_{ijk} x^i \left(\frac{p(x)}{(\varepsilon')^{n+1}} \right)^j \left(\frac{\varepsilon^{n+1}}{p(x)} \right)^k$$

where the a'_{ijk} are in K° . Rescaling, we may assume that $\varepsilon' = 1$, so

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j,k \geq 0} a_{ijk} x^i (p(x))^j \left(\frac{\varepsilon^{n+1}}{p(x)} \right)^k$$

where the a_{ijk} are in K° . As in the proof of Lemma 5.3.7, using the relations

$$p(x) \cdot \frac{\varepsilon^{n+1}}{p(x)} = \varepsilon^{n+1}$$

(i.e. $\xi_1 \cdot \xi_2 = \varepsilon^{n+1}$, $\eta = \xi_1 + \xi_2$ and $\xi_1^2 - \eta \xi_1 - \varepsilon^{n+1} = 0$) we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_{ij} x^i \left(p(x) + \frac{\varepsilon^{n+1}}{p(x)} \right)^j + p(x) \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} b_{ij} x^i \left(p(x) + \frac{\varepsilon^{n+1}}{p(x)} \right)^j \\
 &= \sum_{i=0}^n x^i \left[\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_{ij} \left(p(x) + \frac{\varepsilon^{n+1}}{p(x)} \right)^j + p(x) \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} b_{ij} \left(p(x) + \frac{\varepsilon^{n+1}}{p(x)} \right)^j \right] \\
 &= \sum_{i=0}^n x^i h_i(x),
 \end{aligned}$$

say. Without loss of generality we may assume $\|f\| = 1$, i.e. $\max\{|a_{ij}|, |b_{ij}|\} = 1$.

Case (i): some h_i with $|h_i| = 1$ is regular in $p(x)$, and hence also in x . Then $f(x)$ is regular in x and by Weierstrass Preparation we can write

$$f = U \cdot [x^s + A_1 x^{s-1} + \dots + A_s]$$

where each A_j is a power series in $\varepsilon^{n+1}/p(x)$ and U is a (strong) unit. Hence, by Euclidean division by $p(x)$ we are reduced to the case that

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_{ij} x^i \left(\frac{\varepsilon^{n+1}}{p(x)} \right)^j.$$

There are finitely many terms that are biggest in the supremum norm on \mathcal{U}_t , the corresponding *thin* annulus defined by

$$|x - a_0| \leq \varepsilon \wedge \bigwedge_{i=0}^n |x - a_i| \geq \varepsilon.$$

These occur for $j < L$, say. Since these terms are all of different degrees $i - (n + 1)j$, $0 \leq i \leq n$, $0 \leq j < L$, there can be no cancellation in supremum norm, and exactly one of these terms will be biggest on an annulus \mathcal{U}^* defined by $\varepsilon^{n+1} < |p(x)| \leq (\varepsilon'')^{n+1}$ for some $\varepsilon < \varepsilon'' < 1$. Hence, shrinking ε'' if necessary, we may assume that (i) $f(x) = R(x) + g(x)$ where $R(x)$ is a rational function whose denominator is a power of $p(x)$, (ii) $R(x)$ has all its zeros β_i in \mathcal{U}_t , and (iii) $|R(x)| > |g(x)|$ outside the open discs of radius ε around the β_i . Applying Proposition 5.3.1 we may further assume that f has no zeros in \mathcal{U}'' and hence is a strong unit on every disc contained in \mathcal{U}'' . Then $R(x)$ is a unit, and $f \cdot R^{-1} = 1 + R^{-1} \cdot g$ is a strong unit and the proof of existence is complete in this case. Uniqueness follows exactly as in the proof of Lemma 5.3.7 using Lemma 5.3.8.

Case (ii): no h_i with $\|h_i\| = 1$ is regular in $p(x)$. Hence, as in the proof of Lemma 5.3.7, all are “regular” in $\varepsilon^{n+1}/p(x)$. Then the “biggest” terms in the supremum norm on \mathcal{U}_t are all of the form $a_{ij} x^i (\varepsilon^{n+1}/p(x))^j$ with $0 \leq i \leq n$ and $0 \leq j \leq L$ for some $L \in \mathbb{N}$ and $|a_{ij}| = 1$. Indeed,

$$\left\| a x^i \left(\frac{\varepsilon^{n+1}}{p(x)} \right)^j (p(x))^k \right\|_{\sup \mathcal{U}_t} = |a| |\varepsilon|^i |\varepsilon|^{(n+1)k}$$

and hence none of the terms with $k > 0$ can be biggest. We now complete the argument as in case (i). □

Lemma 5.4.4. *Let \mathcal{U} be a (necessarily linear) K_{alg} -annulus. Then either \mathcal{U} is thin, or there is a finite rigid (Definition 5.1.6) cover of \mathcal{U} by K_{alg} -discs, almost thin K_{alg} -annuli and open Laurent K_{alg} -annuli \mathcal{U}_i . Indeed, we can ensure that if each almost thin annulus*

$$|x - a_0| \leq \varepsilon' \wedge \bigwedge_{i=0}^n |x - a_i| \geq \varepsilon$$

where $\varepsilon' > \varepsilon$, the $|a_i| \geq \varepsilon$ and $|a_i - a_j| = \varepsilon$ for $i \neq j$, or

$$|x - a_0| \geq \varepsilon \wedge \bigwedge_{i=0}^n |x - a_i| \leq \varepsilon' \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n |x - a_i| \geq \varepsilon'$$

where $\varepsilon' > \varepsilon$, the $|a_i| \geq \varepsilon'$ and $|a_i - a_j| = \varepsilon'$ for $i \neq j$ in the cover is replaced by a “thinner” annulus

$$|x - a_0| \leq \varepsilon'' \wedge \bigwedge_{i=0}^N |x - a_i| \geq \varepsilon,$$

or

$$|x - a_0| \geq \varepsilon'' \wedge \bigwedge_{i=0}^n |x - a_i| \leq \varepsilon' \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n |x - a_i| \geq \varepsilon'$$

respectively, for any ε'' with $\varepsilon < \varepsilon'' < \varepsilon'$, the resulting annuli still form a rigid cover of \mathcal{U} .

Proof. The proof is an easy induction on the number of holes in \mathcal{U} . □

Next we prove the Mittag-Leffler decomposition for analytic functions on K_{alg} -annuli.

Proposition 5.4.5. *Let \mathcal{U} be a K_{alg} -annulus and let $\{\mathcal{U}_i\}$ be the rigid cover of \mathcal{U} provided by Lemma 5.4.4. Let $f \in \mathcal{U}$ and assume that for each i we have the unique representation of $f^\sigma|_{\mathcal{U}_i}$ provided by Lemmas 5.4.1–5.4.3. Then, if $f^\sigma \neq 0$, it has a unique representation of the form*

$$f^\sigma = P(x) \cdot \prod_{i=0}^n (x - a_i)^{n_i} \cdot E^\sigma$$

where P is a monic polynomial all of whose zeros lie in \mathcal{U} , the a_i are (preselected) centers of the holes in \mathcal{U} , the n_i are integers and $E \in \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{U})$ is a strong unit.

Proof. We paste together the representations provided by Lemmas 5.4.1–5.4.3 for $f^\sigma|_{\mathcal{U}_i}$. Consider the case that \mathcal{U}_1 is an almost thin annulus with annulus formula

$$|x - a_0| \geq \varepsilon \wedge \bigwedge_{i=0}^n |x - a_i| \leq \varepsilon' \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n |x - a_i| \geq \varepsilon'$$

and \mathcal{U}_2 is a Laurent annulus with annulus formula

$$\varepsilon_1 < |x - \alpha| < \varepsilon'$$

and that $\varepsilon_1 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon'$, so that \mathcal{U}_1 and \mathcal{U}_2 overlap. We may assume by Lemma 5.3.8 that $\alpha = a_0$ and that f^σ has no zeros in the annulus $\varepsilon \leq |x - a_0| < \varepsilon'$. Let

$$f^\sigma|_{\mathcal{U}_1} = P_1(x) \cdot \prod_{i=0}^n (x - a_i)^{n_i} \cdot E_1^\sigma, \quad f^\sigma|_{\mathcal{U}_2} = P_2(x) \cdot (x - a_0)^m \cdot E_2^\sigma.$$

Then all the zeros of P_2 lie in the hole $|x - a_0| < \varepsilon$ of \mathcal{U}_1 and by the uniqueness of the representations and Lemma 5.3.8 we have $n_0 - m = \deg P_2$ and $P_2(x) \cdot (x - a_0)^{m-n_0}$ is a strong unit on \mathcal{U}_1 . Hence

$$f^\sigma|_{\mathcal{U}_1 \cup \mathcal{U}_2} = P_1(x) \cdot P_2(x) \cdot (x - a_0)^m \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n (x - a_i)^{n_i} \cdot E_1^\sigma.$$

The other cases are similar. □

5.5. General K -annuli, part 2

Now let \mathcal{U} be a (not necessarily linear) K -annulus, defined by a K -annulus formula φ , let $\mathcal{U} = \bigcup \mathcal{U}_j$ be the decomposition of \mathcal{U} into (linear) K_{alg} -annuli, and let $f \in \mathcal{O}_K(\varphi)$. After we have (arbitrarily) chosen a center α_{ijk} for each hole in \mathcal{U}_j corresponding to the inequality $\varepsilon_i \square_i |p_i(x)|$, say a zero of p_i in that hole, by Proposition 5.4.5, the function f^σ , if it is nonzero, has a (unique) representation on each \mathcal{U}_j ,

$$f^\sigma|_{\mathcal{U}_j} = P_j(x) \cdot \prod_{i,k} (x - \alpha_{ijk})^{n_{ijk}} \cdot E_j^\sigma.$$

Here $P_j \in F[x]$ is monic with zeros only in \mathcal{U}_j , and E_j is a strong unit in $\mathcal{O}_F(\mathcal{U}_j)$; F is an algebraic extension of K containing the α_{ijk} .

Note that for $\ell \neq j$ the function $P_\ell \cdot \prod_{i,k} (x - \alpha_{i\ell k})^{n_{i\ell k}}$ is a strong unit on \mathcal{U}_j . Take $R := \prod_j [P_j \cdot \prod_{i,k} (x - \alpha_{ijk})^{n_{ijk}}]$. Then $f \cdot R^{-1}$ is a strong unit on each \mathcal{U}_j and hence a strong unit on \mathcal{U}_φ . Thus we have the decomposition

$$f^\sigma = P(x) \cdot \prod_{i,j,k} (x - \alpha_{ijk})^{n_{ijk}} \cdot E^\sigma, \tag{5.2}$$

where $P \in F[x]$ is monic and has zeros only in \mathcal{U}_φ , and the α_{ijk} are ‘‘centers’’ of the F -holes in \mathcal{U} . Considering automorphisms of K_{alg} over K that permute the zeros of p_i we see that $n_{ijk} = n_{ij'k'}$.

By Proposition 5.3.1 we see that $P \in K[x]$.

If K is of equicharacteristic zero, we may assume that each p_i occurring in the definition of \mathcal{U}_φ has only one zero in each disc or hole. Indeed, taking the p_i of lowest possible degree (i.e. taking a good description of \mathcal{U}_φ) will ensure that, for if p has $m > 1$ zeros in each of its holes, say $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$ in one of the holes, then $\beta = m^{-1}(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_m)$ is also in that hole and the minimal polynomial of β will have lower degree than p . Hence in equicharacteristic zero we have in fact

$$f^\sigma = P \cdot \prod_i p_i^{n_i} \cdot E^\sigma$$

where $P \in K[x]$ is monic and has all its zeros in \mathcal{U}_φ , the n_i are integers and E is a strong unit. The uniqueness of this representation follows from uniqueness in the linear case. Hence we have proved Theorem 5.5.2 in the equicharacteristic zero case. To obtain the similar result in the general (nonequicharacteristic-zero) case will take a little more work.

Definition 5.5.1. Let \mathcal{U}_φ be an annulus and let $f \in \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{U}_\varphi)$.

- (i) We say that the thin annulus \mathcal{U}_ψ *surrounds* the hole $\mathcal{H}_i = \{x : |p_i(x)| < \varepsilon_i\}$ in \mathcal{U}_φ if \mathcal{H}_i is a hole of \mathcal{U}_ψ and $\mathcal{U}_\psi \subset \mathcal{U}_\varphi$.
- (ii) We say that the thin annulus \mathcal{U}_ψ *surrounds* the hole $\mathcal{H}'_i = \{x : |p_i(x)| \leq \varepsilon_i\}$ in \mathcal{U}_φ if $\mathcal{U}_\psi = \{x : |p_i(x)| = \delta\} \subset \mathcal{U}_\varphi$, $\varepsilon_i < \delta$ and f has no zeros in the annulus $\{x : \varepsilon_i < |p_i(x)| \leq \delta\}$ and no other hole of \mathcal{U}_φ is contained in the hole of \mathcal{U}_ψ .
- (iii) We say that the Laurent annulus \mathcal{U}_ψ *surrounds* the hole $\mathcal{H}'_i = \{x : |p_i(x)| \leq \varepsilon_i\}$ in \mathcal{U}_φ if $\mathcal{U}_\psi = \{x : \varepsilon_i < |p_i(x)| < \delta\} \subset \mathcal{U}_\varphi$, $\varepsilon_i < \delta$ and f has no zeros in the annulus $\{x : \varepsilon_i < |p_i(x)| < \delta\}$.

It is clear that if \mathcal{U}_φ is a K -annulus then for each of the holes of \mathcal{U}_φ there is a thin K -annulus surrounding that hole, and if the hole is of the form $\mathcal{H}'_i = \{x : |p_i(x)| \leq \varepsilon_i\}$ there is a Laurent annulus surrounding that hole in \mathcal{U}_φ . We will complete the proof of Theorem 5.5.2 by comparing the representations we have obtained above for f on \mathcal{U}_φ but over F (equation (5.2)) with the representations we have from Lemma 5.3.7 for f on these thin annuli surrounding the holes of \mathcal{U}_φ .

Theorem 5.5.2 (Mittag-Leffler Decomposition). *Let*

$$\varphi := |p_0(x)| \square_0 \varepsilon_0 \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i \square_i |p_i(x)|$$

be a good K -annulus formula and let $f \in \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$. Then, if $f^\sigma \neq 0$, there exist a monic polynomial $P(x)$ with zeros only in \mathcal{U}_φ , integers n_i and a strong unit $E \in \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$ such that

$$f^\sigma = P(x) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n p_i(x)^{n_i} \cdot E^\sigma. \tag{5.3}$$

P , E and the n_i are uniquely determined by f (and φ).

Proof. We have already observed that $P \in K[x]$. We have to show that

$$\prod_{i,j,k} (x - \alpha_{ijk})^{n_{ijk}} \cdot E^\sigma$$

can be written in the form

$$\prod_{i=1}^n p_i(x)^{n_i} \cdot (E')^\sigma.$$

Hence, we need to see, in the notation of (5.2), that n_{ijk} is a multiple of the number of zeros that p_i has in each hole in each \mathcal{U}_j . But this follows by comparing the representation (5.2) with the representations (5.1) that come (via Lemma 5.3.7) from the thin annuli

surrounding the holes as in Definition 5.5.1. Finally, observe that if p_i has ℓ zeros $\alpha = \beta_1, \dots, \beta_\ell$ in a hole, then $(x - \alpha)^\ell = \prod_{k=1}^\ell (x - \beta_k) \cdot E'$ for some strong unit E' .

Uniqueness of the representation (5.3) follows from the observations that $P(x)$ is determined by the zeros of f and that $\prod_{i=1}^n p_i(x)^{n_i}$ is a strong unit only when $n_i = 0$ for all i . □

The following theorem is what we need for model-theoretic applications.

Theorem 5.5.3. *Let K be a valued field with separated analytic \mathcal{A} -structure, and let $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}(K)}$ be the language of valued fields, $\langle 0, 1, +, \cdot, (\cdot)^{-1}, |\cdot| \rangle$, augmented with function symbols for all the elements of $\bigcup_{m,n} A_{m,n}(K)$. (We extend functions $f \in A_{m,n}(K)$ by zero outside $(K^\circ)^m \times (K^\circ)^n$.) Let x be one variable, and let $\tau(x)$ be a term of $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}(K)}$. There is a finite set $S \subset K_{\text{alg}}^\circ$ and a finite cover of K_{alg}° by K -annuli \mathcal{U}_i such that for each i there is a rational function $R_i \in K(x)$ and a strong unit $E_i \in \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\mathcal{U}_i)$ with*

$$\tau|_{\mathcal{U}_i \setminus S} = R_i \cdot E_i^\sigma|_{\mathcal{U}_i \setminus S},$$

i.e. τ and $R \cdot E_i$ define the same function on $\mathcal{U}_i \setminus S$. Observe that K_{alg} also has analytic $\mathcal{A}(K)$ -structure (Theorem 4.5.11), τ is also a term of $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}(K_{\text{alg}})}$ and hence defines a function $K_{\text{alg}}^\circ \rightarrow K_{\text{alg}}$.

Proof. This is proved by induction on terms (cf. [CLR1, Theorem 5.1]). First consider

$$\tau(x) = f(\tau_1(x), \dots, \tau_{m+n}(x)),$$

where $f \in A_{m,n}(K)$. Then, by induction, we may assume that we have restricted to a K -annulus \mathcal{U} , and that there are rational functions R_j and strong units $E_j \in \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\mathcal{U})$ such that for each j ,

$$\tau_j|_{\mathcal{U}} = R_j \cdot E_j^\sigma|_{\mathcal{U}}.$$

(We ignore the finite set S .) By Lemma 5.1.9 we can cover \mathcal{U} with finitely many K -annuli \mathcal{U}'_i such that on each \mathcal{U}'_i for each $1 \leq j \leq m$, $|R_j(x)E_j(x)| \leq 1$ for all $x \in \mathcal{U}'_i$ or $|R_j(x)E_j(x)| > 1$ for all $x \in \mathcal{U}'_i$; and for each $m+1 \leq i \leq m+n$, $|R_j(x)E_j(x)| < 1$ for all $x \in \mathcal{U}'_i$ or $|R_j(x)E_j(x)| \geq 1$ for all $x \in \mathcal{U}'_i$. Then on each \mathcal{U}'_i there is an $f'_i \in \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\mathcal{U}'_i)$ that defines the same function as τ , and the result follows from Theorem 5.5.2 and induction.

Next consider $\tau(x) = \tau_1(x)/\tau_2(x)$. As above we may assume that on \mathcal{U} we have $\tau_i|_{\mathcal{U} \setminus S} = R_i \cdot E_i|_{\mathcal{U} \setminus S}$ for $i = 1, 2$. Then $\tau(x)|_{\mathcal{U} \setminus S} = R_1 \cdot R_2^{-1} \cdot E_1 \cdot E_2^{-1}$.

The case $\tau(x) = \tau_1(x) \cdot \tau_2(x)$ is similar.

Finally consider $\tau(x) = \tau_1(x) + \tau_2(x)$ on an annulus \mathcal{U} . Breaking into subannuli it is sufficient to consider the case that $|\tau_1(x)| \geq |\tau_2(x)|$ for all $x \in \mathcal{U}$. Write $\tau = \tau_1(1 + \tau_2/\tau_1)$. Since $|\tau_1(x)| \geq |\tau_2(x)|$ for all $x \in \mathcal{U}$, it follows from Theorem 5.5.2 that if τ_1 is not identically zero, then $\tau_2/\tau_1 \in \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{U})$. Hence, also $1 + \tau_2/\tau_1 \in \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{U})$, and the result follows from the previous case. □

Remark 5.5.4. With the notation from Remark 4.5.8, Theorem 5.5.3 also holds for $\mathcal{A}(K')$ -terms, in which case the rational functions can be taken over K' and the annuli are K' -annuli.

Remark 5.5.5. The following statement (a Piecewise Mittag-Leffler Theorem) which is weaker than Theorem 5.5.2 suffices for the application in Theorem 5.5.3:

Let \mathcal{U} be a K -annulus, and $f \in \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\mathcal{U})$. There is a finite cover of \mathcal{U} by (thin and Laurent) K -annuli and open K -discs \mathcal{U}_i such that for each i there are polynomials $P_i \in K[x]$, integers n_{ij} and strong units $E_i \in \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\mathcal{U}_i)$ such that

$$f^\sigma|_{\mathcal{U}_i} = P_i \prod_{j=1}^{n_i} p_{ij}^{n_{ij}} E_i^\sigma$$

where the p_{ij} are the polynomials occurring in a good description of \mathcal{U}_i .

The proof is easier than that of the full Mittag-Leffler Theorem (Theorem 5.5.2). It is easy to see that there is a cover (not necessarily rigid) of \mathcal{U} by thin and Laurent annuli and discs. The thin annuli are handled by Lemma 5.3.7. Linear Laurent annuli can be handled using the canonical representation

$$f(x) = \sum_i a_i \left(\frac{x - \alpha}{\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\varepsilon_1}{x - \alpha} \right)^i + \left(\frac{x - \alpha}{\varepsilon_0} \right) \sum_i b_i \left(\frac{x - \alpha}{\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\varepsilon_1}{x - \alpha} \right)^i$$

with the a_i, b_i in K° . The result for Laurent K -annuli then follows as in the proof of Theorem 5.5.2 by comparing representations on thin K -annuli surrounding the holes. Discs are handled in Lemma 5.3.6.

5.6. Strong Weierstrass systems

By imposing extra axioms on the Weierstrass system, we can obtain stronger results than those of the previous section, and also prove some of the results of the previous section more easily and in a more elementary way. We do not need these results for the model-theoretic applications in Section 6, but we present them here for completeness. Most of the examples of Weierstrass systems given in 4.4 satisfy these additional axioms.

Definition 5.6.1. We call a separated Weierstrass system $\{A_{m,n}\}$ a *strong separated Weierstrass system* if it satisfies the following five conditions:

- (i) If $f(\xi, \eta_1, \eta_2, \rho) \in A_{m+2,n}$, there are $f_1(\xi, \eta_1, \zeta_1, \zeta_2, \rho), f_2(\xi, \eta_2, \zeta_1, \zeta_2, \rho)$ and $Q(\xi, \eta_1, \eta_2, \zeta_1, \zeta_2, \rho)$ in $A_{m+4,n}$ such that

$$f(\xi, \eta_1, \eta_2, \rho) = f_1(\xi, \eta_1, \zeta_1, \zeta_2, \rho) + f_2(\xi, \eta_2, \zeta_1, \zeta_2, \rho) + Q \cdot (\eta_1 \eta_2 - \zeta_1 \eta_1 - \zeta_2 \eta_2).$$
- (ii) If $f(\xi, \rho, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) \in A_{m,n+2}$, there are $f_1(\xi, \rho, \lambda_1, \tau_1, \tau_2), f_2(\xi, \rho, \lambda_2, \tau_1, \tau_2)$ and $Q(\xi, \rho, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \tau_1, \tau_2)$ in $A_{m,n+4}$ such that

$$f(\xi, \rho, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) = f_1(\xi, \rho, \lambda_1, \tau_1, \tau_2) + f_2(\xi, \rho, \lambda_2, \tau_1, \tau_2) + Q \cdot (\lambda_1 \lambda_2 - \tau_1 \lambda_1 - \tau_2 \lambda_2).$$
- (iii) If $f(\xi, \eta_1, \rho, \lambda_1) \in A_{m+1,n+1}$, there are $f_1(\xi, \eta_1, \zeta_1, \rho, \tau_1), f_2(\xi, \zeta_1, \rho, \lambda_1, \tau_1)$ and $Q(\xi, \eta_1, \zeta_1, \rho, \lambda_1, \tau_1)$ in $A_{m+2,n+2}$ such that

$$f(\xi, \eta_1, \rho, \lambda_1) = f_1(\xi, \eta_1, \zeta_1, \rho, \tau_1) + f_2(\xi, \zeta_1, \rho, \lambda_1, \tau_1) + Q \cdot (\eta_1 \lambda_1 - \tau_1 \eta_1 - \zeta_1 \lambda_1).$$

(iv) If $f(\xi, \eta_1, \eta_2, \rho) \in A_{m+2,n}$, there are $f_1(\xi, \eta_1, \eta_3, \rho)$, $f_2(\xi, \eta_2, \eta_3, \rho)$ and $Q(\xi, \eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \rho)$ in $A_{m+3,n}$ such that

$$f(\xi, \eta_1, \eta_2, \rho) = f_1(\xi, \eta_1, \eta_3, \rho) + \eta_2 f_2(\xi, \eta_2, \eta_3, \rho) + Q \cdot (\eta_1 \eta_2 - \eta_3).$$

(v) If $f(\xi, \rho, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) \in A_{m,n+2}$, there are $f_1(\xi, \rho, \lambda_1, \lambda_3)$, $f_2(\xi, \rho, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$ and $Q(\xi, \rho, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$ in $A_{m,n+3}$ such that

$$f(\xi, \rho, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) = f_1(\xi, \rho, \lambda_1, \lambda_3) + \lambda_2 f_2(\xi, \rho, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) + Q \cdot (\lambda_1 \lambda_2 - \lambda_3).$$

We call a strictly convergent Weierstrass system $\{A_m\}$ a *strong strictly convergent Weierstrass system* if it has properties (i) and (iv) with $n = 0$.

Remark 5.6.2. The conditions of Definition 5.6.1 ensure that we can perform the formal operations on the power series in $A_{m,n}$ that are needed in this subsection. For example, parts (iv) and (v) allow us to write $f(X, X^{-1}) = f_1(X) + f_2(X^{-1})$. Other parts will be used (suppressing extraneous variables) to allow us to use a relation of the form $XY = aX + bY$, where a and b are constants, to write $f(X, Y) = f_1(X) + f_2(Y)$. This is what we need for partial fractions expansions. These conditions are not automatically satisfied for Weierstrass systems (see Example 4.4(9)), though they are satisfied by most of the natural examples (and are a consequence of completeness).

For the rest of this subsection we assume that the field K has strong separated analytic \mathcal{A} -structure, and hence strong separated analytic $\mathcal{A}(K)$ -structure, coming from a strong separated Weierstrass system $\mathcal{A} = \{A_{m,n}\}$.

We will first reprove the basic Mittag-Leffler decomposition for *linear* annuli (Theorem 5.6.3). We give this proof in the “strong” case as it is much simpler than the proof given above when \mathcal{A} is not necessarily strong.

Let φ be a linear K -annulus formula, and let $f \in \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$. Then

$$f = \sum_v a_v(x) \left(\frac{x - \alpha_0}{\varepsilon_0}\right)^{v_0} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_1}{x - \alpha_1}\right)^{v_1} \cdots \left(\frac{\varepsilon_n}{x - \alpha_n}\right)^{v_n}.$$

(Recall the slight abuse of notation about ε , discussed above Lemma 5.1.2.) Doing Weierstrass Division by $x - \alpha_0 - \varepsilon_0 \left(\frac{x - \alpha_0}{\varepsilon_0}\right)$ we may assume that the a_v are constants (i.e. of degree 0). Next we observe that we can write

$$f = f_0(x - \alpha_0) + \hat{f}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_1}{x - \alpha_1}, \dots, \frac{\varepsilon_n}{x - \alpha_n}\right).$$

To see this, notice that by Weierstrass Division by $x - \alpha_0 - \varepsilon_0 \left[\frac{x - \alpha_1}{\varepsilon_0} + \frac{\alpha_1 - \alpha_0}{\varepsilon_0}\right]$ we can write

$$f = g\left(\frac{x - \alpha_1}{\varepsilon_0}, \frac{\varepsilon_1}{x - \alpha_1}, \dots, \frac{\varepsilon_n}{x - \alpha_n}\right)$$

and using Definition 5.6.1(iv) (see Remark 5.6.2), we can write g as

$$g_1\left(\frac{x - \alpha_1}{\varepsilon_0}, \frac{\varepsilon_2}{x - \alpha_2}, \dots, \frac{\varepsilon_n}{x - \alpha_n}\right) + \frac{\varepsilon_1}{x - \alpha_1} g_2\left(\frac{\varepsilon_1}{x - \alpha_1}, \dots, \frac{\varepsilon_n}{x - \alpha_n}\right),$$

and we may proceed by induction. Finally we use the observation that for $i \neq j$,

$$\frac{\varepsilon_i}{x - \alpha_i} \frac{\varepsilon_j}{x - \alpha_j} = \frac{A}{x - \varepsilon_i} + \frac{B}{x - \varepsilon_j}$$

where $A = \frac{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2}{\alpha_1 - \alpha_2}$ and $B = \frac{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2}{\alpha_2 - \alpha_1}$. We have $|\alpha_1 - \alpha_2| \geq |\varepsilon_1|, |\varepsilon_2|$, and if at least one of the holes is “open” (i.e. defined by a strict inequality) then $|\alpha_1 - \alpha_2| > |\varepsilon_1|, |\varepsilon_2|$. Now Definition 5.6.1(i)–(iii) (see Remark 5.6.2) allow us to carry out the partial fractions expansion term by term to write

$$f = f_0 \left(\frac{x - \alpha_0}{\varepsilon_0} \right) + f_1 \left(\frac{\varepsilon_1}{x - \alpha_1} \right) + \cdots + f_n \left(\frac{\varepsilon_n}{x - \alpha_n} \right).$$

By convention we put the constant term in f_0 , so $f_1(\infty) = \cdots = f_n(\infty) = 0$. The uniqueness of this expansion is then proved exactly as in [FP, Proposition 2.2.6]. This establishes the first part of the following

Theorem 5.6.3 (Mittag-Leffler Theorem for linear annuli). *Let φ be a linear K -annulus formula, and let $f \in \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$.*

- (i) *There is a unique $f_0 \in \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(|x - \alpha_0| \square_0 \varepsilon_0)$ and unique $f_i \in \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varepsilon_i \square_i |x - \alpha_i|)$ without constant terms such that*

$$f = f_0 + \cdots + f_n.$$

- (ii) *If $f \neq 0$ there is a unique rational function R of the form $P(x) \prod_i (x - \alpha_i)^{n_i}$, where $P(x)$ is a monic polynomial all of whose zeros are in \mathcal{U}_φ and the n_i are integers, and a unique strong unit $E \in \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$ such that*

$$f = R \cdot E.$$

Proof (cf. [DHM]). We must prove part (ii). By part (i) we may assume that

$$f = f_0 \left(\frac{x - \alpha_0}{\varepsilon_0} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^n f_i \left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{x - \alpha_i} \right),$$

or more precisely that

$$f \equiv f_0(z_0) + \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(z_i) \pmod{(x - \alpha_0 - \varepsilon_0 z_0, \dots, z_n(x - \alpha_n) - \varepsilon_n)}$$

where each z_i is either a ξ or a ρ variable, and

$$f_0(z_0) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_{0j} z_0^j, \quad f_i(z_i) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} z_i^j.$$

First we prove existence.

We proceed by induction on n , the number of nonzero f_i , $i \geq 1$. If $n = 0$, applying the Strong Noetherian Property and multiplying by a constant, we may assume that f_0 is regular. Hence, after multiplying by a strong unit we may assume that f_0 is a polynomial. If $n > 0$, by using the Strong Noetherian Property and after multiplying by a constant, we may assume that f is regular in z_i of degree N say for some $i \geq 0$. If $i = 0$, we may assume after multiplying by a strong unit that f_0 is a polynomial. Rewrite f_0 as a polynomial in $\frac{x-\alpha_1}{\varepsilon_1}$ and multiply by $\left(\frac{x-\alpha_1}{\varepsilon_1}\right)^{-N}$ to reduce to the case that f_0 is 0. Hence we need only consider the case $i > 0$. Apply Weierstrass Preparation to multiply by a strong unit and reduce to the case that f is a polynomial of degree N , say in $\frac{\varepsilon_i}{x-\alpha_i}$. Multiplying by $\left(\frac{x-\alpha_i}{\varepsilon_i}\right)^N$ (or z_i^{-N}) and using part (i) reduces n . Hence f can be written in the form

$$f = P(x) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n (x - \alpha_i)^{n_i} \cdot E$$

where E is a strong unit.

Next we show that if $P(x)$ is irreducible and has no zeros in the disc $\{x : |x - \alpha_0| \square_0 \varepsilon_0\}$ then $P(x)$ is a strong unit. We may make a change of variable so that $\alpha_0 = 0$ and $\varepsilon_0 = 1$. We may assume that $P(x) = a_m x^m + a_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + a_0$. If \square_0 is \leq then all the zeros of $P(x)$ are > 1 and hence $|a_0| > |a_i|$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$. Thus $a_0^{-1} P(x)$ is a very strong unit (Definition 5.1.4), as it is regular of degree 0. If \square_0 is $<$ then all the zeros of $P(x)$ are ≥ 1 , and since $|x| < 1$ (i.e. is a ρ variable) we again see that $a_0^{-1} P(x)$ is a very strong unit. Next we observe (cf. Proposition 5.3.4) that if P is irreducible and has one of (and hence all of) its zeros in the hole $\{x : |x - \alpha_i| \square_i \varepsilon_i\}$, and P has degree ℓ , then $P \cdot (x - \alpha_i)^{-\ell}$ is a strong unit. Finally, to prove uniqueness we must see that the only time that an expression of the form $P(x) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n (x - \alpha_i)^{n_i}$ with all zeros of P lying in \mathcal{U} is a strong unit is when $P(x)$ is a constant and $n_i = 0$ for all i . We may assume that $\alpha_0 = 0$, $\varepsilon_0 = 1$. Again considering the two cases that \square_0 is \leq and \square_0 is $<$ separately, this is clear. \square

The following is an immediate consequence of the Mittag-Leffler Theorem for linear annuli, Theorem 5.6.3.

Corollary 5.6.4. *If \mathcal{U} is a linear K -annulus then $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\mathcal{U})$ is a principal ideal domain and $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\mathcal{U}) \simeq \mathcal{O}_K^\sigma(\mathcal{U})$.*

Proof. Using the notation of Theorem 5.6.3, exactly as in [FP, Proposition 2.2.6], one has $\|f\|_{\text{sup}} = \max_i \|f_i\|_{\text{sup}}$, and $\|f_i\| = \|f_i\|_{\text{sup}}$. \square

The full Mittag-Leffler Theorem in the strong case is:

Theorem 5.6.5. *If φ is a good K -annulus formula and $f \in \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$, then:*

(i) *there are unique*

$$f_0 = \sum_{j=0}^\infty a_{0j}(x) \left(\frac{p_0(x)}{\varepsilon_0}\right)^j \quad \text{with } \deg a_{0j} < \deg p_0, \tag{5.4}$$

$$f_i = \sum_{j=1}^\infty a_{ij}(x) \left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{p_i(x)}\right)^j \quad \text{with } \deg a_{ij} < \deg p_i, \tag{5.5}$$

such that

$$f = f_0 + f_1 + \cdots + f_n.$$

(This type of decomposition can fail to exist if the Weierstrass system is not strong, for example, in the structure described in 4.4(9) above.)

(ii) There is a unique representation of the form

$$f(x) = P(x) \cdot \prod_i p_i(x)^{n_i} \cdot E,$$

where $P(x)$ is a monic polynomial all of whose zeros are in \mathcal{U}_φ , the n_i are integers, and $E \in \mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\varphi)$ is a strong unit.

Proof. As observed in Corollary 5.6.4, from the representation in (i) it follows easily that the mapping $f \mapsto f^\sigma$ is injective. Then (ii) follows from the linear case (Theorem 5.6.3) exactly as in the proof Theorem 5.5.2 by considering thin or Laurent annuli surrounding the holes. Recall (Remark 5.3.9) that the proof of Lemma 5.3.7 is much easier in the strong case.

We outline the proof of (i). If \mathcal{H}_i is a hole of the form $|p_i(x)| \leq \varepsilon_i$ in $\mathcal{U}_K(\varphi)$, then considering f on a Laurent annulus $\mathcal{U}_i = \{x \in K_{\text{alg}} : \varepsilon_i < |p_i(x)| < \delta_i\}$ surrounding this hole gives

$$f|_{\mathcal{U}_i} = \sum b_{jk}(x) \left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{p_i(x)}\right)^j \left(\frac{p_i(x)}{\delta_i}\right)^k$$

with $\deg b_{jk}(x) < \deg p_i(x)$, which, using Definition 5.6.1 and the relation $\frac{\varepsilon_i}{p_i} \frac{p_i}{\delta_i} = \frac{\varepsilon_i}{\delta_i}$, can be rewritten as

$$f|_{\mathcal{U}_i} = \sum_{j \geq 1} a_{ij}(x) \left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{p_i(x)}\right)^j + \sum_{j \geq 0} a'_{ij}(x) \left(\frac{p_i(x)}{\delta_i}\right)^j.$$

Take $f_i := \sum a_{ij}(x)(\varepsilon_i/p_i(x))^j$.

If \mathcal{H}_i is a hole of the form $|p_i(x)| < \varepsilon_i$ in $\mathcal{U}_K(\varphi)$, consider a thin K -annulus \mathcal{U}_i surrounding \mathcal{H}_i . On \mathcal{U}_i , f has a representation

$$f|_{\mathcal{U}_i} = \sum a_{ijkv}(x) \left(\frac{p_i(x)}{\varepsilon_i}\right)^j \left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{p_i(x)}\right)^k \left(\frac{\varepsilon'}{p'(x)}\right)^v.$$

Use a relation of the form

$$\frac{\varepsilon_i}{p_i(x)} \frac{\varepsilon_j}{p_j(x)} = A(x) \frac{\varepsilon_i}{p_i(x)} + B(x) \frac{\varepsilon_j}{p_j(x)}$$

where $\deg B < \deg p_j$, $\deg A < \deg p_i$ and A and B have supremum norm ≤ 1 on \mathcal{U}_i , to separate the terms $\varepsilon_i/p_i(x)$ from $\varepsilon_j/p_j(x)$. Use the relation $\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{p_i(x)}\right)\left(\frac{p_i(x)}{\varepsilon_i}\right) = 1$ to separate the terms $\varepsilon_i/p_i(x)$ and $p_i(x)/\varepsilon_i$. Thus f can be written

$$f = f_i + g$$

where $f_i = \sum a_{ij}(x)(\varepsilon_i/p_i(x))^j$, $\deg a_{ij} < \deg p_i$, and $g = \sum a_{kv'}(x)\left(\frac{p_i(x)}{\varepsilon_i}\right)^k \left(\frac{\varepsilon'}{p'(x)}\right)^{v'}$, where $v' = (v_1, \dots, v_{i-1}, v_{i+1}, \dots, v_n)$. Use a thin or Laurent annulus at the “outer” edge of \mathcal{U} to obtain f_0 .

Finally, considering $f - (f_0 + f_1 + \dots + f_n)$ on the linear K_{alg} -annuli into which \mathcal{U} decomposes over K_{alg} , using Theorem 5.6.3(i), we see that $\|f - (f_0 + f_1 + \dots + f_n)\|_{\text{sup}} = 0$. The result now follows from Proposition 5.3.11(i). \square

Corollary 5.6.6. *If \mathcal{U} is a K -annulus then $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\mathcal{U})$ is a principal ideal domain and $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\mathcal{U}) \simeq \mathcal{O}_K^\sigma(\mathcal{U})$.*

6. Cell decomposition

In this section, a cell decomposition, as a consequence of b -minimality, is obtained for analytic structures on Henselian valued fields of Section 4 (see Remark 6.3.17). The history of cell decomposition for Henselian fields goes back to Cohen [Co] and Denef [D1], [D2] for the algebraic case, generalized by Pas [Pas1], [Pas2] to more general Henselian fields, and by the authors to analytic expansions [C], [CLR1], suited for p -adic integration. The definitions of cells and cell decomposition have been simplified in [CL1] and put in an axiomatic framework in [CL2]. In [CL1], cell decomposition is used to define motivic integrals; historically, cell decomposition has been used to calculate many types of p -adic integrals [D1], [Pas1]. In this section we generalize the cell decomposition of [CLR1] to the generality of this paper, using the axiomatic formulation of [CL2]. We also establish “preservation of balls” and the “Jacobian property” for these structures, notions useful for change of variables formulas for integrals. In this section we shall use the additively written order ord as well as the multiplicative norm $|\cdot|$.

6.1. The semialgebraic language

Let Hen be the collection of all Henselian valued fields of characteristic zero (hence mixed characteristic and equicharacteristic zero fields are included).

For K in Hen , write K° for the valuation ring, Γ_K for the value group, $\text{ord} : K^\times \rightarrow \Gamma_K$ for the (additively written) valuation, M_K or $K^{\circ\circ}$ for the maximal ideal of K° , and \tilde{K} for the residue field.

For any integer $n > 0$, write

$$\text{rv}_n : K^\times \rightarrow K^\times/1 + nM_K$$

for the natural group morphism, with $nM_K = \{nm : m \in M_K\}$, and extend it to a map $\text{rv}_n : K \rightarrow (K^\times/1 + nM_K) \cup \{0\}$ by sending zero to zero. Write RV_n , or $RV_n(K)$, for $(K^\times/1 + nM_K) \cup \{0\}$ for integers $n > 0$. Write also ord for the natural maps $\text{ord} : K^\times/1 + nM_K \rightarrow \Gamma_K$. We sometimes abbreviate rv_1 to rv and RV_1 to RV . Note that in equicharacteristic zero the RV_n all are the same as RV_1 .

The sorts RV and RV_n are called *auxiliary*. The *valued field sort* is the main sort. There are no other sorts. We write Val for the valued field sort.

Definition 6.1.1. Let \mathcal{L}_{Hen} be the language of rings $(+, -, \cdot, 0, 1)$ for the valued field sort, together with function symbols rv_n for all $n > 0$, and the inclusion language as defined below on the auxiliary sorts.

Let \mathcal{T}_{Hen} be the theory of all fields in Hen in the language \mathcal{L}_{Hen} .

We will sometimes write K to denote both a model of \mathcal{T}_{Hen} and the (universe of the) valued field sort of that model.

6.1.2. The inclusion language on the RV_n . Let K be in Hen. For $a_i \in RV_{n_i}(K)$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, and for f, g polynomials over \mathbb{Z} in n variables, we let the expression

$$f(a_1, \dots, a_n)$$

correspond to the set

$$f(a) := \left\{ x \in K : (\exists y \in K^n) \left(f(y) = x \wedge \bigwedge_i \text{rv}_{n_i}(y_i) = a_i \right) \right\}.$$

By an inclusion

$$f(a) \subset g(a) \tag{6.1}$$

of such expressions, we shall mean the inclusion of the corresponding sets.

The inclusion language \mathcal{L}_{RV} on the sorts RV_n , $n > 0$, consists of the three symbols $+, \cdot, \subset$, interpreted as explained in (6.1). There are no terms in this language, only relations of the form $f(x) \subset g(x)$, for f and g polynomials in x_1, \dots, x_n formed with $+$ and \cdot , with the x_i variables of the sorts RV_{n_i} for some integers $n_i > 0$.

Remark 6.1.3. (i) For an alternative (but essentially equivalent) language on the auxiliary sorts, see [BK] and [Scan1].

(ii) Note that $\text{ord}(x) < \text{ord}(y)$ is valued field quantifier free definable using rv , for example, by $\text{rv}(x) = \text{rv}(x + y)$.

Definition 6.1.4. By an *open*, resp. *closed*, *ball* in a valued field K is meant a set of the form

$$\{x \in K : \text{ord}(x - b) > \text{ord}(a)\}, \quad \text{resp.} \quad \{x \in K : \text{ord}(x - b) \geq \text{ord}(a)\},$$

with $b \in K$, $a \in K^\times$. By a *point* is meant a singleton.

Remark 6.1.5. For any $n > 0$, any nonzero $\xi \in RV_n$, and any $h \in K$, the set

$$X := \{x \in K : \text{rv}_n(x - h) = \xi\} \tag{6.2}$$

is an open ball of the form

$$\{x \in K : \text{ord}(x - b) > \alpha\}$$

for any $b \in X$ and $\alpha = \text{ord}(n(b - h))$. Often, none of the points b is definable (over a certain set of parameters) while h and ξ are definable. This is the advantage of the description (6.2) of the open ball X .

The following is a consequence of Hensel's Lemma (see also [Co], [D2], [Pas1], [Pas2]).

Lemma 6.1.6. *Let K be in Hen. Let*

$$f(y) = \sum_{i=0}^m a_i y^i$$

be a polynomial in y with coefficients in K , let $n > 0$ be an integer, and let $x_0 \neq 0$ be in $RV_n(K)$. Suppose that there exist $i_0 > 0$ and $x \in K$ with

$$rv_n(x) = x_0 \quad \text{and} \quad \text{ord}(a_{i_0} x^{i_0}) \text{ is minimal among the } \text{ord}(a_i x^i), \quad (6.3)$$

in the sense that

$$\min_{0 \leq i \leq m} \text{ord}(a_i x^i) = \text{ord}(a_{i_0} x^{i_0}),$$

and such that

$$\text{ord}(f(x)) > \text{ord}(n^2 a_{i_0} x^{i_0}) \quad (6.4)$$

and

$$\text{ord}(f'(x)) \leq \text{ord}(n a_{i_0} x^{i_0-1}). \quad (6.5)$$

Then there exists a unique $b \in K$ with

$$f(b) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad rv_n(b) = x_0. \quad (6.6)$$

Proof. The case that the a_i lie in the valuation ring K° and that a_{i_0} and x are units in K° follows from Hensel's lemma. The general case follows after changing coordinates. See [Pas1, Lemma 3.5] or [Pas2] for explicit change of variables. \square

Definition 6.1.7 (Henselian functions). Let K be in Hen. For any integers $m \geq 0, n > 0$, define the function

$$h_{m,n} : K^{m+1} \times RV_n(K) \rightarrow K$$

as the function sending the tuple (a_0, \dots, a_m, x_0) with nonzero x_0 to b if there exist i_0 and x that satisfy the conditions (6.3)–(6.5) of Lemma 6.1.6 and where b is the unique element satisfying (6.6), and sending (a_0, \dots, a_m, x_0) to 0 in all other cases.

Define $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Hen}}^*$ as the union of the language \mathcal{L}_{Hen} together with all the function symbols $h_{m,n}$. The functions $h_{m,n}$ are similar to those in [CLR1].

6.2. The analytic languages

Let $\mathcal{A} = \{A_{m,n}\}$ be a separated Weierstrass system, as defined in Section 4. Define $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}$ as the language \mathcal{L}_{Hen} together with function symbols for all the elements of $\bigcup_{m,n} A_{m,n}$, with the field inverse $(\cdot)^{-1}$ on the valued field sort extended by $0^{-1} = 0$, and together with the induced language on the sorts RV_n . The analytic function symbols are interpreted as zero outside their natural domains of products of the valuation ring and the maximal ideal. On their natural domains, they are interpreted via an analytic \mathcal{A} -structure.

Let $\mathcal{T}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}$ be the $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}$ -theory of all Henselian valued fields in Hen with analytic \mathcal{A} -structure.

Likewise, one can give definitions of analytic languages and analytic theories arising from strictly convergent Weierstrass systems and strictly convergent analytic structures with $\pi \neq 1$, as defined in Section 4.3 and Definition 4.3.6(i). We will not treat this separately.

6.3. b -minimality

To obtain cell decomposition, the criterion of b -minimality of [CL2] is used. From b -minimality many properties, like cell decomposition, dimension theory, etc., follow immediately (see [CL2]). In this paper we need only prove b -minimality, because cell decomposition follows by [CL2] (see Remark 6.3.17).

First we recall the definitions for b -minimality.

By an expansion of a theory \mathcal{T} in a language \mathcal{L} is meant a theory \mathcal{T}' in a language expanding \mathcal{L} such that \mathcal{T}' contains \mathcal{T} . By *definable* is meant definable with parameters, unless we specify the parameters, for example by saying A -definable. A definable set is called *auxiliary* if it is a subset of a finite Cartesian product of (the universes of) auxiliary sorts.

Definition 6.3.1 (b -minimality for expansions of \mathcal{T}_{Hen}). Call an expansion of \mathcal{T}_{Hen} b -minimal when the following three conditions are satisfied for every model K , any set of parameters A (the elements of A can belong to any of the sorts), for all A -definable subsets X and Y of (the valued field) K , and for every A -definable function $F : X \rightarrow Y$:

- (b1) there exists an A -definable function $f : X \rightarrow S$ with S auxiliary such that for each $s \in f(X)$ the fiber $f^{-1}(s)$ is a point or an open ball;
- (b2) if g is a definable function from an auxiliary set to a ball, then g is not surjective;
- (b3) there exists an A -definable function $f : X \rightarrow S$ with S auxiliary such that for every s in S the restriction $F|_{f^{-1}(s)}$ is either injective or constant.

Call f as in (b1) a b -map on X . (The f and S of (b1) and (b3) are allowed to be different.)

Definition 6.3.2 (Centers for expansions of \mathcal{T}_{Hen}). Say that a b -minimal expansion of \mathcal{T}_{Hen} has centers when, in (b1) of Definition 6.3.1, one can choose f such that moreover there exist $n > 0$ and an A -definable function $h : f(X) \rightarrow K$ such that for each $s \in f(X)$ with $f^{-1}(s)$ a ball, there exists a (necessarily unique and nonzero) ξ such that

$$f^{-1}(s) = \{x \in K : \text{rv}_n(x - h(s)) = \xi\}.$$

Following [CL2], call h a B_n -center of f .

Remark 6.3.3. The definition of centers should be compared with Remark 6.1.5.

Definition 6.3.4 (Preservation of all balls for expansions of \mathcal{T}_{Hen}). Say that a b -minimal expansion of \mathcal{T}_{Hen} preserves all balls when for every F as in Definition 6.3.1, $f : X \rightarrow S$ can be taken as in (b3) such that moreover for each $s \in S$ and for each open ball Z with $Z \subset f^{-1}(s)$, $F(Z)$ is either an open ball or a point.

A function on an open subset of a valued field is called C^1 when it is continuously differentiable in the sense of Cauchy's ε, δ definition.

Definition 6.3.5. Let $F : B_1 \rightarrow B_2$ be a bijection between open balls $B_1, B_2 \subset K$, with K a Henselian valued field. Say that F has the *Jacobian property* if the following conditions hold:

- (a) F is C^1 on B_1 ; write $\text{Jac } F$ for $\partial F / \partial x : B_1 \rightarrow K$;
- (b) $\text{rv}(\text{Jac } F)$ is constant on B_1 ; write $\text{rv}(\text{Jac } F) = a$;
- (c) for all $x, y \in B_1$ with $x \neq y$, one has

$$\text{ord}(a) + \text{ord}(x - y) = \text{ord}(F(x) - F(y)).$$

The Jacobian property of the following definition is useful for change of variables formulas, for example for p -adic or motivic integrals.

Definition 6.3.6. Say that an expansion \mathcal{T} of \mathcal{T}_{Hen} has the *Jacobian property* if the following holds in any model K of \mathcal{T} and any set A of parameters:

For any A -definable bijection $F : X \subset K \rightarrow Y \subset K$ there exists a A -definable b -map $f : X \rightarrow S$ such that for each $s \in f(X)$ such that $f^{-1}(s)$ is a ball, the restriction of F to $f^{-1}(s)$ has the Jacobian property.

The main results of this section are the following two theorems:

Theorem 6.3.7 (*b*-minimality, $\text{Char}(K) = 0$). Let $\mathcal{A} = \{A_{m,n}\}$ be a separated Weierstrass system, as defined in Section 4. The theory $\mathcal{T}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}$ eliminates valued field quantifiers, is *b*-minimal with centers and preserves all balls. Moreover, $\mathcal{T}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}$ has the Jacobian property.

Define $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}^*$ as the language $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}$ together with all the functions $h_{m,n}$.

Theorem 6.3.8 (Term structure, $\text{Char}(K) = 0$). Let K be a $\mathcal{T}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}$ -model. Let $X \subset K^n$ be definable and let $f : X \rightarrow K$ be an $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}(A)$ -definable function for some set of parameters A . Then there exists an $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}(A)$ -definable function $g : X \rightarrow S$ with S auxiliary such that

$$f(x) = t(x, g(x)) \tag{6.7}$$

for each $x \in X$, where t is an $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}^*(A)$ -term.

The rest of Section 6.3 is devoted to the proofs of these theorems. We begin with five lemmas, for K in Hen. We will abuse notation and write f for f^σ when f is in some $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(\cdot)$.

Lemma 6.3.9 ($\text{Char}(K) = 0$). Let B be the open ball $K_{\text{alg}}^{\circ\circ}$. Note that B is a K -annulus. Let g be in $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(B)$. Suppose that $|g'(x)| = 1$ for all $x \in K^{\circ\circ}$ and that $g(0) = 0$. Then there exists an integer n_0 such that the mapping $x \mapsto g(x)$ is a bi-analytic isometry between $n_0 K^{\circ\circ}$ and itself.

Proof. Let $c \in K$ be such that $\|g'\| = |1/c|$. Since cg' lives in $A_{0,1}(K)$, it is regular of some degree, hence, by Weierstrass Preparation for $A_{0,1}(K)$, cg' equals a monic polynomial p over K° times a very strong unit E in $A_{0,1}(K)$, for well chosen c . Suppose that c is infinitesimal (in the sense that $|c| < |n|$ for all integers $n > 0$). Let K' be the fraction field of the quotient of K° by the ideal J consisting of the infinitesimals in K° . By example (11) in Section 4.4, K' has analytic $\mathcal{A}(K)/J$ -structure. Let p_J , resp. E_J , be the image of p , resp. E , in $A_{0,1}/JA_{0,1}$. Then E_J is a very strong unit, hence has no zeros, and p_J is a monic polynomial. Thus $p_J E_J$ is nonzero in $A_{0,1}/JA_{0,1}$ but it has infinitely many zeros in K'_{alg} , hence p_J has infinitely many zeros in K'_{alg} , which is a contradiction. Hence, c is not infinitesimal and there exists an integer $n_0 > 0$ such that $|c| \geq |n_0|$. Let q be the image of p in $\mathcal{O}_K(n_0 K_{\text{alg}}^{\circ\circ})$. Then q is a strong unit of constant size $|q(x)| \geq |n_0|$ for $x \in n_0 K_{\text{alg}}^{\circ\circ}$, by definition of $\mathcal{O}_K(n_0 K_{\text{alg}}^{\circ\circ})$ and by Remark 4.1.7. Hence, if $|n_0|$ is small enough (we can always make n_0 more divisible if needed), then the image h of g in $\mathcal{O}_K(n_0 K_{\text{alg}}^{\circ\circ})$ is regular of degree 1. (Indeed, automatically $h/\|h\|$ is regular of some degree α , and then one can replace n_0 by $\alpha \cdot n_0$.) (Regularity of degree 1 means that $h(n_0 \rho)$ is regular of degree 1 in $A_{0,1}(K)$.) It then follows for such n_0 that $h : n_0 K_{\text{alg}}^{\circ\circ} \rightarrow n_0 K_{\text{alg}}^{\circ\circ}$ and also $h : n_0 K^{\circ\circ} \rightarrow n_0 K^{\circ\circ}$ are isometries. \square

Remark 6.3.10. Suppose that there is $n > 0$ such that $\text{rv}_n(g') = 1$ on B . Then we can choose n_0 in Lemma 6.3.9 such that moreover

$$\text{rv}_n(x - y) = \text{rv}_n(g(x) - g(y))$$

for all $x \neq y$ in $n_0 K^{\circ\circ}$. This is stronger than saying that $x \mapsto g(x)$ is an isometry between $n_0 K^{\circ\circ}$ and itself. This property also follows from the regularity of degree 1 of h at the end of the proof of Lemma 6.3.9.

Lemma 6.3.11 ($\text{Char}(K) = 0$). *Fix elements b_i in K for $i = 0, \dots, m$, fix an integer $n > 0$, and x in K . Let B be the Cartesian product*

$$\prod_{i=0}^m (b_i + n^2 b_i K^{\circ\circ}),$$

where $b_i + n^2 b_i K^{\circ\circ} = \{0\}$ whenever $b_i = 0$. Then the map

$$F : B \rightarrow K : a \mapsto h_{m,n}(a, \text{rv}_n(x))$$

is given by some f in $\mathcal{O}^\dagger(B)$.

Proof. If F is constantly zero on B there is nothing to prove. In the other case, F is nowhere zero on B , by the definition of $h_{m,n}$. Suppose thus that F is nowhere zero on B . First suppose that the b_i lie in K° , that b_{i_0} is a unit and that $\text{ord}(x) = 0$, where i_0 in $\{1, \dots, m\}$ is such that $\text{ord}(b_{i_0})$ is minimal among the $\text{ord}(b_i)$ in the sense that

$$\min_{0 \leq i \leq m} \text{ord}(b_i) = \text{ord}(b_{i_0}).$$

Define

$$g(\lambda_1, \rho_0, \dots, \rho_m) := \sum_{i=0}^m (n^2 b_i \rho_i + b_i)(n\lambda_1 - x)^i$$

in $A_{0,m+2}(K)$, where λ_1 runs over K° and ρ over $(K^\circ)_{\text{alg}}^{m+1}$. Since b_{i_0} and x are units, since F is nonzero, by conditions (6.4) and (6.5), and by the definition of $h_{m,n}$, for all $(\lambda_1, \rho) \in (K^\circ_{\text{alg}})^{m+2}$ one has

$$\text{ord}(g(\lambda_1, \rho)) > \text{ord}(n^2) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{ord}(g'(\lambda_1, \rho)) \leq \text{ord}(n),$$

with g' the derivative of g with respect to λ_1 . Rewrite

$$g(\lambda_1, \rho) = \sum_{i=0}^m h_i(\rho)\lambda_1^i.$$

Then, by Taylor's Theorem, $|h_1(\rho)| \geq |n|$ for all $\rho \in K^\circ_{\text{alg}}$, thus $h_1(\rho)^{-1}$ comes from an element of $A^\dagger_{0,m+1}(K)$ and $h_1(\rho)^{-1} \cdot g$ is regular of degree 1 in λ_1 in $A_{0,m+2}(K)$. Hence, by Weierstrass Preparation for $A_{0,m+2}(K)$ one has

$$g = E(\lambda_1, \rho)(\lambda_1 + h(\rho))$$

with $h(\rho)$ in $A_{0,m+1}(K)$, E a unit in $A_{0,m+2}(K)$, and with $\lambda_1 + h(\rho)$ regular of degree 1 in λ_1 . So, by Weierstrass Division one can compose g and $-h$. Thus, in this case, one can take $-h(\rho)$ for f . In the general case, one can perform a change of variables as in the proof of Lemma 6.1.6 to reduce to the above special case, by using that the rings $\mathcal{O}^\dagger(\cdot)$ are closed under meaningful composition. \square

Lemma 6.3.12 ($\text{Char}(K) = 0$). *Let $n > 0$ be an integer. Let B be the open ball K°_{alg} . Note that B is a K -annulus. Let E in $\mathcal{O}^\dagger_K(B)$ be a strong unit (cf. Definition 5.1.4). Then $\text{rv}_n(E^\sigma)(x)$ only depends on $\text{rv}_n(x)$ when x varies over K°_{alg} .*

Proof. The unit E in $\mathcal{O}^\dagger_K(B) = A_{0,1}(K) \otimes_{K^\circ} K$ is automatically of the form

$$E(\rho_1) = c + \rho_1 g(\rho_1)$$

for some $c \in K$ and $g \in \mathcal{O}^\dagger_K(B)$ such that $|c| \geq \|g\|$ (cf. Remark 4.1.7). Now suppose that $x_1, x_2 \in K^\circ_{\text{alg}}$ with $\text{rv}_n(x_1) = \text{rv}_n(x_2)$. Then $x_1 = (1 + na)x_2$ for some $a \in K^\circ_{\text{alg}}$. It is enough to treat the case $c = 1$ (after dividing by c). Then

$$\begin{aligned} E(x_1) &= 1 + (1 + na)x_2 g((1 + na)x_2) = 1 + (1 + na)x_2 g(x_2) + nah_1 \\ &= 1 + x_2 g(x_2) + nah_2 = (1 + x_2 g(x_2))(1 + nah_2(1 + x_2 g(x_2))^{-1}) \\ &= E(x_2)(1 + nah_2(1 + x_2 g(x_2))^{-1}), \end{aligned}$$

with h_1 and h_2 in K° , by Taylor expansion of $g((1 + na)x_2)$ around x_2 . Now we are done since $nah_2(1 + x_2 g(x_2))^{-1}$ lies in nK° . \square

Remark 6.3.13. The algebraic analogue of Lemma 6.3.14, namely, with \mathcal{T}_{Hen} instead of $\mathcal{T}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}$ and $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Hen}}(A)$ instead of $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}(A)$, follows from [CL2, Lemma 7.2.11 and Proposition 7.2.4], or from [CL2, Theorems 7.2.6 and 7.2.9].

Lemma 6.3.14 ($\text{Char}(K) = 0$). *Let K be a $\mathcal{T}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}$ -model, let $n > 0$ be an integer, and let $f_i(y)$ be $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}(A)$ -valued field terms in the K -variable y for $i = 1, \dots, k$, with A a set of parameters. Then:*

- (i) *There exists an $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}(A)$ -definable b -map (cf. Definition 6.3.1) $\lambda : K \rightarrow S$ with B_n -center $c : \lambda(K) \rightarrow K$ such that for each i , $\text{rv}_n \circ f_i$ is a component function of λ (that is, λ composed with a coordinate projection gives $\text{rv}_n(f_i)$).*
- (ii) *One can ensure that the image of λ is defined by an $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}(A)$ -formula without valued field quantifiers and that c is given by an $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}^*(A)$ -term.*

Proof. We may suppose that $A \subset K$, since $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}(A)$ -valued field terms cannot involve auxiliary constants. Let K' be the valued subfield of K given by all $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}(A)$ -valued field terms. The field K' clearly has analytic \mathcal{A} -structure. Then K has analytic $\mathcal{A}(K')$ -structure by Remark 4.5.8, extending the \mathcal{A} -structure. Since the $\mathcal{T}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}(A)$ -valued field terms are the same as the $\mathcal{T}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}(K')}$ -valued field terms, we may suppose that $\mathcal{A}(K') = \mathcal{A}$ and that A is empty.

Apply Theorem 5.5.3 and Remark 5.5.4 to each of the f_i , yielding a finite number of polynomials over K' , rational functions over K' and strong units. Write p_ℓ for the polynomials (including the denominators and numerators of the rational functions). Now by Remark 6.3.13 applied to the polynomials p_ℓ , Remark 5.5.4, and by Lemma 6.3.12, and since on the auxiliary sorts lies the full induced language, there exist functions λ and c as desired. □

The next lemma is only needed for the ball preservation property statement of Theorem 6.3.7; it is not needed to prove b -minimality and we use b -minimality once in the proof.

Lemma 6.3.15 ($\text{Char}(K) = 0$). *Let $t(x, u)$ be an $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}^*(A)$ -valued field term in the valued field variable x , with u a fixed tuple of elements of A of auxiliary sorts. Let $n > 0$ be an integer. Then there exists a b -map $f : K \rightarrow S$ for some auxiliary S such that for each ball B of the form $f^{-1}(s)$ the restriction of the function $x \mapsto t(x, u)$ to B lies in $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(B)$.*

Proof. We give a proof by induction on the complexity of the term t . Suppose that terms $t_i(x, u)$, $i = 0, \dots, m$ with $m > 0$, have a b -map $f_i : K \rightarrow S_i$ as in the lemma. Define f as

$$f : K \rightarrow \prod_i S_i : x \mapsto (f_i(x))_i.$$

Then, since $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(B)$ is a ring for any ball B and since the intersection of two open balls is either empty or an open ball, the lemma is satisfied for this f when t is the term $t_1 + t_2$ and likewise for the product $t_1 \cdot t_2$. Finally we treat the term $h_{m,n}(t_0, \dots, t_m, u_1)$ for $n > 0$. By b -minimality and a compactness argument (see, for example, the section on cell decomposition in [CL2]), we may suppose that the $\text{rv}_{n^2}(t_i(x, u))$ are constant on each

fiber $f^{-1}(s)$. Apply Lemma 6.3.11 and the fact that the rings $\mathcal{O}(B)^\dagger(K)$ are closed under (meaningful) composition to see that this f is as desired. The term $(\cdot)^{-1}$ is a special case of the functions $h_{m,n}$ (see the proof of Theorem 6.3.8) so the lemma is proved. \square

Proof of Theorem 6.3.7. Write \mathcal{L} for $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}$. Although valued field quantifier elimination can be proven for \mathcal{L} in the same way as it is historically done for many of the examples in Section 4, we give a slightly different proof. So, let us first prove elimination of valued field quantifiers. Let K be a $\mathcal{T}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}$ -model. Let $\varphi(\xi, x, w)$ be a valued field quantifier free \mathcal{L} -formula with auxiliary variables ξ running over say S , valued field variables x running over K^m and one valued field variable w . We have to prove that there exists a valued field quantifier free formula θ such that

$$\{(\xi, x) : K \models \exists w \varphi(\xi, x, w)\} = \{(\xi, x) : K \models \theta(\xi, x)\}.$$

Let τ_i be the valued field terms occurring in φ . By rewriting φ , we may suppose that these terms only occur in the form $\text{rv}_n(\tau_i)$ for some n . By Lemma 6.3.14 and by compactness, there exists a definable function

$$\lambda : S \times K^{m+1} \rightarrow S' \times S \times K^m$$

with S' auxiliary such that the $\text{rv}_n(\tau_i)$ are component functions of λ (that is, λ composed with a coordinate projection gives $\text{rv}_n(\tau_i)$) and such that the image of λ is given by a valued field quantifier free formula. But then it is easy to construct θ , by quantifying over S' . This proves the quantifier elimination statement.

Next we prove (b1) and the property about centers. Let $X \subset K$ be an $\mathcal{L}(A)$ -definable set, given by a valued field quantifier free $\mathcal{L}(A)$ -formula $\varphi(x)$. Let the f_i be all the valued field terms appearing in φ . Lemma 6.3.14 applied to the f_i implies (b1) and the property about centers.

Property (b2) follows from the quantifier elimination statement. Namely, consider a valued field quantifier free formula φ in one valued field variable x and auxiliary variables ξ running over S , giving the graph of a surjection from an auxiliary set S to a ball. Let $\tau_i(x)$ be the nonzero valued field terms appearing in φ . We may suppose that they all appear in the form $\text{rv}_n(\tau_i(x))$ for finitely many i , since $\tau_i(x) = 0$ is equivalent to $\text{rv}_n(\tau_i(x)) = 0$. Since φ associates to any ξ a unique x , it follows that x satisfies $\prod_i \tau_i(x) = 0$. Since we may suppose that the τ_i are not identically zero, (b2) follows.

For (b3) one uses Lemma 2.4.4 in Section 2 of [CL2]; property (*) there is clear by looking at quantifier free formulas in two valued field variables which give a definable function, as for (b2). Such a formula φ has nonzero valued field terms $\tau_i(x, y)$ in the valued field variables x and y . We may again suppose that they only appear in the form $\text{rv}_n(\tau_i(x, y))$ for finitely many n . Since φ describes the graph of a function $x \mapsto y$, this graph must lie in $\prod_i \tau_i = 0$. Now it is clear that either the image is finite, or some fiber is finite. This proves (*) of [CL2] and thus (b3).

The b -minimality is proven.

Next we will show that preservation of all balls (in correspondence with the Jacobian) is a consequence of Theorem 6.3.8, Lemmas 6.3.9 and 6.3.15, and a compactness argument.

Let $F : X \subset K \rightarrow K$ be A -definable for some A . By Theorem 6.3.8, there exists an $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}(A)$ -definable function $g : X \rightarrow S$ with S auxiliary such that

$$f(x) = t(x, g(x)) \tag{6.8}$$

for each $x \in X$ and where t is an $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}^*(A)$ -term. By b -minimality with centers, we may suppose that g is a b -map which has a B_{n_0} -center c for some n_0 . By Lemma 6.3.15 we may suppose that on each ball B of the form $g^{-1}(s)$ the restriction of $x \mapsto f(x)$ to B is in $\mathcal{O}_K^\dagger(B)$. By b -minimal cell decomposition, we may moreover suppose that $\text{rv}_n(f'(x))$ is constant on each such B . Fix a ball B of the form $g^{-1}(s)$, say, of size α_B , namely of the form $\{x : \text{ord}(x - b) > \alpha_B\}$ for some b . Then there exists by Lemma 6.3.9 an integer n_B such that the restriction of af to any ball of size $\alpha_B + \text{ord}(n_B)$, contained in B , is an isometry, with a any element of the same size as $1/f'$ on B . By compactness, there exists a single integer n which can serve for all numbers n_B for all such B . One can easily refine g so that c becomes a $B_{n \cdot n_0}$ -center, and each ball $g^{-1}(s)$ is replaced by a union of balls of size $\text{ord}(n)$ smaller than $g^{-1}(s)$. The Jacobian property then follows. \square

Remark 6.3.16. Remark 6.3.10 together with the above proof can be used to get a stronger Jacobian property than the one given in Definition 6.3.6. Namely, given $n > 0$, the function f in Definition 6.3.6 can be taken such that for each $s \in f(X)$ such that $f^{-1}(s)$ is a ball, the restriction of F to $f^{-1}(s)$ has the Jacobian property and moreover, for all $s \in f(X)$ and all $x, y \in f^{-1}(s)$,

$$a(s) \text{rv}_n(x - y) = \text{rv}_n(F(x) - F(y))$$

where $\text{rv}_n \text{Jac } F$ is constant on $f^{-1}(s)$ and $a(s) := \text{rv}_n \text{Jac } F(f^{-1}(s))$. This property is a local form of the monotonicity property of [Schi, Section 86].

Proof of Theorem 6.3.8. This proof is similar to that of Theorem 7.2.9 of [CL2] and follows from b -minimality with centers and Lemma 6.3.14. Note that it is enough to work piecewise. Namely, with the functions $h_{1,1}$ one can make terms which are characteristic functions of $\text{rv}(1)$, $\text{rv}(2)$, and so on, hence one can always paste together a finite number of terms on finitely many disjoint pieces. For example, to obtain the characteristic function of $Y \subset X$ as a term, define $g(x) \in RV$ as $\text{rv}(1)$ when $x \in Y$ and as $\text{rv}(0)$ else, and let $t(x, \xi)$ be the term $h_{1,1}(1, -1, \xi)$. Note that also the valued field inverse can be given by a term, using $h_{1,1}(1, -y, \text{rv}(1/y))$. See [CLR1] for more detail.

By Lemma 6.3.14 and compactness as in the proof of Theorem 7.2.9 of [CL2], and with b -minimal terminology of [CL2, Sections 3 and 6] about cell decompositions, it follows that a cell decomposition theorem holds where all the centers are given by $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}^*(A)$ -terms. Partitioning the graph of f into such cells yields the desired piecewise terms. \square

Remark 6.3.17. Cell decomposition (as well as other properties) for $\mathcal{T}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}$ now follows immediately from [CL2] and the b -minimality of $\mathcal{T}_{\text{Hen}, \mathcal{A}}$ established in Theorem 6.3.7.

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