

FORKING IN SHORT AND TAME ABSTRACT ELEMENTARY CLASSES

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ABSTRACT. We develop a notion of forking for Galois-types in the context of Abstract Elementary Classes (AECs). Under the hypotheses that an AEC K is tame, type-short, and failure of an order-property, we consider

Definition 1. *Let $M_0 \prec N$ be models from K and A be a set. We say that the Galois-type of A over N does not fork over M_0 , written $A \not\downarrow_{M_0} N$, iff for all small $a \in A$ and all small $N^- \prec N$, we have that Galois-type of a over N^- is realized in M_0 .*

Assuming property (E) (Existence and Extension, see Definition 3.3) we show that this non-forking is a well behaved notion of independence, in particular satisfies symmetry and uniqueness and has a corresponding U-rank. We find conditions for a universal local character, in particular derive superstability-like property from little more than categoricity in a “big cardinal”. Finally, we show that under large cardinal axioms the proofs are simpler and the non-forking is more powerful.

In [BGKV], it is established that, if this notion is an independence notion, then it is the only one.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Much of modern model theory has focused on Shelah's forking. In the last twenty years, significant progress has been made towards understanding of unstable theories, especially simple theories (Kim [Kim98] and Kim and Pillay [KiPi97]), *NIP* theories (surveys by Adler [Ad09] and Simon [Si]), and, most recently, *NTP₂* (Ben-Yaacov and Chernikov [BYCh14] and Chernikov, Kaplan, and Shelah [CKS1007]).

In the work on classification theory for Abstract Elementary Classes (AECs), such a nicely behaved notion is not known to exist. However, much work has been done towards this goal. Around 2005, homogeneous model theory—working under the assumption that there exists a monster model which is sequential homogeneous (but not necessarily saturated as in the first-order sense) and types consists of sets of first-order formulas—reached a stage of development that parallels that of first-order model theory in the seventies. There is a Morley-like categoricity theorem (Keisler [Kei71] and Lessmann [Les00]), forking exists (Buechler and Lessmann [BuLe03]), and even a main gap is true (Grossberg and Lessmann [GrLe05]). Hyttinen and Kesälä studied a further extension of homogeneous model theory called finitary AECs in [HyKe06] and in [HyKe11]. They established both Morley's categoricity theorem and that non-splitting is a variant of forking under the assumptions of \aleph_0 -stability and what they call simplicity (like our extension property) in a countable language.

However, as AECs are much more general the situation for AECs is more complicated. There are classes axiomatized by $L_{\omega_1, \omega}$ that do not fit into the framework of homogeneous model theory:

- (1) Marcus [Mar75] constructed an $L_{\omega_1, \omega}$ sentence that is categorical in all cardinals but does not have even an \aleph_1 -homogeneous model.
- (2) Hart and Shelah [HaSh323] constructed, for each $k < \omega$, an $L_{\omega_1, \omega}$ sentence ψ_k which is categorical in all \aleph_n for $n \leq k$ but not categorical in higher cardinals. By the categoricity theorem for finitary AECs [HyKe11], this means that $\text{Mod}(\psi_k)$ is not homogeneous as it is not even finitary.

In [Sh:h, Chapter N], Shelah explains the importance of classification theory for AECs. At the referee's suggestion, we summarize the argument here, although the truly interested reader should consult the source.

As mentioned above, classification theory has become the main focus of model theory. Shelah and other early workers were motivated by purely abstract problems, such as the main gap in [Sh:c]. The machinery used to solve these problems turned out to be very powerful and, about 20 years later, Chatzidakis, Hrushovski, Scanlon, and others discovered deep applications to geometry, algebra, and other fields.

However, this powerful machinery was restricted because it only applied to first-order model theory. This is natural from a logical point of view as first-order logic has many unique features (e. g., compactness), but there are many mathematical

classes that are not first order axiomatizable: we list some in this introduction and in Section 5 and each of Grossberg [Gro02], Baldwin [Bal09], and [Sh:h, Chapter N] contain their own lists. The logic needed to axiomatize each context varies, from $L_{\omega_1, \omega}(Q)$ for quasiminimal classes to $L_{|R|^+, \omega}$ for torsion R -modules. Varying the substructure relation (e. g., subgroup vs. pure subgroup) complicates the picture further.

A unifying perspective is given by AECs and Shelah began their classification (and their study) in the late 1970s. Here again questions of number of nonisomorphic models have formed the basic test questions. The most central one here is Shelah's Categoricity Conjecture; Shelah proposed this conjecture for $L_{\omega_1, \omega}$ in the late seventies as a way to measure the development of the relevant classification theory. At present, there are many partial results that approximates this conjecture and harder questions for AECs. Despite an estimated of more than 2,000 published pages, the full conjecture is not within reach of current methods, in contrast to the existence of relatively simple proofs of the conjecture for the cases of homogeneous models and finitary AECs. Due to the lack of compactness and syntax, extra set-theoretic assumptions (in addition to new techniques) have been needed to get these results; the strong Devlin-Shelah diamonds on successors in [Sh576] and large cardinals in [MaSh285] are excellent examples of this.

Differing from Shelah, our vision is that model-theoretic assumptions (especially tameness and type-shortness here) will take the place of set-theoretic ones. The hope here is two-fold: first, that, although these assumptions don't hold everywhere, they can be shown to hold in many natural and, second, that these model-theoretic assumptions are enough to develop a robust classification theory. This paper (and follow-ups by Boney, Grossberg, Kolesnikov, and Vasey) provide evidence for the first hope and examples described in Section 5 provide evidence for the first.

In [Sh394], Shelah introduced analogues of splitting and strong splitting for AECs. Building on this, Shelah [Sh576], and Grossberg, VanDieren, and Villaverces [GVV], Grossberg and VanDieren [GV06c, GV06a] used tameness to prove an upward categoricity transfer. This helped cement tameness as an important property in the classification of AECs. Working in a stronger context, Makkai and Shelah [MaSh285] studied the case when a class is axiomatized by an $L_{\kappa, \omega}$ theory and κ is strongly compact. They managed to obtain an eventual categoricity theorem by introducing a forking-like relation on types. In this particular case, Galois types (defined in §2) can be identified with complete set of formulas taken from a fragment of $L_{\kappa, \kappa}$. In their paper, Makkai and Shelah assumed not only that κ is strongly compact but also that the class of structures is categorical in some λ^+ where $\lambda \geq \beth_{(2^\kappa)^+}$.

Our paper is an extension and generalization of the above results of Makkai and Shelah, but with assumptions closer to those of Grossberg and VanDieren. We introduce a notion that, like the one from [MaSh285], is an analogue of the

first order notion of coheir. One of our main results is that, given certain model theoretic assumptions, this notion is in fact an independence notion.

Theorem (5.1). *Let K be an AEC with amalgamation, joint embedding, and no maximal models. If there is some $\kappa > LS(K)$ so that*

- (1) *K is fully $< \kappa$ -tame;*
- (2) *K is fully $< \kappa$ -type short;*
- (3) *K doesn't have an order property; and*
- (4) *\perp satisfies existence and extension,*

then \perp is an independence relation.

Sections 2, 3, and 4 give precise definitions and discussions of the terms in the theorem. After proving the main theorem in Section 5, we delve into a discussion of the assumptions used; the difficulties of the proof compared with first-order; and some examples of where the theorem can be applied. At the referee's suggestion, we have included a list of the other main results in the paper; these all take place under the hypothesis of amalgamation, joint embedding, and no maximal models and $\kappa > LS(K)$.

Theorem. • *If K has no weak κ -order property, is categorical in $\lambda \geq \kappa$, and Galois stable in κ , then $\kappa_\omega^*(\perp) = \omega$; see Theorem 6.6.*

- *If K is fully $< \kappa$ -tame and -type short, doesn't have the weak κ -order property, is categorical in $\lambda > \kappa$, and \perp satisfies existence and extension, then $K_{[\kappa, \lambda]}$ has unique limit models in each cardinality; see Corollary 6.10.*
- *If \perp^* is an independence relation, then the forking rank characterizes non-forking on ordinal-ranked Galois types; see Theorem 7.7.*
- *If κ is strongly compact and K is categorical in $\lambda = \lambda^{<\kappa}$, then \perp is an independence relation with superstable-like local character; see Theorem 8.2.(3).*

The main theorem also generalizes the work of [Sh472]. This has several advantages over previous work.

- (1) We generalize Makkai and Shelah [MaSh285] in two key ways. First, we replace $L_{\kappa, \omega}$ classes and syntactic types by AECs and Galois types. This allows the results to apply to classes not axiomatizable in $L_{\kappa, \omega}$, such as quasiminimal excellent classes (which require the 'Q' quantifier) and the example of Baldwin, Eklof, and Trlifaj [BET07]. Second, we replace large cardinal axioms by purely model theoretic hypotheses: tameness and type shortness. Section 5 gives some ZFC examples of AECs with these properties. Together, tameness and type shortness give a locality condition for when an injection with domain not necessarily a model can be extended into a K embedding; see [Bon14b].§3 for a longer discussion.
- (2) When reduced to the special case where K has a first-order axiomatization by a complete theory, the independence relation we introduce is coheir,

which is equivalent to first-order forking in the stable case we consider. This is unlike the relatives of splitting and strong splitting used by [HyKe06] and [GrLe02]. This allows us to mimic some first order arguments; see Section 6.

- (3) Motivated by a test question of Grossberg¹, Shelah [Sh576], [Sh600], and [Sh705] and Jarden and Shelah [JrSh875] have dealt with the problem whether $I(\lambda, K) = 1 \leq I(\lambda^+, K) < 2^{\lambda^+}$ implies existence of model of cardinality λ^{++} . While this question is still open (even under strong set-theoretic assumptions), Shelah managed to get several approximations. For this, he needed to discover and develop a very rich conceptual infrastructure that occupies more than 500 pages. One of the more important notions is that of good λ -frame. This is a forking-like relation defined using Galois-types over models of cardinality λ . Our approach is orthogonal to Shelah's recent work on good λ -frames and we manage to obtain a forking notion on the class of all models above a natural threshold size, instead of models of a single cardinality. Instead of using $I(\lambda^{+n}, K) < 2^{\lambda^{+n}}$ for all $1 \leq n < \omega$, we assume the lack of an order property, which follows from few models in a single big cardinal. Unlike Shelah, our treatment does not make use of diamond-like principles as we work in ZFC. More comparison is given after Definition 7.

The main theorem allows us to shed light on other questions in the classification theory of AECs, especially concerning superstability. Superstability in AECs suffers from “schizophrenia” [Sh:h, p. 19]. The main result shows a connection between two conditions, namely that a local character $\kappa^*(\perp) = \omega$ implies uniqueness of limit models; see Section 6. Another question involves properties of ranks (see [Vi06, Question 3]) and Section 7 introduces a rank based on the properties of the independence relation that is ordinal valued exactly when a local character for \perp holds.

Unfortunately, there is no free lunch and we pay for this luxury. Our payment is essentially in assuming tameness and type-shortness. As was shown by Boney in [Bon14b], these assumptions are corollaries of certain large cardinal axioms, including the one assumed by Makkai and Shelah; indeed, more recent work of Boney and Unger [BoUn] show that assuming *every* AEC is tame is equivalent to a large cardinal axiom. However, many natural AECs are tame, and it seems to be plausible that tameness and type shortness will be derived in the future from categoricity above a certain Hanf number that depends only on $LS(K)$.

After circulating early drafts of this paper, some of our results were used by Sebastien Vasey [Vasb] and [Vasc], e. g., Theorem 6.6 is crucial in his proof of superstability from categoricity. Also Theorem 8.2.(2) is used in a forthcoming article by Grossberg and Vasey [GVas].

¹This first appeared in Grossberg's 1981 MSc thesis.

Section 2 gives the necessary background information for AECs. Section 3 gives a list of common axioms for independence relations and defines the forking relation that we will consider in this paper. Section 4 gives a fine analysis of when parameterized versions of the axioms from Section 3 hold about our forking relation. Section 5 gives the global assumptions that make our forking relation an independence relation. Section 6 introduces a notion that generalizes heir and deduces local character of our forking from this and categoricity. Section 7 introduces a U rank and shows that it is well behaved. Section 8 continues the study of large cardinals from [Bon14b] and shows that large cardinal assumptions simplify many of the previous sections.

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2. PRELIMINARIES

The definition of an Abstract Elementary Class was first given by Shelah in [Sh88]. The definitions and concepts in this section are all part of the literature; in particular, see the books by Baldwin [Bal09] and Shelah [Sh:h], the article by Grossberg [Gro02], or the forthcoming book by Grossberg [Gro1X] for general information.

Definition 2.1. *We say that (K, \prec_K) is an Abstract Elementary Class iff*

- (1) *There is some language $L = L(K)$ so that every element of K is an L -structure;*
- (2) *\prec_K is a partial order on K ;*
- (3) *for every $M, N \in K$, if $M \prec_K N$, then M is an L -substructure of N ;*
- (4) *(K, \prec_K) respects L isomorphisms: if $f : N \rightarrow N'$ is an L isomorphism and $N \in K$, then $N' \in K$ and if we also have $M \in K$ with $M \prec_K N$, then $f(M) \prec_K N'$;*
- (5) *(Coherence) if $M_0, M_1, M_2 \in K$ with $M_0 \prec_K M_2$, $M_1 \prec_K M_2$, and $M_0 \subseteq M_1$, then $M_0 \prec_K M_1$;*
- (6) *(Tarski-Vaught axioms) suppose $\langle M_i \in K : i < \alpha \rangle$ is a \prec_K -increasing continuous chain, then*
 - (a) *$\cup_{i < \alpha} M_i \in K$ and, for all $i < \alpha$, we have $M_i \prec_K \cup_{i < \alpha} M_i$; and*
 - (b) *if there is some $N \in K$ so that, for all $i < \alpha$, we have $M_i \prec_K N$, then we also have $\cup_{i < \alpha} M_i \prec_K N$.*

- (7) (Lowenheim-Skolem number) $LS(K)$ is the first infinite cardinal $\lambda \geq |L(K)|$ such that for any $M \in K$ and $A \subset M$, there is some $N \prec_K M$ such that $A \subset N$ and $\|N\| \leq |A| + \lambda$.

Remark 2.2. As is typical, we drop the subscript on \prec_K when it is clear from context and abuse notation by calling K an AEC when we mean (K, \prec_K) is an AEC. Also, we follow the convention of Shelah that, for $M \in K$, we denote the cardinality of its universe by $\|M\|$. Also, in this paper, K is always an AEC that has no models of size smaller than the Lowenheim-Skolem number.

We will briefly summarize some of the necessary basic notations, definitions, and results for AECs; the references contain a more detailed description and development.

Definition 2.3.

- (1) A K embedding from M to N is an injective $L(K)$ -morphism $f : M \rightarrow N$ so $f(M) \prec_K N$.
- (2)

$$\begin{aligned} K_\lambda &= \{M \in K : \|M\| = \lambda\} \\ K_{\leq \lambda} &= \{M \in K : \|M\| \leq \lambda\} \end{aligned}$$

- (3) K has the amalgamation property (AP) iff for any $M \prec N_0, N_1 \in K$, there is some $N^* \in K$ and $f_i : M \rightarrow N_i$ such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} N_1 & \xrightarrow{f_1} & N^* \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow f_2 \\ M & \longrightarrow & N_0 \end{array}$$

commutes.

- (4) K has the joint embedding property (JEP) iff for any $M_0, M_1 \in K$, there is some $M^* \in K$ and $f_i : M_i \rightarrow M^*$.
- (5) K has no maximal models iff for all $M \in K$, there is $N \in K$ so $M \not\preceq N$.

Note that it is a simple exercise to show that, if K has the joint embedding property, then having arbitrarily large models is equivalent to having no maximal models.

We will use the above three assumptions in tandem throughout this paper. This allows us to make use of a monster model, as in the complete, first order setting; [Gro1X].4.4 gives details. The monster model \mathfrak{C} is of large size and is universal and model homogeneous for all models that we consider. As is typical, we assume all elements come from the monster model.

We use a monster model to streamline our treatment. However, amalgamation is the only one of the properties that is crucial because it simplifies Galois types. Joint embedding and no maximal models are rarely used; one major exception is

Proposition 5.3 in the discussion of the order property. After giving the definition of nonforking in the next section, we briefly detail the differences when we are not working in the context of a monster model.

In AECs, a consistent set of formulas is not a strong enough definition of type; any of the examples of non-tameness will be an example of this and it is made explicit in [BK09]. However, Shelah isolated a semantic notion of type in [Sh300] that Grossberg named *Galois type* in [Gro02]. This notion replaces the first order notion of type for AECs. Crucially, we allow Galois types of infinite lengths.

Definition 2.4. *Let K be an AEC, $\lambda \geq LS(K)$, and I be a nonempty set.*

- (1) *Let M in K and $\langle a_i \in \mathfrak{C} : i \in I \rangle$ be a sequence of elements. The Galois type of $\langle a_i \in \mathfrak{C} : i \in I \rangle$ over M is denoted $\text{gtp}(\langle a_i \in \mathfrak{C} : i \in I \rangle / M)$ and is the orbit of $\langle a_i : i \in I \rangle$ under the action of automorphisms of \mathfrak{C} fixing M . That is, $\langle a_i \in \mathfrak{C} : i \in I \rangle$ and $\langle b_i : i \in I \rangle$ have the same Galois type over M iff there is $f \in \text{Aut}_M \mathfrak{C}$ so that $f(a_i) = b_i$ for all $i \in I$.*
- (2) *For $M \in K$, $gS^I(M) = \{\text{gtp}(\langle a_i : i \in I \rangle / M) : a_i \in \mathfrak{C} \text{ for all } i \in I\}$.*
- (3) *Suppose $p = \text{gtp}(\langle a_i : i \in I \rangle / M) \in gS^I(M)$ and $N \prec M$ and $J \subset I$. Then, $p \upharpoonright N \in gS^I(N)$ is $\text{gtp}(\langle a_i : i \in I \rangle / N)$ and $p^{I'} \in gS^{I'}(M)$ is $\text{gtp}(\langle a_i : i \in I' \rangle / M)$.*
- (4) *Given a Galois type $p \in gS^I(M)$, then the domain of p is M and the length of p is I .*
- (5) *If $p = \text{gtp}(A/M)$ is a Galois type and $f \in \text{Aut } \mathfrak{C}$, then $f(p) = \text{gtp}(f(A)/f(M))$.*

Remark 2.5. *We sometimes write that the type of two sets (say X and Y) are equal; given the above definitions, this really means there is some enumeration $X = \langle x_i : i \in I \rangle$ and $Y = \langle y_i : i \in I \rangle$ so that the types of the sequences are equal. If we reference some $x \subset X$ and the ‘corresponding part of Y ,’ then this refers to $y \subset Y$ indexed by the same set that indexes x ; that is, $y = \langle y_i : i \in I \text{ and } x_i \in x \rangle$.*

Along with types comes a notion of saturation, called Galois saturation. A degree of Galois saturation will be necessary when we deal with our independence relation, so we offer a definition here. Additionally, we include a lemma of Shelah that characterizes saturation by model homogeneity.

- Definition 2.6.** (1) *A model $M \in K$ is μ -Galois saturated iff for all $N \prec M$ such that $\|N\| < \mu$ and $p \in gS(N)$, we have that p is realized in M .*
- (2) *A model $M \in K$ is μ -model homogeneous iff for all $N \prec M$ and $N' \succ N$ such that $\|N'\| < \mu$, there is $f : N' \rightarrow_N M$.*

Lemma 2.7 ([Sh576].0.26.1). *Let $\lambda > LS(K)$ and $M \in K$ and suppose that K has the amalgamation property. Then M is λ -Galois saturated iff M is λ -model homogeneous.*

We conclude the preliminaries by recalling two locality properties that are key for this paper: tameness and type shortness. Tameness was first isolated by Grossberg and VanDieren [GV06b], although a weaker version had been used by Shelah

[Sh394] in the midst of a proof. Later, Grossberg and VanDieren [GV06c] [GV06a] showed that a strong form of Shelah’s Categoricity Conjecture holds for tame AECs. Type shortness was defined by the first author in [Bon14b] as a dual property for tameness. There, type shortness and tameness were derived from large cardinal hypotheses.

Recall that $P_\kappa I = \{I_0 \subset I : |I_0| < \kappa\}$ and $P_\kappa^* M = \{M^- \prec M : \|M^-\| < \kappa\}$.

Definition 2.8. (1) K is $(< \kappa, \lambda)$ -tame for θ -length types iff, for all $p, q \in gS^I(M)$ with $\|M\| = \lambda$ and $|I| = \theta$, we have $p = q$ iff, for all $M^- \in P_\kappa^* M$, $p \upharpoonright M^- = q \upharpoonright M^-$.

(2) K is $(< \kappa, \lambda)$ -type short for θ -sized domains iff, for all $p, q \in gS^I(M)$ with $|I| = \lambda$ and $\|M\| = \theta$, we have $p = q$ iff, for all $I_0 \in P_\kappa I$, $p^{I_0} = q^{I_0}$.

(3) K is fully $< \kappa$ -tame and -type short iff it is $(< \kappa, \lambda)$ -tame for θ -length types and $(< \kappa, \lambda)$ -type short for θ -sized domains for all θ and all $\lambda \geq \kappa$.

We parameterize the properties to get exact results in Proposition 4.1, but the reader can focus on the “fully $< \kappa$ -tame and -type short” case if desired. Note, by [Bon14b, Theorem 3.5], the type shortness implies the tameness. However, we include both hypotheses for clarity.

3. AXIOMS OF AN INDEPENDENCE RELATION AND THE DEFINITION OF FORKING

The following hypothesis and definition of non-forking is central to this paper:

Hypothesis 3.1. Assume that K has no maximal models and satisfies the λ -joint embedding and λ -amalgamation properties for all $\lambda \geq LS(K)$.

Fix a cardinal $\kappa > LS(K)$. The nonforking is defined in terms of this κ and all subsequent uses of κ will refer to this fixed cardinal, until Section 8. If we refer to a model, tuple, or Galois type as ‘small,’ then we mean its size is $< \kappa$, its length is of size $< \kappa$, or both its domain and its length are small.

Definition 3.2. Let $M_0 \prec N$ be models and A be a set. We say that $gtp(A/N)$ does not fork over M_0 , written $A \downarrow_{M_0} N$, iff for all small $a \in A$ and all small $N^- \prec N$, we have that $tp(a/N^-)$ is realized in M_0 . We call this κ -coheir or $< \kappa$ -satisfiability.

That is, a type does not fork over a base model iff all small approximations to it, both in length and domain, are realized in the base model. This definition is a relative of the finite satisfiability—also known as coheir—notation of forking that is extensively studied in stable theories. It is an AEC version of the non-forking defined in Makkai and Shelah [MaSh285] for categorical $L_{\kappa, \omega}$ theories when κ is strongly compact.

We now list the properties that, our nonforking notion will have. These properties can be thought of as axiomatizing an independence relation. The ones listed

below are commonly considered and are similar to the properties that characterize nonforking in first order, stable theories, although this list is most inspired by [MaSh285]. However, many of these properties have been changed because we require the bottom and right inputs to be models. This is similar to good λ -frames, which appear in [Sh:h].II, although we don't require the parameter set A to be a singleton and we allow the sets and models to be of any size.

The properties we introduce are heavily parameterized. The interesting and hard to prove properties—Existence, Extension, Uniqueness, and Symmetry—are each given with parameters among λ , μ , χ , and θ . These parameters allows us to conduct a fine analysis of exactly what assumptions are required to derive these properties. The order of these parameters is designed to be as uniformized as possible: if appropriate, when referring to $A \downarrow_{M_0}^* N$, the λ refers to the size of A , μ refers to the size of M_0 , and χ refers to the size of N . If we write a property without parameters, then we mean that property for all possible parameters.

Definition 3.3. Fix an AEC K . Let \downarrow^* be a ternary relation on models and sets so that $A \downarrow_{M_0}^* N$ implies that A is a subset of the monster model and $M_0 \prec N$ are both models. We say that \downarrow^* is an independence relation iff it satisfies all of the following properties for all cardinals referring to sets and all cardinals that are at least κ when the cardinal refers to a model.

(I) **Invariance**

Let $f \in \text{Aut } \mathfrak{C}$ be an isomorphism. Then $A \downarrow_{M_0}^* N$ implies $f(A) \downarrow_{f(M_0)}^* f(N)$.

(M) **Monotonicity**

If $A \downarrow_{M_0}^* N$ and $A' \subset A$ and $M_0 \prec M'_0 \prec N' \prec N$, then $A' \downarrow_{M'_0}^* N'$.

(T) **Transitivity**

If $A \downarrow_{M'_0}^* N$ and $M'_0 \downarrow_{M_0}^* N$ with $M_0 \prec M'_0$, then $A \downarrow_{M_0}^* N$.

(C) $_{<\kappa}$ **Continuity**

(a) If for all small $A' \subset A$ and small $N' \prec N$, there are $M'_0 \prec M_0$ and $N' \prec N^* \prec N$ such that $M'_0 \prec N^*$ and $A' \downarrow_{M'_0}^* N^*$, then $A \downarrow_{M_0}^* N$.

(b) If I is a κ -directed partial order and $\langle A_i, M_0^i \mid i \in I \rangle$ are increasing such that $A_i \downarrow_{M_0^i}^* N$ for all $i \in I$, then $\cup_{i \in I} A_i \downarrow_{\cup_{i \in I} M_0^i}^* N$.

(E) $_{(\lambda, \mu, \chi, \theta)}$ (a) **Existence**

Let A be a set and M_0 be a model of sizes λ and μ , respectively. Then $A \downarrow_{M_0}^* M_0$.

(b) **Extension**

Let A be a set and M_0 and N be models of sizes λ , μ , and χ , respectively, so that $M_0 \prec N$ and $A \downarrow_{M_0}^* N$. If $N^+ \succ N$ of size θ , then there

is A' so $A' \downarrow_{M_0}^* N^+$ and $\text{gtp}(A'/N) = \text{gtp}(A/N)$.

(S)_(\lambda, \mu, \chi) **Symmetry**

Let A_1 be a set, M_0 be a model, and A_2 be a set of sizes λ , μ , and χ , respectively, so that there is a model M_2 with $M_0 \prec M_2$ and $A_2 \subset M_2$ such that $A_1 \downarrow_{M_0}^* M_2$. Then there is a model $M_1 \succ M_0$ that contains A_1 such that

$A_2 \downarrow_{M_0}^* M_1$.

(U)_(\lambda, \mu, \chi) **Uniqueness**

Let A and A' be sets and $M_0 \prec N$ be models of sizes λ , λ , μ , and χ , respectively. If $\text{gtp}(A/M_0) = \text{gtp}(A'/M_0)$ and $A \downarrow_{M_0}^* N$ and $A' \downarrow_{M_0}^* N$, then $\text{tp}(A/N) = \text{tp}(A'/N)$.

A discussion of these axioms and their relation to other nonforking notions is in order.

As mentioned in the introduction, this notion is somewhat orthogonal to Shelah's notion of good λ -frames (see [Sh:h, Definition II.2.1]). While both attempt to axiomatize a nonforking relation, we allow greater generality by considering Galois types of arbitrary length over all models of a sufficiently large size. In contrast, Shelah deals with a subclass of unary Galois types only over a fixed size λ . On the other hand, since good λ -frames attempt to axiomatize superstability (rather than stability as we do here), good λ -frames have stronger continuity and local character properties.

Notice that the Existence property implies that $M_0 \in K_{\geq \kappa}$ is κ -Galois saturated when \downarrow is κ -coheir. However, this is not a serious restriction in comparison with other work. In other cases where AECs have a strong nonforking notions, some level of categoricity is assumed; see Makkai and Shelah [MaSh285], Shelah [Sh:h, Section II.3], and Vasey [Vasa]. The categoricity hypotheses are used to ensure large amounts of Galois saturation, as we have here. Indeed, Theorem 5.4 below shows that categoricity in some $\lambda = \lambda^{<\kappa}$ implies that all sufficiently large models are κ -Galois saturated.

The monotonicity and invariance properties are actually necessary to justify our formulation of nonforking as based on Galois types. Without them, whether or not a Galois type doesn't fork over a base model could depend on the specific realization of the chosen type. Since these properties are clearly satisfied by our definition of nonforking, this is not an issue.

The axiom $(E)_{(\lambda, \mu, \chi, \theta)}$ combines two notions. The first is Existence: that a Galois type does not fork over its domain. This is similar to the consequence of simplicity in first order theories that a type does not fork over the algebraic closure of its domain. As mentioned above, in this context, existence is equivalent to every model being κ -Galois saturated. In the first order case, where finite satisfiability is the proper analogue of our non-forking, existence is an easy consequence of the elementary substructure relation. In [MaSh285], this holds for $< \kappa$ satisfiability, their nonforking, because types are formulas from $L_{\kappa, \kappa}$ and, due to categoricity, the strong substructure relation is equivalent to $\prec_{L_{\kappa, \kappa}}$.

The second notion is the extension of nonforking Galois types. In first order theories (and in [MaSh285]), this follows from compactness, but is more difficult in a general AEC. We have separated these notions for clarity and consistency with other sources, but could combine them in the following statement of $(E)_{(\lambda, \mu, \chi)}$:

Let A be a set and M_0 and N be models of sizes λ , μ , and χ , respectively, so that $M_0 \prec N$. Then there is some A' so that $\text{gtp}(A'/M_0) = \text{gtp}(A/M_0)$ and $A' \overset{*}{\downarrow}_{M_0} N$.

As an alternative to assuming (E) , and thus assuming all models are κ -Galois saturated, we could simply work with the definition and manipulate the nonforking relationships that occur. This is the strategy in Section 6. In such a situation, κ -Galois saturated models, which will exist in $\lambda^{<\kappa}$, will satisfy the existence axiom.

The relative complexity of the symmetry property is necessitated by the fact that the right side object is required to be a model that contains the base. If the left side object already satisfied this, then there is a simpler statement.

Proposition 3.4. *If $(S)_{(\lambda, \mu, \chi)}$ holds, then so does the following*

$(S^*)_{(\lambda, \mu, \chi)}$ *Let M , M_0 , and N be models of size λ , μ , and χ , respectively so that $M_0 \prec N$ and $M_0 \prec M$. Then $M \overset{*}{\downarrow}_{M_0} N$ iff $N \overset{*}{\downarrow}_{M_0} M$.*

In first order stability theory, many of the key dividing lines depend on the local character $\kappa(T)$, which is the smallest cardinal so that any type doesn't fork over some subset of its domain of size less than $\kappa(T)$. The value of this cardinal can be smaller than the size of the theory, e.g. in an uncountable, superstable theory. However, since types and nonforking occur only over models, the smallest value the corresponding cardinal could take would be $LS(K)^+$. This is too coarse for many situations, although see Boney and Vasey [BoVa] for a comparison. Instead, we follow [ShVi635], [Sh:h].II, and [GV06b] by defining a local character cardinal based on the length of a resolution of the base rather than the size of cardinals. As different requirements appear in different places, we give two definitions of local character: one with no additional requirement, as in [Sh:h].II, and one requiring that successor models be universal, as in [ShVi635] and [GV06b].

Definition 3.5. $\kappa_\alpha(\downarrow^*) = \min\{\lambda \in \text{REG} \cup \{\infty\} : \text{for all regular } \mu \geq \lambda \text{ and all increasing, continuous chains } \langle M_i : i < \mu \rangle \text{ and all sets } A \text{ of size less than } \alpha, \text{ there is some } i_0 < \mu \text{ so } A \downarrow_{M_{i_0}}^* \cup_{i < \mu} M_i\}$

$\kappa_\alpha^*(\downarrow) = \min\{\lambda \in \text{REG} \cup \{\infty\} : \text{for all } \mu = \text{cf } \mu \geq \lambda \text{ and all increasing, continuous chains } \langle M_i : i < \mu \rangle \text{ with } M_{i+1} \text{ universal over } M_i \text{ which is } \kappa\text{-saturated and all sets } A \text{ of size less than } \alpha, \text{ there is some } i_0 < \mu \text{ so } A \downarrow_{M_{i_0}}^* \cup_{i < \mu} M_i\}$

In either case, if we omit α , then we mean $\alpha = \omega$.

In Section 6, we return to these properties and find a natural, sufficient condition that implies that $\kappa^*(\downarrow) = \omega$.

Although we do not do so here, the notions of κ -coheir makes sense in AECs with some level of amalgamation but without the full strength of a monster model. In such an AEC, the definition of the Galois type of A over N must be augmented by a model containing both; that is, some $\widehat{M} \in K$ so $A \subset \widehat{M}$ and $N \prec \widehat{M}$. We denote this type $\text{gtp}(A/N, \widehat{M})$. Similarly, we must add this fourth input to the nonforking relation that contains all other parameters. Then $A \downarrow_{M_0}^{\widehat{M}} N$ iff $M_0 \prec N \prec \widehat{M}$ and

$A \subset |\widehat{M}|$ and all of the small approximations to the Galois type of A over N as computed in \widehat{M} are realised in M_0 . The properties are expanded similarly with added monotonicity for changing the ambient model \widehat{M} and the allowance that new models that are found by properties such as existence or symmetry might exist in a larger big model \widehat{N} . All theorems proved in this paper about nonforking only require amalgamation, although some of the results referenced make use of the full power of the monster model.

We end this section with an easy exercise in the definition of nonforking that says that A and N must be disjoint outside of M_0 .

Proposition 3.6. *If we have $A \downarrow_{M_0} N$, then $A \cap |N| \subset |M_0|$.*

Proof: Let $a \in A \cap |N|$. Since N is a model, we can find a small $N^- \prec N$ that contains a . Then, by the definition of nonforking, $\text{gtp}(a/N^-)$ must be realized in M_0 . But since $a \in |N^-|$, this type is algebraic so the only thing that can realize it is a . Thus, $a \in |M_0|$. †

4. CONNECTING EXISTENCE, SYMMETRY AND UNIQUENESS

In this section, we investigate what AEC properties cause the axioms of our independence relation to hold; recall that we are working under Hypothesis 3.1 that K is an AEC with amalgamation, joint embedding, and no maximal models

and that $\kappa > LS(K)$ is fixed. The relations are summarized in the proposition below.

Proposition 4.1. *Suppose that K doesn't have the weak κ -order property and is $(< \kappa, \lambda + \chi)$ -type short for θ -sized domains and $(< \kappa, \theta)$ -tame for $< \kappa$ length types. Then, for the κ -coheir relation,*

- (1) $(E)_{(\chi, \theta, \theta, \lambda)}$ implies $(S)_{(\lambda, \theta, \chi)}$.
- (2) $(S)_{(< \kappa, \theta, < \kappa)}$ implies $(U)_{(\lambda, \theta, \chi)}$.

Recall Definition 2.8 for tameness and type shortness. This proposition and the lemma used to prove it below rely on an order property.

Definition 4.2. K has the weak κ -order property iff there are lengths $\alpha, \beta < \kappa$, a model $M \in K_{< \kappa}$, and types $p \neq q \in gS^{\alpha+\beta}(M)$ such that there are sequences $\langle a_i \in {}^\alpha \mathfrak{C} : i < \kappa \rangle$ and $\langle b_i \in {}^\beta \mathfrak{C} : i < \kappa \rangle$ such that, for all $i, j < \kappa$,

$$\begin{aligned} i \leq j &\implies gtp(a_i b_j / M) = p \\ i > j &\implies gtp(a_i b_j / M) = q \end{aligned}$$

This order property is a generalization of the first order version to our context of Galois types and infinite sequences. This is one of many order properties proposed for the AEC context and is similar to 1-instability that is studied by Shelah in [Sh1019] in the context of $L_{\theta, \theta}$ theories where θ is strongly compact. The adjective ‘weak’ is in comparison to the $(< \kappa, \kappa)$ -order property in Shelah [Sh394]. The key difference is that [Sh394] requires the existence of ordered sequences of *any* length (i.e. the existence of $\langle a_i, b_i : i < \delta \rangle$ for all ordinals δ), while we only require a sequence of length κ . We discuss the implications of the weak κ -order property in the next section. For now, we use its negation to prove the following result, similar to one in [MaSh285], based on first order versions due to Poizat and Lascar.

Lemma 4.3. *Suppose K is an AEC that is $(< \kappa, \theta)$ -tame for $< \kappa$ length types and doesn't have the weak κ -order property. Let $M_0 \prec M, N$ such that $\|M_0\| = \theta$ and let $a, b, a' \in {}^{< \kappa} \mathfrak{C}$ such that $b \in N$ and $a' \in M$. If*

$$gtp(a/M_0) = gtp(a'/M_0) \text{ and } a \underset{M_0}{\perp} N \text{ and } b \underset{M_0}{\perp} M$$

then $gtp(ab/M_0) = gtp(a'b/M_0)$.

Proof: Assume for contradiction that $gtp(ab/M_0) \neq gtp(a'b/M_0)$. We will build sequences that witness the weak κ -order property. By tameness, there is some $M^- \prec M_0$ of size $< \kappa$ such that $gtp(ab/M^-) \neq gtp(a'b/M^-)$. Set $p = gtp(ab/M^-)$ and $q = gtp(a'b/M^-)$. We will construct two sequences $\langle a_i \in {}^{\ell(a)} M_0 : i < \kappa \rangle$ and $\langle b_i \in {}^{\ell(b)} M_0 : i < \kappa \rangle$ by induction. We will have, for all $i < \kappa$

- (1) $a_i b \models p$;
- (2) $a_i b_j \models q$ for all $j < i$;

- (3) $ab_i \models q$; and
- (4) $a_i b_j \models p$ for all $j \geq i$.

Note that, since $b_i \in {}^{\ell(b)}M_0$, (3) is equivalent to $a' b_i \models q$.

This is enough: (2) and (4) are the properties necessary to witness the weak κ -order property.

Construction: Let $i < \kappa$ and suppose that we have constructed the sequences for all $j < i$. Let $N^+ \prec N$ of size $< \kappa$ contain b , M^- , and $\{b_j : j < i\}$. Because $a \perp N$, there is some $a_i \in M_0$ that realizes $\text{gtp}(a'/N^+)$. This is witnessed by $f \in \text{Aut}_{N^+} \mathfrak{C}$ with $f(a) = a_i$.

Claim: (1) and (2) hold.

f fixes M^- and b , so it witnesses that $\text{gtp}(ab/M^-) = \text{gtp}(a_i b/M^-)$. Similarly, it fixes b_j for $j < i$, so it witnesses $q = \text{gtp}(ab_j/M^-) = \text{gtp}(a_i b_j/M^-)$. \uparrow_{Claim}

Similarly, pick $M^+ \prec M$ of size $< \kappa$ to contain M^- , a' , and $\{a_j : j \leq i\}$. Because $b \perp M'$, there is $b_i \in M_0$ that realizes $\text{gtp}(b/M^+)$. As above, (3) and (4) hold. \uparrow

Now we are ready to prove our theorems regarding when the properties of \perp hold. The first four properties always hold from the definition of nonforking.

Proposition 4.4. \perp satisfies (I), (M), (T), and (C) $_{<\kappa}$.

To get the other properties, we have to rely on some degree of tameness, type shortness, no weak order property, and the property (E).

Proof of Proposition 4.1:

- (1) Suppose $(E)_{(\chi, \theta, \theta, \lambda)}$ holds. Let $A_2 \perp_{M_0} M_1$ and $A_1 \subset |M_1|$ with $|A_2| = \lambda$, $\|M_0\| = \theta$, and $|A_1| = \chi$; WLOG $\|M_1\| = \chi$. Let M_2 contain A_2 and M_0 be of size λ . By $(E)_{(\chi, \theta, \theta, \lambda)}$, there is some A'_1 such that $\text{gtp}(A_1/M_0) = \text{gtp}(A'_1/M_0)$ and $A'_1 \perp_{M_0} M_2$. It will be enough to show that $\text{gtp}(A_1 A_2/M_0) = \text{gtp}(A'_1 A_2/M_0)$. By $(< \kappa, \lambda + \chi)$ -type shortness over θ -sized domains, it is enough to show that, for all $a_2 \in A_2$ and corresponding $a_1 \in A_1$ and $a'_1 \in A'_1$ of length $< \kappa$, we have $\text{gtp}(a_1 a_2/M_0) = \text{gtp}(a'_1 a_2/M_0)$. By (M), we have that $a'_1 \perp_{M_0} M_2$ and $a_2 \perp_{M_0} M_1$, so this follows by Lemma 4.3 above.

Now that we have shown the type equality, let $f \in \text{Aut}_{M_0} \mathfrak{C}$ such that $f(A_1 A_2) = A'_1 A_2$. Applying f to $A'_1 \perp_{M_0} M_2$, we get that $A_1 \perp_{M_0} f(M_2)$ and $A_2 = f(A_2) \subset f(M_2)$, as desired.

- (2) Suppose $(S)_{(<\kappa, \theta, <\kappa)}$. Let A and A' be sets of size λ and $M_0 \prec N_0$ of size θ and χ , respectively, so that

$$\text{gtp}(A/M_0) = \text{gtp}(A'/M_0) \text{ and } A \perp_{M_0} N \text{ and } A' \perp_{M_0} N$$

As above, it is enough to show that $\text{gtp}(AN/M_0) = \text{gtp}(A'N/M_0)$. By type shortness, it is enough to show this for every $n \in N$ and corresponding $a \in A$ and $a' \in A'$ of lengths less than κ . By (M) , we know that $a \perp N$ and $a' \perp N$. By applying $(S)_{(<\kappa, \theta, <\kappa)}^{M_0}$ to the former, there is $N_a \succ_{M_0} M_0$ containing a such that $n \perp N_a$. As above, Lemma 4.3 gives us the desired conclusion. \dagger

5. THE MAIN THEOREM

We now state the ideal conditions under which our nonforking works. We reiterate Hypothesis 3.1 in the statement of the theorem for clarity.

Theorem 5.1. *Let K be an AEC with amalgamation, joint embedding, and no maximal models. If there is some $\kappa > LS(K)$ such that*

- (1) *K is fully $<\kappa$ -tame and -type short;*
- (2) *K doesn't have the weak κ -order property; and*
- (3) *\perp satisfies (E)*

then \perp is an independence relation.

Proof: First, by Proposition 4.4, \perp always satisfies (I) , (M) , (T) , and $(C)_{<\kappa}$. Second, (E) is part of the hypothesis. Third, by the other parts of the hypothesis, we can use Proposition 4.1. Let χ , θ , and λ be cardinals. We know that $(E)_{(\chi, \theta, \theta, \lambda)}$ holds, so $(S)_{(\lambda, \theta, \chi)}$ holds. From this, we also know that $(S)_{(<\kappa, \theta, <\kappa)}$ holds. Thus, $(U)_{(\lambda, \theta, \chi)}$ holds. So \perp is an independence relation as in Definition 7. \dagger

In the following sections, we will assume the hypotheses of the above theorem and use \perp as an independence relation. First, we discuss the hypotheses and argue for their naturality.

“amalgamation, joint embedding, and no maximal models”

These are a common set of assumptions when working with AECs that appear often in the literature; see [Sh394], [GV06a], and [GVV] for examples. Readers interested in work on AECs *without* these assumptions are encouraged to see [Sh576] or Shelah's work on good λ -frames in [Sh:h] and [JrSh875].

“fully $<\kappa$ -tame and -type short”

As discussed in [Bon14b], these assumptions say that Galois types are equivalent to their small approximations. Without this equivalence, there is no reason to think that our nonforking, which is defined in terms of small approximations, would say anything useful about an AEC.

On the other hand, we argue that these properties will occur naturally in any setting with a notion of independence or stability theory. The introduction of [GV06a]

observes that this happens in all known cases. Additionally, the following proposition says that the existence of a nonforking-like relation that satisfies stability-like assumptions implies tameness and some stability.

Proposition 5.2. *If there is a nonforking-like relation \perp^* that satisfies (U), (M), and $\kappa_\alpha(\perp^*) < \infty$, then K is $(< \mu, \mu)$ tame for less than α length types for all regular $\mu \geq \kappa_\alpha(\perp^*)$.*

Proof: Let $p \neq q \in gS^{<\alpha}(M)$ so their restriction to any smaller submodel is equal and let $\langle M_i \in K_{<\mu} : i < \mu \rangle$ be a resolution of M . By the local character, there are i_p and i_q such that p does not fork over M_{i_p} and q does not fork over M_{i_q} . By (M), both of the types don't fork over $M_{i_p+i_q}$ and, by assumption, $p \upharpoonright M_{i_p+i_q} = q \upharpoonright M_{i_p+i_q}$. Thus, by (U), we have $p = q$. \dagger

The results of [Bon14b].§3 allow us to get a similar result for type shortness.

The arguments of [MaSh285].4.14 show that this can be used to derive stability-like bounds on the number of Galois types.

“no weak κ order property”

In first order model theory, the order property and its relatives (the tree order property, etc) are well-studied as the non-structure side of dividing lines. In broader contexts such as ours, much less is known. Still, there are some results, such as Shelah [Sh:e].III, which shows that a strong order property, akin to getting any desired order of a certain size in an EM model, implies many models. Note that Shelah does not explicitly work inside an AEC, but the proofs and definitions are sufficiently general and syntax free to apply here.

Ideally, the weak κ -order property could be shown to imply non-structure for an AEC. While this is not currently known in general, we have two special cases where many models follows by combinatorial arguments and the work of Shelah.

First, if we suppose that κ is inaccessible, then we can use Shelah's work to show that there are the maximum number of models in every size above κ . We will show that, given any linear order, there is an EM model with the order property for that order. This implies [Sh:e]'s notion of “weakly skeleton-like”, which then implies many models by [Sh:e].III.24.

Proposition 5.3. *Let κ be inaccessible and suppose K has the weak κ -order property. Then, for all linear orders I , there is EM model M^* , small $N \prec M^*$, $p \neq q \in gS(M)$, and $\langle a_i, b_i \in M^* : i \in I \rangle$ such that, for all $i, j \in I$,*

$$i \leq j \implies \text{gtp}(a_i b_j / M) = p$$

$$i > j \implies \text{gtp}(a_i b_j / M) = q$$

Thus, for all $\chi > \kappa$, K_χ has 2^χ nonisomorphic models.

We sketch the proof and refer the reader to [Sh:e] for more details.

Proof Outline: Let $p \neq q \in gS(N)$ and $\langle a_i, b_i : i < \kappa \rangle$ witness the weak

order property. Since K has no maximal models, we may assume that this occurs inside an EM model. In particular, there is some Φ proper for linear orders so $N \prec EM(\kappa, \Phi) \upharpoonright L$ that contains $\langle a_i, b_i : i < \kappa \rangle$, $L(\Phi)$ contains Skolem functions, and κ is indiscernible in $EM(\kappa, \Phi) \upharpoonright L$. Recall that, for $X \subset EM(\kappa, \Phi)$, we have $\text{Contents}(X) := \cap \{I \subset \kappa : X \subset |EM(I, \Phi)|\}$. By inaccessibility, we can thin out $\{\text{Contents}(a_i b_i) : i < \kappa\}$ to $\{\text{Contents}(a_i b_i) : i \in J\}$ that is a head-tail Δ system of size κ and are all generated by the same term and have the same quantifier free type in κ . Since κ is regular and $\text{Contents}(N)$ is of size $< \kappa$, we may further assume the non-root portion of this Δ system is above $\sup(\text{Contents}(N))$.

By the definition of EM models, we can put in any linear order into $EM(\cdot, \Phi) \upharpoonright L$ and get a model in K . Thus, we can take the blocks that generate each $a_i b_i$ with $i \in J$ and arrange them in any order desired. In particular, we can arrange them such that they appear in the order given by I . Then, the order indiscernibility implies that the order property holds as desired.

We have shown the hypothesis of [Sh:e].III.24 and the final part of our hypothesis is that theorem's conclusion. \dagger

We can also make use of these results without large cardinals. To do so, we 'forget' some of the tameness and type shortness our class has to get a slightly weaker relation. Suppose K is $< \kappa'$ tame and type short. Let λ be regular such that $\lambda^{\kappa'} = \lambda > \kappa'$. By the definitions, K is also $< \lambda$ tame and type short, so take λ to be our fixed cardinal κ . In this case, the ordered sequence constructed in the proof of Lemma 4.3 is actually of size $< \kappa'$. This situation allows us to repeat the above proof and construct 2^κ non-isomorphic models of size κ . Many other cardinal arithmetic set-ups suffice for many models.

(E)

We have already mentioned that Existence for κ -coheir is equivalent to the fact every model is κ -Galois saturated. The following theorem shows that this follows from categoricity in a κ -closed cardinal.

Theorem 5.4. *Suppose K is an AEC satisfying the amalgamation property, JEP and has no maximal models. If K is categorical in a cardinal λ satisfying $\lambda = \lambda^{<\kappa}$, then every member of $K_{\geq \chi}$ is κ -Galois saturated, where $\chi = \min\{\lambda, \sup_{\mu < \kappa}(\beth_{(2^\mu)^+})\}$.*

Proof: First, note that by the assumptions on K and the assumption that $\lambda = \lambda^{<\kappa}$ we can construct a κ -Galois saturated member of K_λ . Since this class is categorical, all members of K_λ are κ -Galois saturated.

The easy case is when $\lambda < \chi$: Suppose $M \in K$ is not κ -saturated and $\|M\| > \lambda$. Then there is some small $M^- \prec M$ and $p \in gS(M^-)$ such that p is not realized in M . Then let $N \prec M$ be any substructure of size λ containing M^- . Then N doesn't realize p , which contradicts its κ -Galois saturation.

For the hard part, suppose $M \in K$ is not κ -Galois saturated and $\|M\| \geq \sup_{\mu < \kappa}(\beth_{(2^\mu)^+})$. There is some small $M^- \prec M$ and $p \in gS(M^-)$ such that p is not

realized in M . We define a new class (K^+, \prec^+) that depends on K, p and M^- as follows:

$L(K^+) := L(K) \cup \{c_m : m \in |M^-|\}$ by

$$\begin{aligned} K^+ = \{ & N : N \text{ is an } L(K^+) \text{ structure st } N \upharpoonright L(K) \in K, \text{ there exists} \\ & h : M^- \rightarrow N \upharpoonright L(K) \text{ a } K\text{-embedding such that } h(m) = (c_m)^N \\ & \text{for all } m \in M^- \text{ and } N \upharpoonright L(K) \text{ omits } h(p)\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$N_1 \prec^+ N_2 \iff N_1 \upharpoonright L(K) \prec N_2 \upharpoonright L(K) \text{ and } N_1 \subset_{L(K^+)} N_2.$$

This is clearly an AEC with $LS(K^+) = \|M^-\| < \kappa$ and $\langle M, m \rangle_{m \in |M^-|} \in K^+$.

By Shelah's Presentation Theorem K^+ is a $PC_{\mu, 2^\mu}$ for $\mu := LS(K^+)$. By Theorems VII.5.5(2) and VII.5.5(6) of [Sh:c] the Hanf number of K^+ is $\leq \beth_{(2^\mu)^+} \leq \chi$.

Thus, K^+ has arbitrarily large models. In particular, there exists $N^+ \in K_\lambda^+$. Then $N^+ \upharpoonright L(K) \in K_\lambda$ is not κ -Galois saturated as it omits its copy of p . \dagger

Regarding Extension, the strength of this assumption is not entirely clear. The first order version is proved with compactness and the fact that it holds under strongly compact cardinals (see Theorem 8.2) does not work to separate from compactness. However, it does indeed hold in nonelementary classes; see the discussion of quasiminimal classes and λ -saturated models below. Very recently, Vasey [Vasc] is able to show that, if $\kappa = \beth_\kappa$ in addition to our other hypotheses and K is λ -Galois stable for $\lambda \geq \kappa$ instead of no order property and χ -tame for some $\chi < \kappa$, then Extension holds (and moreover that κ -coheir is an independence relation) for the class of λ^+ -saturated models.

Remark 5.5. *While the rest of the results use that K satisfies all of Hypothesis 3.1, the proof of Theorem 5.4 only uses the amalgamation property and also avoid any use of tameness or type shortness. Note that Propositions 5.2 and 5.3 and Theorem 5.4 are not used in the rest of the paper, but are intended to motivate the hypotheses of Theorem 5.1 as natural.*

At the referee's request, we explain the difficulties in adapting the first-order proof to the current context. The main difficulty is the standard one in trying to transfer results from first-order to AECs: the lack of syntax and compactness. The lack of syntax was helped by the recent isolation of the properties of tameness and type shortness. These properties allow us to treat Galois types as maximal collections of small Galois types, in the same way they are maximal collections of formulas in first-order. However, this does not solve all problems as there are still two key differences: types are only well-behaved over models and types cannot be constructed inductively in an effective manner (i. e., every type is complete over its domain). Nonetheless, this intuition allows the authors to adapt many arguments from first-order. Regarding compactness, tameness and type shortness are approximations, but assuming Extension outright is the strongest approximation.

Before continuing, we also identify a few contexts which are known to satisfy this hypothesis, especially (1), (2), and (3) of Theorem 5.1.

- **First order theories** Since types are syntactic and over sets, they are $< \aleph_0$ tame and $< \aleph_0$ type short and (4) follows by compactness. Additionally, when (3) holds, the theory is stable so coheirs are equivalent to non-forking.
- **Large cardinals** Boney [Bon14b] proves that (1),(2), and Extension hold for any AEC K that are essentially below a strongly compact cardinal κ (this holds, for instance, if $LS(K) < \kappa$). Slightly weaker (but still useful) versions of (1) and (2) also hold if κ is measurable or weakly compact. See Section 8 for more.
- **Homogeneous model theory** The sequential homogeneity of the monster model means that Galois types are syntactic, so we have $< \aleph_0$ tameness and type shortness as above. See, for instance, Grossberg and Lessmann [GrLe02] for more discussion and references.
- **Quasiminimal classes** The quasiminimal closure operation means that Galois types are quantifier free types and amalgamation and other properties are proved in the course of proving categoricity. See page 190 in Baldwin's book [Bal09].
- **Saturated models of a superstable theory** Let T be a superstable first-order theory and K_T^λ be the class of λ -saturated models of T ordered by elementary substructure. This is a nonelementary class, but still satisfies our hypotheses.
- **Averageable classes** Averageable classes are $EC(T, \Gamma)$ classes that have a suitable ultraproduct-like relation (that averages the structures), see Boney [Bonb]. Examples of averageable classes are dense ordered group with a cofinal \mathbb{Z} -chain and ordered vector fields. The existence of an ultraproduct-like operation mean that (E) (and much more) can be proved similar to the first order version. Amongst these classes, the question of stability in the guise of no order property becomes crucial. Torsion modules over a PID (see Boney [Bonc]) are an example that lie on the stable side of the line.

Since the circulation of early drafts, the notion of κ -coheir has been used and extended by various authors, especially Boney, Grossberg, Kolesnikov, and Vasey in [BGKV] and Vasey in [Vasb], [Vasc] and [GVas]. Moreover, [BGKV] has shown that, if κ -coheir is an independence relation, then it is the *only* independence relation.

Theorem 5.6 ([BGKV].7.1). *Under the hypotheses of Theorem 5.1, \perp is the only independence relation on $K_{\geq \kappa}$. In particular, if \perp^* satisfies (I), (M), (E), and (U), then $\perp^* = \perp$.*

6. GETTING LOCAL CHARACTER

Local character is a very important property for identifying dividing lines. In the first order context, some of the main classes of theories—superstable, strictly stable, strictly simple, and unsimple—can be identified by the value of $\kappa(T)$. By finding values for $\kappa_\alpha(\perp)$ under different hypotheses, we get candidates for dividing lines in AECs.

Readers familiar with first order stability theory will recall that there is a notion of an heir of a type that is the dual notion to coheir, which our nonforking is based on. Heir is equivalent to the notion of coheir under the assumption of no order; see [Pil83] as a reference. We develop a Galois version of heir and show it is equivalent to heir under the assumption of no weak κ -order property. This equivalence allows us to adapt an argument of [ShVi635] to calculate $\kappa_\omega^*(\perp)$ from categoricity.

Recall that we are working under Hypothesis 3.1. This means that, unless stated in the hypothesis, we only have the properties of nonforking that follow immediately from the definition, like those in Theorem 4.4. We explicitly state any other assumptions. In particular, note that Theorem 6.6 doesn't assume (E) , tameness, or type shortness.

Recall that ‘small’ refers to objects of size $< \kappa$.

Definition 6.1. *We say that $p \in gS^I(N)$ is an heir over $M \prec N$ iff for all small $I_0 \subset I$, $M^- \prec M$, and $M^- \prec N^- \prec N$ (with M^- possibly being empty), there is some $f : N^- \rightarrow_{M^-} M$ such that $f(p^{I_0} \upharpoonright N^-) \leq p$; that is, $f(p)^{I_0} \upharpoonright f(N^-) = p^{I_0} \upharpoonright f(N^-)$. We also refer to this by saying p is a heir of $p \upharpoonright M$.*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M & \longrightarrow & N \\ \uparrow & \nwarrow f & \uparrow \\ M^- & \longrightarrow & N^- \end{array}$$

Remark 6.2. *Note that the diagram above and the related diagrams in the proof of Theorem 6.6 are not commutative diagrams; this would require that f fix all of N^- , trivializing it. Instead, this diagram is included to help visualize the definition.*

At first glance, this property seems very different from the first order version of heir. However, if we follow the remark after Theorem 5.1, we can think of restrictions of p as formulas and small models as parameters. Then, M^- is a parameter from M , N^- is a parameter from N , $f(N^-)$ is the parameter from M that corresponds to N^- (notice that it fixes M^-), and $f(p \upharpoonright N^-) \leq p$ witnesses that the original formula $p \upharpoonright N^-$ is still in p with a parameter from M . Vasey has made this intuition explicit in [Vasb, Proposition 5.3] with the notion of Galois Morleyization.

If we restrict ourselves to models, then the notions of heir over and nonforking (coheir over) are dual with no additional assumptions.

Proposition 6.3. *Suppose $M_0 \prec M, N$. Then $gtp(M/N)$ does not fork over M_0 iff $gtp(N/M)$ is an heir over M_0 .*

Proof: First, suppose that $M \downarrow_{M_0} N$ and let $a \in {}^{<\kappa}N$. To show $gtp(N/M)$ is an heir over M_0 . Let $M_0^- \prec M_0$ and $M^- \prec M$ both be of size $< \kappa$ such that $M_0^- \prec M^-$. Find $N^- \prec N$ of size $< \kappa$ containing M_0^- and a . By the definition of nonforking, $gtp(M^-/N^-)$ is realized in M_0 . This means that there is $g \in \text{Aut } N^- \mathfrak{C}$ such that $g(M^-) \prec M_0$. Set $f = g \upharpoonright M^-$. Then $f : M^- \rightarrow_{M_0^-} M_0$ such that $f(gtp(a/M^-)) = gtp(a/f(M^-))$. Since a, M_0^- , and M^- were arbitrary, $gtp(N/M)$ is an heir over M_0 , where $gtp(N/M)$, N , and M_0 here stand for p , N , and M in Definition 6.1.

Second, suppose that $gtp(N/M)$ is an heir over M_0 . Let $b \in M$ and $N^- \prec N$ both be of size $< \kappa$. Since M is a model, we may expand b to a model $M^- \prec M$ of size $< \kappa$. Then, if we can realize $gtp(M^-/N^-)$ in M_0 , we can find a realization of $tp(b/N^-)$ there as well. By assumption, there is some $f : M^- \rightarrow M_0$ such that $gtp(f(N^-)/f(M^-)) = gtp(N^-/f(M^-))$. This type equality means that there is some $g \in \text{Aut}_{f(M^-)} \mathfrak{C}$ such that $g \circ f$ is the identity on N^- . Thus, $g \circ f$ is in $\text{Aut}_N \mathfrak{C}$ and sends M^- to $f(M^-) \prec M_0$. Thus, $gtp(M^-/N^-) = gtp(g \circ f(M^-)/N^-)$ and is realized in M_0 , as desired. Since b and N^- were arbitrary, $gtp(M/N)$ does not fork over M_0 . \dagger

Proposition 6.3 was proven just from the definitions, without assuming any tameness or type shortness. If we assume even the weak symmetry (S^*), then we have that nonforking and heiring are equivalent for models. However, the goal is to show that they are equivalent for all Galois types. Assuming full symmetry (S) is enough to get this implication in one direction.

Theorem 6.4. *Suppose \downarrow satisfies (S). If $p \in gS(N)$ and $M \prec N$, then p does not fork over M holds implies p is an heir over M .*

Proof: Suppose $p \in gS(N)$ does not fork over M . Then, given A that realizes p , we have $A \downarrow_M N$. By (S), we can find $M^+ \succ M$ containing A such $N \downarrow_{M^+} M^+$. By Proposition 6.3, we then have $gtp(M^+/N)$ is an heir over M . By monotonicity, $p = gtp(A/N)$ is an heir over M . \dagger

For the other direction, we use the weak κ -order property (recall Definition 4.2).

Theorem 6.5. *Suppose $M \prec N$ and M is κ -Galois saturated. If there is $p \in gS(N)$ that is an heir over M and not a coheir over M , then K has the weak κ -order property and it is witnessed in M .*

Proof: It suffices to show this under the assumption that $|\ell(p)| < \kappa$. Suppose $p = gtp(b/N)$ is a heir over M but not a coheir. Thus, there is some $N^- \prec N$ such that $gtp(b/N^-)$ is not realized in M . Possibly by expanding N^- , we may

assume that there is some small $M_0 \prec M$ such that $M_0 \prec N^{-2}$. Because p is a heir, there is some $f : N^- \rightarrow_{M_0} M$ such that $f(p \upharpoonright N^-) = p \upharpoonright f(N^-)$. By κ -Galois saturation, there is some $b' \in M$ such that

$$b'f(N^-) \models gtp(bf(N^-)/M_0) = gtp(f(b)f_0(N^-)/M_0) = gtp(bN^-/M_0)$$

Set $p_0 := gtp(N^-b/M_0)$ and $q_0 := gtp(N^-b'/M_0)$ ³. Note that these are different; if $N^-b' \models p_0$, this would mean that p is a coheir. Now we will construct, by induction, sequences $a_i, b_i \in M$ such that

- (1) $a_i b \models p_0$ for $i < \kappa$ (note that this implies $a_i \cong N^-$); and
- (2)

$$i \leq j \implies gtp(a_i b_j/M_0) = p_0$$

$$i > j \implies gtp(a_i b_j/M_0) = q_0$$

Note that (2) immediately implies the weak κ -order property.

For $i = 0$, the elements are already built: $b_0 = b'$ and $a_0 = f(N^-)$.

Suppose $i < \kappa$ and $\{a_j, b_j : j < i\}$ are already defined. By induction, the following is true

- (1) $a_j b \models p_0$ for all $j < i$;
- (2) $N^-b_j \models q_0$ for all $j < i$; and
- (3) $N^-b \models p_0$.

Take some $M^- \prec M$ that contains $\{a_j, b_j : j < i\}$ and let $N^+ \prec N$ contain M^- and N^- . Because $p \in gS(N)$ is an heir over M , there is $g : N^+ \rightarrow_{M^-} M$ such that $gtp(b/g(N^+)) = gtp(g(b)/g(N^+))$. In turn, this means that $gtp(bg(N^+)/M_0) = gtp(bN^+/M_0)$. Applying the type equality to the above and setting $a_i := g(N^-)$, we get

- (1) $a_j b \models p_0$ for all $j < i$;
- (2) $a_i b_j \models q_0$ for all $j < i$; and
- (3) $a_i b \models p_0$.

Now take small $M^+ \prec M$ to contain M^- and a_i . By κ -Galois saturation, there is some $b_i \in M$ such that $gtp(b_i/M^+) = gtp(b/M^+)$. In particular, this means that

- (1) $a_j b_i \models p_0$ for all $j < i$;
- (2) $a_i b_j \models q_0$ for all $j < i$; and
- (3) $a_i b_i \models p_0$.

This completes the induction and the proof. †

Now that we have established an equivalence between nonforking and being an heir, we aim to derive local character. For this, we use heavily the proof [ShVi635, Theorem 2.2.1], which shows that, under certain assumptions, the universal local

²The introduction of M_0 is not necessary, but avoids added complication that would be necessary to introduce Galois types over the empty set

³We switch the order to match Definition 4.2 better

character cardinal for non-splitting is ω (recall Definition 3.5). Examining the proof, much of the work is done by basic independence properties—namely (I), (M), and (T)—and the other assumptions on K —namely categoricity, amalgamation, and EM models, which follow from no maximal models. Only in case (c), defined below, do they need the exact definition of their independence relation (non μ -splitting) and GCH. In this case, we can use the definition of heir to complete the proof without any appeal to cardinal arithmetic.

Theorem 6.6. *Suppose that K has no weak κ -order property, is categorical in some $\lambda \geq \kappa$, and is stable in κ . Then $\kappa_\omega^*(\perp) = \omega$. That is, if*

- (1) $\langle M_i \in K_\mu : i \leq \alpha \rangle$ is increasing and continuous;
- (2) each M_{i+1} is universal over M_i and κ -Galois saturated;
- (3) cf $\alpha = \alpha < \mu^+ \leq \lambda$; and
- (4) $p \in gS^{<\omega}(M_\alpha)$

then, for some $i < \alpha$, p does not fork over M_i

Note that if $\lambda > \kappa$, then the categoricity hypothesis and the existence of EM models would imply the stability in κ hypothesis.

Proof: Deny and set $M = M_\alpha$. As in [ShVi635], we consider the three following cases:

- (a) for all $i < \alpha$, $p \upharpoonright M_i$ does not fork over M_0 ;
- (b) (a) is impossible and for all $i < \alpha$, $p \upharpoonright M_{2i+1}$ forks over M_{2i} and M_{2i+2} does not fork over M_{2i+1}
- (c) (a) and (b) are impossible and $\alpha = \mu \geq \kappa$ and for all $i < \alpha$, $p \upharpoonright M_{i+1}$ forks over M_i

Shelah and Villaveces first show that, using only (M), (I), and (T), one of these three cases must hold. Then, cases (a) and (b) are eliminated using categoricity and EM models, both of which are part of the assumptions. Thus, we can assume that we are in case (c).

Then, by Theorem 6.5 and the assumption of no weak κ -order property, we know that $p \upharpoonright M_{i+1}$ is not a heir over M_i for all $i < \alpha$. Find the minimum σ such that $2^\sigma > \kappa$. Then $\sigma \leq \kappa$ and $2^{<\sigma} \leq \kappa$. We are going to contradict stability in κ by finding 2^σ many types over a model of size $2^{<\sigma}$.

Step 1: We define $\langle M^i \prec N^i \mid i < \alpha \rangle$ as follows: for each $i < \alpha$, since $p \upharpoonright M_{i+1}$ is not a heir over M_i , there exists some $M^i \prec N^i \in K_{<\kappa}$ such that $M^i \prec M_i$ and $N^i \prec M_{i+1}$ and for any $h : N^i \rightarrow_{M^i} M_i$, we have $h(p \upharpoonright N^i) \neq p \upharpoonright h(N^i)$.

Now define $\langle \hat{M}_i \prec \hat{N}_i \in K_{<\kappa} \mid i < \alpha \rangle$ increasing and continuous and $g_i : \hat{N}_i \rightarrow_{\hat{M}_i} \hat{M}_{i+1}$ by setting $\hat{M}_0 = M^0$ and $\hat{N}_0 = N^0$ and taking unions at limits. If we have \hat{M}_i and \hat{N}_i defined, then we can use the saturation of $M_{i+1} \succ \hat{M}_i$ to find some $g_i : \hat{N}_i \rightarrow_{\hat{M}_i} M_{i+1}$. Then pick $\hat{M}_{i+1} \prec M_{i+1}$ to contain $g_i(\hat{N}_i)$ and M^{i+1} and $\hat{N}_{i+1} \prec M_{i+2}$ to contain N^{i+1} and \hat{M}_{i+1} .

Now that we have finished this construction, notice that $g_i \upharpoonright N^i : N^i \rightarrow_{M^i} \hat{M}_{i+1} \prec$

M_{i+1} , so $g_i(p \restriction N^i) \neq p \restriction g_i(N^i)$. Since inequality of types always transfers up, we have $g_i(p \restriction \hat{N}_i) \neq p \restriction g_i(\hat{N}_i)$.

Step 2: First, we relabel elements as standard. We change:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \dots & \longrightarrow & \hat{N}_{2i} & \longrightarrow & \hat{N}_{2i+1} & \longrightarrow & \hat{N}_{2i+2} \longrightarrow \dots \\ & & \uparrow & \searrow^{g_{2i}} & \uparrow & \searrow^{g_{2i+1}} & \uparrow \\ \dots & \longrightarrow & \hat{M}_{2i} & \longrightarrow & \hat{M}_{2i+1} & \longrightarrow & \hat{M}_{2i+2} \longrightarrow \dots \end{array}$$

to

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \dots & \longrightarrow & N_{2i} & \longrightarrow & N_{2i+1} & \xrightarrow{f_{2i+1}} & N_{2i+2} \longrightarrow \dots \\ & & \uparrow & \searrow^{g_{2i}} & \uparrow & \searrow & \uparrow \\ \dots & \longrightarrow & M_{2i} & \longrightarrow & M_{2i+1} & \longrightarrow & M_{2i+2} \longrightarrow \dots \end{array}$$

by setting $f_{2i+1} = g_{2i+1}^{-1}$; $M_{2i+2} = g_{2i+1}^{-1}(\hat{M}_{2i+2})$, $M_{2i+1} = \hat{M}_{2i+1}$; $N_{2i+2} = g_{2i+1}^{-1}(\hat{N}_{2i+2})$, and $N_{2i+1} = \hat{N}_{2i+1}$. We do this so we have identities where we want them and embeddings (the f_{2k+1} 's) on paths we ignore. Now define, for each $i < \alpha$, $N_i \prec N_i^1, N_i^2 \prec N_{i+1}$ all in $K_{<\kappa}$ with $\langle N_i \mid i < \alpha \rangle$ increasing and continuous and $h_i : N_i^1 \rightarrow_{N_i} N_i^2$ such that $h_i(p \restriction N_i^1) \neq p \restriction h_i(N_i^1)$. This is done by setting $N_i = \hat{M}_{2i}$, $N_i^1 = \hat{N}_{2i}$, $N_i^2 = \hat{M}_{2i+1}$, and $h_i = g_{2i}$.

Step 3: We now construct a tree of types of height κ that will all be different at the top. For each $\eta \in {}^{\leq \sigma} 2$, we are going to construct

- $\hat{h}_\eta \in \text{Aut } \mathfrak{C}$;
- increasing, continuous $N_\eta \in K_{<\kappa}$ such that $\hat{h}_\eta(N_{\ell(\eta)}) = N_\eta$; and
- increasing $p_\eta \in gS(N_\eta)$.

We work by induction on the length of η .

- When $\eta = 0$, set $\hat{h}_\emptyset = \text{id}_\mathfrak{C}$, $N_\emptyset = N_0$, and $p_\emptyset = p \restriction M_0$.
- When η is the successor of ν , set $\hat{h}_{\nu \smallfrown 0} = \hat{h}_\nu$ and $\hat{h}_{\nu \smallfrown 1} = \hat{h}_\nu \circ h_{\ell(\nu)}$. Then set $N_{\nu \smallfrown i} = \hat{h}_{\nu \smallfrown i}(N_{\ell(\nu+1)})$, as required, and $p_\eta = \hat{h}_\eta(p \restriction N_{\ell(\eta)})$.
- When η is a limit, set $N_\eta = \cup_{\alpha < \ell(\eta)} N_{\eta \restriction \alpha}$. Then we have that $\langle \hat{h}_{\eta \restriction \alpha} \restriction N_{\eta \restriction \alpha} : \alpha < \ell(\eta) \rangle$ is an increasing sequence, so set \hat{h}_η to be any automorphism of \mathfrak{C} extending their union and $p_\eta = \hat{h}_\eta(p \restriction N_{\ell(\eta)})$.

Once we have completed this construction, note that our choice of σ guarantees that there is some M^* of size κ such that $N_\eta \prec M^*$ for all $\eta \in {}^{<\sigma} 2$. Thus, $N_\eta \prec M^*$ for all $\eta \in {}^\sigma 2$. Then, for each $\eta \in {}^\sigma 2$, we can extend p_η to some $p_\eta^* \in S(M^*)$. Once we prove the following claim, we will have contradicted stability in κ since $2^\sigma > \kappa$.

Claim: If $\eta \neq \eta' \in {}^\sigma 2$, then $p_\eta^* \neq p_{\eta'}^*$.

Set $\nu = \eta \cap \eta'$ and $i = \ell(\nu)$. WLOG, $\nu \smallfrown 0 \subset \eta$ and $\nu \smallfrown 1 \subset \eta'$. From their construction, we know the following things about these types:

- $p_{\nu \smallfrown 0} = \widehat{h}_{\nu \smallfrown 0}(p \upharpoonright N_{i+1}) = \widehat{h}_\nu(p \upharpoonright N_{i+1}) \leq p_\eta$;
- $p_{\nu \smallfrown 1} = \widehat{h}_{\nu \smallfrown 1}(p \upharpoonright N_{i+1}) = \widehat{h}_\nu(h_i(p \upharpoonright N_{i+1})) \leq p_{\eta'}$;
- $p \upharpoonright N_i^2 \leq p \upharpoonright N_{i+1}$;
- $h_i(p) \upharpoonright N_i^2 \leq h_i(p) \upharpoonright N_{i+1}$; and
- $p \upharpoonright N_i^2 \neq h_i(p) \upharpoonright N_i^2$.

Since inequality of types transfers upwards, this is enough. The bottom three lines imply that $p \upharpoonright N_{i+1} \neq h_i(p) \upharpoonright N_{i+1}$. Since the first two lines show that the same map \widehat{h}_ν maps the lefthand-side as a subtype of p_η and the righthand-side as a subtype of $p_{\eta'}$, this finishes the claim and the proof. \dagger

This construction could not go further than κ many steps because the definition of heir requires all of the models and tuples involved to be of size $< \kappa$. Thus, we need to know that stability fails at κ . If we knew that nonforking and nonsplitting were the same, instead of just nonforking and heir, then we would have a more general argument. The connection between these two notions of independence and other is explored more in [BGKV].

Once we have the universal local character, we can get results on the uniqueness of limit models. Limit models (introduced as brimmed in [Sh600], see the definition below) have been suggested as a substitute for Galois saturated models and the question of uniqueness of limit models has been suggested as a dividing line for AECs; see Shelah [Sh576]. Shelah and Villaveces [ShVi635] claimed uniqueness of limit models from categoricity. However, VanDieren discovered a gap in the proof that the authors have not fixed. VanDieren [Van06] [Van13] proved uniqueness of limit models from categoricity with weaker assumptions than we have here, namely instead of full amalgamation it was assumed that only unions of limit models are amalgamation bases. Further results can be found in Grossberg, VanDieren, and Villaveces [GVV].

Definition 6.7. (1) Let $M \in K_\lambda$ and $\alpha < \lambda^+$ be a limit ordinal. N is (λ, α) -limit over M iff there is a resolution $\langle N_i \in K_\lambda : i < \alpha \rangle$ of N so $N_0 = M$ and M_{i+1} is universal over M_i .

(2) K has unique limit models in λ iff if $M, N_1, N_2 \in K_\lambda$ and $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 < \lambda^+$ so that N_ℓ is (λ, α_ℓ) -limit over M , then $N_1 \cong_M N_2$.

It is an easy exercise to show that (2) holds if $cf\alpha_1 = cf\alpha_2$. While many of the above papers prove the uniqueness of limit models in different contexts, the most relevant for our context is the proof that is outlined in [Sh:h, Section II.4] and detailed in Boney [Bon14a]. There, Shelah's frames are used to create a matrix of models to show that limit models are isomorphic. Inspecting the proof, the only property used that is not a part of an independence property is a

stronger continuity restricted to universal chains. This follows from universal local character.

Fact 6.8 ([Bon14a].8.2). *If \perp is an independence relation so $\kappa_\omega^*(\perp) = \delta$, then any two limit models of length at least δ are isomorphic. Thus, if $\kappa_\omega^*(\perp) = \omega$, then K has unique limit models.*

Remark 6.9. *It is unclear if this theorem is indeed an improvement of [Van06], [Van13] and [GVV]. In Theorem 6.8 full amalgamation is used. Notice that the proof of Theorem 6.8 uses that \perp is symmetric. The other approaches for uniqueness of limit models don't use symmetry. Additionally, the necessary existence and extension properties for nonsplitting can be proved from more natural hypotheses than we have here.*

A proof for the original uniqueness statement from [ShVi635] is still not known.

Corollary 6.10. *Suppose there is some $\kappa > LS(K)$ so that*

- (1) *K is fully $< \kappa$ -tame and κ -type short;*
- (2) *K doesn't have the weak κ -order property;*
- (3) *\perp satisfies (E); and*
- (4) *it is categorical in some $\lambda > \kappa$*

Then K has a unique limit model in each size in $[\kappa, \lambda)$. Moreover, if λ is a successor, then K has unique limit models in each size above κ .

Proof: The first part follows from Theorems 5.1, 6.5 and 6.6 and Fact 6.8. The moreover follows from the categoricity transfer of [GV06a]. \dagger

Note that the uniqueness of limit models as stated does not follow trivially from categoricity because it requires that the isomorphism fixes the base.

7. THE U-RANK

Here we develop a U -rank for our forking and show that, under suitable conditions, it behaves as desired. The U -rank was first introduced by Lascar [Las75] for first order theories and first applied to AECs by [Sh394]. They have also been studied by Hyttinen, Kesala, and Lessman in various non-elementary contexts; see [Les00], [Les03], [HyLe02], and [HyKe06].

For this section, we work with an abstract independence relation \perp^* in the sense of Definition . As a corollary, this means that, if the hypotheses of Theorem 5.1 hold, then the following holds for the U -rank defined in terms of κ -coheir.

Hypothesis 7.1. *Suppose that \perp^* is an independence relation. Recall that Hypothesis 3.1 is also in effect.*

Because we are working with \perp^* instead of \perp , we will say that $gtp(A/N)$ does not \ast -fork over M to mean $A \underset{M}{\perp^*} N$.

Definition 7.2. We define U with domain a type and range an ordinal or ∞ by, for any $p \in gS(M)$

- (1) $U(p) \geq 0$;
- (2) $U(p) \geq \alpha$ limit iff $U(p) \geq \beta$ for all $\beta < \alpha$;
- (3) $U(p) \geq \beta + 1$ iff there is $M' \succ M$ with $\|M'\| = \|M\|$ and $p' \in gS(M')$ such that p' is a $*$ -forking extension of p and $U(p') \geq \beta$;
- (4) $U(p) = \alpha$ iff $U(p) \geq \alpha$ and $\neg(U(p) \geq \alpha + 1)$; and
- (5) $U(p) = \infty$ iff $U(p) \geq \alpha$ for every α .

First we prove a few standard rank properties. The first several results are true without the clause about the sizes of the model, but this is necessary later when we give a condition for the finiteness of the rank for Lemma 7.8.

Lemma 7.3 (Monotonicity). *If $M \prec N$, $p \in gS(M)$, $q \in gS(N)$, and $p \leq q$, then $U(q) \leq U(p)$.*

Proof: We prove by induction on α that $p \leq q$ implies that $U(q) \geq \alpha$ implies $U(p) \geq \alpha$. For limit α , this is clear, so assume $\alpha = \beta + 1$ and $U(q) \geq \beta + 1$. Then there is a $N' \succ N$ and $q^+ \in gS(N')$ that is a $*$ -forking extension of q and $U(q^+) \geq \beta$. By (M), it is also a $*$ -forking extension of p . Then $U(p) \geq \alpha$ as desired. \dagger

Lemma 7.4 (Invariance). *If $f \in \text{Aut}\mathfrak{C}$ and $p \in gS(M)$, then $U(p) = U(f(p))$.*

Proposition 7.5 (Ultrametric). *The U rank satisfies the ultrametric property; that is, if we have $M \prec N_i$, $p \in gS(M)$ and distinct $\langle q_i \in gS(N_i) \mid i < \alpha \rangle$ are such that $a \models p$ iff there is an $i_0 < \alpha$ such that $a \models q_{i_0}$, then we have $U(p) = \max_{i < \alpha} U(q_i)$.*

Note that, as always, we assume α is well below the size of the monster model.

Proof: We know that $p \leq q_i$ for all $i < \alpha$, so, by Lemma 7.3, we have $\max_{i < \alpha} U(q_i) \leq U(p)$. Since we have a monster model, we can find some $N^* \in K$ that contains all N_i . By (E), we can find some $p^+ \in gS(N^*)$ such that p^+ is a non-forking extension of p . Now, let $a \models p^+$. Since $p \leq p^+$, $a \models p$. Since $p(\mathfrak{C}) = \cup_{i < \alpha} q_i(\mathfrak{C})$, there is some $i_0 < \alpha$ such that $a \models q_{i_0}$. But then $a \downarrow_M N^+$ implies $a \downarrow_M N_{i_0}$ by (M), so $\text{gtp}(a/N_{i_0}) = q_{i_0}$ does not fork over M . Then

$$U(p) = U(q_{i_0}) = \max_{i < \alpha} U(q_i)$$

\dagger

We want to show that same rank extensions correspond exactly to non-forking when the U -rank is ordinal valued. One direction is clear from the definition. For the other, we generalize first order proofs to the AEC context; this proof follows the one in [Pil83]. First, we prove the following lemma.

Lemma 7.6. *Let $N_0 \prec N_1 \prec \bar{N}_1$, $N_0 \prec \bar{N}_0 \prec \bar{N}_1$, and $N_0 \prec N_2$ be models with some $c \in \bar{N}_0$. If*

$$N_1 \downarrow_{N_0}^* \bar{N} \text{ and } N_2 \downarrow_{\bar{N}_0}^* \bar{N}_1$$

then there is some N_3 extending N_1 and N_2 such that

$$c \downarrow_{N_2}^* N_3$$

Proof: We can use (S) twice on $N_2 \downarrow_{\bar{N}_0}^* \bar{N}_1$ to find \bar{N}_2 extending N_2 and \bar{N} such that $\bar{N}_2 \downarrow_{\bar{N}}^* \bar{N}_1$. This contains c , so (M) implies that $N_2 c \downarrow_{\bar{N}}^* \bar{N}_1$. By applying (S) to the other non- $*$ -forking from our hypothesis, we know $\bar{N} \downarrow_{N_0}^* N_1$. By (T), this means that $N_2 c \downarrow_{N_0}^* N_1$.

Applying (S) to this, there is some N'_3 extending N_2 and containing c such that $N_1 \downarrow_{N_0}^* N'_3$. By (M), we have that $N_1 \downarrow_{N_2}^* N'_3$. Applying (S) one final time, we can find an N_3 extending N_1 and N_2 such that $c \downarrow_{N_2}^* N_3$. †

Theorem 7.7. *Let $p \in gS(M_0)$ and $q \in gS(M_1)$ such that $p \leq q$ and $U(p), U(q) < \infty$. Then*

$$U(p) = U(q) \iff q \text{ is a non-}^*\text{-forking extension of } p$$

Proof: By definition, $U(p) = U(q)$ implies q does not $*$ -fork over M_0 . For the other direction, we show by induction on α that, for any q that is a non- $*$ -forking extension of some p , $U(p) \geq \alpha$ implies $U(q) \geq \alpha$.

If α is 0 or limit, this is straight from the definition.

Suppose that $U(p) \geq \alpha + 1$. Then, there are $M_2 \succ M_0$ and $p_1 \in gS(M_2)$ such that p_1 is a $*$ -forking extension of p and $U(p_1) \geq \alpha$.

Claim: We may pick M_2 and p_1 such that there is a M_3 extending M_1 and M_2 and $q_1 \in gS(M_3)$ so

- $q_1 \geq q, p_1$; and
- q_1 does not $*$ -fork over M_2 .

Once we prove this claim, we will be done.

Assume for contradiction that q_1 does not $*$ -fork over M_1 . By [BGKV, Lemma 5.9], a right version of transitivity also holds for \downarrow^* :

$$\text{if } A \downarrow_{M_0}^* M_1 \text{ and } A \downarrow_{M_1}^* M_2 \text{ with } M_0 \prec M_1 \prec M_2, \text{ then } A \downarrow_{M_0}^* M_2$$

Thus, q_1 would also not $*$ -fork over M_1 . By (M), this would imply that p_1 does not $*$ -fork over M_0 , a contradiction. Thus, q_1 is a $*$ -forking extension of q of U rank at least α . Thus, $U(q) \geq \alpha + 1$.

To prove the claim, let d realize q and d' realize p_1 . Since both of these types extend p , there is some $f \in \text{Aut}_{M_0} \mathfrak{C}$ such that $f(d') = d$. Set $M'_2 = f(M_2)$. We know that $d \downarrow_{M_0}^* M_1$, so by (S), there is some $\bar{M}_0 \succ M_0$ that contains d so $M_1 \downarrow_{M_0}^* \bar{M}_0$. Pick $\bar{M}_1 \prec \mathfrak{C}$ that contains \bar{M}_0 and M_1 . By (E), there is some M''_2 so that $\text{gtp}(M'_2/\bar{M}_0) = \text{gtp}(M''_2/\bar{M}_0)$ and $M''_2 \downarrow_{\bar{M}_0}^* \bar{M}_1$. Let $g \in \text{Aut}_{\bar{M}_0} \mathfrak{C}$ such that $g(M'_2) = M''_2$; note that this fixes d .

We may now apply our lemma. This means there is some M_3 that extends M''_2 and M_1 such that $d \downarrow_{M''_2}^* M_3$. Now this proves our claim with M''_2 and $\text{gtp}(d/M''_2) = g(f(p_1))$ and witnesses M_3 and $q_1 = \text{gtp}(d/M_3)$. \dagger

We now give a condition for the U rank to be ordinal valued, as in [Sh394, Section 5]. First, note that clause about the model sizes in the definition of U gives a bound for the rank.

Lemma 7.8 (Ordinal Bound). *If $M \in K_\mu$ and $p \in gS(M)$, then $U(p) > (2^\mu)^+$ implies $U(p) = \infty$.*

Theorem 7.9 (Superstability). *Let $M \in K_\mu$ and $p \in gS(M)$. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (1) $U(p) = \infty$.
- (2) *There is an increasing sequence of types $\langle p_n : n < \omega \rangle$ such that $p_0 = p$ and p_{n+1} is a $*$ -forking extension of p_n for all $n < \omega$.*

Proof: First, suppose $U(p) = \infty$ and set p_0 . We will construct our sequence by induction such that $U(p_n) = \infty$. Then $U(p_n) > (2^\mu)^+ + 1$, so there is a $*$ -forking extension p_{n+1} with the same sized domain and $U(p_{n+1}) > (2^\mu)^+$. But then $U(p_{n+1}) = \infty$ and our induction can continue.

Second, suppose we have such a sequence $\langle p_n : n < \omega \rangle$ and we will show, by induction on α , the $U(p_n) \geq \alpha$ for all $n < \omega$. The 0 and limit stages are clear. At stage $\alpha + 1$, p_{n+1} is a $*$ -forking extension of p_n with rank at least α . Thus, $U(p_n) \geq \alpha + 1$. \dagger

Ranks in a tame AEC have also been explored by Lieberman [Lie13]. Under a tameness assumption, he introduces a series of ranks that emulate Morley's Rank.

Definition 7.10 ([Lie13].3.1). *Let $\lambda \geq \kappa$, where K is κ -tame. For $M \in K_\lambda$ and $p \in gS(M)$, we define $R^\lambda(p)$ inductively by*

- $R^\lambda[p] \geq 0$;
- $R^\lambda[p] \geq \alpha$ for limit α iff $R^\lambda[p] \geq \beta$ for all $\beta < \alpha$; and
- $R^\lambda[p] \geq \beta + 1$ iff there is $M' \succ M$ and distinct $\langle p_i \in gS(M') : i < \lambda^+ \rangle$ such that $p \leq p_i$ and $R^\lambda[p_i] \geq \beta$ for all $i < \lambda^+$.

If $\|M\| > \lambda$ and $p \in gS(M)$, then

$$R^\lambda[p] = \min\{R^\lambda[p \upharpoonright N] : N \prec M, \|N\| = \lambda\}$$

The U -rank for any independence relation dominates these Morley Ranks at least for domains of size λ . Thus, the finiteness of the U -rank, which follows from local character, implies that an AEC is totally transcendental and that the stability transfer results of [Lie13, Section 5] apply.

Theorem 7.11. *Let $M \in K_\lambda$, $p \in gS(M)$, and $\lambda \geq \kappa$. Then $U(p) \geq R^\lambda(p)$.*

Proof: We prove, simultaneously for all types, that $R^\lambda(p) \geq \alpha$ implies $U(p) \geq \alpha$ for all α by induction. For $\alpha = 0$ or limit, this is easy.

Suppose $Rg^\lambda(p) \geq \alpha + 1$. Let M' and $\langle p_i \in gS(M') : i < \lambda^+ \rangle$ witness this. p has a unique $*$ -nonforking extension to M' , call it p^* . Thus, almost all of the p_i $*$ -fork over M ; let p_{i_0} be one of them. Then, $p_{i_0} \neq p^*$, so there is some $M_0 \prec M'$ of size $< \kappa$ such that $p_{i_0} \upharpoonright M_0 \neq p^* \upharpoonright M_0$. Let $M'' \prec M'$ contain M and M_0 such that $\|M\| = \|M''\|$ and $p' = p_{i_0} \upharpoonright M''$. Then

- p' extends p ;
- p' is a $*$ -forking extension of p because it differs from the non- $*$ -forking extension, $p^* \upharpoonright M_{i_0}$; and
- $R^\lambda(p') \geq R^\lambda(p_{i_0})$ by [Lie13].3.3. So $R^\lambda(p') \geq \alpha$. By induction, this means $U(p') \geq \alpha$.

So $U(p) \geq \alpha + 1$, as desired. †

8. LARGE CARDINALS REVISITED

In this section, we discuss the behavior of non-forking in the presence of large cardinals. We return to just assuming Hypothesis 3.1, that K satisfies amalgamation, joint embedding, and no maximal models.

Recall that κ is strongly compact iff κ is regular and κ is regular and every κ complete filter can be extended to a κ complete ultrafilter; see [Jec06].20 for a reference. Boney [Bon14b, Theorem 4.5] proved that the tameness and type shortness hypotheses of Theorem 5.1 follow from κ being a strongly compact cardinal.

Fact 8.1 ([Bon14b]). *If κ is strongly compact and K is an AEC with $LS(K) < \kappa$, then K is fully $< \kappa$ tame and fully $< \kappa$ type short.*

A similar result holds for AECs axiomatized in $L_{\kappa, \omega}$. However, [MaSh285] deals with this case more fully, so we focus on $LS(K) < \kappa$. In fact, extending the results of [MaSh285] to general AECs via the methods of [Bon14b] was the motivation for

this paper. The key tool of [Bon14b] is a Łoś' Theorem for AECs (see [Bon14b, Theorems 4.3 and 4.7]) that says that such AECs are closed under sufficiently complete ultraproducts, that ultraproducts of embeddings is an embedding of the ultraproducts, and more.

We now detail a construction that will be used often in the following proof. This construction and the proof of the following theorem draw inspiration from [MaSh285].

Suppose that $M \prec N$ and U is a κ complete ultrafilter over I . Then Łoś' Theorem for AECs states that the canonical ultrapower embedding $h : N \rightarrow \Pi N/U$ that takes n to the constant function $[i \mapsto n]_U$ is a K -embedding. We can expand h to some h^+ that is an $L(K)$ -isomorphism with range $\Pi N/U$ and set $N^U := (h^+)^{-1}[\Pi N/U]$. This is a copy of the ultraproduct that actually contains N . Similarly, we can set $M^U := (h^+)^{-1}[\Pi M/U]$. The following claim is key.

Claim: $M^U \overset{M}{\perp} N$.

Proof: Let $N^- \prec N$ be small and $a \in M^U$. Then $h^+(a) = [f]_U$ for some $[f]_U \in \Pi M/U$. Denote $\text{gtp}(a/N^-)$ by p . Then, by [Bon14b, Theorem 4.7], we have

$$\begin{aligned} a &\models p \\ h^+(a) = [f]_U &\models h^+(p) = h(p) \\ X &:= \{i \in I : f(i) \models p\} \in U \end{aligned}$$

Since $[f]_U \in \Pi M/U$, there is some $i_0 \in X$ such that $f(i_0) \in M$. Then $f(i_0) \models p$ as desired. \dagger

We now show that non-forking is very well behaved in the presence of a strongly compact cardinal. Note that the second part says that the local character property follows from Existence and the third part improves on Theorem 5.4 by showing that categoricity implies an analogue of superstability instead of just an analogue of simplicity.

Theorem 8.2. *Suppose κ is strongly compact and K is an AEC such that $LS(K) < \kappa$. Then*

- (1) \perp satisfies Extension.
- (2) Suppose \perp satisfies Existence. Let $M = \cup_{i < \alpha} M_i$ such that $\alpha = \text{cf } \alpha$. If
 - $|A| < \alpha$ when $|A| < \kappa$; or
 - $|A|^{<\kappa} < \alpha$ when $|A| \geq \kappa$,
 then there is $i_* < \alpha$ such that $A \overset{M_{i_*}}{\perp} M$.
- (3) If K is categorical in some $\lambda = \lambda^{<\kappa}$, then \perp is an independence relation with

$$\kappa_\alpha(\perp) \leq \begin{cases} \omega + |\alpha| & \alpha < \kappa \\ |\alpha|^{<\kappa} & \alpha \geq \kappa \end{cases}$$

Moreover, Hypothesis 3.1 can be weakened to just referring to $K_{<\kappa}$.

Proof:

- (1) Suppose that $A \downarrow_{M_0} N$ and let $N^+ \succ N$. In particular, this means that $A \downarrow_N N$ and every $< \kappa$ approximation to $gtp(A/N)$ is realized in N . By [Bon14b, Theorem 4.10], there is a κ -complete ultrafilter U such that $h(gtp(A/N))$ is realized in $\Pi N/U$. That means that $gtp(A/N)$ is realized in N^U . Call this realization A' . By the above claim, $N^U \downarrow_N N^+$. By (M), this implies $A' \downarrow_N N^+$. Since $gtp(A/N) = gtp(A'/N)$, $A' \downarrow_{M_0} N$ by invariance. Thus, by (T), $A' \downarrow_{M_0} N^+$, as desired.
- (2) Note that $A \downarrow_M M$ by Existence. First suppose that $|A| < \kappa$. We break into cases based on the cofinality of α .

If $\text{cf } \alpha < \kappa$, then, as before, we can use the fact that $A \downarrow_M M$ to find a κ -complete ultrafilter U on I such that p is realized in M^U . Since $\text{cf } \alpha < \kappa$ and U is κ complete, we have that $M^U = \cup_{i < \alpha} M_i^U$. Let $A' \in M^U$ realize p . Since $|A'| < \alpha$, there is some $i_* < \alpha$ such that $A' \in M_{i_*}^U$. Thus, by the claim,

$$\begin{aligned} M_{i_*}^U &\downarrow_{M_{i_*}} M \\ A' &\downarrow_{M_{i_*}} M \end{aligned}$$

By (I), $A \downarrow_{M_{i_*}} M$.

Now suppose that $\text{cf } \alpha \geq \kappa$. For contradiction, suppose that $A \not\downarrow_{M_i} M$ for all $i < \alpha$. We now build an increasing and continuous sequence of ordinals $\langle i_j : j < |A|^+ + \aleph_0 \rangle$ by induction. Let $i_0 < \alpha$ be arbitrary. Given i_j , we know that p forks over M_{i_j} . By the definition, there is a small $M^- \prec M$ such that $gtp(A/M^-)$ is not realized in M_{i_j} . Since $\text{cf } \alpha \geq \kappa$, there is some $i_{j+1} > i_j$ such that $M^- \prec M_{i_{j+1}}$. Then $A \not\downarrow_{M_{i_j}} M_{i_{j+1}}$. Set $M^* = \cup_{j < \chi^+} M_{i_j}$.

Then, by Monotonicity, $p \upharpoonright M^*$ forks over M_{i_j} for all $j < |A|^+$. Since $|A|^+ < \kappa$, this contradicts the previous paragraph.

Second suppose that $|A| \geq \kappa$. For each $a \in {}^{<\kappa}A$, there is some $i_a < \alpha$ such that $a \downarrow_{M_{i_a}} M$. Set $i_* = \sup i_a$; by assumption $i_* < \alpha$. Then $A \downarrow_{M_{i_*}} M$.

- (3) From inaccessibility, we know that $\sup_{\mu < \kappa} (\beth_{(2^\mu)^+}) = \kappa$, so Existence holds by Theorem 5.4. Then Extension holds by the first part, so (E) holds. Theorem 8.1 tells us that K is $< \kappa$ -tame and κ -type short. Finally, as outlined in the discussion after Theorem 5.1, the weak κ -order property with

κ inaccessible implies many models in all cardinals above κ , which is contradicted by categoricity in λ .

For the moreover, Baldwin and Boney [BaBo] show that amalgamation and joint embedding on $K_{<\kappa}$ imply those properties for all of K . No maximal models above κ follows from strong compactness by taking nonprincipal ultrapowers. \dagger

Additionally, with the full strength of a strongly compact cardinal, we can reprove much or all of [MaSh285, Section 4] in an AEC context. One complication is that [MaSh285, Definition 4.23] defines weakly orthogonal types by having an element in the nonforking relation where we require a model. However, this definition has already been generalized at [Sh:h, Section III.6].

[Bon14b] also proves weaker versions of Theorem 8.1 from assumptions of measurable or weakly compact cardinals. These in turn could be used to produce weaker versions of Theorem 8.2. However, [MaSh285] is not the only time independence relations have been studied in infinitary contexts with large cardinals. Kolman and Shelah [KoSh362] and Shelah [Sh472] investigate the consequences of categoricity in $L_{\kappa,\omega}$ when κ is measurable. In [KoSh362], they use κ -complete ultralimits. They denote such an ultralimit of M by $Op(M)$ and the canonical embedding by $f_{Op} : M \rightarrow Op(M)$. In [Sh472], Shelah introduces the following independence relation.

Definition 8.3 ([Sh472].1.5). *Let K be essentially below κ measurable. Define a 4-place relation $^S \perp$ by $M_1 \overset{M_3}{\perp} M_2$ iff there is an ultralimit operation Op with embedding f_{Op} and $h : M_3 \rightarrow Op(M_1)$ such that the following commutes*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 M_1 & \xrightarrow{f_{Op}} & Op(M_1) & & \\
 & \searrow & \nearrow h & & \\
 & M_3 & & & \\
 & \uparrow & & & \\
 & M_2 & & & \\
 & \searrow h & & & \\
 M_0 & \xrightarrow{f_{Op}} & Op(M_0) & & \\
 & \nearrow & \uparrow & & \\
 & M_1 & & &
 \end{array}$$

We would like to show that κ -coheir and Shelah's nonforking are dual⁴ in all situations. However, this does not seem to be the case as the proofs depend on the

⁴By Proposition 6.3, this would mean it is equivalent to heir.

existence of regular ultrafilters or structure results from [Sh472]. One direction always holds.

For the following results, we assume that K is an AEC essentially below⁵ κ .

Proposition 8.4. *If κ is measurable, then, for all $M_0, M_1, M_2 \in K$,*

$$\exists M_3 \text{ so } M_2 \overset{M_3}{\underset{M_0}{S}} \downarrow M_1 \implies M_1 \underset{M_0}{\downarrow} M_2$$

Proof: Suppose that there is an M_3 such that $M_2 \overset{M_3}{\underset{M_0}{S}} \downarrow M_1$. The claim above generalized to ultralimits implies $f_{Op}^{-1}(Op(M_0)) \underset{M_0}{\downarrow} M_2$ for the ultralimit witnessing M_2 . We have that $h : M_1 \rightarrow Op(M_0)$, so, by Monotonicity, we have that $f_{Op}^{-1}(h(M_1)) \underset{M_0}{\downarrow} M_2$. By the diagram, $f_{Op}^{-1} \circ h$ fixes M_2 , we have that $gtp(f_{Op}^{-1}(h(M_1))/M_2) = gtp(M_1/M_2)$. By Invariance, this means that $M_1 \underset{M_0}{\downarrow} M_2$. \dagger

For the other direction, if κ is simply measurable, then the result only holds on K_κ .

Proposition 8.5. *If κ is measurable, then, for all $M_0, M_1, M_2 \in K_\kappa$,*

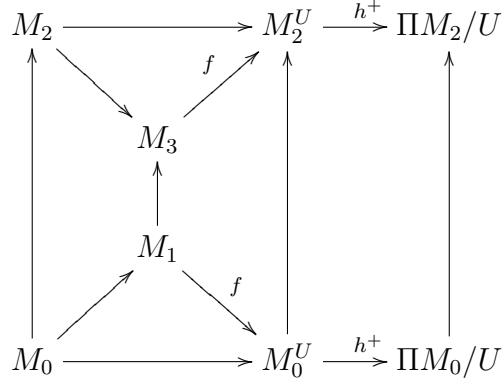
$$M_1 \underset{M_0}{\downarrow} M_2 \implies \exists M_3 \text{ so } M_2 \overset{M_3}{\underset{M_0}{S}} \downarrow M_1$$

Proof: Suppose that $M_1 \underset{M_0}{\downarrow} M_2$. Adapting the proof that every countably incomplete measure is ω -regular (see [ChKe90, Proposition 4.3.4]), every maximally κ -complete ultrafilter is κ -regular. Let U be a maximally κ -complete ultrafilter (such as the one arising from a measurable embedding). Adapting first order arguments (see [Sh:c, Theorem VI.1.4]), we have the following.

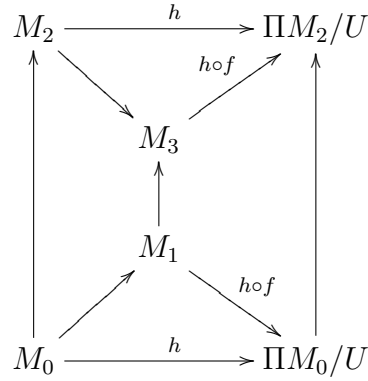
Claim: For $M \in K_\kappa$, if $N \in K_\kappa$ and $p \in gS^\kappa(N)$ is a Galois type such that every small subtype is realized in M , then p is realized in M .

By the claim at the start of the section, we have that $M_0^U \underset{M_0}{\downarrow} M_2$. Since $M_1 \underset{M_0}{\downarrow} M_2$, the hypothesis of the above claim is satisfied with $gtp(M_1/M_2)$. Thus, it is realized in M_0^U and there is $f \in Aut_{M_2} \mathfrak{C}$ such that $f(M_1) \prec M_0^U$. Set $M_3 = f^{-1}[M_2^U]$. Then we have the following commuting diagram:

⁵This means $LS(K) < \kappa$ or K is axiomatized by a $L_{\kappa, \omega}$ -theory and ordered by elementary submodel according to a suitable fragment; see [Bon14b, Definition 2.10].



Collapsing this diagram gives



Note that an ultraproduct is a suitable ultralimit operation and the ultrapower embedding is its corresponding embedding. Thus $M_2 \mathop{\downarrow}^{M_3}_{M_0} M_1$. \dagger

As can be seen from the proof, moving beyond K_κ would require κ -complete ultrafilters of higher regularity. This seems to require more than just a measurable cardinal and, in particular, strongly compact is enough.

Proposition 8.6. *If κ is λ -strongly compact, then, for all $M_0, M_1, M_2 \in K_{[\kappa, \lambda]}$,*

$$M_1 \mathop{\downarrow}_{M_0} M_2 \implies \exists M_3 \text{ so } M_2 \mathop{\downarrow}^{M_3}_{M_0} M_1$$

The proof of this proposition is nearly identical to the one above; the extra step is that the κ complete, fine ultrafilter on $P_\kappa \lambda$ gives a λ regular ultrafilter. Another option would be to take advantage of continuity properties of $\mathop{\downarrow}^S$ and use direct limits of κ sized models; however, [Sh472] indicates that these continuity properties require additional hypotheses.

This gives the following corollary.

Corollary 8.7. *Let K be an AEC essentially below κ strongly compact and let $M_0 \prec M_1, M_2 \in K$. Then*

$$M_1 \underset{M_0}{\downarrow} M_2 \iff \exists M_3 \text{ so } M_2 \overset{M_3}{\underset{M_0}{S}} \downarrow M_1$$

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