

Towards higher classification theory (n-classification theory)

Shelah's classification: $M^x \times M^y$ $R(x,y)$ - binary relation definable in T .

Tameness assumption: stability, NIP, distality, ...

certain bipartite finite graphs are omitted in R .
ladder graph some graph bipartite expander graphs are forbidden (strong Erdős-Rajnal).

Global \Rightarrow Conclusion: $R(x,y)$ is "approximated" by unary definable relations $\varphi(x), \psi(y)$.

Ex 1) Stationarity of forking = stability
Given $p(x), q(y)$ types over $M \models T$, there is a unique $r(x,y)$ over M so that if $(a,b) \models r$ then $a \models p, b \models q$ and $a \perp_M b$: unique $r(x,y)$ extending $p(x) \cup q(y)$, up to forking formulas $\varphi(x,y) \in L(M)$.

2) T is distal \Leftrightarrow for any global inv. $p(x), q(y)$, commuting (i.e. $p \otimes q = q \otimes p$), there is a unique type $r(x, y)$ extending $p(x) \cup q(y)$.

3) T is NIP \Leftrightarrow for any generically stable ^{global} measures $\mu(x), \nu(y)$, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\varphi(x, y) \in \mathcal{L}(M)$, $\mu \otimes \nu(\varphi(x, y)) \approx^\varepsilon \mu \otimes \nu(\bigsqcup_{i < n} \varphi(x) \wedge \psi(y))$ for some $\varphi(x), \psi(y), n \in \omega$.

$x \models N \geq 1$

N -tameness —

make a restriction on relations of arity $N+1$, conclude that they are "approx" by relations of arity $\leq N$.

$1\text{-NIP} = \text{NIP}$, $1\text{-stable} = \text{stable}$, ...

Best case scenario: T is N -ary : for any a_1, \dots, a_{N+1}

$\bigcup_{\substack{S \subseteq \{1, \dots, N+1\} \\ |S| = N}} \text{tp}(a_i : i \in S) \vdash \text{tp}(a_1, \dots, a_{N+1})$

Should be N -tame for any notion of N -tame.

E.g. if T is unary, then stable, NIP, distal.

N-dependent theories (N-NIP)

Every ^{definable} relation $R(x_1, \dots, x_{n+1})$ omits some finite $(n+1)$ -partite $(n+1)$ -hypergraph. Equivalently, there are no A_1, \dots, A_n infinite sets, s.t. for every $S \subseteq A_1 \times \dots \times A_n$, $\exists b_s$ s.t. $R(a_1, \dots, a_n, b_s) \Leftrightarrow (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in S$.

T is strictly N -dep if it is N -dep, but not $(N-1)$ -dep.

$N=1 \Leftrightarrow \text{NIP}$.

Thm [C., Hempel] If K is an NIP field, and T is the theory of non-degenerate alternating n -linear forms over K (generalizing Granger), T is strictly N -dependent.

Key lemma Let M be an L' -structure s.t. its reduct to a language $h \subseteq L'$ is NIP. Let $d, k \in \mathbb{N}$, $\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_d)$ be an h -formula, and (y_0, \dots, y_k) a tuple of $k+1$ var's. For each $1 \leq t \leq d$, let $0 \leq i_1^t, \dots, i_k^t \leq k$ be arbitrary, let $f_t: M^{y_{i_1^t}} \times \dots \times M^{y_{i_k^t}} \rightarrow M^{x_t}$ be arbitrary.

L^* -definable k -ary functions. Then the formula
 $\varphi(y_0, y_1, \dots, y_k) = \varphi(f_1(y_{i_1}, \dots, y_{i_k}), \dots, f_d(y_{i_1}, \dots, y_{i_k}))$
 is k -dependent.

Ex - smoothly approximable structures [Cherlin - Hrushovski]
 are 2-dependent "1-based"

Speculation If T is n -dependent, then it is "linear"
 over its NIP part.

Conjecture If K is an n -dependent field, pure, or with
 valuation, derivation, etc), then K is NIP.

A-s closed val. fields of char p are Henselian

Assume G is a def. group in an N -dep. theory.
 M is sat, a_1, \dots, a_{N-1} , then $G_{M a_1 \dots a_{N-1}}^{\text{oo}} = \bigcap_{i \in \{1, \dots, N-1\}} G_{M a_1 \dots a_{i-1} a_{i+1} \dots a_{N-1}}^{\text{oo}}$

$\cap \bigcap_{N=1}^{\infty} a_1, \dots, a_{N-1}$ for some $|N| \leq 2^{|T|^t}$

Thm [C., Towsner]

Assume T is k -dep., $k' \geq k+1$, $M \neq T$,

$\mu_1^{(x_1)}, \dots, \mu_{k'}^{(x_{k'})}$ global Keisler measures, definable and pairwise commuting (i.e. $\mu_i \otimes \mu_j = \mu_j \otimes \mu_i$) - For any $\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_{k'}) \in \mathcal{L}(M)$

$\epsilon > 0$, there exist some $\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_{k'})$ a Bool. comb. of formulas
each in at most k vars, s.t.

$$\mu_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \mu_{k'} (\varphi \Delta \psi) < \epsilon.$$

N -distality - Walker

N -stability - Takeuchi, Terry-Wolf, ...