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FIRST ORDER THEORY OF CYCLICALLY ORDERED GROUPS.

M. GIRAUDET, G. LELOUP AND F. LUCAS

ABSTRACT. By a result known as Rieger's theorem (1956), there is a one-to-one correspondence, assigning to each cyclically ordered group H a pair (G, z) where G is a totally ordered group and z is an element in the center of G , generating a cofinal subgroup $\langle z \rangle$ of G , and such that the quotient group $G/\langle z \rangle$ is isomorphic to H .

We first establish that, in this correspondence, the first order theory of the cyclically ordered group H is uniquely determined by the first order theory of the pair (G, z) .

Then we prove that the class of cyclically ordered groups is an elementary class and give an axiom system for it.

Finally we show that, in opposition to the fact that all theories of totally Abelian ordered groups have the same universal part, there are uncountably many universal theories of Abelian cyclically ordered groups. We give for each of these universal theories an invariant, which is a pair of subgroups of the group of unimodular complex numbers.

¹ Keywords: cyclically ordered groups, first order theory, orderable, universal theory.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BASIC FACTS.

The study of cyclically ordered groups (c.o.g.) was initiated in [13]. Definitions and notations not given here, about c.o.g. and totally ordered groups (t.o.g.) can be found in [4] (IV, 6, pp. 61-65), [8], [18] and [17]. The terminology about model theory can be found in [1].

We say that (A, R) is a *cyclically ordered set* (or R is a *cyclic order* on A) if A is a set and R is a ternary relation on A satisfying the following axioms R_1 to R_4 :

- R_1 : $\forall x, y, z (R(x, y, z) \Rightarrow x \neq y \neq z \neq x)$, (R is strict);
- R_2 : $\forall x, y, z (x \neq y \neq z \neq x \Rightarrow (R(x, y, z) \text{ or } R(x, z, y)))$, (R is total);
- R_3 : $\forall x, y, z (R(x, y, z) \Rightarrow R(y, z, x))$, (R is cyclic);
- R_4 : $\forall x, y, z, u (R(x, y, z) \text{ and } R(y, u, z) \Rightarrow R(x, u, z))$, (R is transitive).

We say that (G, R) is a *cyclically ordered group* (c.o.g.) if R is a cyclic order on the underlying set of G which is compatible with the group law of G , i. e. satisfies:

$$R_5 : \forall x, y, z, u, v (R(x, y, z) \Rightarrow R(uxv, uyv, uzv)).$$

It is easy to check that in a c.o.g. with unit e , $R(e, x, y)$ implies $R(e, y^{-1}, x^{-1})$. (Remark that R is determined by its projection: $\{(x, y); R(e, x, y)\}$). We shall often let $R(x, y, z, t, \dots)$ stand for $R(x, y, z)$ and $R(x, z, t)$ and \dots .

The language of c.o.g. will be here $L_c = \{\cdot, R, e, ^{-1}\}$, where the first predicate stands for the group law, R for the ternary relation, e for the group identity and $^{-1}$ for the inverse function. (When considering Abelian c.o.g. we shall also use the usual symbols $+$, 0 , $-$). Remark that the theory of cyclically ordered groups has a finite set of universal axioms in L_c .

If G is a c.o.g., H is a normal subgroup of G , and $x \in G$, we shall let \bar{x} stand for xH whenever it yields no ambiguity.

The *positive cone* of (G, R) is the set $P(G) = P = \{x; R(e, x, x^2)\} \cup \{e\}$. [18].

Clearly $P \cap P^{-1} = \{e\}$ and $G = P \cup P^{-1} \cup \{x; x^2 = e\}$. We shall set $|x| = x$ if $R(x^{-1}, e, x)$, $|x| = x^{-1}$ if $R(x, e, x^{-1})$, and $|x| = x = x^{-1}$ if $x^2 = e$. Remark that the positive cone P of a c.o.g. does not always satisfy $P \cdot P \subseteq P$ (for example the (additive) c.o.g. $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$ where $R(\bar{0}, \bar{1}, \bar{2})$ and \mathbb{Z} is the additive group of integers, we have $\bar{1} \in P$ and $\bar{1} + \bar{1} \notin P$).

If G is a group, $Z(G)$ will denote its center. If $z \in G$ (or $X \subseteq G$) we say that z (or X) is *central* if z (or X) lies in the center of G : $z \in Z(G)$ (or $X \subseteq Z(G)$). If (G, \leq) is a t.o.g. we say that z (or X) is *cofinal*

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in G if the subgroup generated by z : $\langle z \rangle$ (or X : $\langle X \rangle$) is cofinal in (G, \leq) .

We must now give three fundamental constructions as follows in 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 below.

1.1. Linear cyclically ordered groups. A t.o.g. (G, \leq) is cyclically ordered by the relation given by: $R(x, y, z)$ iff $(x < y < z$ or $y < z < x$ or $z < x < y)$. In this case we say that (G, R) is the *cyclically ordered group associated to* (G, \leq) and that (G, R) is a *linear c.o.g.*. (Obviously a c.o.g. (G, R) is linear if and only if $P \cdot P \subset P$). We have $e \leq x$ iff $R(e, x, x^2)$ iff $|x| = x$ (in this case $|x|$ has the same meaning in the linear c.o.g. it usually has in the t.o.g.).

J. Jakubík and C. Pringerová proved ([8] Lemma 3) that a c.o.g. (G, R) is a linear c.o.g. iff it satisfies the following system of axioms: $\{\alpha\} \cup \{\beta_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}; n > 1}$

$$\alpha: \forall x \neq e, x^2 \neq e$$

$$\beta_n: \forall x \neq e R(e, x, x^2) \Rightarrow R(e, x, x^n).$$

1.2. The winding construction. ([4])

If (G, \leq) is a t.o.g. and $z \in G$, $z > e$ is a central and cofinal element of G then the quotient group $G/\langle z \rangle$ can be cyclically ordered by:

$R(\bar{g}, \bar{h}, \bar{k})$ iff there are g', h', k' such that

$$\bar{g} = \bar{g}', \bar{h} = \bar{h}', \bar{k} = \bar{k}' \text{ and } (e \leq g' < h' < k' < z \text{ or } e \leq h' < k' < g' < z \text{ or } e \leq k' < g' < h' < z).$$

$(G/\langle z \rangle, R)$ is the *wound-round c.o.g. associated to* (G, \leq) and z . This construction will be generalized later. The special cases below are of current use.

1.2.1. Unimodular complex numbers. Let \mathbb{C} denote the field of complex numbers and $K = \{x \in \mathbb{C}; |x| = 1\} = \{e^{i\theta}; 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi\}$, equipped with the usual multiplication. For each $x \in \mathbb{K}$ we let $\theta(x)$ be the unique θ such that $x = e^{i\theta}$ and $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ and let \mathbb{K} be cyclically ordered by the relation:

$R(e^{i\theta}, e^{i\theta'}, e^{i\theta''})$ iff $(\theta < \theta' < \theta''$ or $\theta' < \theta'' < \theta$ or $\theta'' < \theta < \theta')$ i.e.

$R(x, y, z)$ iff $(\theta(x) < \theta(y) < \theta(z)$ or $\theta(y) < \theta(z) < \theta(x)$ or $\theta(z) < \theta(x) < \theta(y))$.

The c.o.g. \mathbb{K} is the wound-round c.o.g. associated to the additive ordered group of real numbers (\mathbb{R}, \leq) and 1. It is of crucial importance.

Let \mathbb{U} denote the torsion part of \mathbb{K} (the group of roots of 1 in \mathbb{C}). It is the wound-round associated to the additive ordered group \mathbb{Q} of rational numbers and 1.

1.2.2. Finite cyclic groups. For each n the finite cyclic group $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ is cyclically ordered by $R(\bar{i}, \bar{j}, \bar{k})$ iff $(\exists i', j', k' \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}, \bar{i} = \bar{i}', \bar{j} = \bar{j}', \bar{k} = \bar{k}' \text{ and } (i < j < k \text{ or } j < k < i \text{ or } k < i < j))$.

It is the wound-round c.o.g. associated to (\mathbb{Z}, \leq) and n . Clearly \mathbb{U} embeds a copy of each such $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$.

In particular $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ is cyclically ordered by the empty relation. A cyclically ordered group cannot have more than one element of order 2. (Suppose $x \neq e, y \neq e, x \neq y, x^2 = y^2 = e$ and $R(e, x, y)$. Then $R(x, e, xy)$ and $R(y, xy, e)$ so $R(x, e, y)$, a contradiction). Hence if (G, R) has an element of order 2, then the c.o.g. $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ is canonically embedded in (G, R) .

1.3. Lexicographic product. ([17], [8])

If (C, R) is a c.o.g. and (L, \leq) is a t.o.g., we can define a *lexicographic cyclic order* on $C \times L$ by $R'((c, r), (c', r'), (c'', r''))$ iff

$(R(c, c', c''))$ or $(c = c' \neq c'' \text{ and } r < r')$ or $(c \neq c' = c'' \text{ and } r' < r'')$ or $(c = c'' \neq c' \text{ and } r'' < r)$ or $(c = c' = c'' \text{ and } (r < r' < r'' \text{ or } r' < r'' < r \text{ or } r'' < r < r'))$.

We let $C \overrightarrow{\times} L$ denote this c.o.g. and call it the *lexicographic product* of (C, r) and (L, \leq) . The following classical results on c.o.g. are related to the above constructions.

Rieger's theorem states that every cyclically ordered group (G, R) can be obtained by the winding construction: there is a canonical t.o.g. $(uw(G), \leq)$ and a central and cofinal element z_G in it, such that $(G, r) \cong ((uw(G), \leq)/\langle z_G \rangle)$.

Swirczkowski's theorem states that every c.o.g. can be embedded in a lexicographic product $\mathbb{K} \overrightarrow{\times} L$ for some t.o.g. L .

The present model theoretic study of c.o.g. is based on those two theorems. In Section 2 we recall Rieger's theorem and we generalize the crucial construction. Section 3 deals with c-convex subgroups (an analogue of the convex subgroups of t.o.g.'s), normal c-convex subgroups, and problems about their characterization as kernels of c-homomorphisms, and finally we give a correspondence between proper c-convex subgroups of (G, R) and proper convex subgroups of $(uw(G, R), \leq)$ in the nonlinear cases. In

Section 4 we give a model theoretic version of Rieger's theorem: we prove (Theorem 4.1) that two c.o.g. (G, R) and (G', R') have the same first order theory in L_c iff so have $(uw(G), \leq, z_G)$ and $(uw(G'), \leq, z_{G'})$, in the language of o.g. with parameter. In Section 5 we recall Swirczkowski's theorem, and Zheleva's result which characterizes cyclically orderable groups in terms of their torsion parts. We prove (Theorem 5.6) that a group G is cyclically orderable iff its center $Z(G)$ is cyclically orderable and the factor group $G/Z(G)$ is orderable (an analogue of the result of Kokorin and Kopitov characterizing totally orderable groups as those for which $Z(G)$ and $G/Z(G)$ are orderable). We derive from it (Theorem 5.8) an axiom system for the class of orderable c.o.g.. In Section 6 we study the universal theory of Abelian c.o.g.'s. Gurevich and Kokorin ([7], [5]) proved that two totally ordered Abelian groups satisfy the same universal formulas. For Abelian c.o.g., having or not an element of a given order, obviously gives different universal theories. We give (Theorem 6.2) a full classification of universal theories of Abelian c.o.g.'s.

2. RIEGER'S TYPE CONSTRUCTIONS.

Theorem 2.1. (Rieger, [13], [4]). *If (G, R) is a cyclically ordered group, there exists a linearly ordered group (F, \leq) and a positive element $z \in F$ which is central and cofinal such that (G, R) is the c.o.g. $(F, \leq)/\langle z \rangle$.*

The proof relies on the following theorem:

Theorem 2.2. ([4]). *If (G, R) is a cyclically ordered group, then the structure $(uw(G), \cdot, \leq_R)$ is a linearly ordered group.*

Here:

- 1) $(uw(G), \cdot)$ is the set $\mathbb{Z} \times G$,
- 2) the order relation \leq_R is defined by: $(m, g) \leq (m', g')$ iff $(m, g) = (m', g')$ or $m < m'$ or $m = m'$ and $(R(e, g, g')$ or $g = e)$,
- 3) the group law is given by: $(k, e) \cdot (m, h) = (k + m, h)$, $(k, g) \cdot (m, h)$ is either $(k + m, gh)$ if $R(e, g, gh)$, or $(k + m + 1, gh)$ if $R(e, gh, g)$, or $(k + m + 1, e)$ if $gh = e \neq g$.

Remark 2.3. *One can also easily verify that:*

- (1) *If $g \neq e$ then $(k, g)^{-1} = (-k - 1, g^{-1})$.*
- (2) *$(k, g) \cdot (k', h) = (k', h) \cdot (k, g)$ iff $gh = hg$.*
- (3) *G is Abelian iff $uw(G)$ is Abelian.*
- (4) *The element $(1, e)$ which will be denoted by z_G , is central and cofinal in $uw(G)$.*
- (5) *$(uw(G), \leq_R)/\langle z_G \rangle \cong (G, R)$.*
- (6) *If (F, \leq) is a linearly ordered group and z is central and cofinal in F and R is the cyclic order defined on $uw(F/\langle z \rangle)$ in the winding construction, then $(uw(F/\langle z \rangle), \leq_R)$ is isomorphic to (F, \leq) .*
- (7) *If (H, \leq) is a linearly ordered group, and (G, R) is a c.o.g., we have $uw(G \overrightarrow{\times} H) = uw(G) \overrightarrow{\times} H$ where $uw(G \overrightarrow{\times} H)$ is the lexicographical product of linearly ordered groups and $G \overrightarrow{\times} H$ is the lexicographical product introduced in Section 1.3.*

Definition 2.4. The linearly ordered group $(uw(G), \leq_R)$ will be named the *Rieger unwound* of G .

Lemma 2.5 (winding, unwinding and substructures.). (1) *If (G, R) and (G', R') are c.o.g., and (G, R) is a substructure of (G', R') then the unwound $(uw(G, R), \leq_R)$ can be embedded in $(uw(G', R'), \leq_{R'})$ with $z_G = z_{G'}$.*
 (2) *If (L, \leq) and (L', \leq) are linearly ordered groups and (L, \leq) is a substructure of (L', \leq) and for some $z \in L$ which is central and cofinal in (L', \leq) , (L, \leq, z) is a substructure of (L', \leq, z) then z is also central and cofinal in (L, \leq) and $(L/\langle z \rangle, R)$ is a substructure of $(L'/\langle z \rangle, R)$.*

Proof. . Easy to verify. □

We can generalize the winding construction:

Lemma 2.6. *If (G, \leq) is a linearly ordered group and M a subgroup of G which is discrete, central and cofinal, with first positive element z , and such that for each $g \in G$ there is h in M such that $h \leq g < hz$, (g lies between h and his successor is in M), then G/M can be cyclically ordered following the winding construction. Moreover if D is the convex hull of $\langle z \rangle$ in G , then $G/M = D/\langle z \rangle$.*

Proof. . For each g there is a unique g' such that $\bar{g} = \overline{g'}$ and $e < g' < z$, so we can define $R(\bar{g}, \bar{h}, \bar{k})$ iff there are g', h', k' such that $\bar{g} = \overline{g'}$, $\bar{h} = \overline{h'}$, $\bar{k} = \overline{k'}$, and ($e \leq g' < h' < k' < z$ or $e \leq h' < k' < g' < z$ or $e \leq k' < g' < h' < z$) and it is easy to verify that this is a cyclic ordering of G/M . \square

Looking at the behavior of the center in the winding construction we have:

Lemma 2.7. *Let (G, R) be a c.o.g. and $Z(G)$ the center of G . Then $Z(uw(G)) = uw(Z(G))$ and $Z(uw(G))/\langle z_G \rangle \cong Z(G)$.*

Proof. . Easy to verify (z_G was introduced in 2.1). \square

3. C-CONVEX SUBGROUPS.

It will be useful to have precise settings for the notion of c-convex subgroup of a c.o.g.:

Definition 3.1. ([8]) Each c.o.g. is a *c-convex subgroup* in itself. If (G, R) is a c.o.g. and H a proper subgroup of G , it is a *c-convex subgroup* if it does not contain a non-unit element of order 2 and it is a c-convex set ($\forall h \in H, \forall g \in G, (R(h^{-1}, e, h) \text{ and } R(e, g, h)) \Rightarrow g \in H$).

It is clear that if a c.o.g. is linear, then a subgroup is c-convex iff it is convex in the associated t.o.g.. One can verify that a c-convex subgroup K of a c-convex subgroup H of a c.o.g. (G, R) is a c-convex subgroup of (G, R) .

Lemma 3.2. *If H is a c-convex subgroup of (G, R) and $x, x', y, y', z, z' \in G$ satisfy $R(x, y, z)$ and $\bar{x} \neq \bar{y} \neq \bar{z} \neq \bar{x}$ and $\bar{x} = \overline{x'}$, $\bar{y} = \overline{y'}$, $\bar{z} = \overline{z'}$ then $R(x', y', z')$ (where \bar{t} denotes the class of t in G/H).*

Proof. . Since R is cyclic, it suffices to prove that $R(x, y', z)$. Suppose not, then $R(y', x, z)$, hence $R(x, y, z, y')$, $R(e, zy^{-1}, y'y^{-1})$. From $R(y', x, y)$ we have also $R(e, xy'^{-1}, yy'^{-1})$. If $R(yy'^{-1}, e, y'y^{-1})$ since H is c-convex $zy^{-1} \in H$ contradicting $\bar{z} \neq \bar{y}$. The case when $R(y'y^{-1}, e, yy'^{-1})$ is similar. \square

Remark 3.3. *Let (G, R) be a c.o.g., H be a proper normal subgroup of G , S be the large cyclic order associated to R ($S(x, y, z)$ iff $R(x, y, z)$ or $y = x$ or $y = z$), \bar{S} the quotient relation ($\exists x', y', z' \in G, xx'^{-1}, yy'^{-1}, zz'^{-1} \in H$ and $S(x', y', z')$). Let f be the associated surjective group homomorphism from G onto G/H , and \bar{R} the relation defined by $\bar{R}(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$ iff ($\bar{x} \neq \bar{y} \neq \bar{z} \neq \bar{x}$ and $\bar{S}(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$). Consider the three following conditions:*

- (1) H is a c-convex-subgroup of G
- (2) \bar{R} is a cyclic order on G/H
- (3) f is a c-homomorphism.

The conditions 2 and 3 are equivalent and they are consequences of 1. One can prove that if $G/H \not\subseteq \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, then those three conditions are equivalent, but when $G = \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$, $H = 2\mathbb{Z}$ and f is defined by $f(x) = \bar{x}$ and $H = f^{-1}(e)$, then f is a c-homomorphism but H is not c-convex.

Theorem 3.4. ([8]) *Let G be a nonlinear c.o.g., there is a largest c-convex subgroup of (G, R) , it will be denoted by G_0 and is called the subgroup of infinitely small elements of G . G_0 is linear and it is a normal subgroup of G .*

Each proper c-convex subgroup of (G, R) is linear and the set of c-convex subgroups of (G, R) is linearly ordered by inclusion. It is closed by finite or infinite unions or intersections. For each $g \in G$ there is a smallest c-convex subgroup of G containing g .

One can prove that the map from G into $uw(G)$ defined by $f(x) = (0, x)$ if $x \in P$ and $f(x) = (-1, x)$ if not, when restricted to G_0 is a group homomorphism and an order isomorphism between (G_0, \leq_R) and $G_{0uw} = \{(0, x), x \in (P \cap G_0)\} \cup \{(-1, x), x \neq e, x \in P^{-1} \cap G_0\}$.

So, when (G, R) is nonlinear we have an order isomorphism between the inclusion-ordered set of c-convex subgroups of (G, R) and the inclusion-ordered set of convex subgroups of (G, R) .

Definition 3.5. [17] A c.o.g. (G, R) is said to be *c-Archimedean* if for all g and h there is an integer n such that $R(e, g^n, h)$ is not satisfied.

Examples.

- (1) (G, R) is c-Archimedean iff it can be embedded in \mathbb{K} , iff it is nonlinear and has no proper c-convex subgroup.

- (2) If (G, R) is nonlinear and c -Archimedean then its unwound $(uw(G), \leq)$ is Archimedean.
- (3) \mathbb{Z} can be equipped with a non-Archimedean c.o.: consider $(G, R) = (\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}) \overrightarrow{\times} \mathbb{Z}$, the subgroup H generated in G by $(\overline{1}, 1)$ equipped with the inherited cyclic order, and C the c -convex subgroup of (G, R) and (H, R) generated by $(0, 3)$. The group H is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} and the c.o.g. (H, R) admits C as a proper c -convex subgroup, so it is not c -Archimedean.

Definition 3.6. Let (G, R) and (G', R') be two c.o.g., (G, R) being a substructure of (G', R') , (G, R) is said to be *dense* in (G', R') if

$$\forall x', y' \in G' ((\exists z' \in G' R(x', z', y')) \implies (\exists z \in G R(x', z, y'))).$$

Remark 3.7. .

- (1) If (G, R) and (G', R') are linear then (G, R) is dense in (G', R') and (G, \leq) is dense in (G', \leq') for the associated linear orders.
- (2) Each infinite subgroup of \mathbb{K} (equipped with the inherited cyclic order) is dense in \mathbb{K} .

As usual we say that a subgroup H of G is pure in G if for each $h \in H$ and each integer n , if there exists $g \in G$ such that $g^n = h$ then there exists $h' \in H$ such that $h'^n = h$.

Remark 3.8. .

- (1) A c.o.g. can have torsion and the equation $x^n = y$ can have several solutions.
- (2) A c -convex subgroup is not always a pure subgroup: let $(G, R) = (\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}) \overrightarrow{\times} \mathbb{Z}$ and H the subgroup generated in G by $(\overline{1}, 1)$ then $(0, 3) = 3(0, 1)$, the subgroup C generated by $(0, 3)$ is a c -convex subgroup of H , $(0, 3)$ is not divisible by 3 in C , but it is divisible by 3 in H . We shall see in 5.2 that if a c.o.g. contains a substructure isomorphic to \mathbb{U} then each of its c -convex subgroups is pure.

4. ELEMENTARY EQUIVALENCE AND SUBSTRUCTURE.

Now we prove a transfer principle between the elementary equivalence of two c.o.g. and the elementary equivalence of their Rieger-unwound totally ordered groups.

Theorem 4.1. Let (G, R) and (G', R') be two c.o.g. then:
 $(G, R) \equiv (G', R')$ iff $(uw(G), z_G, \leq_R) \equiv (uw(G'), z_{G'}, \leq_{R'})$,
and the same property holds for elementary inclusion.

The proof goes through Lemmas 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4. In those lemmas (G, R) and (G', R') will be two c.o.g.. Let $(uw(G), \leq_R)$ be the unwound (linearly ordered group) of (G, R) and $z_G \in uw(G)$ such that (G, R) is canonically isomorphic to $uw(G)/\langle z_G \rangle$. We consider the four different structures:

- (1) (G, R) in the language L_c of c.o.g.
- (2) $(uw(G), \langle z_G \rangle)$ in the language L_M of pairs of ordered groups, containing the group law, the order relation and a predicate M for a subgroup.
- (3) $(uw(G), z_G)$ in the language L_z of ordered groups with a specified element.
- (4) $\mathbb{Z} \times G$ in the language L_{ZG} with two unary predicates Z and G interpreted by $\mathbb{Z} \times \{0\}$ and $\{0\} \times G$, predicates for the group law and the order relation on Z and the cyclic order relation on G .

Lemma 4.2. .

- (1) (G, R) can be interpreted in $(uw(G), \langle z_G \rangle)$ in the language L_M .
- (2) $(uw(G), \langle z_G \rangle)$ can be interpreted in $\mathbb{Z} \times G$.

Proof. .

- (1) In $(uw(G), \langle z_G \rangle)$ with the language L_M define
 $\Gamma = \{g \in uw(G); \exists g'(g' = g \text{ or } g' = g^{-1}) \text{ and } g' \geq e \text{ and } \forall t > e (M(t) \implies e \leq g' < t)\}$.
For $g, h, k \in \Gamma$ define:
 $R(g, h, k)$ iff $(g < h < k \text{ or } h < k < g \text{ or } k < g < h)$ and $g \cdot h = k$ iff $M(ghk^{-1})$.
Then (Γ, R) is isomorphic to (G, R) .

- (2) In $\mathbb{Z} \times G$ interpret $uw(G)$ by the whole set and $\langle z_G \rangle$ (which is defined by the predicate M) by $\mathbb{Z} \times \{e\}$. The order relation \leq will be defined from the order of \mathbb{Z} and the cyclic order of G :
 $v \leq v'$ iff
 $(\exists c, c', r, r')(Z(r), Z(r'), G(c), G(c'))$ and
 $v = r \cdot c$ and $v' = r' \cdot c'$ and $((c = c' \text{ and } r = r') \text{ or } r < r' \text{ or } (r = r' \text{ and } R(e, c, c')))$;
and the group law is given by: $v \cdot v' = v''$ iff
 $(\exists c, c', c'', r, r', r'')(Z(r), Z(r'), Z(r''), G(c), G(c'), G(c''))$ and $v = c \cdot r$ and $v' = c' \cdot r'$ and
 $v'' = r'' \cdot c''$ and $c'' = c \cdot c'$ and $((c = e \text{ or } c' = e \text{ or } R(e, c, c \cdot c')) \implies r'' = r + r')$ and
 $((c \neq e \text{ and } c' \neq e \text{ and } R(e, c \cdot c', c)) \text{ or } (c \neq e \text{ and } c' \neq e \text{ and } c \cdot c' = e)) \implies r'' = r + r' + 1)$.

□

Lemma 4.3. (G, R) and (G', R') are elementary equivalent in L_c iff $(uw(G), \langle z_G \rangle)$ and $(uw(G'), \langle z_{G'} \rangle)$ are elementary equivalent in L_M , and the same property holds for elementary inclusion.

Proof. . We know that $(G, R) \equiv (G', R')$ implies (by model theoretic arguments [3]) $\mathbb{Z} \times G \equiv \mathbb{Z} \times G'$ which implies $(uw(G), \langle z_G \rangle, \leq) \equiv_{L_M} (uw(G'), \langle z_{G'} \rangle, \leq')$ by Lemma 4.2.2. The converse follows from Lemma 4.2.1, we obtain the result for elementary inclusion in the same way. □

Lemma 4.4. $(uw(G), \langle z_G \rangle, \leq) \equiv_{L_M} (uw(G'), \langle z_{G'} \rangle, \leq')$ iff $(uw(G), z_G) \equiv_{L_z} (uw(G'), z_{G'})$, and the same property holds for elementary inclusion.

Proof. .

- (1) z_G is definable in $\langle z_G \rangle$, it is the least positive element, hence:

$$(uw(G), \langle z_G \rangle, \leq) \equiv_{L_M} (uw(G'), \langle z_{G'} \rangle, \leq') \text{ implies } (uw(G), z_G) \equiv_{L_z} (uw(G'), z_{G'}),$$

(we do the same thing for elementary inclusion).

- (2) We prove now the other part of the equivalence by proving that $(uw(G), z_G) \equiv_{L_z} (uw(G'), z_{G'})$ implies $(G, R) \equiv (G', R')$ which is equivalent to the needed property.

Suppose that $(uw(G), z_G) \equiv_{L_z} (uw(G'), z_{G'})$. There exist two L_z -isomorphic ultrapowers $(H, z) = (uw(G), z_G)^U$ (respectively $(H', z') = (uw(G'), z_{G'})^{U'}$) of $(uw(G), z_G)$ (resp. $(uw(G'), z_{G'})$). If f is the isomorphism between these two structures, we have $f(z) = z'$, but the predicate M is not in L_z and may not be preserved by f .

Define $D = \langle z_G \rangle^U \subseteq H$ (resp. $D' = \langle z_{G'} \rangle^{U'} \subseteq H'$), because of the definitions and properties of ultraproducts, D (resp. D') is a discrete subgroup of H (resp. H') with first element z (resp. z'), and D (resp. D') is cofinal and central in H (resp. H').

Let $B(z)$ (resp. $B(z')$) be the minimal convex subgroup of (H, \leq) containing z (resp. of (H', \leq') containing z'). The isomorphism f between (H, z, \leq) and (H', z', \leq') , when restricted to $B(z)$ is an isomorphism between $(B(z), z, \leq)$ and $(B(z'), z', \leq')$. Now z (resp. z') is central and cofinal in $B(z)$ (resp. $B(z')$), and the corresponding c.o.g. are isomorphic: $(B(z)/\langle z \rangle, R) \approx (B(z')/\langle z' \rangle, R')$.

Furthermore, D and D' are discrete and for each $g \in H$ (resp. $g' \in H'$) there is $h \in D$ (resp. $h' \in D'$) such that g is between h and its successor in D (g' is between h' and its successor in D'). Hence by the generalized winding construction (2.6) we can define a cyclic order on H/D (resp. H'/D') and we have $(H/D, R) \approx (B(z)/\langle z \rangle, R)$ and $(H'/D', R') \approx (B(z')/\langle z' \rangle, R')$.

Hence we can conclude $(G, R) \equiv (G', R')$ because by (4.3) $(G, R) \equiv (H/D, R)$ and $(G', R') \equiv (H'/D', R')$.

All what we did can be done even when adding new symbols for all the elements in $uw(G)$ and we can prove that the elementary equivalence in this language:

$(uw(G), z_G, \leq) \equiv_{L_z} (uw(G'), z_{G'}, \leq')$ implies $(G, R) \equiv_{L(G)} (G', R')$ i.e. if $(uw(G), z_G)$ is an elementary substructure of $(uw(G'), z_{G'})$ then (G, R) is an elementary substructure of (G', R') . □

This achieves the proof of Theorem 4.1.

5. EMBEDDING THEOREM OF SWIRCKZKOWSKI AND CYCLIC ORDERABILITY.

Theorem 5.1. [17] *Let (G, R) be a c.o.g., there are a linearly ordered group (L, \leq) and an embedding f of (G, R) in the lexicographic product $\mathbb{K} \times \overrightarrow{L}$. Such an embedding is called a representation of (G, R) .*

Let π_i ($i = 1$ or $i = 2$) be the i^{th} projection associated with f , then:

- (1) $\pi_1 \circ f$ does not depend on the representation [8]. Therefore we write $\pi_1(x)$ instead of $\pi_1(f(x))$ and π_1 instead of $\pi_1 \circ f$. (When usefull we shall mention the domain: $\pi_{1,G}$). The image $\pi_1(f(G))$ will be called the *winding part* of G and denoted by $K(G)$. We have $K(G_0) = 1$.
- (2) $\pi_2(f(G_0)) = L \cap \pi_2(f(G))$.

As a consequence, if a c.o.g. (G, R) is a substructure of \mathbb{K} and f is a one-to-one c-isomorphism from G to \mathbb{K} , then for each x we have $f(x) = x$.

One can prove that if g is a nontrivial c-homomorphism from (G, R) into (G', R') then $\ker(g)$ is c-convex iff $\pi_{1,G} = (\pi_{1,G'}) \circ g$.

As usual for a group G its torsion part is $T(G) = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \{g \in G / g^n = e\}$. Remark that for each prime p , $(G : pG)$ is 1 or p , and that $T(G) \subseteq T(K(G))$.

Lemma 5.2. *If a c.o.g. (G, R) contains \mathbb{U} then each of its c-convex subgroups is pure.*

Proof. . Let f be an embedding of (G, R) into $K(G) \times \overrightarrow{L}$ and C be a proper c-convex subgroup of (G, R) , we have $f(C) \subseteq f(G_0) = L \cap f(G)$. Suppose $x \in C$, $y \in G$ and $y^n = x$. Let $f(x) = (1, t)$ and $f(y) = (\alpha, s)$. Then $f(y^n) = (\alpha^n, s^n)$ so $\alpha^n = 1$. We know that G contains \mathbb{U} so there is $u \in G$ such that $f(u) = (\alpha, e)$. Therefore $f(yu^{-1}) = (1, s) \in L \cap f(G)$. We have $y^n = x$ so $s^n = t$, $(1, s)^n = (1, s^n) \in f(C)$ which is linear and convex so $(1, s) \in f(C)$, i.e. $yu^{-1} \in C$ and $(yu^{-1})^n = x$. \square

Recall that a group is said to be *locally cyclic* if each finitely generated subgroup is cyclic. This is equivalent to being embedded in $(\mathbb{Q}, +)$ or \mathbb{U} (see for instance [15]).

Theorem 5.3. (Zheleva [19]) *A group G is cyclically orderable iff its periodic part $T(G)$ is central and locally cyclic and $G/T(G)$ is orderable.*

Proof. . We give a detailed proof.

- (1) If G is cyclically ordered then G can be embedded in $\mathbb{K} \times L$ where L is a linearly ordered group. Hence $T(G)$ is central. It is locally cyclic because it is a subgroup of $T(\mathbb{K}) = \mathbb{U}$. Now $G/(\mathbb{U} \cap G)$ embeds in $(\mathbb{K} \times L)/(\mathbb{U} \times \{e\}) = (\mathbb{K}/\mathbb{U}) \times L$ which is linearly orderable because it is abelian without nonzero periodic element.
- (2) If $T(G)$ is locally cyclic it can be embedded in \mathbb{U} , so it is cyclically orderable. If $T(G)$ is central, then G is a central extension of $T(G)$ by $G/T(G)$ and G can be cyclically ordered by the lexicographic order defined in the following lemma. \square

(Remark that, when applied to the Abelian case, this result is related to the result of G. Sabbagh [14] giving the same characterization for the Abelian groups which can be embedded in the multiplicative group of a field).

Lemma 5.4. *If C is an Abelian c.o.g., L is a linearly ordered group and G is a central extension of C by L , then G can be cyclically ordered by the following cyclic order R :*

Let $\{g_r, r \in L\}$ be a family of representatives of L in G . Each element of G is represented by a pair (c, g_r) with $c \in C$ and $r \in L$. We define:

$R((c, g_r), (c', g_{r'}), (c'', g_{r''}))$ iff $R(c, c', c'')$ or $(c = c' \neq c'' \text{ and } \overline{g_r} < \overline{g_{r'}})$ or $(c \neq c' = c'' \text{ and } \overline{g_{r'}} < \overline{g_{r''}})$ or $(c = c'' \neq c' \text{ and } \overline{g_r} > \overline{g_{r''}})$ or $(c = c' = c'' \text{ and } (\overline{g_r} < \overline{g_{r'}} < \overline{g_{r''}} \text{ or } \overline{g_{r'}} < \overline{g_{r''}} < \overline{g_r} \text{ or } \overline{g_{r''}} < \overline{g_r} < \overline{g_{r'}}))$.

Proof. . We have to verify that this cyclic order is compatible with the group law in G . Let $(m_{r,s}, r, s \in L)$ be the factor system associated to the family of representatives $(g_r, r \in L)$ and if $R((c, g_r), (c', g_{r'}), (c'', g_{r''}))$ and $(c''', g_s) \in G$:

$$\begin{aligned} (c''', g_s) \cdot (c, g_r) &= (c''' \cdot c, g_{s \cdot r} \cdot m_{s,r}) \\ (c''', g_s) \cdot (c, g_{r'}) &= (c''' \cdot c, g_{s \cdot r'} \cdot m_{s,r'}) \\ (c''', g_s) \cdot (c, g_{r''}) &= (c''' \cdot c, g_{s \cdot r''} \cdot m_{s,r''}). \end{aligned}$$

Remark that the factors $m_{u,v}$ are in C and that in $G/C = L$ we have $\overline{g_u} \cdot \overline{g_v} = \overline{g_{u \cdot v}}$.

If $(c = c' \neq c''$ and $R(c, c', c'')$) then $(c''' \cdot c = c''' \cdot c' \neq c''' \cdot c''$ and $R(c''' \cdot c, c''' \cdot c', c''' \cdot c'')$).

If $(c = c' \neq c''$ and $\overline{g_r} < \overline{g_{r'}}$) then $(c''' \cdot c = c''' \cdot c' \neq c''' \cdot c''$ and $\overline{g_{s \cdot r}} < \overline{g_{s \cdot r'}}$).

If $(c = c'' \neq c'$ and $\overline{g_{r'}} < \overline{g_{r''}}$) then $(c''' \cdot c' = c''' \cdot c'' \neq c''' \cdot c$ and $\overline{g_{s \cdot r'}} < \overline{g_{s \cdot r''}}$).

If $(c = c'' \neq c'$ and $\overline{g_r} > \overline{g_{r''}}$) then $(c''' \cdot c = c''' \cdot c'' \neq c''' \cdot c'$ and $\overline{g_{s \cdot r}} > \overline{g_{s \cdot r''}}$).

If $(c = c' = c''$ and $\overline{g_r} < \overline{g_{r'}} < \overline{g_{r''}}$) then $\overline{g_{s \cdot r}} < \overline{g_{s \cdot r'}} < \overline{g_{s \cdot r''}}$.

Hence $R((c''', g_s) \cdot (c, g_r), (c''', g_s) \cdot (c', g_{r'}), (c''', g_s) \cdot (c'', g_{r''}))$.

In the same way we could obtain

$$R((c, g_r) \cdot (c''', g_s), (c', g_{r'}) \cdot (c''', g_s), (c'', g_{r''}) \cdot (c''', g_s)). \quad \square$$

Recall the following.

Theorem 5.5. (*Kokorim and Kopitov [9]*). *A group G is orderable iff its center $Z(G)$ and the factor group $G/Z(G)$ are orderable.*

We can obtain a similar result for cyclically ordered groups.

Theorem 5.6. *A group G is cyclically orderable iff its center $Z(G)$ is cyclically orderable and the factor group $G/Z(G)$ is orderable.*

Proof. .

(1) If $Z(G)$ is cyclically orderable and $G/Z(G)$ is orderable, then G is a central extension of $G/Z(G)$ by $Z(G)$ and then can be cyclically ordered using Lemma 5.4.

(2) Let G be cyclically ordered, $uw(G)$ is totally ordered and by Theorem 5.5 $uw(G)/Z(uw(G))$ is orderable. The subgroup $\langle z_G \rangle$ is normal in $uw(G)$ (and contained in $Z(uw(G))$), hence $uw(G)/Z(uw(G)) \approx (uw(G)/\langle z_G \rangle)/(Z(uw(G))/\langle z_G \rangle)$. We have by Lemma 2.7 $Z(uw(G))/\langle z_G \rangle \approx Z(G)$ hence $uw(G)/Z(uw(G)) \approx G/Z(G)$ and $G/Z(G)$ is orderable. □

Finally we give, in the language of groups, a system of axioms for cyclic orderability. First recall the characterization of orderable groups given by Onishi and Los.

Theorem 5.7. (*Onishi, Los [12], [11], see also [9] ch. 2 th. 3*) *A group G is orderable iff for any finite set of non identity elements x_1, \dots, x_n there is an $\epsilon = (\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n) \in \{1, -1\}^n$ such that e does not belong to the semigroup generated by the conjugates of $x_1^{\epsilon_1}, \dots, x_n^{\epsilon_n}$. Furthermore the class of orderable groups is axiomatizable by the following family $(O_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N})$ of formulas where O_n is: $\forall x_1, \dots, x_n ((\bigwedge_{i \in \mathbb{N}} x_i \neq e)$*

$$\Rightarrow \bigvee_{(\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n) \in \{1, -1\}^n} \bigwedge_{k \in \mathbb{N}, i_1, \dots, i_k \in \mathbb{N}} \forall y_{i_1}, \dots, y_{i_k} e \neq \prod_{j=1, \dots, k} (y_{i_j})^{\epsilon_{i_j}} \cdot x_{i_j}^{\epsilon_{i_j}}).$$

Theorem 5.8. *Let G be a group, the following are equivalent:*

- (1) G is cyclically orderable
- (2) $T(G)$ is locally cyclic and $G/Z(G)$ is orderable
- (3) G satisfies the following system of axioms $a_n, b_n, n \in \mathbb{N}$
 - (a) $a_n : \forall x_0, \dots, x_n ((\bigwedge_{0 < i < n} x_i^n = e \Rightarrow \bigvee_{0 < i < j < n} x_i = x_j)$
(i.e. the n -torsion part of G has dimension at most one).
 - (b) $b_n : \forall x_1, \dots, x_n (\bigwedge_{i \in \mathbb{N}} x_i \notin Z(G)) \Rightarrow \bigvee_{(\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n) \in \{1, -1\}^n} \bigwedge_{k \in \mathbb{N}, i_1, \dots, i_k \in \mathbb{N}} \forall y_{i_1}, \dots, y_{i_k} (\prod_{j=1, \dots, k} (y_{i_j})^{-1} \cdot x_{i_j}^{\epsilon_{i_j}} \cdot y_{i_j}) \notin Z(G)$.

Proof. . Using Theorem 5.5 G is cyclically orderable iff $G/Z(G)$ is orderable and $Z(G)$ is cyclically orderable. Now by Theorem 5.3 $Z(G)$ is cyclically orderable iff $T(Z(G))$ is central in $Z(G)$ and locally cyclic and $Z(G)/T(Z(G))$ is orderable. Remark that:

- (1) If $G/Z(G)$ is orderable then $T(G) \subseteq Z(G)$ so $T(G) = T(Z(G))$.
- (2) $Z(G)/T(G)$ is orderable because it is Abelian without torsion part.

Therefore G is cyclically orderable iff $T(G)$ is locally cyclic and $G/Z(G)$ is orderable. □

6. REMARKS ON THE UNIVERSAL THEORY OF ABELIAN CYCLICALLY ORDERED GROUPS.

(Looking at Abelian c.o.g., the group law will be denoted additively).

Remark first that, without the Abelian hypothesis, one can prove that two c.o.g. have the same universal theory iff their unwound linearly ordered groups have the same universal theory in the language with a constant realised by z_G : $(G, R) \equiv_{\forall} (G', R')$ iff $(uw(G), z_G) \equiv_{\forall} (uw(G'), z_{G'})$. The proof uses the same argument that the one given for Theorem 4.1.

Gurevich and Kokorin ([7] in Russian, see also [5]) proved that two linearly ordered Abelian groups satisfy the same universal formulas. For Abelian c.o.g. the existence, or not, of an element of a given torsion type gives different universal theories. C.o.g. without torsion part can also have different universal theories, for example the formula $\exists x R(x, 2x, 3x, 4x, 0) \wedge \neg R(x, 2x, 3x, 4x, 5x, 0)$ is satisfied in the c.o.subgroup of \mathbb{K} generated by $e^{2i\pi\vartheta}$ with ϑ an irrational number, but it is not satisfied in the c.o.g. H of Example 3 in Section 3.

Recall that if G is an Abelian linearly ordered group and C is a convex subgroup of G then G is elementary equivalent to the lexicographical product $G/C \overrightarrow{\times} C$. Here we have an analogue:

Theorem 6.1. *If (G, R) is an Abelian c.o.g. and C a c-convex subgroup of G which is pure in G , then $(G, R) \equiv (G/C) \overrightarrow{\times} C$.*

Proof. Let L_2 be the language obtained by adding to the language of c.o.g. a predicate P which we interpret by C . Let (G_1, C_1) be an ω_1 -saturated model of the theory of (G, C) , then by a result of Eklof and Fisher [2], when considering the group structure we have $G_1 \simeq H \times C_1$, for some subgroup H of G_1 . C is linear and c-convex in G so C_1 is linear and c-convex in G_1 . Now we verify that the cyclic order of G_1 coincides with the lexicographic cyclic order R_{\times} on $H \overrightarrow{\times} C_1$ defined by: for a, a' in H and b, b' in C_1 , $R_{\times}(0, a + b, a' + b')$ iff $(R(0, a, a') \text{ or } (a = 0 \neq a' \text{ and } 0 < b) \text{ or } (0 \neq a = a' \text{ and } b < b') \text{ or } (a \neq 0 = a' \text{ and } b' < 0) \text{ or } (a = a' = 0 \text{ and } R(0, b, b')))$. It is clear that R_{\times} and R coincide on H and on C_1 . Moreover, because C_1 is c-convex, we have when $a \neq 0$ and $a' \neq 0$: $R(0, b, a' + b')$ iff $b > 0$, $R(0, a + b, b')$ iff $b < 0$, and $R(0, a + b, a + b')$ iff $R(0, b' - b, -a - b)$ iff $b' - b > 0$. We have $G_1/C_1 \equiv G/C$, $C_1 \equiv C$. We saw (Remark 2.3) that for each G and H $uw(G \overrightarrow{\times} H) = uw(G) \overrightarrow{\times} H$. We also have ([3]) that for t.o.g. the lexicographical product preserves the elementary equivalence, so passing through the unwounds we obtain: $(uw(G), z_G) \equiv (uw(G_1), z_{G_1}) \equiv (uw(G_1/C_1) \overrightarrow{\times} C_1, (z_{G_1} + C_1, 0)) \equiv (uw(G/C) \overrightarrow{\times} C, (z_G + C, 0)) \equiv (uw(G/C \overrightarrow{\times} C), (z_G + C, 0))$, Hence $G \equiv G/C \overrightarrow{\times} C$. \square

Theorem 6.2. *Let G and G' be two Abelian c.o.g.. Then G and G' satisfy the same universal formulas if and only if their torsion subgroups are isomorphic and, either $K(G)$ and $K(G')$ are finite and isomorphic, or $K(G)$ and $K(G')$ are infinite.*

For x in the linear part G_0 of G , we will denote by $H_2(x)$ the convex subgroup of G_0 generated by x , and by $H_1(x)$ the greatest convex subgroup of G_0 which doesn't contain x . We know that the quotient group $H_2(x)/H_1(x)$ is Archimedean, it will be called the *Archimedean component of G_0 associated to x* .

One easily checks that the cardinal of $K(G)$ is n if and only if G satisfies the formulas $\exists x, R(0, x, \dots, nx) \wedge \neg R(0, x, \dots, nx, (n+1)x)$, and, for every $m > n$, $\forall x, \neg R(0, x, \dots, mx) \vee R(0, x, \dots, mx, (m+1)x)$, and that the torsion subgroup of G is determined by the formulas $\exists x, x \neq 0 \wedge nx = 0$ and $\forall x, x \neq 0 \Rightarrow nx \neq 0$. It follows that if two Abelian c.o.g. G and G' satisfy the same universal formulas then their torsion subgroups are isomorphic, and $K(G)$ and $K(G')$ are either finite and isomorphic or both infinite. For proving the converse, we can assume that G' is ω_1 -saturated, and by a property of universal formulas, it is sufficient to show that for every finite subset E of G there exists a finite subset E' of G' and a one-to-one mapping $x \mapsto x'$ from E onto E' such that for every x, y, z in E , we have: $R(x, y, z) \Leftrightarrow R(x', y', z')$ and $x = y + z \Leftrightarrow x' = y' + z'$. So Theorem 6.2 is a consequence of Proposition 6.3 a) and Corollary 6.6 above.

Proposition 6.3. *Let G be an ω_1 -saturated infinite Abelian c.o.g..*

- a) *If $K(G)$ is infinite, then $K(G) \simeq \mathbb{K}$.*
- b) *The linear part G_0 of G has no maximal proper convex subgroup.*
- c) *For every x in the positive cone of G_0 , there exists $y \in G_0$ such that $R(0, x, y)$ and the Archimedean component of G_0 associated to y is isomorphic to \mathbb{R} .*

Proof. .

a) If $n \geq 2$ and $\bar{x} = e^{i\alpha}$, where $\alpha \in [0, 2\pi[$, then the formula $R(0, x, 2x, \dots, (n-1)x) \& \neg R(0, x, 2x, \dots, (n-1)x, nx)$ implies $\frac{2\pi}{n} \leq \alpha \leq \frac{2\pi}{n-1}$. Let $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$, if for every y such that $\bar{y} = e^{i\beta}$, where $\frac{2\pi}{n} \leq \beta \leq \frac{2\pi}{n-1}$, we have $R(0, my, x)$, then we have $2\pi \frac{m}{n} \leq \alpha$. Now, if there exists y such that $\bar{y} = e^{i\beta}$, where $\frac{2\pi}{n} \leq \beta \leq \frac{2\pi}{n-1}$, and $R(0, x, (m+1)y)$, then: $\alpha \leq 2\pi \frac{m+1}{n}$. We fix some $\alpha \in [0, 2\pi[$, and for every $n \geq 2$, denote by m_n the integer such that $2\pi \frac{m_n}{n} \leq \alpha < 2\pi \frac{m_n+1}{n}$. If x is a realization of the type:

$$\{[\forall y, (R(0, y, 2y, \dots, (n-1)y) \& \neg R(0, y, 2y, \dots, (n-1)y, ny)) \Rightarrow R(0, m_n y, x)] \&$$

$$[\exists y, R(0, y, 2y, \dots, (n-1)y) \& \neg R(0, y, 2y, \dots, (n-1)y, ny) \& R(0, x, (m_n+1)y)]; n \geq 2\}.$$

then $\bar{x} = e^{i\alpha}$. Since $K(G)$ is infinite, it is dense in \mathbb{K} , and every finite subset of this countable type has a realization. By ω_1 -saturation the type has a realization in G , which proves that $K(G) = \mathbb{K}$.

b) First we show that G_0 is nontrivial. This is obvious if $K(G)$ is finite, since G is infinite. Otherwise, $K(G)$ is dense in \mathbb{R} , hence for every $n \geq 2$ there exists $x \in G$ such that $R(0, x, nx)$. So, every finite subset of the type $\{R(0, x, nx); n \geq 2\}$, which characterizes the elements that belong to the positive cone of G_0 , has a realization in G . By ω_1 -saturation the whole type has a realization in G , which proves that G_0 is nontrivial. Let x belong to the positive cone of G_0 and consider the type $\{R(0, x, nx, y, ny); n \geq 2\}$, which says, on the one hand that y is an element of G_0 , and on the other hand that y is greater than $\mathbb{N}x$ within G_0 . A finite subset of this type is a consequence of some formula $R(0, x, nx, y, ny)$, and it has a realization $(n+1)x$, hence by ω_1 -saturation the whole type has a realization in G , and x is not cofinal in G_0 . It follows that G_0 has no greatest proper convex subgroup.

c) Let x belong to the positive cone of G_0 , $2 < \xi$ be an irrational element of \mathbb{R}_+ , and (a_n/b_n) be a strictly increasing sequence of rational numbers such that for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ $a_n/b_n < \xi < (a_n+1)/b_n$. Consider the type $\{R(0, x, y, ny), R(0, x, z, nz), R(a_n y, b_n z, (a_n+1)y); n \geq 2\}$, which says that there exist y and z in G_0 which are greater than x and such that the class of z in $H_2(y)/H_1(y)$ is the irrational number ξ (where the class of y is assumed to be 1); hence, $H_2(y)/H_1(y)$ is dense in \mathbb{R} . A finite subset of this type is generated by some formula $R(0, x, y, n_0 y) \& R(0, x, z, n_0 z) \& R(a_{n_1} y, b_{n_1} z, (a_{n_1}+1)y) \& R(a_{n_2} y, b_{n_2} z, (a_{n_2}+1)y)$, and it has a realization: $y = x$ and $z = (3a_{n_1} b_{n_2} + 2)x$. By ω_1 -saturation, the type has a realization. Now, let ξ' in \mathbb{R} and let (a'_n/b'_n) be a strictly increasing sequence of rational numbers such that, for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $(a'_n/b'_n) \leq \xi' < ((a'_n+1)/b'_n)$. Consider the type $\{R(0, a'_n y, b'_n t, (a'_n+1)y), R(0, t, nt); n \geq 2\}$, which says that the class of t is ξ' . A finite subset of the type that we defined is characterized by some formula $R(0, a'_n y, b'_n t, (a'_n+1)y) \& R(0, t, nt)$ which has a realization since $H_2(y)/H_1(y)$ is dense in \mathbb{R} . By ω_1 -saturation, ξ' has an image in \mathbb{R} under the canonical embedding which associate 1 to y . This proves that this embedding is an isomorphism. \square

Proposition 6.4. *Let G be a finitely generated Abelian c.o.g., $T(G)$ be its torsion subgroup and $T(K(G))$ be the torsion subgroup of $K(G)$. Then G decomposes as a disjoint union $G = C \cup (x_0 + C) \cup \dots \cup ((n-1)x_0 + C)$, where $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$,*

$C = T(G) \oplus \mathbb{Z}x_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}x_m \oplus G_0$, where x_1, \dots, x_m are torsion-free elements of G whose classes $\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_m$ modulo G_0 are rationally independent within $K(G)$,

the class \bar{x}_0 of x_0 modulo G_0 generates $T(K(G))$, if $n > 1$ then there exists a generator u of $T(G)$ such that $nx_0 - u$ is a positive and cofinal element of G_0 , and if p divides $nx_0 - u$ within G , then p and n are coprime.

Furthermore, the t.o.g. G_0 is equal to a lexicographically ordered direct sum of finitely generated Archimedean subgroups.

Proof. . By [16] Lemma 1.2 p. 2, G_0 is equal to a lexicographically ordered direct sum of finitely generated Archimedean subgroups. Since G is finitely generated, $K(G) = G/G_0$ is finitely generated, and by [10] Theorem 4.8 p. 49, there exist x_1, \dots, x_m in G such that $K(G) = T(K(G)) \oplus \mathbb{Z}\bar{x}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}\bar{x}_m$ and $\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_m$ are rationally independent within $K(G)$. Furthermore, $T(K(G))$ is a finitely generated subgroup of \mathbb{K} , hence it is cyclic and finite, let $x_0 \in G$ be such that $T(K(G))$ is generated by \bar{x}_0 . In the same way, $T(G)$ is cyclic and finite, we let u be a generator of $T(G)$. Denote by l the cardinal of $T(G)$ and by n the lowest element of \mathbb{N}^* such that $n\bar{x}_0 = \bar{u}$. If $n = 1$, we can assume that $x_0 = u$. If $n > 1$, if necessary, we can take $x_0 + y$ in place of x_0 , where y is a positive and cofinal element of G_0 , and we assume that $nx_0 - u$ is positive and cofinal within G_0 .

Set $y = nx_0 - u$, and let d be a divisor of n such that d divides $nx_0 - u$ within G , say $y = dy'$, and

$n = dn'$. Then $u = d(n'x_0 - y')$, and since $T(G)$ is pure in G we have: $u' = n'x_0 - y' \in T(G)$. It follows that the cardinal of the quotient set $T(K(G))/T(G)$ is at most equal to n' . Now, we know that this cardinal is equal to n , hence $n' = n$ and $d = 1$.

Set $H = \mathbb{Z}x_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z}x_m$; we have: $H \cap G_0 = \{0\}$, and since $H \oplus G_0$ is torsion-free we also have: $T(G) \cap (H \oplus G_0) = \{0\}$, consequently, G contains the subgroup $T(G) \oplus H \oplus G_0$. Let $x \in G$, \bar{x} decomposes in an unique way as $\bar{x} = k\bar{x}_0 + a_1\bar{x}_1 + \cdots + a_m\bar{x}_m$, where the a_i 's belong to \mathbb{Z} and $0 \leq k < ln$ (the cardinal of $T(K(G))$). Let $k = nq + r$, where $q \geq 0$ and $0 \leq r < n$, then $\bar{x} = r\bar{x}_0 + q\bar{u} + a_1\bar{x}_1 + \cdots + a_m\bar{x}_m$, and x decomposes as $x = rx_0 + qu + a_1x_1 + \cdots + a_mx_m + y$, where $y \in G_0$, this concludes the proof. \square

Proposition 6.5. *Let G be an Abelian c.o.g. and G' be another Abelian c.o.g. such that $T(G)$ embeds in $T(G')$, $K(G)$ embeds $K(G')$ (in both cases as c.o.g.), and if G_0 is nontrivial then G'_0 has no greatest proper convex subgroup and for every x' in the positive cone of G'_0 , there exists $y' \in G'_0$ such that $x' < y'$ and the Archimedean component of G'_0 associated to y' is isomorphic to \mathbb{R} . Then G embeds in G' .*

Proof. Denote by φ the embedding of $K(G)$ in $K(G')$, and let x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m and u be defined in the same way as in Proposition 6.4. Let x'_1, \dots, x'_m in G' be such that $\varphi(\bar{x}_1) = \overline{x'_1}, \dots, \varphi(\bar{x}_m) = \overline{x'_m}$; x'_1, \dots, x'_m are rationally independent because $\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_m$ are rationally independent. Set $H' = \mathbb{Z}x'_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z}x'_m$. Since $T(G')$ embeds in $T(K(G'))$, and \mathbb{K} contains one and only one subgroup of every cardinal, $T(G')$ contains an element u' which has the same torsion as u and such that $\overline{u'} = \varphi(\bar{u})$. Then $T(G) \oplus H = \langle u \rangle \oplus H$ is isomorphic to $\langle u' \rangle \oplus H'$. If $G_0 = \{0\}$, then $G = T(G) \oplus H$ embeds in G' . Assume that $G_0 \neq \{0\}$, and decompose it as a lexicographically ordered direct sum of finitely generated Archimedean subgroups $G_0 = A_s \oplus A_{s-1} \oplus \cdots \oplus A_1$. Let $x' \in G'$ be such that $\overline{x'} = \varphi(\bar{x}_0)$ and $nx' - u' > 0$. According to the hypothesis, G'_0 contains elements $0 < y'_1 < \cdots < y'_{s-1} < y'_s$ such that $H_2(y'_1) < \cdots < H_2(y'_s)$, and for $1 \leq j \leq s$, $H_2(y'_j)/H_1(y'_j) \simeq \mathbb{R}$, and we can assume that $y'_s \geq nx' - u'$. If $H_2(nx' - u') < H_2(y'_s)$, we take $x' + y'_s$ in place of x' . Since G_0 is finitely generated, there exists a greatest integer p which divides y within G_0 . According to Proposition 6.4, p and n are coprime. If p divides y' within G'_0 , we set $x'_0 = x'$. Otherwise, we let α and β in \mathbb{Z} be such that $\alpha p + \beta n = 1$, and we set $x'_0 = (1 - \beta n)x' + \beta u'$. We let $\frac{1}{p}(nx'_0 - u')$ be the image of $\frac{1}{p}(nx_0 - u)$. If $G_0 \not\cong \mathbb{Z}$, there exists a unique embedding f from A_s into \mathbb{R} such that $f(\frac{1}{p}(nx_0 - u)) = 1$, and a unique isomorphism g from $H_2(nx'_0 - u')/H_1(nx'_0 - u')$ onto \mathbb{R} such that $g(\frac{1}{p}\overline{x'_0}) = 1$. We set $B'_s = g^{-1} \circ f(A_s)$, since B'_s is finitely generated, there exists a subgroup A'_s of G'_0 which contains $\frac{1}{p}(nx'_0 - u')$ and such that $B'_s = A'_s/H_1(nx'_0 - u')$. We define subgroups A'_{s-1}, \dots, A'_1 in such a way that we get an ordered groups isomorphism between $G_0 = A_s \oplus \cdots \oplus A_1$ and $A'_s \oplus \cdots \oplus A'_1$, which extends to an isomorphism of c.o.g. from $\langle u \rangle \oplus H \oplus G_0$ onto $\langle u' \rangle \oplus H' \oplus A'_s \oplus \cdots \oplus A'_1$. Finally, since the image of $nx_0 - u$ is $nx'_0 - u'$, this isomorphism extends to an isomorphism from G onto the subgroup of G' which is generated by x'_0 and $\langle u' \rangle \oplus H' \oplus A'_s \oplus \cdots \oplus A'_1$. \square

Corollary 6.6. *Let G and G' be two Abelian c.o.g. having isomorphic torsion subgroups, where G' is infinite and ω_1 -saturated, and such that either $K(G')$ is infinite, or $K(G')$ is isomorphic to $K(G)$. Then every finitely generated subgroup of G embeds into G' .*

Corollary 6.7. *There are 2^{\aleph_0} distinct universal theories of Abelian c.o.g., each one determined by a couple of invariants which are subgroups of \mathbb{U} : $T(G)$ and $K(G)$ if $K(G)$ is finite, $T(G)$ and \mathbb{U} if $K(G)$ is infinite.*

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