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LINEAR REPRESENTATIONS OF SOLUBLE GROUPS OF FINITE MORLEY RANK

TUNA ALTINEL AND JOHN S. WILSON

(Communicated by Julia Knight)

ABSTRACT. Sufficient conditions are given for groups of finite Morley rank having non-trivial torsion-free nilpotent normal subgroups to have linear representations with small kernels. In particular, centreless connected soluble groups of finite Morley rank with torsion-free Fitting subgroups have faithful linear representations. On the way, using a notion of definable weight space, we prove that certain connected soluble groups of finite Morley rank with torsion-free derived subgroup can be embedded in groups of finite Morley rank whose Fitting subgroups have definable abelian supplements.

1. INTRODUCTION

Structural properties of groups of finite Morley rank are rich enough to provide a variety of challenging problems. The central interest in the analysis of these groups has been focused on the classification of the infinite simple ones. It was independently conjectured by Cherlin and Zil'ber that these are linear algebraic groups over algebraically closed fields.

This algebraicity conjecture suggests another important question, namely which groups of finite Morley rank have faithful linear representations (of finite dimension over fields). Not all groups of finite Morley rank have this property: direct products of algebraic groups in different characteristics and certain structures related to abelian varieties in algebraic geometry provide counter-examples, and there is the following elementary counter-example relevant for this paper: a divisible abelian group with p -torsion for infinitely many primes p such that the p -ranks are all finite but unbounded. The nilpotent group of bounded exponent constructed by Baudisch [3] seems likely to be a counter-example, but no proof is known to the authors. All of the above examples are groups with large torsion subgroups.

On the other hand, there are results asserting that certain soluble groups of finite Morley rank are linear. Various field interpretation results in nonabelian soluble groups of finite Morley rank by Zil'ber [4], later work by Nesin and Enochs [7], [12] on centreless metabelian groups of finite Morley rank, and ongoing work of Frécon form a consistent line of development. Indeed, no counter-example to the following

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conjecture is known to the authors:

Conjecture. Let G be a connected soluble group of finite Morley rank and K the intersection of all normal definable subgroups Y such that G/Y is linear. Then K is contained in the centre of G .

Examples mentioned above show that in general one need not have $K = 1$. However the situation seems to be better for groups that do not have large torsion subgroups. In [2], we proved that all torsion-free nilpotent groups of finite Morley rank are linear groups. Here we study arbitrary groups of finite Morley rank with non-trivial torsion-free nilpotent normal subgroups. Our object is to develop methods for finding linear representations with small kernels for such groups, and thereby to prove that the subgroup K in the Conjecture is small.

We shall prove that *centreless connected soluble groups of finite Morley rank with torsion-free Fitting subgroups are linear groups*. This follows from our main result:

Theorem 1. *Let G be a connected soluble group of finite Morley rank and suppose that G has no infinite subgroups of finite exponent. Then G has a linear representation with kernel H contained in $Z_3(G)$.*

We write $Z_n(G)$ for the n th term of the upper central series of a group G .

We cannot prove that the subgroup H in Theorem 1 is definable, but it follows easily from Theorem 1 that the subgroup K in the Conjecture satisfies $K \leq Z_4(G)$ for groups G satisfying the hypotheses of the theorem; see Proposition 5.1 below.

If G is a connected soluble group of finite Morley rank with Fitting subgroup F then G/F is abelian, and there are nilpotent supplements to F in G . On the other hand, as is shown by [9, Proposition 3.6 and 4.2], the existence of abelian supplements is equivalent to a difficult conjecture about fields of finite Morley rank. However, it may be true that G always embeds in a group (interpretable in G) having abelian supplements to the Fitting subgroup. Our second theorem, needed for the proof of Theorem 1 provides some evidence for this:

Theorem 2. *Let G be a connected soluble group of finite Morley rank having a definable normal torsion-free nilpotent subgroup N such that G/N is abelian. Suppose that G has no infinite subgroups of finite exponent. Then $G/C_N(G)$ embeds in a group \tilde{G} interpretable in G with Fitting subgroup \tilde{N} , and with the following properties:*

- (a) $N/C_N(G) \leq \tilde{N}$;
- (b) \tilde{G} has no infinite subgroups of finite exponent;
- (c) \tilde{G} has a definable divisible abelian subgroup \tilde{T} such that $\tilde{G} = \tilde{N}\tilde{T}$.

It follows in particular that if G is a centreless connected soluble group of finite Morley rank having no infinite subgroups of finite exponent then G can be embedded in a group interpretable in G that has an abelian supplement to its Fitting subgroup.

The proof of our theorems uses the Maltsev correspondence for torsion-free nilpotent groups, and also we have to introduce a definable version of the well-known notion of a weight space in representation theory. The prerequisite results are described fully in Section 2. In Section 3 we prove another linearity result that is not restricted to soluble groups, and Theorems 2 and 1 are proved in Sections 4 and 5.

2. PRELIMINARY RESULTS

In this section we recall some preliminary results and immediate consequences needed in our analysis. Our main general reference for groups of finite Morley rank is [4]. All group and ring actions in this paper are on the right.

Groups of finite Morley rank. We recall that groups of finite Morley rank satisfy the descending chain condition on definable subgroups. Consequently each such group G has a unique smallest definable subgroup of finite index, the *connected component* of G , denoted by G° ; if $G = G^\circ$ then G is called *connected*. Another consequence of this condition is that every subset X of a group of finite Morley rank is contained in a smallest definable subgroup, its *definable hull*. Since centralizers are definable, the descending chain condition also implies that each centralizer in a group of finite Morley rank is the centralizer of a finite subset. We will refer to this phenomenon as the *chain condition on centralizers*.

Lemma 2.1. *Let G be a group and L a module for G such that the pair (G, L) is of finite Morley rank and G is connected. Let $m_1, \dots, m_d \in L$. Then there exists an integer n with the following property: for each element t of the augmentation ideal of the group ring $\mathbb{Z}G$, there exists an element $s \in \mathbb{Z}G$ which is a sum of at most n elements of $\{g - 1 \mid g \in G\}$ and satisfies $m_i t = m_i s$ for $1 \leq i \leq d$.*

Proof. The componentwise action of G on the d th Cartesian power of L is interpretable in (G, L) . Thus, it suffices to set $m = (m_1, \dots, m_d)$ and apply Zil'ber's indecomposability criterion ([4, §5.4]) to $\langle m(g - 1) \mid g \in G \rangle$. \square

Suppose that G is a torsion-free group of finite Morley rank. It is easy to prove that if N is a definable normal subgroup, then G/N is also torsion-free (see [4, §5.1, Exercise 13.b]), and, using similar methods, that G is divisible. Thus G has no proper subgroups of finite index, and is connected. Moreover every element has a unique n th root for every $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

The following elementary lemma will be useful. It will allow us to ignore the divisible torsion subgroups in the Fitting subgroup of an ambient soluble group. This is crucial for the use of the Maltsev correspondence in Section 3.

Lemma 2.2. *Let G be a connected group of finite Morley rank and N a definable nilpotent normal subgroup with divisible torsion subgroup. Then the group $N/C_N(G)$ is torsion-free.*

Proof. Since the torsion subgroup T of N is divisible, it lies in the centre Y of N (for example from [17, Chapter 4]; see also [4, Corollary 6.12]) and moreover it has only finitely many elements of each finite order (from [4, §5.1, Exercise 7]). Therefore the centralizer of each element of T has finite index in G , and so equals G because G is connected. \square

Fitting subgroup and Carter subgroups. Every group G of finite Morley rank has a Fitting subgroup F , its unique maximal nilpotent normal subgroup. By results of Belegradek and Nesin, F is a definable subgroup (see [4, Theorem 7.3]). By results of Zil'ber and Nesin, if G is connected and soluble, then both G/F and G/F° are divisible abelian groups (see [4, Theorem 9.21]).

An important ingredient in the analysis of groups of finite Morley rank is the notion of a *Carter subgroup*, a definable, connected, nilpotent subgroup of finite index in its normalizer. In this paper, we only need the existence and conjugacy

of Carter subgroups in soluble groups of finite Morley rank, first proven in [16]. A consequence of their conjugacy is the following covering property: if G is a connected soluble group of finite Morley rank and N a definable, normal subgroup such that G/N is nilpotent, then $G = NC$ where C is any Carter subgroup of G .

The following lemma is an easy consequence of some work of Frécon using Carter subgroups, more precisely of [8, Proposition 3.26]:

Lemma 2.3. *Let G be a connected solvable group of finite Morley rank with no infinite subgroups of finite exponent. Then the derived subgroup G' is torsion-free.*

Commutative rings of finite Morley rank. These rings will play an important role. The following fact, proven in [2], is a consequence of results in [5], [6] and [18].

Fact 2.4 ([2, Lemma 2.2]). Let Λ be a connected commutative local ring of finite Morley rank, with maximal ideal J . Then Λ/J is an algebraically closed field. If Λ/J has characteristic 0 then there is a field $\mathfrak{K} \leq \Lambda$ such that $\Lambda = J + \mathfrak{K}$ and $J \cap \mathfrak{K} = \{0\}$. Moreover Λ is finite-dimensional, regarded as a vector space over \mathfrak{K} .

The maximal ideal J in the statement is the Jacobson radical. It is a definable ideal in the ring language, being the set of non-invertible elements. On the other hand, the field \mathfrak{K} is not necessarily a definable subset of R ; it is only *interpretable*, i.e. definable modulo a definable equivalence relation. This absence of definable splitting is at the heart of the difficulties to be overcome in Section 4.

The Maltsev correspondence. The linear structures that we need in order to construct linear representations will be provided by the Maltsev correspondence, which associates nilpotent Lie algebras to certain nilpotent groups. Various accounts of this correspondence exist in the literature; we will use the version in [15], since it is well adapted for definability questions. Indeed, the model-theoretic essence of Fact 2.5 below is that the Lie algebra structure and the nilpotent group to which this algebra is associated are biinterpretable through the identity map.

The Maltsev correspondence associates with each torsion-free divisible nilpotent group N a nilpotent Lie algebra $\mathcal{L}(N)$ over the field \mathbb{Q} . Since elements of a divisible torsion-free nilpotent group N have unique s th roots for all integers $s \neq 0$, for $g \in N$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{Q}$ the power g^λ can be uniquely defined by the equation $(g^\lambda)^s = g^r$, where $\lambda = r/s$ with $r, s \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $s \neq 0$. In general, a torsion-free nilpotent group of finite Morley rank is divisible with unique roots. As a result, torsion-free nilpotent groups of finite Morley rank form a natural setting for the Maltsev correspondence.

For the rest of Section 2 we fix an integer $c \geq 1$ and restrict attention to torsion-free divisible nilpotent groups of class at most c , and nilpotent Lie algebras over \mathbb{Q} of class at most c . In Stewart [15] it is shown that there are words $\sigma_c(x, y)$, $\pi_c(x, y)$ in the free group on x, y , such that if N is one of our groups, then sum and Lie bracket operations can be defined in N by $u + v = \sigma_c(u, v)$ and $[u, v] = \pi_c(u, v)$ for all $u, v \in N$, and multiplication by $\lambda \in \mathbb{Q}$ by $\lambda u = u^\lambda$, in such a way that the set N acquires the structure of a Lie algebra over \mathbb{Q} . Thus from N , regarded as a *pure group structure* in the sense of model theory—an \mathcal{L}_G -structure where \mathcal{L}_G is the language of groups—we obtain a Lie algebra $\mathcal{L}(N)$ —an \mathcal{L}_{Lie} -structure where $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Lie}} = \{\delta_\lambda (\lambda \in \mathbb{Q}), [,], +\}$ —with the same underlying set. (Because we are working with groups of bounded class we do not need to consider the ‘extended words’ σ, π constructed in [15].) Thus the identity map defines in N a nilpotent \mathbb{Q} -Lie algebra structure $\mathcal{L}(N)$ with underlying set that of the group N .

Similarly, there is a word $\mu_c(x, y)$ in the free Lie algebra on x, y such that, if L is a Lie algebra L (over \mathbb{Q} , nilpotent of class at most c), that is, a structure in the language \mathcal{L}_{Lie} satisfying the necessary identities, then products and inverses can be defined in L by $uv = \mu_c(u, v)$ and $u^{-1} = -u$ in such a way that the set L becomes a torsion-free divisible nilpotent group $\mathcal{G}(L)$. Again the defining map is the identity. This yields the following main result in [15]:

Fact 2.5 ([15, Theorem 2.4.2]). *Let G and H be divisible nilpotent torsion-free groups; let L be a nilpotent Lie algebra over \mathbb{Q} . Then*

- (a) $\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{L}(G)) = G$, $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{G}(L)) = L$.
- (b) H is a subgroup of G if and only if $\mathcal{L}(H)$ is a subalgebra of $\mathcal{L}(G)$.
- (c) H is a normal subgroup of G if and only if $\mathcal{L}(H)$ is an ideal of $\mathcal{L}(G)$.
- (d) $\varphi : G \rightarrow H$ is a group homomorphism if and only if $\varphi : \mathcal{L}(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(H)$ is a Lie homomorphism. The kernel of φ is the same in both cases.
- (e) If H is normal subgroup of G , then $\mathcal{L}(G/H) = \mathcal{L}(G)/\mathcal{L}(H)$.

Using (a), one can rewrite (b)–(e) starting from L and applying \mathcal{G} .

We note in particular that, as pointed out in [2, Lemma 2.3 (c)], since N , $\mathcal{L}(N)$ have exactly the same definable sets they have the same Morley rank.

Lemma 2.6. *Let $m \geq 2$, let \mathfrak{K} be a field of characteristic 0 and L a Lie subalgebra (of class at most c) of the algebra of $m \times m$ zero-triangular matrices over \mathfrak{K} . Then $\mathcal{G}(L)$ is isomorphic to the image of L under the exponential map, given by $x \mapsto \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} (1/j!)x^j$.*

Proof. For each $u \in L$ write $u^\sharp = \exp u$. The word $\mu_c(x, y)$ is in fact the word arising in the Baker–Campbell–Hausdorff formula (but terminated after commutators of weight c); see [15, p. 302]. From the basic property of this formula we have $\log(u^\sharp v^\sharp) = \mu_c(u, v)$ for all $u, v \in L$; see [15, Lemma 2.1.1]. Thus $u^\sharp v^\sharp = (uv)^\sharp$ for all u, v ; in other words, the map $x \mapsto x^\sharp$ is a group isomorphism. (A similar argument shows that this is an isomorphism of \mathfrak{K} -groups, as defined below.) \square

\mathfrak{K} -groups. Suppose that \mathfrak{K} is any field of characteristic 0. If L is a Lie algebra over \mathfrak{K} and $N = \mathcal{G}(L)$, then for all u in N and λ in \mathfrak{K} we may define the power g^λ in N to be the multiple λg in L . The map $N \times \mathfrak{K} \rightarrow N$ defined in this way satisfies the axioms characterizing \mathfrak{K} -groups (or \mathfrak{K} -powered groups), described for example in Warfield [17, Chapters 10–12]. The formal definition of a \mathfrak{K} -group is given in Warfield [17, p. 86]: such a group is a nilpotent group with a power map $N \times \mathfrak{K} \rightarrow N$ satisfying the identities

$$g^1 = g, \quad g^{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} = g^{\lambda_1} g^{\lambda_2}, \quad g^{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} = (g^{\lambda_1})^{\lambda_2}, \quad \text{for all } \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathfrak{K}, g \in N,$$

$$(g^\lambda)^h = (g^h)^\lambda \quad \text{for all } \lambda \in \mathfrak{K}, g, h \in N,$$

and the Hall–Petresco identities. An important example is the group $U_m(\mathfrak{K})$ of all $m \times m$ unitriangular matrices over \mathfrak{K} , for each integer $m \geq 2$; see [17, Corollary 10.25]. Quillen [13] proved that the Maltsev correspondence establishes a full bijection between nilpotent Lie algebras over \mathfrak{K} and nilpotent \mathfrak{K} -groups; the results are stated in [17, Chapter 12]. For the reader's convenience we prove the only fact that we need:

Lemma 2.7. *Let \mathfrak{K} be a field of characteristic 0 and L a finite-dimensional Lie algebra over \mathfrak{K} . Then $\mathcal{G}(L)$ has the natural structure of a finitely generated \mathfrak{K} -group, with power operations defined from the Lie algebra structure of L by $g^\lambda = \lambda g$. Moreover $\mathcal{G}(L)$ is isomorphic as a \mathfrak{K} -group to a subgroup of $U_m(\mathfrak{K})$ for some $m \geq 2$.*

Proof. We need to check that the map $\mathcal{G}(L) \times \mathfrak{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(L)$ satisfies the identities defining \mathfrak{K} -groups. By Ado's theorem (see [1] or [10, pp. 202–203]), for some m there is an isomorphism θ from L to a subalgebra \bar{L} of the algebra of $m \times m$ zero-triangular matrices over \mathfrak{K} . Let $\bar{\theta}$ be the composite of θ and the exponential map. By Lemma 2.6 the group $\mathcal{G}(\bar{L})$ is isomorphic (as a group) to $\text{im } \bar{\theta}$, which is a subgroup of $U_m(\mathfrak{K})$ and is evidently closed under the power operations since $(\exp \bar{l})^\lambda = \exp \lambda \bar{l}$. Because $\text{im } \bar{\theta}$ satisfies all identities holding in the \mathfrak{K} -group $U_m(\mathfrak{K})$, it is a \mathfrak{K} -group. For $l \in L$, $\lambda \in \mathfrak{K}$ we have

$$(\bar{\theta}l)^\lambda = (\exp \theta(l))^\lambda = \exp(\lambda \theta(l)) = \exp \theta(\lambda l) = \bar{\theta}(\lambda l),$$

so that $\bar{\theta}$ is an isomorphism of groups with power maps, and any identity holding in its image holds in its domain. Therefore $\mathcal{G}(L)$ is a \mathfrak{K} -group.

Let X be a set spanning \bar{L} as vector space and let N_1 be the smallest \mathfrak{K} -subgroup of $\text{im } \bar{\theta}$ containing $\exp X$. Then $X \subseteq \log N_1$, a Lie subalgebra of \bar{L} , and so we have $\log N_1 = \bar{L}$ and $N_1 = \exp \bar{L} = \text{im } \bar{\theta}$. The result now follows. \square

Lemma 2.8. *Let \mathfrak{K} be a field of characteristic 0 and N a nilpotent group such that $\mathcal{L}(N)$ has the structure of a finitely generated Lie algebra over \mathfrak{K} . Suppose that $G = N \rtimes T$ and that the action of T on $\mathcal{L}(N)$ induced by conjugation in G is \mathfrak{K} -linear. Then G has a \mathfrak{K} -linear representation with kernel $C_T(N)$.*

Proof. Fix an integer $m > 0$. By Lemma 2.7, $N = \mathcal{G}(\mathcal{L}(N))$ is naturally a finitely generated \mathfrak{K} -group. Let Δ be the augmentation ideal of the group algebra $\mathfrak{K}N$, and let I be the ideal of $\mathfrak{K}N$ generated by Δ^{m+1} and all elements

$$u^\lambda - (1 + \lambda(u-1) + \cdots + \binom{\lambda}{m}(u-1)^m) \quad \text{with } u \in N, \lambda \in \mathfrak{K}; \quad (*)$$

here

$$\binom{\lambda}{j} = \frac{\lambda(\lambda-1)\cdots(\lambda-(j-1))}{j!}$$

for $\lambda \in \mathfrak{K}$ and each integer $j > 0$. By [17, Lemma 11.3], $\mathfrak{K}N/I$ is finite-dimensional. Moreover if m is large enough then the obvious map from N to $\mathfrak{K}N/I$ is an embedding. This follows from the proof of [17, Lemma 11.4]. We sketch a direct proof. Since N is isomorphic to a \mathfrak{K} -subgroup of $U_m(\mathfrak{K})$ for some m by Lemma 2.7, it will suffice to prove the result for the special case when $N = U_m(\mathfrak{K})$. Let M be the ring M of $m \times m$ matrices over \mathfrak{K} and $\varphi : \mathfrak{K}N \rightarrow M$ the map induced by the identity on N . It is easy to check that φ maps all elements $(u_1 - 1)\cdots(u_m - 1)$ with $u_1, \dots, u_m \in N$ and all elements $(*)$ to zero, and so φ factors through $\mathfrak{K}N/I$. Since the composite of the map $N \rightarrow \mathfrak{K}N/I$ and the map $\mathfrak{K}N/I \rightarrow V$ has trivial kernel, so does the map $N \rightarrow \mathfrak{K}N/I$.

Now let N act on $\mathfrak{K}N$ by right multiplication and T by conjugation; it is well known that these actions give an action of G on $\mathfrak{K}N$, defined by $x.(nt) = (xn)^t$ for $x, n \in N$, $t \in T$. Here is the verification that this is a group action: for $x, n_1, n_2 \in N$ and $t_1, t_2 \in T$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} x.((n_1 t_1)(n_2 t_2)) &= x.(n_1 n_2^{t_1^{-1}} t_1 t_2) = (x n_1 n_2^{t_1^{-1}})^{t_1 t_2} \\ &= ((x n_1)^{t_1} n_2)^{t_2} = (x.(n_1 t_1)).(n_2 t_2), \end{aligned}$$

as required. Since the ideal I is invariant under both the action by N and the action by T , the action of G on $\mathfrak{R}N$ induces an action on $\mathfrak{R}N/I$. If nt is in the kernel, with $n \in N$, $t \in T$, then for all $x \in N$ we have

$$x + I = (x + I).nt = (xn)^t + I.$$

First taking $x = 1$ we see that $n = 1$, and then we conclude that $x + I = x^t + I$ for all $x \in N$ and hence that $t \in C_T(N)$. \square

3. INTERPRETABLE RINGS: THE ASTON THEOREM

In this section, we prove a ring interpretation theorem and a linearity corollary that seem of wider interest. The residue fields of the interpretable local rings obtained in this section will be the underlying fields for the linear representations constructed in the paper. Our methods have their origins in [18] and make use of the Maltsev correspondence in a way reminiscent of [2]. However we need to utilize effectively the actions of groups on nilpotent normal subgroups and Lie algebras.

Theorem 3 (Aston Theorem). *Let G be a connected (not necessarily soluble) group of finite Morley rank and N a definable normal torsion-free nilpotent subgroup. Suppose that $N \not\leq Z(G)$ and write $D = C_N(G)$.*

- (a) *There exists a commutative ring R interpretable in G such that $\mathcal{L}(N/D)$ has the structure of a finitely generated R -module with R -bilinear Lie bracket, on which the action of G induced by conjugation in G is R -linear.*
- (b) *There are definable normal subgroups P_1, \dots, P_n of G contained in N with $\bigcap P_i = D$, and commutative local rings R_i interpretable in G with $R = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n R_i$, such that $\mathcal{L}(N/P_i)$ is a finitely generated R_i -module with R_i -bilinear Lie bracket on which the induced action of G is R_i -linear.*

Proof. Since both N and D are torsion-free groups of finite Morley rank they are divisible, and so the Lie algebras $\mathcal{L}(N)$, $\mathcal{L}(D)$ and $\mathcal{L}(N/D)$ may be defined.

Let $L = \mathcal{L}(N/D)$ and E be the ring of group endomorphisms of L . We aim to construct a subring R of E that is interpretable in G .

The action of G on N by conjugation induces an action on $\mathcal{L}(N)$ (by Fact 2.5(d)), and so we may regard $\mathcal{L}(N)$ as a G -module. For any ascending chain $M_1 < M_2 < \dots$ of definable subgroups of $\mathcal{L}(N)$ the quotients M_{i+1}/M_i are infinite divisible abelian groups; therefore the chain has length at most the Morley rank d of $\mathcal{L}(N)$, and there are elements m_1, \dots, m_d of $\mathcal{L}(N)$ such that the definable hull of $\langle m_1, \dots, m_d \rangle$ equals $\mathcal{L}(N)$. We apply Lemma 2.1 for $\mathcal{L}(N)$ and the set $\{m_1, \dots, m_d\}$; let n be the number given by Lemma 2.1 and let U be the set of elements of $\mathbb{Z}G$ that are sums of at most n elements of type $g - 1$.

By the chain condition on centralizers there exist $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and elements $s_1, \dots, s_k \in G$ such that $D = C_N(G) = C_N(s_1, \dots, s_k)$. For each k -tuple $u = (u_1, \dots, u_k) \in U^{(k)}$ let $\Phi(u, x, y)$ be the first-order formula

$$\bigwedge_{i=1}^k xu_i = y(s_i - 1).$$

We consider the following set:

$$\Lambda = \{u \in U^{(k)} \mid (\forall x \in N)(\exists y \in N)\Phi(u, x, y)\}.$$

Thus Λ is interpretable in G . If x_1, x_2 are congruent modulo D , then by Fact 2.5(e), they are also congruent modulo $\mathcal{L}(D)$. Thus, $(x_1 - x_2)(g - 1) = 0$ for all

$g \in G$, and hence $\Phi(u, x_1, y)$ holds if and only if $\Phi(u, x_2, y)$ holds. Moreover if $y_1, y_2 \in N$ and $\Phi(u, x, y_1), \Phi(u, x, y_2)$ both hold then we have $y_1(s_i - 1) = y_2(s_i - 1)$ for each i , so that $y_1 - y_2$ is centralized by s_1, \dots, s_k and hence is in $\mathcal{L}(D)$; thus y_1 and y_2 are congruent modulo D . It follows that each u in Λ induces a well-defined map $\bar{u} : L \rightarrow L$, and evidently $\bar{u} \in E$. We set $\Lambda_1 = \{\bar{u} \mid u \in \Lambda\}$.

Claim 1. Λ_1 is a subgroup of E .

Proof of Claim 1. The set Λ_1 is non-empty since Λ contains the k -tuples $(0, \dots, 0)$ and $(s_1 - 1, \dots, s_k - 1)$ which represent the zero and identity maps. Let u and v be in Λ ; we want to show that $\bar{u} - \bar{v} \in \Lambda_1$. Fix $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$. By the choice of n , there is an element $w_i \in U$ such that $m_j w_i = m_j u_i - m_j v_i$ for $j = 1, \dots, d$. The set $\{x \in \mathcal{L}(N) \mid x w_i = x u_i - x v_i\}$ is a definable subgroup containing $\{m_1, \dots, m_d\}$ and so equals $\mathcal{L}(N)$. Therefore $w = (w_1, \dots, w_k) \in \Lambda$ and $\bar{w} = \bar{u} - \bar{v}$. \square

We define

$$\Lambda_2 = \{\bar{u} \in \Lambda_1 \mid (\forall \bar{v} \in \Lambda_1) (\bar{u} \bar{v} \in \Lambda_1)\}, \quad \Lambda_3 = \{\bar{u} \in \Lambda_2 \mid (\forall \bar{v} \in \Lambda_2) (\bar{u} \bar{v} = \bar{v} \bar{u})\},$$

$$R = \{\bar{u} \in \Lambda_3 \mid (\forall x, y \in L) (\forall g \in G) ((\bar{u}(x))g = \bar{u}(xg)) \wedge (\bar{u}([x, y]) = [\bar{u}(x), y])\}.$$

Claim 2. R is a commutative subring of E and it is interpretable in G (so has finite Morley rank). The Lie bracket in L is R -bilinear and the elements of G induce R -linear maps from L to L .

Proof of Claim 2. Clearly each of the sets Λ_2, Λ_3, R is an additive subgroup of Λ_1 containing the identity map. The conditions imposed above ensure that R is closed for products, that its elements commute with each other, that the Lie bracket is R -bilinear, and that its elements commute with the action of G . Clearly R is interpretable in G and so has finite Morley rank. \square

Since finitely generated R -submodules are definable connected subgroups, any chain of such submodules has length at most the Morley rank of (G, L) . Hence L is a finitely generated R -module. This completes the proof of assertion (a).

Since R is a commutative ring of finite Morley rank, it is the direct sum of local rings R_1, \dots, R_n , from [5, Theorem 2.6]. The ideals R_i are definable in R as the sets $e_i R$, where e_1, \dots, e_n are the idempotents that yield the direct sum decomposition. For each i let M_i be the largest R -submodule of L that is annihilated by R_i . Thus each M_i is definable, and it is easy to see that the map from L to $\bigoplus L/M_i$ is an R -module isomorphism; in particular $\bigcap M_i$ is zero since it is annihilated by each R_i and hence by R . For each i let P_i/D be the normal subgroup of N/D associated with M_i by the Maltsev correspondence. Since G maps M_i to itself, each P_i is a normal subgroup of G by Fact 2.5 (d). Since $\bigcap M_i$ is the zero submodule of L we have $\bigcap P_i = D$, and assertion (b) now follows. \square

Corollary 3.1. *Let G be a connected group of finite Morley rank and N a definable torsion-free nilpotent normal subgroup. Let $D = C_N(G)$ and $E = C_G(N/D)$. Then G/E has a faithful linear representation.*

Proof. We use the notation of the proof of the Aston Theorem. For each i , the group G acts on L/M_i as a group of R_i -linear maps; by Fact 2.4, R_i is a finite-dimensional space over a field \mathfrak{K}_i , and so the image of G is a linear group over \mathfrak{K}_i . The kernel of the action of G on L_i is equal to the kernel of the action on N/P_i , by Fact 2.5 (d) and so equals $C_G(N/P_i)$. Since $\bigcap_{i \leq n} C_G(N/P_i) = C_G(N/D) = E$

it follows that G/E is linear over any field containing isomorphic images of all of the fields \mathfrak{K}_i . \square

4. ABELIAN SUPPLEMENTS

Our object in this section is to prove Theorem 2. We shall deduce it from a theorem concerning groups with structure like that of the groups G/P_i given by the Aston theorem.

Assume that G is a connected soluble group of finite Morley rank having no infinite subgroups of finite exponent, that N is a definable normal torsion-free nilpotent subgroup, and moreover that $G = NC$ with C a definable connected nilpotent subgroup. We let $L = \mathcal{L}(N)$ and we assume that there is a commutative local ring R with (G, R) of finite Morley rank such that L is a finitely generated R -module with R -bilinear Lie bracket on which the action of G (induced from the conjugation action on N) is R -linear. We shall prove the following result.

Theorem 4. *There is a group \tilde{G} , interpretable in (G, R) , with Fitting subgroup \tilde{N} , and with the following properties:*

- (a) $G \leq \tilde{G}$ and $N \leq \tilde{N}$;
- (b) \tilde{G} has no infinite subgroups of finite exponent;
- (c) \tilde{G} has a definable divisible abelian subgroup \tilde{T} such that $\tilde{G} = \tilde{N}\tilde{T}$.

We approach the proof through a series of lemmas. The quest for structures interpretable in (G, R) will lead us to introduce the notion of a *definable weight space*, and after Lemma 4.7 to use a construction related to the semisimple splitting construction explained in Segal [14, Chapter 7].

We shall consider the structure of L as an RC -module. By a *composition factor*, we will mean a section M_1/M_2 , with M_1, M_2 definable RC -submodules of L , such that M_1 is minimal with respect to strictly containing M_2 . We write J for the Jacobson radical of R and \mathfrak{K} for the field R/J .

Lemma 4.1. *Let X be a composition factor of L , regarded as an RC -module. The following assertions hold.*

- (a) C' acts trivially on X .
- (b) Each element of RC acts on X like multiplication by an element of \mathfrak{K} .

Proof. The upper central series of N corresponds under the Maltsev correspondence to a series $0 < L_1 < \cdots < L_c = L$ of definable $\mathbb{Q}G$ -submodules of L . Since R commutes with the action of G , each L_i is an RG -submodule. Since N acts trivially on each factor L_i/L_{i-1} by Fact 2.5 (d), (e), and G/N is abelian, C' acts trivially on each L_i/L_{i-1} . By the Jordan–Hölder theorem X is isomorphic to a composition factor of some L_i/L_{i-1} , and (a) follows.

(b) Because X is a composition factor, the ring \mathfrak{K}_1 of endomorphisms of X as an RC -module is a field by Schur’s Lemma. Thus, R being local, the kernel of the map from R to \mathfrak{K}_1 must be the prime ideal J , and so the image of R in \mathfrak{K}_1 is a field $\bar{\mathfrak{K}}$ isomorphic to \mathfrak{K} . Since (X, R) has finite Morley rank, X must have finite dimension over $\bar{\mathfrak{K}}$. Therefore \mathfrak{K}_1 is a finite field extension of $\bar{\mathfrak{K}}$. Since $\bar{\mathfrak{K}}$ is algebraically closed we conclude that $\mathfrak{K}_1 = \bar{\mathfrak{K}}$, and (b) follows. \square

Definition 4.2. Let X be a composition factor of L , regarded as an RC -module. By Lemma 4.1 (b), we have a homomorphism $\lambda_X : C \rightarrow \mathfrak{K}^*$ defined by $xc = \lambda_X(c)x$

for all $x \in X$, $c \in C$. We call λ_X the *weight* of the module X , and denote it by $\text{wt}(X)$. We call λ a weight of L if L has a composition factor with weight λ .

Our next task is to introduce the weight spaces $L_{(\lambda)}$ of L .

Lemma 4.3. *If F is a field and D is a nilpotent subgroup of upper triangular matrices in $\text{GL}_2(F)$ containing a non-scalar diagonal matrix, then D consists of diagonal matrices.*

Proof. Suppose that D contains the elements

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \mu \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad h_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ 0 & \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

where $\lambda \neq \mu$, and define $h_{i+1} = [h_i, g]$ for all $i \geq 0$. An easy calculation shows that

$$h_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha^{-1}\beta(\lambda^{-1}\mu - 1)^n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

for all $n \geq 1$, and so since D is nilpotent we have $\beta = 0$. \square

Lemma 4.4. *The RC-module L has only finitely many weights. For each weight λ there is a submodule $L_{(\lambda)}$ of L such that all composition factors of $L_{(\lambda)}$ and no composition factors of $L/L_{(\lambda)}$ have weight λ . Moreover L is the direct sum of these RC-submodules.*

Proof. Chains of finitely generated RC-submodules have length bounded by the Morley rank of (G, R) ; thus L has finite composition length and only finitely many weights.

Next suppose that Y is an RC-module section of L of composition length 2, with simple submodule X , and that $X, Y/X$ have different weights μ, λ . We claim that Y has an RC-module W with $Y = X \oplus W$.

From Fact 2.4, the ring R contains a field \mathfrak{K}_0 (not necessarily definable) with $R = J + \mathfrak{K}_0$, $J \cap \mathfrak{K}_0 = \{0\}$ and hence $\mathfrak{K}_0 \cong R/J = \mathfrak{K}$; thus Y is a 2-dimensional vector space over \mathfrak{K}_0 . Choose $c \in C$ with $\mu(c) \neq \lambda(c)$. The elements $\bar{\lambda}, \bar{\mu}$ of \mathfrak{K}_0 that map to $\lambda(c), \mu(c)$ are the eigenvalues of the map \bar{c} induced by c in Y . With respect to a basis of eigenvectors, the maps induced by the elements of C have upper triangular matrices, as the eigenspace for $\bar{\mu}$ must be X , and so by Lemma 4.3 the matrices are diagonal. Hence Y is a direct sum of two simple $\mathfrak{K}_0 C$ -submodules. Since the elements of R induce $\mathfrak{K}_0 C$ -module endomorphisms, the two non-isomorphic simple $\mathfrak{K}_0 C$ -submodules are mapped to themselves by R and so are RC-submodules.

The rest of the proof is a standard argument. Among the composition series $0 = M_0 < \dots < M_n = L$ of L as an RC-module, choose one for which the sum of the indices i with $\text{wt}(M_i/M_{i-1}) = \lambda$ is minimal. If for some i we have $\text{wt}(M_{i+1}/M_i) = \lambda$ and $\text{wt}(M_i/M_{i-1}) \neq \lambda$ then from the previous paragraph M_{i+1}/M_i has a submodule W/M_{i-1} with weight λ , and consideration of the composition series obtained by replacing M_i by W gives a contradiction. Thus some term of the series (M_i) has the property required of $L_{(\lambda)}$. The second assertion now follows easily. \square

Lemma 4.5. *If μ, ν are weights then $[L_{(\mu)}, L_{(\nu)}] \leq L_{(\mu\nu)}$.*

Proof. Of course we interpret $L_{(\mu\nu)}$ as zero if $\mu\nu$ is not a weight of L . Let $(M_i)_{i=0}^m, (N_j)_{j=0}^n$ be composition series of $L_{(\mu)}, L_{(\nu)}$ and define $W_k = \sum_{i+j=k} [M_i, N_j]$ for $0 \leq k \leq m+n$. Since J annihilates each composition factor and the Lie bracket is R -bilinear, J annihilates each quotient W_k/W_{k-1} . Let $c \in C$, and choose $r, s \in R$

with $r + J = \mu(c)$, $s + J = \nu(c)$. For $i, j > 0$ and $m \in M_i$, $n \in N_j$ we have $mc \equiv rm \pmod{M_{i-1}}$, $nc \equiv sn \pmod{N_{j-1}}$ and so

$$[m, n]c \equiv [mc, nc] \equiv [rm, sn] \equiv rs[m, n] \pmod{W_{i+j-1}}.$$

Thus if $k \geq 1$ and $w \in W_k$ then $wc \equiv (rs)w \pmod{W_{k-1}}$. Hence c acts as multiplication by $rs + J = \mu(c)\nu(c)$ on any composition factor U/V with $W_{k-1} \leq V \leq U \leq W_k$. The result follows. \square

Now let $c \in C$, and define c_s to be the family of R -linear maps $t : L \rightarrow L$ with the following properties:

- t maps each $L_{(\lambda)}$ to itself;
- $t|_{L_{(\lambda)}}$ is multiplication by some element $r_\lambda \in R$ with $r_\lambda + J = \lambda(c)$;
- if μ, ν and $\mu\nu$ are weights then $r_{\mu\nu} = r_\mu r_\nu$;
- $t|_{L_{(1)}}$ is the identity map.

Let S be the family 1_s corresponding to the identity element of C . Thus S is a group of automorphisms and in particular its elements act as multiplications by elements of $1 + J$ on each $L_{(\lambda)}$ and as the identity on $L_{(1)}$. Clearly each c_s is a coset of S . Let $T = \bigcup \{c_s \mid c \in C\}$. Then T is an abelian group, and the map $c \mapsto c_s$ is a surjective homomorphism from C to T/S .

- Lemma 4.6.** (a) *If $t \in T$ then t is a Lie algebra homomorphism of L .*
 (b) *If $t \in c_s$ then ct^{-1} acts as the identity on each composition factor of L as an RC -module.*
 (c) *The group T is isomorphic to a subgroup of $(R^*)^n$, where n is the number of distinct weights of L (and R^* denotes the group of units of R). Moreover all subgroups of T of finite exponent are finite.*

Proof. (a) Since L is the sum of the weight spaces it will suffice to prove that if μ, ν are weights and $m \in L_{(\mu)}$, $n \in L_{(\nu)}$ then $[m, n]t = [mt, nt]$. Suppose that t acts as multiplication by r_μ on $L_{(\mu)}$ and by r_ν on $L_{(\nu)}$; then it acts as multiplication by $r_\mu r_\nu$ on $[L_{(\mu)}, L_{(\nu)}]$ by Lemma 4.5 and the definition of t , and so for $m \in L_{(\mu)}$, $n \in L_{(\nu)}$ we have $[m, n]t = r_\mu r_\nu [m, n] = [r_\mu m, r_\nu n] = [mt, nt]$, as required.

(b) It suffices to note that if X is a composition factor of $L_{(\lambda)}$ then both c, t act on X by multiplication by $\lambda(c)$.

(c) To prove the first assertion, we list the weights as $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ and consider the map from T defined by $t \mapsto (r_1, \dots, r_n)$, where r_i is the element of R such that t acts on $L_{(\lambda_i)}$ as multiplication by r_i . By the definition of T , r_i belongs to a coset of $1 + J$, thus lies in $R \setminus J$. Since R is local, $r_i \in R^*$.

We note that the multiplicative group $1 + J$ is torsion-free. Indeed, if $j \in J^d \setminus J^{d+1}$ then for all $n \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ we have $(1 + j)^n \equiv 1 + nj \pmod{J^{d+1}}$, and so $(1 + j)^n \neq 1$ since J^d/J^{d+1} has the structure of a vector space over R/J and hence is a torsion-free additive group. Thus the kernel of the map $R^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{R}^*$ is torsion-free, and the second assertion in (b) follows since finite subgroups of \mathfrak{R}^* are cyclic. \square

Lemma 4.7. *The image of $C \cap N$ in L (under the map $N \rightarrow L$ given by the Maltsev correspondence) lies in $L_{(1)}$ and so is acted on trivially by T .*

Proof. Let $(C_i)_{i=0}^k$ be any central series of C . Then C acts trivially on each factor $(C_i \cap N)/(C_{i-1} \cap N)$ and so acts trivially on each factor D_i/D_{i-1} , where D_i is the \mathbb{Q} -subalgebra of L corresponding to $C_i \cap N$ in the Maltsev correspondence. Let E_i be the RC -submodule generated by D_i . Since G induces R -linear maps and C

acts trivially on $(E_{i-1} + D_i)/E_{i-1}$ it follows that C acts trivially on each E_i/E_{i-1} . Hence all RC -composition factors of E_k have weight 1, and $D_k \leq E_k \leq L_{(1)}$. \square

The action of T as Lie algebra automorphisms on L induces an action as group automorphisms of N by Fact 2.5 (d). For $t \in T$ we write t^* for the map $G \rightarrow G$ defined by

$$(ac)^{t^*} = a^t c \quad \text{for all } a \in N, c \in C.$$

Let $T^* = \{t^* \mid t \in T\}$.

- Lemma 4.8.**
- (a) t^* is well-defined.
 - (b) t^* commutes with the action of C by conjugation on N .
 - (c) $t^* : G \rightarrow G$ is a homomorphism.
 - (d) T^* is a subgroup of the automorphism group of G and the map $t \mapsto t^*$ defines a group isomorphism from T to T^* .

Proof. (a) If $a_1 c_1 = a_2 c_2$ with obvious notation then $c_1 c_2^{-1} = a_1^{-1} a_2 \in N \cap C$, so that t acts trivially on $N \cap C$ by Lemma 4.7; therefore

$$(a_1^{-1})^t a_2^t = (a_1^{-1} a_2)^t = a_1^{-1} a_2 = c_1 c_2^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad a_1^t c_1 = a_2^t c_2.$$

(b) The elements of C induce automorphisms of L taking each $L_{(\lambda)}$ to itself and the elements of T act as multiplications by elements of R on each $L_{(\lambda)}$; hence t^* commutes with the automorphisms of L induced by C and so commutes with the action of C on N .

(c) Let $a_1 c_1, a_2 c_2 \in G$ with obvious notation. By (b) we have $(a_2^{c_1^{-1}})^t = (a_2^t)^{c_1^{-1}}$ and so

$$\begin{aligned} ((a_1 c_1)(a_2 c_2))^{t^*} &= (a_1 a_2^{c_1^{-1}} c_1 c_2)^{t^*} = a_1^t (a_2^{c_1^{-1}})^t c_1 c_2 \\ &= a_1^t (a_2^t)^{c_1^{-1}} c_1 c_2 = (a_1^t c_1)(a_2^t c_2) = (a_1 c_1)^{t^*} (a_2 c_2)^{t^*}. \end{aligned}$$

(d) The definition gives $(t_1 t_2)^* = t_1^* t_2^*$ for all $t_1, t_2 \in T$ and (d) follows. \square

We now set $\tilde{G} = G \rtimes T^*$ and address the definability issues for this group.

- Lemma 4.9.**
- (a) The group T as a group of automorphisms of L is interpretable in (G, R) . The action of T on L is interpretable (G, R) .
 - (b) The group T as a group of automorphisms of N is interpretable in (G, R) . The action of T on N is interpretable (G, R) .
 - (c) The group T^* and its action on G are definable in (G, R) . The isomorphism between T and T^* defined in Lemma 4.8 (d) is interpretable in (G, R) .
 - (d) The group \tilde{G} is interpretable in (G, R) .

Proof. (a) The RC -module L is the direct sum of finitely many weight spaces $L_{(\lambda_1)}, \dots, L_{(\lambda_n)}$. Let Ω be the set of triples (i, j, k) of indices with $\lambda_i \lambda_j = \lambda_k$. We first verify that the cosets c_s form a uniformly definable family. Indeed, each coset c_s is an interpretable subset of $L \times L$ defined by the formula $\text{coset}(x, y, c)$ where $\text{coset}(x, y, z)$ is

$$\exists r_{\lambda_1}, \dots, r_{\lambda_n} \in R \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^n (r_{\lambda_i} + J = \lambda_i(z) \leftrightarrow (x \in L_{(\lambda_i)} \wedge y = r_{\lambda_i} x)) \wedge \bigwedge_{(i,j,k) \in \Omega} r_{\lambda_i} r_{\lambda_j} = r_{\lambda_i \lambda_j} \right).$$

Now T is defined as $\{(x, y) \in L \times L \mid \exists c \in C \text{ coset}(x, y, c)\}$.

The action of T on $L = \bigoplus L_{(\lambda_i)}$ is also interpretable in (G, R) . In other words, the group action map from $T \times L$ to L is interpretable in (G, R) .

(b) This point follows from (a) and Lemma 4.6 (a) using Fact 2.5 (d). Indeed, the nilpotent group N has the same underlying set as the Lie algebra L , and the graphs of the automorphisms of N and L induced by elements of T are identical. The second statement holds for the same reason.

(c) This follows from (b) and the definition of T^* and its action on G .

(d) This follows from points (b) and (c). \square

Let \tilde{N} be the Fitting subgroup of \tilde{G} . Since the normalizer of N contains G , T^* we have $N \leq \tilde{N}$. Moreover since $T^* \cong T$, by Lemma 4.6 (b) all subgroups of \tilde{G} of finite exponent are finite. To complete the proof of Theorem 4, it remains only to prove assertion (c).

Define

$$U = \langle ct^{*-1} \mid c \in C, t \in c_s \rangle.$$

Lemma 4.10. *The subgroup NU is nilpotent and normal in \tilde{G} .*

Proof. Let m be the maximum of the composition lengths of the weight spaces $L_{(\lambda)}$.

Since T^* centralizes C , the inclusion $U \leq CT^*$ holds and the group U is nilpotent. Therefore since N is nilpotent and $N \triangleleft \tilde{G}$, to prove that NU is nilpotent it will suffice to prove that for all $u_1, \dots, u_m \in U$ we have $[a, u_1, \dots, u_m] = 1$ for all $a \in N$. This requirement translates via Fact 2.5 (d) to the requirement that $(u_1 - 1) \dots (u_m - 1)$ acts as the zero map on L , and this in turn follows from the definition of the elements t^* and Lemma 4.6 (a). Finally, since $[U, T^*] = 1$, it follows that $NU \triangleleft \tilde{G}$. \square

Proof of Theorem 4. We must establish assertion (c). From Lemma 4.10 we have $NU \leq \tilde{N}$ and hence $\tilde{G} = \tilde{N}T^*$. The group \tilde{G} , being interpretable in (G, R) , is of finite Morley rank. By construction, it is connected. Indeed, by Lemma 4.6 (b) and the structure of abelian groups of finite Morley rank (Macintyre [11]; cf. [4, Theorem 6.7]), T is a divisible abelian group, thus T^* is a divisible abelian group that is also interpretable in (G, R) .

Now we restrict our attention to \tilde{G} as a pure group of finite Morley rank in which G embeds, not necessarily as a subgroup definable in \tilde{G} . Let \tilde{T} be the definable hull of T with respect to the pure group structure \tilde{G} ; then \tilde{T} too is divisible and abelian, and hence is connected. Finally, $\tilde{G} = \tilde{N}\tilde{T}$ since $\tilde{G} = \tilde{N}T^*$. \square

Proof of Theorem 2. Let G satisfy the hypotheses of Theorem 2. Write $D = C_N(G)$ and let $R, P_1, \dots, P_n, R_1, \dots, R_n$ be as given by the Aston Theorem. Thus each pair $(G/P_i, R_i)$ is interpretable in G , and satisfies the hypotheses of Theorem 4. We may take for C any Carter subgroup of G . Therefore each G/P_i can be embedded in a group \tilde{G}_i with Fitting subgroup \tilde{N}_i and with a definable divisible abelian subgroup \tilde{T}_i with the properties given by Theorem 4. Since $D = \bigcap P_i$, the group G/D embeds in the product $\tilde{G} = \prod_{i \leq n} \tilde{G}_i$. Evidently \tilde{G} and the subgroups $\tilde{N} = \prod_{i \leq n} \tilde{N}_i$, $\tilde{T} = \prod_{i \leq n} \tilde{T}_i$ have the properties required in Theorem 2. \square

5. PROOF OF THEOREM 1

Before proving Theorem 1, the main linearity result of this paper, we note the following lemma which shows how to obtain definable kernels of maps to linear groups from arbitrary kernels.

Proposition 5.1. *Let G be a connected group of finite Morley rank and let H be the kernel of a linear representation θ over a field \mathfrak{K} . Define Y by $Y/H = Z(G/H)$. Then*

- (a) Y is also the kernel of a linear representation of G over \mathfrak{K} , and
- (b) Y is definable.

Proof. (a) Since Y is the kernel of the action of G on G/H induced by conjugation, it is the kernel of an action on $\text{im } \theta$, and on the finite-dimensional vector space over \mathfrak{K} spanned by $\text{im } \theta$.

(b) Let K be the largest connected definable soluble subgroup contained in H . Since the image of $Z(G/K)$ under the natural map $G/K \rightarrow G/H$ lies in $Z(G/H)$ we have $Z(G/K) \leq Y/K$. But $[G, Y]$ is a connected definable subgroup by Zil'ber indecomposability (see [4, Theorem 5.26]) and is contained in H ; hence $Y/K \leq Z(G/K)$. Thus $Y/K = Z(G/K)$ and Y is definable. \square

Proposition 5.2. *Let G be a connected soluble group of finite Morley rank and N a definable torsion-free nilpotent normal subgroup, and suppose that G has a definable divisible abelian subgroup A such that $G = NA$. Then G has a linear representation with kernel K satisfying $K \cap N \leq Z(G)$.*

Proof. Write $D = C_N(G)$. By assertion (b) of the Aston Theorem, we can find definable normal subgroups P_i with intersection D and commutative local rings R_i interpretable in G such that the Lie algebra $L_i = \mathcal{L}(N/P_i)$ is an R_i -module with R_i -bilinear Lie bracket, and G acts R_i -linearly on L_i for each i . By Lemma 2.4, R_i is a finite-dimensional vector space over a subfield \mathfrak{K}_i , and so L_i is a finite-dimensional Lie algebra over \mathfrak{K}_i .

Fix an index i . Now G/P_i is the product of the definable torsion-free subgroup N/P_i and the definable abelian subgroup AP_i/P_i , and the intersection $W_i/P_i = N/P_i \cap AP_i/P_i$ of these subgroups is definable and hence divisible. By the injective property of divisible abelian groups, there exists a (not necessarily definable) subgroup B_i/P_i such that $AP_i/P_i = W_i/P_i \times B_i/P_i$. Hence we have $G/P_i = N/P_i \rtimes B_i/P_i$. From Lemma 2.8 this group has a linear representation over \mathfrak{K}_i whose kernel K_i/P_i satisfies $K_i \cap N \leq P_i$. Thus G has a linear representation with kernel $K = \bigcap K_i$ over any field containing copies of all fields \mathfrak{K}_i , and $K \cap N \leq \bigcap P_i = D$, as required. \square

Proof of Theorem 1. Suppose that G satisfies the hypotheses of Theorem 1. Let $N = G'$. By [4, Corollary 9.9], G' is definable, connected and nilpotent, and from Lemma 2.3, N is torsion-free. Therefore by Theorem 4 we can embed $G/C_N(G)$ in a group of the form $\tilde{G} = \tilde{N}\tilde{T}$, with the properties and notation of that theorem. Let $E = C_{\tilde{N}}(\tilde{G})$. By Lemma 2.2, \tilde{N}/E is torsion-free and so \tilde{G}/E satisfies the hypotheses of Proposition 5.2; thus \tilde{G} has a linear representation whose kernel H_0 satisfies $H_0 \cap \tilde{N} \leq M$ where $M/E = C_{\tilde{N}/E}(\tilde{G}/E)$. Hence $[H_0, \tilde{G}] \leq E \leq Z(\tilde{G})$ and $H_0 \leq Z_2(\tilde{G})$. Write $H/C_N(G) = H_0 \cap G/C_N(G)$. Then H is the kernel of a linear representation of G and $H \leq Z_3(G)$. \square

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