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# DIMENSIONAL GROUPS AND FIELDS

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**ABSTRACT.** We shall define a general notion of dimension, and study groups and rings whose interpretable sets carry such a dimension. In particular, we deduce chain conditions for groups, definability results for fields and domains, and show that pseudofinite groups contain big finite-by-abelian subgroups, and pseudofinite groups of dimension 2 contain big soluble subgroups.

## INTRODUCTION

In this paper, we shall define a general notion of dimension, and study groups and rings whose interpretable sets carry such a dimension. The aim is to unify results from stability and simplicity theory (with a dimension induced by Lascar or SU-rank, see example 1.5),  $o$ -minimality, and the study of pseudofinite structures (with a dimension induced by the logarithm of the counting measure [7, 8, 9]). In particular, we deduce chain conditions for groups, definability results for fields and domains, and show that pseudofinite groups contain big finite-by-abelian subgroups, and pseudofinite groups of dimension 2 contain big soluble subgroups.

## 1. DIMENSION

**Definition 1.1.** A theory  $T$  is *dimensional* if there is a dimension function  $\dim$  from the collection of all interpretable subsets of models of  $T$  to an ordered abelian group  $\Gamma$  together with  $\infty$  satisfying

- *Invariance:* If  $a \equiv a'$  then  $\dim(\varphi(x, a)) = \dim(\varphi(x, a'))$ .
- *Algebraicity:* If  $X$  is finite, then  $\dim(X) = 0$ .
- *Union:*  $\dim(X \cup Y) = \max\{\dim(X), \dim(Y)\}$ .
- *Fibration:* If  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is a interpretable map such that  $\dim(f^{-1}(y)) \geq d$  for all  $y \in Y$ , then  $\dim(X) \geq \dim(Y) + d$ .

A dimension is *real* (or *archimedean*) if  $\Gamma \leq \mathbb{R}$ , *discrete* if  $\Gamma$  is discrete, and *integer* if it is discrete and real (donc  $\Gamma \cong \mathbb{Z}$ ). A set (or a structure)  $X$  is *finite-dimensional* if the dimension is integer and  $\dim(X) < \infty$ .

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For a partial type  $\pi$  put  $\dim(\pi) = \inf\{\dim(\varphi) : \pi \vdash \varphi\}$ , where the infimum is considered in a completion  $\bar{\Gamma}$  of the ordered set  $\Gamma \cup \{\infty\}$ . Note that unless the dimension is real, there will be non-realized cuts in  $\Gamma$  (for instance the sup of a proper convex subgroup), and the extension of the group-operation by continuity is only well-defined on the semigroup  $\bar{\Gamma}^+ = \{\gamma \in \bar{\Gamma} : \gamma \geq 0\}$ . We write  $\dim(a/B)$  for  $\dim(\text{tp}(a/B))$ . Then for types dimension is invariant, algebraic and satisfies union, but need not satisfy fibration. By the union condition any partial type can be completed to a type of the same dimension.

**Remark 1.2.** There are some additional axioms and variants one might also consider:

- *Finesse*: If  $\dim(X) = 0$  then  $X$  is finite.
- *Product*:  $\dim(X \times Y) = \dim(X) + \dim(Y)$ .
- *Strong fibration*: If  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is a interpretable map such that  $\dim(f^{-1}(y)) = d$  for all  $y \in Y$ , then  $\dim(X) = \dim(Y) + d$ .
- *Weak fibration*: If  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is a interpretable map such that  $\dim(f^{-1}(y)) = d$  for all  $y \in Y$ , then  $\dim(X) \geq \dim(Y) + d$ .
- *Lower fibration*: If  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is a interpretable map such that  $\dim(f^{-1}(y)) \leq d$  for all  $y \in Y$ , then  $\dim(X) \geq \dim(Y) \leq d$ .
- *Definability*: If  $\dim(\varphi(x, a)) = d$  then there is a formula  $\theta_{\varphi, d} \in \text{tp}(a)$  such that  $\dim(\varphi(x, a')) = d$  for all  $a' \models \theta_{\varphi, d}$ .
- *Semidefinability*: If  $\dim(\varphi(x, a)) > d$  then there is a formula  $\theta_{\varphi, d} \in \text{tp}(a)$  such that  $\dim(\varphi(x, a')) > d$  for all  $a' \models \theta_{\varphi, d}$ .
- *Additivity*:  $\dim(a, b/A) = \dim(a/A, b) + \dim(b/A)$ .
- *Semiadditivity*:  $\dim(a, b/A) \geq \dim(a/A, b) + \dim(b/A)$ .

We call a dimension *coarse* if it is not fine.

Clearly both fibration and strong fibration imply weak fibration, strong fibration implies product, fibration and lower fibration imply strong fibration, any kind of definability implies invariance, definability plus strong fibration imply additivity, and semidefinability plus fibration imply semiadditivity.

**Remark 1.3.** • Invariance is equivalent to type-definability, i.e. definability where  $\theta_{\varphi, d}$  is a partial type.

- We have chosen weak inequalities for (weak) fibration, as this behaves better under limits. On the other hand, we took strict inequalities for semidefinability, as this seems easier to achieve in examples.
- One might also define lower semidefinability where the inequalities are reversed. This seems less useful, though.
- Note that *fibration* yields the inequality  $\dim(X \times Y) \geq \dim(X) + \dim(Y)$ .

**Remark 1.4.** Additivity implies lower fibration, whence strong fibration.

*Proof.* Let  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  be a definable map such that  $\dim(f^{-1}(y)) \leq d$  for all  $y \in Y$ . Take  $a \in X$  with  $\dim(a) = \dim(X)$ , and put  $b = f(a)$ . Then  $\dim(b/a) = 0$ , so

$$\begin{aligned} \dim(X) &= \dim(a) = \dim(a) + \dim(b/a) = \dim(a, b) \\ &= \dim(a/b) + \dim(b) \leq d + \dim(Y). \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

**Example 1.5.** Examples for integer dimensions with lower fibration include:

- (1) Finite Lascar rank,  $SU$ -rank or  $U^b$ -rank on *formulas*, possibly localised at some  $\emptyset$ -invariant family of types;
- (2) For any ordinal  $\alpha$ , the coefficient of  $\omega^\alpha$  in one of the ordinal-valued ranks in (1) above (when written on Cantor normal form).

In these examples we let  $\dim(X)$  be the maximum of the finite ranks (Lascar,  $SU$  ou  $U^b$ ) of the types extending  $x \in X$ , and  $\dim(X) = \infty$  if no such maximum exists. Note that in general the dimension of a type need not be equal to the rank of the type even when the dimension is finite, as witnessed by the standard example where Lascar and Shelah rank are finite and different. Nevertheless, the Lascar inequalities for types are sufficient to show that fibration and lower fibration hold (whence strong fibration as well). Note that in example (1), not localised, the dimension is fine.

An example for a real additive dimension is:

- (3) coarse pseudofinite dimension (in some expansion by cardinality comparison quantifiers).

Here additivity holds by [8, Lemma 2.10]. Note that fine pseudofinite dimension is fine in the sense of Remark 1.2.

**Remark 1.6.** If  $\dim$  is a  $\Gamma$ -valued dimension and  $\gamma \in \Gamma$ , put

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_\gamma &= \{\gamma' \in \Gamma : \gamma' \leq n\gamma \text{ for some } n < \omega\}, \quad \text{and} \\ \Gamma_{\gamma^-} &= \{\gamma' \in \Gamma : n\gamma' \leq \gamma \text{ for all } n < \omega\}. \end{aligned}$$

Then there is a unique homomorphism  $\sigma : \Gamma_\gamma / \Gamma_{\gamma^-} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  with  $\sigma(\gamma) = 1$ , and the function  $\dim_\gamma$  defined by

$$\dim_\gamma(X) = \begin{cases} \sigma(\dim(X)) & \text{if } \dim(X) \in \Gamma_\gamma \\ \infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

is a real dimension, the *localization* of  $\dim$  at  $\gamma$ .

**Lemma 1.7.** *Just assuming weak fibration, dimension is invariant under definable bijections.*

*Proof.* Let  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  be a definable bijection. Then  $\dim(f^{-1}(y)) = 0$  for all  $y \in Y$ , so  $\dim(X) \geq \dim(Y)$ . Considering the definable bijection  $f^{-1} : Y \rightarrow X$ , we obtain  $\dim(Y) \geq \dim(X)$ , whence equality.  $\square$

**Definition 1.8.** Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be type-definable sets. We say that  $X$  is *broad* if  $0 < \dim(X) < \infty$ . If  $X$  is broad, we call  $Y$  *broad with respect to  $X$*  if  $\frac{1}{n} \dim(X) \leq \dim(Y) \leq n \dim(X)$  for some  $n < \omega$ .

A definable set  $X$  is *negligible* if  $\dim(X) = 0$ ; a type-definable set is *negligible* if it is contained in some negligible definable set.

A type-definable subset  $Y \subseteq X$  is *wide* in  $X$  if for every definable superset  $\bar{Y} \supseteq Y$  there is a definable superset  $\bar{X} \supseteq X$  with  $\dim(\bar{Y}) \geq \dim(\bar{X})$ ; in particular a definable subset  $Y$  of a definable set  $X$  is wide iff  $\dim(Y) = \dim(X)$ . An element  $x \in X$  is *wide/broad* over some parameters  $A$  if  $\text{tp}(x/A)$  is.

**Remark 1.9.** •  $X$  is broad with respect to  $Y$  iff  $Y$  is broad with respect to  $X$ .

- If  $X$  is broad,  $Y$  is broad with respect to  $X$  iff  $Y$  is broad for the localized dimension  $\dim_{\dim(X)}$ .
- If the dimension is real and  $X$  is broad, then  $Y$  is broad iff it is broad with respect to  $X$ .
- In fine dimension, a negligible type-definable set is finite.
- In fine, discrete dimension, a type-definable set of dimension 0 is finite.

## 2. DIMENSIONAL GROUPS

**Lemma 2.1.** *Let  $G$  be a type-definable group in a dimensional theory, and  $g, h \in G$ . If  $h$  is wide in  $G$  over  $A, g$ , then  $gh$  and  $hg$  are wide in  $G$  over  $A, g$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $X$  be an  $A, g$ -definable set containing  $gh$ . Since  $G$  is a type-definable group, restricting  $X$  we may assume that  $x \mapsto g^{-1}x$  is a bijection between  $X$  and  $g^{-1}X$ . As dimension is invariant under definable bijections,  $\dim(X) = \dim(g^{-1}X)$ . But  $h \in g^{-1}X$ , so  $gh$  is wide over  $A$ . The proof for  $hg$  is similar.  $\square$

In a dimensional theory, we need not have fibration for type-definable maps. The situation is different for group homomorphisms.

**Lemma 2.2.** *In a dimensional theory, let  $G$  and  $H$  be type-definable groups and  $f : G \rightarrow H$  a definable surjective homomorphism. Then  $\dim(G) \geq \dim(\ker f) + \dim(H)$ .*

*Proof.* If  $\dim(G) = \infty$  this is clear. Otherwise, consider a definable  $X_0 \supseteq G$ . Reducing  $X_0$ , if necessary, we may assume by compactness that there is a definable map  $\bar{f}$  extending  $f$  defined on  $X_0$ . Again by compactness there is a definable  $X_1 = X_1^{-1} \supseteq G$  with  $X_1^2 \subseteq X_0$ , and such that  $\bar{f}(xx') = \bar{f}(x)\bar{f}(x')$  for all  $x, x' \in X_1$ . Put  $Y = \bar{f}(X_1)$  and  $X = \bar{f}^{-1}(Y) \subseteq X_0$ . Then for  $y \in Y$  we have

$$\bar{f}^{-1}(y) \supseteq (\bar{f}^{-1}(y) \cap X_1) \ker f,$$

so  $\dim(\bar{f}^{-1}(y)) \geq \dim(\ker f)$ . Since  $H \subseteq Y$  it follows that

$$\dim(X_0) \geq \dim(X) \geq \dim(\ker f) + \dim(Y) \geq \dim(\ker f) + \dim(H).$$

Thus  $\dim(G) = \inf\{\dim(X_0) : X_0 \supseteq G \text{ definable}\} \geq \dim(\ker f) + \dim(H)$ .  $\square$

We now turn to chain conditions.

**Proposition 2.3.** *In a fine dimensional theory, let  $H$  be a relatively definable subgroup of infinite index in a type-definable group  $G$  with  $\dim(G) < \infty$ . Then  $\dim(H) < \dim(G)$ .*

*Proof.* The map  $G \rightarrow G/H$  has fibres of dimension  $\dim(H)$  and infinite image. Hence

$$\dim(G) \geq \dim(H) + \dim(G/H) > \dim(H). \quad \square$$

This immediately yields:

**Corollary 2.4.** *In a fine integer-dimensional theory, every chain of definable groups of finite dimension, each of infinite index in its predecessor, is finite.*  $\square$

Since we have not required the dimension to be defined on quotients by *type-definable* equivalence relations, Lemma 2.3 and Corollary 2.4 may fail for type-definable subgroups. This happens for instance in  $\omega$ -minimal theories: the additive subgroup of infinitesimals has the same dimension as the ambient non-standard real field, but infinite, and even unbounded, index. In fact, we can have arbitrarily long (infinite) chains of more and more infinitesimal type-definable subgroups. However, we shall show next that this does not happen for a particular kind of type-definable groups.

**Definition 2.5.** We call a group (relatively)  $\bigwedge$ -definable if it is an intersection of (relatively) definable groups. A ring is (relatively)  $\bigwedge$ -definable if it is so as an additive group.

As we have not defined dimension on arbitrary hyperimaginaries (quotients modulo type-definable equivalence relations), we do not have a dimension on the quotient of two type-definable groups. However, for a quotient of  $G$  by a relatively  $\bigwedge$ -definable subgroup  $H = \bigwedge_{i \in I} H_i$  we can put

$$\dim(G/H) = \sup\{\dim(G / \bigwedge_{i \in I_0} H_i) : I_0 \subseteq I \text{ finite}\} \in \bar{\Gamma}.$$

**Remark 2.6.** • In an  $\omega$ -stable theory (and in particular in a theory of finite Morley rank), definable,  $\bigwedge$ -definable and type-definable groups coincide.

- In a stable or supersimple theory, type-definable groups are  $\bigwedge$ -definable.
- Even in the fine integer-dimensional context, the three classes need not coincide. For instance:
  - The connected component of  $\mathbb{Z}$  (in a saturated model) is a  $\bigwedge$ -definable group which is not definable, in a superstable theory of Lascar rank 1.
  - The infinitesimals form a type-definable additive group of a non-standard real field which is not  $\bigwedge$ -definable, in an  $\omega$ -minimal theory.

- If  $G = \bigcap_i G_i$  and  $H = \bigwedge_j H_j$  (closed under finite intersections, as usual), we have defined

$$\dim(G/H) = \sup_j \inf_i \dim(G_i/H_j).$$

For instance, if  $(G_i : i < \omega)$  is a chain of definable groups with  $\dim(G_i/G_{i+1}) = 1$  for all  $i < \omega$ , this yields  $\dim(G/G) = 0$  as expected. Had we exchanged the limits, we would get  $\inf_i \sup_j \dim(G_i/G_j) = \infty$ , which is clearly wrong.

We first check that  $\bigwedge$ -definability behaves well with respect to relative definability.

**Lemma 2.7.** *Let  $G$  be a  $\bigwedge$ -definable group, and  $H$  a relatively definable subgroup. Then  $H$  is  $\bigwedge$ -definable. In fact, there is a definable group  $H^*$  with  $H = G \cap H^*$ .*

*Proof.* Suppose  $G = \bigwedge_{i \in I} G_i$ , where the  $G_i$  are definable groups, and  $H = G \cap X$ , where  $X$  is a definable set. Then  $x, y \in G \cap X$  implies  $x^{-1}y \in X$ . By compactness there is some finite  $I_0 \subseteq I$  such that  $x, y \in \bigcap_{i \in I_0} G_i \cap X$  implies  $x^{-1}y \in X$ . As the  $G_i$  are groups, we also have  $x^{-1}y \in \bigcap_{i \in I_0} G_i$ , and  $Y = \bigcap_{i \in I_0} G_i \cap X$  is a definable group with  $H = G \cap Y$ .  $\square$

**Proposition 2.8.** *In a dimensional theory, let  $H$  be a  $\bigwedge$ -definable subgroup in a type-definable group  $G$ . Then  $\dim(G) \geq \dim(H) + \dim(G/H)$ . In particular, if the dimension is fine and discrete, or if the dimension is fine and  $G$  is definable, then  $\dim(H) < \dim(G)$  iff  $H$  has unbounded index in  $G$ .*

*Proof.* Suppose  $H = \bigwedge_i H_i$ , where each  $H_i$  is a relatively definable subgroup of  $G$  and the system  $(H_i)_i$  is closed under finite intersection. Then for every  $i$  we have

$$\dim(G) \geq \dim(H_i) + \dim(G/H_i) \geq \dim(H) + \dim(G/H_i),$$

whence

$$\begin{aligned} \dim(G) &\geq \sup_i [\dim(H) + \dim(G/H_i)] \\ &= \dim(H) + \sup_i \dim(G/H_i) = \dim(H) + \dim(G/H). \end{aligned}$$

In fine dimension, if the dimension is discrete or  $G$  is definable, then

$$\begin{aligned} G/H \text{ is unbounded} &\Leftrightarrow G/H_i \text{ infinite for some } i \\ &\Leftrightarrow \dim(G/H_i) > 0 \text{ for some } i \Leftrightarrow \dim(G/H) > 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus under either condition,  $\dim(G) > \dim(H)$  iff  $G/H$  is unbounded.  $\square$

**Corollary 2.9.** *In a fine integer-dimensional theory, any chain of relatively  $\bigwedge$ -definable groups of finite dimension, each of unbounded index in its predecessor, is finite.*  $\square$

**Remark 2.10.** In a coarse integer-dimensional theory we can still conclude that any chain of relatively  $\bigwedge$ -definable groups of finite dimension, with non-negligible successive quotients, is finite.

### 3. FIELDS AND DOMAINS

**3.1. Skew fields.** Let us note first that fields have better definability properties than groups.

**Proposition 3.1.** *In a real-dimensional theory, a type-definable broad skew field  $K$  is definable.*

*Proof.* Suppose  $K = \bigcap_{i \in I} X_i$ , where  $(X_i : i \in I)$  is a system of definable sets closed under finite intersections. As  $0 < \dim(K) < \infty$  we may also assume  $\dim(X_i) < 2 \dim(K)$  for all  $i \in I$ . By compactness, we may further suppose that there is a minimal element  $0 \in I$  such that addition and multiplication are defined, commutative, associative and distributive on  $X_0$  (but may take values outside), and for every  $i > 0$  all non-zero elements in  $X_i$  have an additive and a multiplicative inverse in  $X_i$ . By compactness there is  $i \in I$  such that  $X_i \cdot (X_i - X_i) + (X_i - X_i) \subseteq X_0$ . But then for any  $X_j \subseteq X_i$  and  $g \in X_i$  we have  $gX_j + X_j \subseteq X_0$ . Moreover, if  $g(X_j - X_j) \cap (X_j - X_j) = \{0\}$ , then the map from  $X_j^2 \rightarrow X_0$  given by  $(x, y) \mapsto gx + y$  is injective, contradicting

$$\dim(X_j^2) \geq 2 \dim(X_j) \geq 2 \dim(K) > \dim(X_0).$$

Thus  $g \in (X_j - X_j) \cdot ((X_j - X_j) \setminus \{0\})^{-1}$ , and

$$X_i \subseteq \bigcap_{X_j \subseteq X_i} (X_j - X_j) \cdot ((X_j - X_j) \setminus \{0\})^{-1}.$$

But by compactness for every  $k \in I$  there is some  $j \in I$  such that

$$(X_j - X_j) \cdot ((X_j - X_j) \setminus \{0\})^{-1} \subseteq X_k.$$

Thus

$$K \subseteq X_i \subseteq \bigcap_j (X_j - X_j) \cdot ((X_j - X_j) \setminus \{0\})^{-1} \subseteq \bigcap_k X_k \subseteq K,$$

and  $K = X_i$  is definable.  $\square$

**Remark 3.2.** Note that the hypothesis of Proposition 3.1 requires that  $\dim(K)$  is bounded away from 0.

**Proposition 3.3.** *In a real-dimensional theory, let  $K$  be a non-negligible definable skew field and  $V$  a non-trivial type-definable  $K$ -vector space with  $\dim(V) < \infty$ . Then  $\dim(V) \geq \text{lin. dim}_K(V) \dim(K)$ . In particular  $K$  and  $V$  are broad,  $\text{lin. dim}_K(V)$  is finite and  $V$  is definable.*

*Proof.* Clearly  $\dim(K^n) \geq n \dim(K)$ . As dimension is preserved under definable bijection,  $\dim(K) > 0$  and  $\dim(V) < \infty$ , we get

$$\infty > \dim(V) \geq \text{lin. dim}_K V \dim(K) \geq \dim(K) > 0.$$

So  $K$  is broad,  $\text{lin. dim}_K V$  is finite, and  $V$  is definable as  $\sum_i K e_i$ , for a  $K$ -basis  $(e_i)_i$  of  $V$ .  $\square$

**Remark 3.4.** If the dimension satisfies *product*, then  $\dim V = \text{lin. dim}_K V \dim K$ .

**Proposition 3.5.** *Let  $K$  be a definable broad skew field in a fine real-dimensional theory. Then  $K$  has finite dimension over its centre.*

*Proof.* If  $K^\times$  has finite exponent, then  $K$  is commutative by Kaplanski's theorem. Otherwise, there is an element  $a \in K$  of infinite order, and  $Z(C_K(a))$  is an infinite definable commutative subfield. But then  $K$  has finite dimension over the infinite definable subfield  $Z(C_K(a))$ , whence finite dimension over its centre.  $\square$

**3.2. Domains.** We now move to domains, generalizing both [10, Theorem 2.2] and [8, Exercises 3.5 and 3.6]. Recall that localising a non-commutative domain is not always possible: not only may right and left fractions differ, it is not a priori possible to multiply say two right fractions in a consistent way.

The right/left *Ore condition* in a domain  $R$  asks that  $rR \cap r'R \neq \{0\}$  for all non-zero  $r, r' \in R$  (or  $Rr \cap Rr' \neq \{0\}$ , respectively). If it holds then there is a right (resp., left) fraction skew field; if both hold they give rise to the same skew field. A domain is a left/right *Ore domain* if it satisfies the left/right Ore condition.

**Proposition 3.6.** *In a real-dimensional theory, let  $R$  be an invariant domain, and suppose that  $\dim(X)$  for type-definable  $X \subseteq R$  is bounded, and strictly positive for some such  $X$ . Then  $R$  is right and left Ore, and its skew field  $K$  of (right or left) fractions is definable.*

*Proof.* The assumptions imply that there is some type-definable  $X \subseteq R$  with  $2 \dim(X) > \dim(Y)$  for any type-definable  $Y \subseteq R$ . For any two non-zero  $r, r' \in R$ , the set  $rX + r'X$  is a type-definable subset of  $R$ , so the map:

$$\begin{aligned} X^2 &\rightarrow rX + r'X \\ (x, y) &\mapsto rx + r'y \end{aligned}$$

cannot be injective, and there is  $(y, y') \neq (z, z')$  with  $ry + r'y' = rz + r'z'$ . Then  $r(y - z) = r'(z' - y') \neq 0$ , so  $R$  is right Ore. Similarly,  $R$  is left Ore. It follows that its field of left fractions is equal to its field of right fractions, and equal to  $(X - X)/(X - X)^\times$ , which is type-definable. Hence  $K$  is definable by Proposition 3.1.  $\square$

**Proposition 3.7.** *In a fine dimensional theory satisfying product, a broad  $\bigwedge$ -definable (non-commutative, non-unitary) left or right Ore domain  $R$  with definable fraction field is already a skew field.*

*Proof.* We may assume that  $R$  is infinite by Wedderburn's Theorem. Consider a definable additive supergroup  $A$  of  $R$  such that inversion and multiplication is well-defined and associative on  $A^{\pm 1}$ , and without zero-divisors. Choose a definable  $R \leq B \leq A$  with  $B + B^2 \subseteq A$ .

Consider the map  $f : (x, y) \mapsto xy^{-1}$  on  $A \times A^\times$ , put  $Y = BB^{\times-1} \supseteq K$  and  $X = f^{-1}(Y) \subseteq A \times A^\times$ . For every  $y \in Y$  we have

$$\dim(f^{-1}(y)) \geq \dim((b, b')B^\times) = \dim(B)$$

for any  $(b, b') \in B \times B^\times$  with  $y = bb'^{-1}$ .

Suppose  $\dim(R) < \dim(K)$ . Then  $2\dim(R) < \dim(K) + \dim(R)$ , so by  $\wedge$ -definability of  $R$ , we can choose  $A$  (and  $B$ ) such that  $2\dim(A) < \dim(K) + \dim(R)$ . But product and fibration for  $f$  yield

$$2\dim(A) = \dim(A^2) \geq \dim(X) \geq \dim(B) + \dim(Y) \geq \dim(R) + \dim(K) > 2\dim(A),$$

a contradiction. It follows that  $\dim(R) = \dim(B) = \dim(K)$ .

As the dimension is fine and  $K$  definable,  $B$  has finite index in  $K$ . For any  $r \in R^\times$  there is  $a \in B$  and integers  $n, m$  such that  $r^{-m} = r^{-n} + a$  and  $n + 1 < m$ . Hence

$$r^{-1} = r^{m-n-1} + r^{m-1}a \in R + RB \subseteq B + B^2 \subseteq A.$$

As this also holds for any definable subgroup of  $A$  containing  $R$ , we get  $r^{-1} \in R$  by  $\wedge$ -definability, whence  $R = K$ .  $\square$

**Corollary 3.8.** *In a fine real-dimensional theory, a  $\wedge$ -definable broad (non-commutative, non-unitary) domain is a definable skew field.*  $\square$

**Remark 3.9.** The infinitesimals in a non-standard real closed field show that Proposition 3.7 and Corollary 3.8 may fail for type-definable domains in an  $o$ -minimal (and hence fine integer-dimensional) theory.

**Corollary 3.10.** *In a real-dimensional theory, let  $A$  be a type-definable abelian group with  $\dim(A) < \infty$ . Suppose that there is a type-definable set  $X$  with  $\dim(X) > 0$  generating a domain of definable automorphisms of  $A$ . Then the skew field of fractions  $K$  of  $R$  exists and is definable;  $A$  is a definable  $K$ -vector space of finite linear dimension.*

*Proof.* Fix any non-zero  $a \in A$ . Since  $R$  acts by automorphisms, the evaluation map  $R \rightarrow R \cdot a$  is injective, which bounds  $\dim(Y) = \dim(Y \cdot a)$  by  $\dim(A)$  for any type-definable subset  $Y \subseteq R$ . Now apply Proposition 3.6, and note that the fraction field  $K$  acts on  $A$  since  $R^\times$  acts by automorphisms. We finish by Proposition 3.3.  $\square$

Notice that if  $R$  is commutative, so is  $K$ .

**Remark 3.11.** If  $X$  is bounded, Corollary 3.10 may fail: Just consider an infinite field  $K$  in the language of modules consisting of addition and unary functions  $\lambda_r$  for scalar multiplication by  $r \in K$ , for every  $r \in K$ . Then the language does not augment when we go to an elementary extension; we have an abelian structure which does not interpret an infinite field.

**3.3. Automorphisms.** As opposed to the stable case, an infinite fine integer-dimensional field need not be connected: any pseudo-finite field will serve as a counterexample.

**Lemma 3.12.** *In a real-dimensional theory, a definable endomorphism  $\varphi$  of a definable broad skew field  $K$  is either 0 or a genuine skew field automorphism.*

*Proof.* If  $\varphi$  is not zero, it is injective, and  $0 < \dim(\varphi(K)) = \dim(K) < \infty$ . Hence the degree  $[K : \varphi(K)] = 1$  and  $K = \varphi(K)$ .  $\square$

It follows that a dimensional broad (commutative) field is perfect.

Next, we show that a  $\emptyset$ -connected definable broad field in a fine real-dimensional theory does not admit an infinite type-definable family of automorphisms. This generalises [2, Theorem 8.3].

**Lemma 3.13.** *In a fine dimensional theory, a  $\emptyset$ -definable broad additively or multiplicatively  $\emptyset$ -connected field  $K$  contains infinitely many absolutely algebraic elements.*

*Proof.* In characteristic zero this is clear. So suppose the field  $K$  has characteristic  $p > 0$  and is additively connected; consider the  $\emptyset$ -definable additive endomorphism  $\phi : x \mapsto x^p - x$  with finite kernel  $\mathbb{F}_p$ . If there are only finitely many absolutely algebraic elements, then there is some  $n < \omega$  such that  $\phi^n(K) \cap \mathbb{F}_p = \{0\}$ . So  $\phi : \phi^n(K) \rightarrow \phi^{n+1}(K)$  is injective, whence  $\dim(\phi^{n+1}(K)) = \dim(\phi^n(K))$ ; as the dimension is fine,  $\phi^{n+1}(K)$  has finite index in  $\phi^n(K)$ . But  $\emptyset$ -connectivity of  $K$  implies that of  $\phi^n(K)$ , and  $\phi^n(K) = \phi^{n+1}(K) = \phi^{2n}(K)$ . But then  $K = \phi^n(K) \oplus \ker \phi^n$ , so  $\phi^n(K)$  has finite index in  $K$ . Again by connectivity  $\phi$  is surjective. Hence there are no Artin-Schreier extensions, and the subfield of absolutely algebraic elements is infinite.

If  $K$  is multiplicatively connected, we use the multiplicative endomorphism  $\phi : x \mapsto x^q$  for big prime  $q$  such that  $K$  has no primitive  $q$ -th root of unity, and argue with Kummer extensions.  $\square$

**Proposition 3.14.** *In a fine real-dimensional theory, let  $K$  be a definable broad field with infinitely many absolutely algebraic elements. Then there is no infinite type-definable family of definable automorphisms of  $K$ .*

*Proof.* Suppose  $\Phi$  is such a family. As  $K$  is definable, we may assume that  $\Phi$  is also definable (being an automorphism of  $K$  is a definable property). If  $\text{char}(K) = 0$ , put

$K_0 = \bigcap_{\sigma \in \Phi} \text{Fix}(\sigma)$ . Then  $K_0$  is definable and infinite, whence broad, and  $[K : K_0]$  is finite. Thus  $\Phi$  is a subfamily of  $\text{Gal}(K/K_0)$ , which is finite.

Now suppose  $\text{char}(K) = p > 0$ ; we put

$$\Psi = \{\tau^{-1}\sigma : \sigma, \tau \in \Phi\}.$$

If  $a \in K$  is absolutely algebraic, it has only finitely many images under  $\Phi$ , and there are infinitely many automorphisms in  $\Psi$  fixing  $a$ . By compactness there is some  $a$  of infinite multiplicative order fixed by infinitely many automorphisms of  $\Psi$ . Put  $\Psi_a = \{\sigma \in \Psi : \sigma(a) = a\}$  and

$$K_0 = \bigcap_{\sigma \in \Psi_a} \text{Fix}(\sigma).$$

Then  $K_0$  is definable and infinite, whence broad, and  $\Psi_a$  injects into  $\text{Gal}(K/K_0)$  which is finite.

In both cases we obtain a contradiction, so no infinite type-definable family of automorphisms of  $K$  can exist.  $\square$

**Corollary 3.15.** *In a fine real-dimensional theory, a definable, broad, additively or multiplicatively  $\emptyset$ -connected field has only boundedly many definable automorphisms.*

*Proof.* The field has infinitely many absolutely algebraic elements by Lemma 3.13. If there were unbounded many definable automorphisms, there would be an infinite type-definable family of them, contradicting Proposition 3.14.  $\square$

#### 4. PSEUDOFINITE DIMENSIONAL GROUPS

**Proposition 4.1.** *Let  $G$  be a broad pseudofinite dimensional group with strong fibration. Then there is an element  $g \in G \setminus \{1\}$  with broad centralizer.*

*Proof.* Suppose first that  $G$  has no involution. If  $G \equiv \prod_I G_i/\mathcal{U}$  for some family  $(G_i)_I$  of finite groups and some non-principal ultrafilter  $\mathcal{U}$ , then  $G_i$  has no involution for almost all  $i \in I$ , and is soluble by the Feit-Thompson theorem. So there is  $g_i \in G_i \setminus \{1\}$  such that  $\langle g_i^{G_i} \rangle$  is commutative for almost all  $i \in I$ . Put  $g = [g_i]_I \in G \setminus \{1\}$ . Then  $\langle g^G \rangle$  is commutative and  $g^G \subseteq C_G(g)$ . As  $g^G$  is in definable bijection with  $G/C_G(g)$ , we have

$$\dim(C_G(g)) \geq \dim(g^G) = \dim(G/C_G(g)) = \dim(G) - \dim(C_G(g)).$$

In particular  $\dim(C_G(g)) \geq \frac{1}{2} \dim(G)$ .

Now suppose all centralizers of non-trivial elements have dimension 0. Let  $i \in G$  be an involution. Then

$$\dim(i^G) = \dim(G/C_G(i)) = \dim(G) - \dim(C_G(i)) = \dim(G).$$

For  $h \in G \setminus \{1\}$  put  $H(h) = \{x \in G : h^x = h^{\pm 1}\}$ . Then  $H$  is an  $h$ -definable subgroup of  $G$ , and  $C_G(h)$  has index two in  $H$ , so  $\dim(H) = \dim(C_G(h)) = 0$ . Moreover, if  $j \in i^G$  and  $h \in j^G j$ , then  $j \in H(h)$ . Now by strong fibration

$$\dim(\{(j, h) \in G \times G : j \in H(h)\}) = \dim(G) + 0 = \dim(G).$$

On the other hand by fibration

$$\begin{aligned} \dim(\{(j, h) \in G \times G : j \in H(h)\}) &\geq \dim(\{(j, h) \in i^G \times G : h \in j^G j\}) \\ &\geq 2 \dim(i^G) = 2 \dim(G), \end{aligned}$$

as  $\dim(j^G j) = \dim(j^G) = \dim(i^G) = \dim(G)$  for all  $j \in i^G$ . This contradiction finishes the proof.  $\square$

We recall the definition of  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_c$ , the centraliser condition up to finite index.

**Definition 4.2.** A group  $G$  satisfies the  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_c$ -condition if there is  $n < \omega$  such that there are no  $(g_i : i < n)$  in  $G$  such that  $|C_G(g_j : j < i) : C_G(g_j : j \leq i)| \geq n$  for all  $i < n$ . In other words, in a saturated model there is no infinite chain of centralisers  $C_G(g_j : j < i)$  for  $i < \omega$ , each of infinite index in its predecessor.

Examples for  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_c$  groups include all groups definable in a simple theory. Note that a subgroup of an  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_c$ -group is again  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_c$ .

**Lemma 4.3.** Let  $G$  be an  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_c$  group and  $Z$  a finite central subgroup. Then  $G/Z$  is an  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_c$  group.

*Proof.* As  $Z$  is central,  $x \mapsto [g, x]$  is a homomorphism from  $C_G(g/Z)$  to  $Z$ , whose kernel is  $C_G(g)$ . It follows that  $C_G(g)$  is a subgroup of  $C_G(g/Z)$  of index at most  $|Z|$ . The lemma follows.  $\square$

**Lemma 4.4.** Let  $G$  be an  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_c$  group. Then for any subgroup  $H$  there is a bound for finite indices of the form  $|H : C_H(g)|$ .

*Proof.* Suppose not. Let  $n$  be given by the  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_c$  condition, and choose a maximal chain

$$H > C_H(g_0) > \cdots > C_H(g_0, \dots, g_m)$$

with every group of finite index at least  $n$  in its predecessor. Then  $m < n$ . However, if  $\infty > |H : C_H(g)| > n |H : C_H(g_0, \dots, g_m)|$ , then

$$|C_H(g_0, \dots, g_m) : C_H(g_0, \dots, g_m, g)| > n,$$

contradicting maximality of  $m$ .  $\square$

**Definition 4.5.** Let  $G$  be a group, and  $H, K$  subgroups.

- We say that  $H$  is *almost contained* in  $K$ , written  $H \lesssim K$ , if  $H \cap K$  has bounded index in  $H$ . Clearly,  $\lesssim$  is transitive. If  $H \lesssim K$  and  $K \lesssim H$ , then  $H$  and  $K$  are *commensurable*, denoted  $H \sim K$ .
- The *almost centraliser* of  $H$  in  $K$  is the subgroup

$$\tilde{C}_K(H) = \{g \in K : H \lesssim C_G(g)\}.$$

The *almost centre*  $\tilde{Z}(G)$  of  $G$  is the characteristic subgroup  $\tilde{Z}(G) = \tilde{C}_G(G)$ .

**Remark 4.6.** If  $K$  is definable and  $H$  is type-definable, then by compactness  $H \lesssim K$  if and only if  $H \cap K$  has finite index in  $H$ .

In an  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_c$ -group the almost centraliser of a definable subgroup is definable by Lemma 4.4 (see [6, Proposition 2.23]), and the almost centre is finite-by-abelian, as its conjugacy classes must be uniformly finite [11].

**Fact 4.7** ([6, Theorem 2.10]). *If  $H$  and  $K$  are type-definable, then  $H \lesssim \tilde{C}_G(K)$  if and only if  $K \lesssim \tilde{C}_G(H)$ .*

**Fact 4.8** ([6, Theorem 2.18]). *Let  $G$  be a group,  $H$  and  $K$  subgroups, and suppose*

$$H \leq N_G(K), \quad H \leq \tilde{C}_G(K), \quad \text{and} \quad K \leq \tilde{C}_G(H) \text{ uniformly}$$

*(meaning that there is  $n < \omega$  such that  $|H : C_H(k)| \leq n$  for all  $k \in K$ ). Then  $[H, K]$  is finite.*

**Corollary 4.9.** *Let  $G$  be an  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_c$  group, and  $M, N$  normal subgroups of  $G$ . Then  $[\tilde{C}_M(N), \tilde{C}_N(M)]$  is finite.  $\square$*

**Remark 4.10.** It follows in particular that  $F = [\tilde{C}_G(\tilde{Z}(G)), \tilde{Z}(G)]$  is finite in an, as  $\tilde{Z}(G) = \tilde{C}_{\tilde{Z}(G)}(G)$ . But  $G \lesssim \tilde{C}_G(\tilde{Z}(G)) = \tilde{C}_G(\tilde{C}_G(G))$  by Fact 4.7, and  $F \leq \tilde{Z}(G)$ , so  $G_1 = \tilde{C}_G(\tilde{Z}(G)) \cap C_G(F)$  has finite index in  $G$ . Moreover,  $F_1 = G_1 \cap F$  is finite central in  $G_1$ , and  $(G_1 \cap \tilde{Z}(G))/F_1$  is central in  $G_1/F_1$ .

Recall that a group is *virtually  $P$*  if it has a subgroup of finite index which is  $P$ .

**Theorem 4.11.** *Let  $G$  be a broad pseudofinite dimensional  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_c$ -group satisfying strong fibration. Then  $G$  has a definable broad finite-by-abelian subgroup  $C$ . More precisely, any minimal broad centralizer (up to finite index) of a finite tuple is virtually finite-by-abelian, and has a centraliser of finite index which is finite-by-abelian.*

*Proof.* By the  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_c$  condition, there is a broad centralizer  $C$  of some finite tuple, such that  $C_C(g)$  is not broad for any  $g \in C \setminus \tilde{Z}(C)$ . Put  $Z = \tilde{Z}(C)$ , a definable finite-by-abelian normal subgroup of  $C$ . We claim that  $Z$  is broad.

Otherwise  $\dim(Z) = 0$ , and

$$\dim(C/Z) = \dim(C) - \dim(Z) = \dim(C) > 0.$$

For  $g \in C \setminus Z$  we have  $\dim(C_C(g)) = 0$ , whence for  $\bar{g} = gZ$  we have

$$\begin{aligned} \dim(\bar{g}^{C/Z}) &= \dim(g^C Z/Z) = \dim(g^C Z) - \dim(Z) \geq \dim(g^C) - \dim(Z) \\ &= \dim(C) - \dim(C_C(g)) - \dim(Z) = \dim(C/Z). \end{aligned}$$

Hence for all  $\bar{g} \in (C/Z) \setminus \{\bar{1}\}$  we have

$$\dim(C_{C/Z}(\bar{g})) = \dim(C/Z) - \dim(\bar{g}^{C/Z}) = 0.$$

As  $C$  and  $Z$  are definable,  $C/Z$  is again pseudofinite, contradicting Proposition 4.1. So  $\dim(Z) > 0$ . Clearly  $Z \lesssim \tilde{C}_C(C)$ , so  $C \lesssim \tilde{C}_C(Z)$  by Fact 4.7. But for  $g \in \tilde{C}_C(Z)$  the index  $|Z : C_Z(g)|$  is finite. In particular  $\dim(C_C(g)) \geq \dim(Z) > 0$  and  $C_C(g)$  is broad. By minimality,  $C_C(g)$  has finite index in  $C$ , whence  $g \in \tilde{Z}(C)$ . It follows that  $\tilde{C}_C(Z) = \tilde{Z}(C)$  is finite-by-abelian, and  $C$  is virtually finite-by-abelian.

By compactness (or Lemma 4.4) there is a bound  $n$  on the index  $|C : C_C(c)|$  for  $c \in \tilde{Z}(C)$ . If  $c' \in C \setminus \tilde{Z}(C)$ , then  $|\tilde{Z}(C) : C_{\tilde{Z}(C)}(c')|$  is infinite; let  $c_0, \dots, c_n$  in  $\tilde{Z}(C)$  lie in different cosets modulo  $C_{\tilde{Z}(C)}(c')$ . Hence  $c_i^{-1}c_j \notin C_C(c')$  for  $i \neq j$ . Put  $C' = C_C(c_i : i \leq n)$ , a subgroup of finite index in  $C$ . Suppose  $c' \in C' \tilde{Z}(C)$ , say  $c' = c''c$  with  $c'' \in C'$  and  $c \in \tilde{Z}(C)$ . Then there are  $i < j$  such that  $c_i^{-1}c_j \in C_C(c)$ , whence  $c_i^{-1}c_j \in C_C(c''c) = C_C(c')$ , a contradiction.

It follows that  $C' \tilde{Z}(C) < C$ . Then  $\tilde{Z}(C' \tilde{Z}(C)) = \tilde{Z}(C)$  and  $\tilde{Z}(C') = \tilde{Z}(C) \cap C'$ , whence

$$|C : \tilde{Z}(C)| > |C' \tilde{Z}(C) : \tilde{Z}(C)| = |C' : \tilde{Z}(C')|.$$

Inductively, we find a finite tuple  $\bar{c}$  in  $\tilde{Z}(C)$  such that  $C_C(\bar{c}) = \tilde{Z}(C_C(\bar{c}))$ , a broad finite-by-abelian centraliser of finite index in  $C$ .  $\square$

Theorem 4.11 holds in particular for any pseudofinite  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_c$ -group with the pseudofinite counting measure. Note that the  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_c$ -condition is just used in  $G$ , not in the section  $C/Z$ .

**Corollary 4.12.** *A superrosy pseudofinite group with  $U^b(G) \geq \omega^\alpha$  has a definable finite-by-abelian subgroup  $A$  with  $U^b(A) \geq \omega^\alpha$ .*

*Proof.* A superrosy group is  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_c$ . If  $\alpha$  is minimal with  $U^b(G) < \omega^{\alpha+1}$ , put

$$\dim(X) \geq n \quad \text{if} \quad U^b(X) \geq \omega^\alpha \cdot n,$$

then  $\dim$  is an integer dimension with  $0 < \dim(G) < \infty$  and strong fibration (Example 1.5(1)). The assertion now follows from Theorem 4.11.  $\square$

**Corollary 4.13.** *For any  $d, d' < \omega$  there is  $n = n(d, d')$  such that if  $G$  is a finite group without elements  $(g_i : i \leq d')$  such that*

$$|C_G(g_i : i < j) : C_G(g_i : i \leq j)| \geq d$$

for all  $j \leq d'$ , then  $G$  has a subgroup  $A$  with  $|A'| \leq n$  and  $n|A|^n \geq |G|$ .

*Proof.* If the assertion were false, then given  $d, d'$ , there were a sequence  $(G_i : i < \omega)$  of finite groups satisfying the condition, such that  $G_i$  has no subgroup  $A_i$  with  $|A'_i| \leq i$  and  $i|A_i|^i \geq |G_i|$ . But any non-principal ultraproduct  $G = \prod G_n/\mathcal{U}$  is a pseudofinite  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_c$ -group, and has a definable subgroup  $A$  with  $A'$  finite and  $\dim(A) \geq \frac{1}{n} \dim(G)$  for some  $n < \omega$ , where we take the dimension induced by the pseudofinite counting measure. Unravelling its definition (and possibly increasing  $n$ ) we get  $|A'_i| \leq n$  and  $n \cdot |A_i|^n \geq |G_i|$  for almost all  $i < \omega$ , a contradiction for  $i \geq n$ .  $\square$

**Corollary 4.14.** *Let  $G$  be a pseudofinite  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_c$  group of integer dimension 1 with strong fibration. Then  $G$  has a definably characteristic finite-by-abelian subgroup, which is a finite extension of the centraliser of a finite tuple (and hence quantifier-free definable).*

*Proof.* By Theorem 4.11 there is a minimal broad centraliser  $C$  which is finite-by-abelian. As  $\dim(G) = 1$  and  $C$  is broad,  $\dim(C) = 1$  and  $\dim(G/C) = 0$ .

For any definable automorphism  $\gamma$  of  $G$  the image  $C^\gamma$  is still definable as the centraliser of a finite tuple, and  $\dim(G/C^\gamma) = 0$ . As  $G/(C \cap C^\gamma)$  definably embeds into  $G/C \times G/C^\gamma$ , we have

$$\dim(G/(C \cap C^\gamma)) \leq \dim(G/C) + \dim(G/C^\gamma) = 0,$$

whence  $\dim(C \cap C^\gamma) = 1$ . By Lemma 4.4 there is a bound on the index of  $C \cap C^\gamma$  in  $C$  and in  $C^\gamma$ . Schlichting's Theorem now yields a definably characteristic subgroup  $N$  commensurable with  $C$ , which is a finite extension of a finite intersection of conjugates of  $C$  under definable automorphisms, and thus a finite extension of the centraliser of a finite tuple.

Now  $\tilde{Z}(N)$  is finite-by-abelian, and characteristic of finite index in  $N$ . It therefore contains all finite-by-abelian subgroups of finite index in  $N$ , and in particular  $N \cap C$ . So  $\tilde{Z}(N)$  is a finite extension of  $N \cap C$ , and thus definable as a finite extension of the centraliser of a finite tuple; clearly it is definably characteristic in  $G$ .  $\square$

## 5. PSEUDOFINITE $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_c$ -GROUPS OF INTEGER DIMENSION 2

**Theorem 5.1.** *Let  $G$  be a pseudofinite integer-dimensional  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_c$ -group with strong fibration. If  $\dim(G) = 2$ , then  $G$  has a broad definable finite-by-abelian subgroup with wide normalizer.*

*Proof.* By the  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_c$  condition, there is a minimal wide centraliser of a finite tuple, up to finite index, and we can assume that this is already  $G$ . Thus

$$\tilde{Z}(G) = \{g \in G : \dim(C_G(c)) = 2\}.$$

If  $\dim(\tilde{Z}(G)) \geq 1$  we are done, taking  $N = \tilde{Z}(G)$ . Otherwise  $\tilde{Z}(G)$  is the unique maximal normal subgroup of dimension 0, since if  $g$  lies in a normal subgroup of

dimension 0, then  $\dim(g^G) = 0$  and  $\dim(C_G(g)) = 2$ . Note that by Corollary 4.14 we are done as soon as we find a definable subgroup of dimension 1 with wide normalizer. By Remark 4.10 and Lemma 4.3 we can divide by a finite group and suppose  $\tilde{Z}(G) = Z(G)$ .

We may assume  $G = \prod_{\mathcal{U}} G_i$ , where the  $G_i$  are finite groups. For a subgroup  $H \leq G$  we shall put  $\bar{H} = (HZ(G))/Z(G)$ ; similarly we shall put  $\bar{H}_i = (H_i Z(G_i))/Z(G_i)$  for a subgroup  $H_i \leq G_i$ .

**Claim.** *There is some  $k < \omega$  such that for almost all  $i$  there is no direct product of simple nonabelian groups of length  $k$  in  $\bar{G}_i$ .*

*Proof of Claim.* Suppose otherwise. Fix a decreasing chain  $(I_k : k < \omega)$  of sets in  $\mathcal{U}$  such that for  $i \in I_k$  there is a direct product  $\prod_{j < k} \bar{N}_{ij} \leq \bar{G}_i$  of non-abelian simple groups. Fix such a product of length  $k$  for all  $i \in I_k \setminus I_{k+1}$ , and note that  $\bigcap_{k < \omega} I_k = \emptyset$ , as  $i \in I_k$  implies  $k \leq |G_i|$ . Put  $M_{ij} = N'_{ij}$ . Then  $M_{ij}Z(G_i)/Z(G_i) = \bar{N}_{ij}$ , and  $M_{ij}$  is perfect. By the three subgroup lemma, for  $j' \neq j$

$$[M_{ij}, M_{ij'}] = [M'_{ij}, M'_{ij'}] \leq [[M_{ij}, M_{ij'}], M_{ij}] [[M_{ij'}, M_{ij}], M_{ij}] = \{1\},$$

since  $[M_{ij}, M_{ij'}] \leq Z(G_i)$ .

For  $j < \omega$  let  $M_j = \prod_{\mathcal{U}} M_{ij}$ ; note that this is well-defined, and the  $M_j$  are non-abelian and commute with one another. Put  $H = \prod_{j < \omega} M_j$ . Then if  $m_j \in M_j \setminus Z(M_j)$  and  $g_k = \prod_{j < k} m_j$ , we have

$$|C_H(g_0, \dots, g_\ell) : C_H(g_0, \dots, g_\ell, g_{\ell+n})| \geq 2^n$$

for all  $\ell, n < \omega$ , contradicting the  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_c$  condition.  $\square$

**Claim.** *Almost all  $\bar{G}_i$  are semisimple, i.e. have no non-trivial abelian normal subgroup.*

*Proof.* Suppose otherwise, and let  $\bar{A}_i$  be a non-trivial abelian normal subgroup of  $\bar{G}_i$ . Then for  $a_i \in A_i \setminus Z(G_i)$  the element  $a = [a_i]$  is not in  $Z(G)$ , so  $\dim(C_G(a)) \leq 1$  and  $\dim(a^G) \geq 1$ . Consider  $\bar{A} = Z(C_{\bar{G}}(\bar{a}^{\bar{G}}))$ . Then its preimage  $A$  is a definable normal subgroup of  $G$  such that  $\bar{A}$  is abelian of dimension at least 1. Note that for  $a \in A$  we have  $a^{-1}a^A \subseteq Z(G)$ , so  $\dim(a^A) = 0$  and  $\dim(C_A(a)) = \dim(A)$ . It follows that if  $C$  is a minimal wide centraliser in  $A$  up to finite index (which exists by the  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_c$  condition), then  $C \sim C^g$  for all  $g \in G$ , whence  $\tilde{C}_G(C) = \tilde{C}_G(C^g)$  is normal in  $G$ . Therefore  $\tilde{Z}(\tilde{C}_G(C))$  is a definable finite-by-abelian normal subgroup containing  $C$ , whence of dimension  $\dim(A) \geq 1$ : we are done.  $\square$

Suppose  $\bar{G}_i$  has at least two distinct minimal normal subgroups  $\bar{N}_i$  and  $\bar{N}'_i$  for almost all  $i$ . If  $n_i \in N_i \setminus Z(G_i)$  for almost  $i$ , then  $n = [n_i] \notin Z(G)$ , so  $\dim(n^G) \geq 1$ . The

same holds for  $n' = [n'_i]$  with  $n'_i \in N'_i \setminus Z(G_i)$ . We put

$$\bar{N}_0 = C_{\bar{G}}(\bar{n}'^{\bar{G}}) \supseteq \bar{n}'^{\bar{G}} \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{N}_1 = C_{\bar{G}}(\bar{N}_0) \supseteq \bar{n}'^{\bar{G}}.$$

Then  $\bar{N}_0$  and  $\bar{N}_1$  are commuting normal subgroups of  $\bar{G}$  of dimension at least 1; their intersection must be trivial, as  $\bar{G}$  is definably semisimple. Since  $\dim(\bar{G}) = \dim(G) = 2$  we must have  $\dim(\bar{N}_j) = \dim(N_j) = 1$  for  $j = 0, 1$ ; we are done again.

So we may assume that almost each  $\bar{G}_i$  has a unique minimal normal subgroup  $\bar{N}_i$ . Then  $\bar{N}_i$  is a finite direct product of (finite) simple groups  $\bar{N}_i^j$  for  $j < k_i$ , which are permuted transitively by  $G_i$ . By the first claim, almost all  $k_i$  take the same value  $k$ . Now every finite simple group is the product of two conjugacy classes [5, Theorem 1.4], so there are elements  $\bar{n}_i, \bar{n}'_i$  with

$$\bar{N}_i^0 = \{1\} \cup \bar{n}_i^{\bar{N}_i^0} \bar{n}'_i{}^{\bar{N}_i^0}.$$

Note that if  $\bar{N}_i^j = (\bar{N}_i^0)^{\bar{g}_{ij}}$  for some  $\bar{g}_{ij} \in \bar{G}_i$ , then

$$\bar{N}_i^j = \{1\} \cup \bar{n}_i^{\bar{N}_i^0 \bar{g}_{ij}} \bar{n}'_i{}^{\bar{N}_i^0 \bar{g}_{ij}}.$$

Put  $\bar{X}_i = \{1\} \cup \bar{n}_i^{\bar{G}_i} \bar{n}'_i{}^{\bar{G}_i}$ . It follows from normality that  $\bigcup_{j < k} \bar{N}_i^j \subseteq \bar{X}_i \subseteq \bar{N}_i$ , so  $\bar{N}_i^0 = \{1\} \cup \bar{n}_i^{\bar{X}_i} \bar{n}'_i{}^{\bar{X}_i}$  is uniformly definable, as is  $\bar{N}_i^j$  for  $j < k$ .

For  $j < k$  put  $\bar{N}^j = \prod_{\mathcal{U}} \bar{N}_i^j$ . Then  $\bar{N}$  is definable as the direct product of the  $\bar{N}^j$  for  $j < k$ . Since the  $\bar{N}^j$  are definably isomorphic and  $1 \leq \dim(\bar{N}) \leq 2$ , either  $k = 1$  and  $\bar{N} = \bar{N}^1$ , or  $k = 2 = \dim(\bar{N})$  and  $\dim(\bar{N}^0) = \dim(\bar{N}^1) = 1$ . If  $\dim(\bar{N}) = 1$  we are done; if  $k = 2$  the normalizer  $N_G(\bar{N}^0) = N_G(\bar{N}^1)$  has index 2 in  $G$  and is wide, and we are done again.

So we may assume that  $\dim(\bar{N}) = 2$  and  $\bar{N}$  is an ultraproduct of finite simple groups  $\bar{N}_i$ . As  $\bar{N}$  is infinite, not almost all  $\bar{N}_i$  can be sporadic, and we may assume they are all alternating or Chevalley groups (possibly twisted) over a finite field. But their rank (where the rank of the alternating group  $A_k$  is  $k$ ) must be bounded, as otherwise the  $\bar{N}_i$  contain arbitrarily long direct products  $\bar{P}_i$  of  $A_4$  or  $\text{PSL}_2$ , contradicting the first claim.

It follows that  $\bar{N}$  must be a (possibly twisted) Chevalley group over a pseudofinite field. By results of Ryten [13] (see also [3]) it is bi-interpretable with a pseudofinite (difference) field  $F$ . But then  $F$  is supersimple of  $SU$ -rank 1, and  $SU(\bar{N}) \geq 3$ ; moreover pseudofinite counting yields a pseudofinite dimension which coincides with  $SU$ -rank. It follows that  $\bar{N}$  is in a definable finite-to-finite correspondence with  $F^n$  for some  $n = SU(\bar{N}) \geq 3$ , whence  $\dim(F) > 0$ , and  $\dim(G) \geq \dim(\bar{N}) \geq 3 \dim(F) \geq 3$ , a contradiction.  $\square$

**Corollary 5.2.** *Let  $G$  be a pseudofinite group whose definable sections are  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_c$ , and  $\dim$  an integer dimension on  $G$  with strong fibration. If  $\dim(G) = 2$ , then  $G$  has a definable wide soluble subgroup.*

*Proof.* By Theorem 5.1, there is a definable finite-by-abelian group  $N$  such that  $N_G(N)$  is wide. Replacing  $N$  by  $C_N(N')$ , we may assume that  $N$  is (finite central)-by-abelian. If  $\dim(N) = 2$  we are done. Otherwise  $\dim(N_G(N)/N) = 1$ ; by Corollary 4.12 there is a definable finite-by-abelian subgroup  $S/N$  with  $\dim(S/N) = 1$ . As above we may assume that  $S/N$  is (finite central)-by-abelian, so  $S$  is soluble. Moreover,

$$\dim(S) = \dim(N) + \dim(S/N) = 1 + 1 = 2,$$

so  $S$  is wide in  $G$ . □

**Corollary 5.3.** *A pseudofinite superrosy group  $G$  with  $\omega^\alpha \cdot 2 \leq U^b(G) < \omega^\alpha \cdot 3$  has a definable soluble subgroup  $S$  with  $U^b(S) \geq \omega^\alpha \cdot 2$ .*

*Proof.* Superrosiness implies that all definable sections of  $G$  are  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_c$ . We put

$$\dim(X) = n \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \omega^\alpha \cdot n \leq U^b(X) < \omega^\alpha \cdot (n + 1).$$

This defines an integer dimension with strong fibration, and  $\dim(G) = 2$ . The result now follows from Corollary 5.2. □

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