

Henson and Rubel's Theorem for Zilber's Pseudoexponentiation

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Abstract

In 1984, Henson and Rubel ([2]) proved the following theorem: If $p(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is an exponential polynomial with coefficients in \mathbb{C} with no zeroes in \mathbb{C} , then $p(x_1, \dots, x_n) = e^{g(x_1, \dots, x_n)}$ for some exponential polynomial $g(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ over \mathbb{C} . In this paper, I will prove the analog of this theorem for Zilber's Pseudoexponentiation directly from the axioms. Furthermore, this proof relies only on the existential closedness axiom without any reference to Schanuel's conjecture.

1 Introduction

In [7], Zilber constructed an exponential field, Zilber's Pseudoexponentiation, of size continuum that satisfies many special properties. Schanuel's conjecture is true in this field and every definable set is countable or co-countable (quasiminimality). It is still unknown whether Pseudoexponentiation is isomorphic to complex exponentiation.

In [2], Henson and Rubel prove that the only exponential polynomials with no zeros are of the form $\exp(g)$ where g is some exponential polynomial. Although this seems to be a question in exponential algebra, this proof uses Nevanlinna theory.

The goal of this paper is to prove the following theorem:

Theorem 1. *Let $p(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ be an exponential polynomial with coefficients in Zilber's Pseudoexponentiation \mathcal{K} . If $p \neq \exp(g(x_1, \dots, x_n))$ for any exponential polynomial $g(x_1, \dots, x_n)$, then p has a root in \mathcal{K} .*

D'Aquino, Macintyre, and Terzo have also explored this problem and offer an alternate proof of this theorem in [1]. We will use purely algebraic techniques and give a proof directly from the axioms. This proof uses only basic exponential algebra and is entirely independent of Schanuel's conjecture.

We will begin with the following definitions.

Definition 2. In this paper, a *(total) E-ring* is a \mathbb{Q} -algebra R with no zero divisors, together with a homomorphism $\exp : \langle R, + \rangle \rightarrow \langle R^*, \cdot \rangle$.

A *partial E-ring* is a \mathbb{Q} -algebra R with no zero divisors, together with a \mathbb{Q} -linear subspace $A(R)$ of R and a homomorphism $\exp : \langle A(R), + \rangle \rightarrow \langle R^*, \cdot \rangle$. $A(R)$ is then the domain of \exp .

An *E-field* is an E-ring which is a field.

We say S is a *partial E-ring extension* of R if R and S are partial E-ring, $R \subset S$, and for all $r \in A(R)$, $\exp_S(r) = \exp_R(r)$.

We now set some conventions. Let K be any algebraically closed field and $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$. Throughout this paper, a *variety* is a (possibly reducible) Zariski closed subset of $G_\alpha(K) := K^\alpha \times (K^*)^\alpha$ or some projection of $G_\alpha(K)$. We will use the notation \bar{y} for a finite tuple y_1, \dots, y_m , and we will write $\exp(\bar{y})$ instead of $\exp(y_1), \dots, \exp(y_m)$. Similarly for a subset S of an E-ring, $\exp(S)$ is the exponential image of S . We write $\text{td}_A(\bar{b})$ to be the transcendence degree of the field generated by (A, \bar{b}) over the field generated by A .

To prove Theorem 1, we recall that Zilber's field, which we will call \mathcal{K} , satisfies the following axiom:

Axiom 3. *If a variety $V \subseteq G_\alpha(\mathcal{K})$ is irreducible, rotund, and free, then there are infinitely many \bar{x} such that $(\bar{x}, \exp(\bar{x})) \in V$.*

The definitions of a *rotund* variety and a *free* variety will be given later in the paper. The outline of the proof is as follows:

1. Given an exponential polynomial $p(\bar{x})$, we construct a variety V_p satisfying

$$\forall \bar{a} (\exists \bar{b} (\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \exp(\bar{a}), \exp(\bar{b})) \in V_p \iff p(\bar{a}) = 0).$$

2. We reduce to the case where V_p is irreducible and free.
3. We prove that if $p(\bar{x}) \neq \exp(g(\bar{x}))$, then V_p is rotund.

2 Constructing V_p

Recall the following construction of $K[X]^E$, the exponential polynomial ring over an E-field K on the set of indeterminates X : (see [6],[3])

If R is a partial E-ring, we can construct R' , a partial E-ring extension of R , with the following properties:

- The domain of the exponential map in R' is precisely R .
- If for $i = 1, \dots, n$, $y_i \notin A(R)$, then $\text{td}_R(\exp_{R'}(\bar{y}))$ in R' will be exactly the \mathbb{Q} -linear dimension of \bar{y} over $A(R)$.
- R' is generated as a ring by $R \cup \exp(R)$.

For K an E-field and X a set of indeterminates, let $K[X]$ be the partial E-ring where $A(K[X]) = K$. Then the exponential polynomial ring over K , $K[X]^E$, is simply the union of the chain

$$K[X] = R_0 \hookrightarrow R_1 \hookrightarrow R_2 \hookrightarrow R_3 \hookrightarrow R_4 \hookrightarrow \dots$$

where $R_{n+1} = R'_n$.

This construction yields a natural notion of height.

Definition 4. For p an exponential polynomial and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the $\text{height}(p) = n$ if and only if $p \in R_n$ and $p \notin R_{n-1}$.

Example 5. The exponential polynomial $p(x_1, x_2) = \exp(\exp(\frac{x_1}{2} + x_2^2)) + x_1^3$ in $\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2]^E$ has height 2.

We now have the background necessary to begin the construction of V_p .

Let K be an algebraically closed E-field of characteristic 0 and p an exponential polynomial with coefficients in K .

Definition 6. We will call a set T of exponential polynomials a *decomposition of p* if it is a minimal set of exponential polynomials such that:

- $\exists t_1, \dots, t_k \in T : p \in K[\bar{x}, \exp(t_1), \dots, \exp(t_k)]$, the subring of $K[\bar{x}]^E$ generated by $\bar{x}, \exp(t_1), \dots, \exp(t_k)$.

- $t_i \in T \Rightarrow \exists t_1, \dots, t_l \in T : t_i \in K[\bar{x}, \exp(t_1), \dots, \exp(t_l)]$.
- There is an $L \in \mathbb{Z}^*$ such that $\frac{x_1}{L}, \dots, \frac{x_n}{L}$ are in T .

We will call elements of T *T-bricks*.

Consider the parallel between exponential polynomials and terms in the language $\mathcal{L} = \{+, -, \cdot, 0, 1, \exp\} \cup \{c_k : k \in K\}$. This parallel extends to subterms and T-bricks. Considering this parallel, notice that every T-brick can be written as a polynomial in \bar{x} and the exponential image of the T-bricks of lower height. Furthermore, all decompositions are finite. To satisfy the third bullet consider the following: While there are several terms which correspond to the same polynomial, we can choose one such term and take the least common multiple of the denominators of the rational coefficients of all the elements of \bar{x} which appear in the term.

Example 7. Consider $p(x_1, x_2) = \exp(\exp(\frac{x_1}{2} + x_2^2)) + x_1^3$. Then $T = \{\frac{x_1}{2}, \frac{x_2}{2}, x_2^2, \exp(\frac{x_1}{2} + x_2^2)\}$ is a decomposition of p . Notice that $\frac{x_1}{2} + x_2^2$ is not in the decomposition since $\exp(\frac{x_1}{2} + x_2^2) = \exp(\frac{x_1}{2}) \exp(x_2^2)$. We need $\frac{x_2}{2}$ in the decomposition to satisfy the third bullet.

Definition 8. We say that a decomposition T is a *refined decomposition* if T is \mathbb{Q} -linearly independent over K .

Lemma 9. *Given a decomposition T , we can form a refined decomposition T' .*

Proof. We induct on the size of T . Clearly, if the decomposition is empty, it is refined. Suppose T is not refined, and $|T| = m$ and assume the claim for decompositions of size less than m . Suppose $t \in T$ is a \mathbb{Q} -linear combination over K of other T -bricks. That is, for all $i \in I \subset \{1, \dots, m\}$, $t \neq t_i$ and

$$t = a + \sum_{i \in I} \frac{a_i}{b_i} t_i$$

for some $a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{Z}, b_i \neq 0, a \in K$, and the least common multiple of the b_i is L . ($L > 1$ since otherwise T is not minimal and thus not a decomposition.) Then after replacing each $t_i, i \in I$ with $\frac{1}{L}t_i$, this set will contain a decomposition of p . $\exp(t)$ is now a polynomial in the variables $\exp(\frac{1}{L}t_i)$. So $\hat{T} = (T \cup \{\frac{t_i}{L} : i \in I\}) \setminus (\{t\} \cup \{t_i : i \in I\})$ contains a smaller decomposition and by induction, we can find a refined decomposition T' of p . □

Remark 10. To simplify notation, let $\bar{x}' = (\frac{x_1}{L}, \dots, \frac{x_n}{L})$. By making this invertible change of variables, we may and do assume $L = 1$.

We now set T_0 to be a refined decomposition of p , and $\alpha = |T_0|$. Furthermore, we order the T_0 -bricks in order of height, i.e., $\text{height}(t_i) \leq \text{height}(t_j)$ for $i \leq j$. For convenience, we let the first n elements of T_0 be x_1, \dots, x_n . So $T_0 = \{\bar{x}\} \cup \{t_i : n+1 \leq i \leq \alpha\}$.

We now name the polynomials which witness T_0 being a decomposition. For each $n+1 < i < \alpha$, let $p_i \in K[\bar{x}, y_1, \dots, y_{i-1}]$ be such that

$$p_i(\bar{x}, \exp(\bar{x}), \exp(t_{n+1}), \dots, \exp(t_{i-1})) = t_i$$

Let $p^* \in K[\bar{x}, \bar{y}]$ be such that $p^*(\bar{x}, \exp(\bar{x}, t_{n+1}, \dots, t_\alpha)) = p$.

Let $V_p \subseteq G_\alpha = K^\alpha \times (K^*)^\alpha$ be the variety given as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1, \dots, x_n, w_{n+1}, \dots, w_\alpha, y_1, \dots, y_\alpha) = (\bar{x}, \bar{w}, \bar{y}) \in V_p \\ \iff \left(\bigwedge_{i=n+1}^{\alpha} w_i = p_i(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \right) \wedge p^*(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Please note the indexing. We will maintain this indexing for coordinates of points in the variety as well.

Proposition 11. For any $\bar{a} \in K$

$$\exists \bar{b}((\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \exp(\bar{a}), \exp(\bar{b})) \in V_p) \iff p(\bar{a}) = 0$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} \exists \bar{b}((\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \exp(\bar{a}), \exp(\bar{b})) \in V_p) &\iff \\ \exists \bar{b}(\forall b_i \in \bar{b}(b_i = p_i(\bar{a}, \exp(\bar{x}'), \exp(b_{n+1}, \dots, b_{i-1}))) \wedge p^*(\bar{a}, \exp(\bar{a}), \exp(\bar{b})) = 0) & \\ \iff \exists \bar{b}(\forall b_i \in \bar{b}(b_i = t_i(\bar{a})) \wedge p^*(\bar{a}, \exp(\bar{a}), \exp(\bar{b})) = 0) & \end{aligned}$$

Since $p^*(\bar{a}, \exp(\bar{a}), \exp(t_{n+1}(\bar{a}), \dots, \exp(t_\alpha(\bar{a}))) = p(\bar{a})$, this is if and only if $p(\bar{a}) = 0$. □

This concludes the general construction of V_p .

We now fix an algebraically closed E-field K of characteristic 0 whose exponential map is surjective with infinite kernel, and an exponential polynomial $p(\bar{x}) = p(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ with coefficients in K of height at least 1. Since the only polynomials with no zeros are constant and non-zero, theorem 1 is clearly true for polynomials.

Notice that if $p = \exp(g(\bar{x}))$, then $p^* = \prod y_i^{a_i}$ and $\prod y_i^{a_i} = 0$ is one of the defining equations of V_p and V_p is empty. So for the remainder of the paper, we assume $p \neq \exp(g)$ for any exponential polynomial g . Furthermore, we have set T_0 to be the refined decomposition which gave us V_p . To prove Theorem 1, we now need to show that we can reduce to the case where V_p is irreducible and free. This is a necessary step to use axiom 3 for Zilber's field.

3 Irreducibility and Freeness

We now reduce to the case where V_p is irreducible and free. These reductions involve two inductive procedures on p . One decreases the height and the other does not increase the height so this process will terminate.

Definition 12. An exponential polynomial p is *irreducible with respect to a decomposition* T , if there are no nonconstant exponential polynomials q_1, q_2 such that

- T contains decompositions for q_1, q_2
- $p = q_1 q_2$

When T is a refined decomposition of p , this is equivalent to demanding that p be irreducible as a polynomial in the polynomial ring $K[\bar{x}, \exp(T)]$. Note that $(\bar{x}, \exp(T))$ is algebraically independent over K in the exponential polynomial ring by construction so $K[\bar{x}, \exp(T)]$ is isomorphic to a polynomial ring. As this ring is a unique factorization domain, p can be written as a product of nontrivial irreducibles, say $\{q_j\}$. If each factor q_j is equal to $\exp g_j$ for some exponential polynomial g_j , then $p = \exp(\sum g_j)$. So $p \neq \exp(g)$ for any exponential polynomial g implies that there is an irreducible factor of p , say q_j such that $q_j \neq \exp(\hat{g})$ for any exponential polynomial \hat{g} . Furthermore, if g_j has a root, then p has a root, T_0 contains a refined decomposition T_1 of

q_j , and q_j is clearly irreducible with respect to T_1 . So to prove Theorem 1, we can assume that p is irreducible with respect to T_0 . It is also clear that if p is irreducible with respect to T_0 , p^* is an irreducible polynomial.

Lemma 13. *If p is irreducible with respect to T_0 , then V_p is irreducible.*

Proof. Consider the projection $\varphi : V_p \rightarrow K^n \times (K^*)^\alpha$ where

$$\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{w}, \bar{y}) = (\bar{x}, \bar{y})$$

This map is injective since every element of \bar{w} is determined by \bar{x}, \bar{y} . The inverse is given by the polynomial map $\varphi^{-1}(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = (\bar{x}, p_{n+1}(\bar{x}, \bar{y}), \dots, p_\alpha(\bar{x}, \bar{y}), \bar{y})$. Thus V_p is isomorphic to the image of φ . The image is defined by $p^*(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = 0$. This is a hypersurface given by an irreducible polynomial and is thus irreducible. Since it is isomorphic to an irreducible variety, V_p is irreducible. \square

Definition 14. A variety $V \subseteq G_\alpha(K)$ is *free* if we cannot find $m_1, \dots, m_\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $b \in K$ such that V is contained in either the variety

$$\{(\bar{u}, \bar{v}) : \prod_{i=1}^{\alpha} v_i^{m_i} = b\}$$

or

$$\{(\bar{u}, \bar{v}) : \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha} m_i u_i = b\}.$$

Lemma 15. *If V_p is not free, then $p = \exp(g) - k$ for some exponential polynomial g and some $k \in K$.*

Proof. Suppose V_p is not free. Since we demanded that the T_0 bricks be \mathbb{Q} -linearly independent over K , we cannot find $m_1, \dots, m_\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $b \in K$ such that V_p is contained in the variety

$$\{(\bar{x}, \bar{w}, \bar{y}) : \sum_{i=1}^n m_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha-n} m_{i+n} w_i = b\}.$$

Suppose V_p is contained in the variety $W := \{(\bar{x}, \bar{w}, \bar{y}) : \prod_{i=1}^{\alpha} y_i^{m_i} = b\}$ for some $b \in K$. Then, if φ is defined as in Lemma 13, consider $V_p^* = \varphi(V_p)$ and $W = \{(\bar{y}) : \prod_{i=1}^{\alpha} y_i^{m_i} = b\}$. As stated above, V_p^* is a hypersurface given by $p^*(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = 0$. If $V_p \subseteq W$ then $V_p^* \subseteq W^* := \varphi(W) = \{(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) : \prod_{i=1}^{\alpha} y_i^{m_i} = b\}$.

If W^* is reducible, then there is $m = \gcd(\{m_1, \dots, m_\alpha\}) \neq 1$ and

$$\prod_{i=1}^{\alpha} y_i^{m_i} - b = \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\alpha} y_i^{\frac{m_i}{m}} \right)^m - b$$

Since K is an algebraically closed field, it contains all the roots of b , and thus the irreducible factors of $\prod_{i=1}^{\alpha} y_i^{m_i} - b$ are all of the form $\prod_{i=1}^{\alpha} y_i^{\frac{m_i}{m}} - b_j$ so it suffices to prove the claim for W^* irreducible.

If W^* is irreducible, then, p^* must divide $\prod_{i=1}^{\alpha} y_i^{m_i} - b$. Since W^* is irreducible, and $\prod_{i=1}^{\alpha} y_i^{m_i} - b$ is irreducible, we know that $p^* = k'(\prod_{i=1}^{\alpha} y_i^{m_i} - b)$ for some $k' \in K$. From the construction of p^* , there is an exponential polynomial g ($g = \sum m_i t_i + \log(k')$) such that $p = \exp(g) - bk'$. □

Lemma 16. *If V_p is not free, we can find an exponential polynomial p' so that the $\text{height}(p') < \text{height}(p)$ and if $p'(\bar{x}) = 0$ then $p(\bar{x}) = 0$.*

Proof. If V_p is not free, then $p = \exp(g) - b$ for some $b \in K^*$. (We are assuming that $p \neq \exp(g)$). We can find $\log(b) \in K^*$, $\exp(\log(b)) = b$. (Note: \exp is not injective, so there are non-zero elements of the kernel allowing a non-zero choice for $\log(1)$.) Then we can find zeroes of $p' = g - \log(b)$ which is now of lower height than p . □

Corollary 17. *If V_p is not free, we can always find a \hat{p} such that $\hat{p}(\bar{x}) = 0 \Rightarrow p(\bar{x}) = 0$, and either $V_{\hat{p}}$ is free or \hat{p} is a polynomial.*

Proof. By the previous lemma, if V_p is not free, we can find an exponential polynomial of lower height, p' such that $p'(\bar{x}) = 0 \Rightarrow p(\bar{x}) = 0$. Iteration of this process will yield the desired result. □

Once again, since the only polynomials with no zeroes are the constant non-zero polynomial, Theorem 1 is clearly true for polynomials in any field with a surjective exponential map. Furthermore, if p is a non-constant exponential polynomial, \hat{p} will not be constant. Thus, we have now reduced to the cases where either \hat{p} is free or we can find solutions to p by solving polynomials. So we need only prove the theorem for exponential polynomials p where $\text{height}(p) \geq 1$, T_0 is a refined decomposition, and V_p is irreducible and free. All that remains is to show that under these circumstances, V_p is rotund.

4 Rotundity of V_p

Definition 18. Let $C = (c_{i,j})$ be an $r \times \alpha$ matrix of integers and let $[C] : G_\alpha(K) \rightarrow G_r(K)$ be the function $[C](\bar{z}, \bar{y}) = (u_1, \dots, u_r, v_1, \dots, v_r)$ where

$$u_i = \sum_{j=1}^{\alpha} c_{i,j} z_j \text{ and } v_i = \prod_{j=1}^{\alpha} y_j^{c_{i,j}}.$$

An irreducible variety $V \subseteq G_\alpha(K)$ is *rotund* (normal in [4], ex-normal in [7]) if $\dim([C](V)) \geq r$ for any $r \times \alpha$ matrix of integers C of rank r where $1 \leq r \leq \alpha$.

Lemma 19. *For any exponential polynomial $p(x_1, \dots, x_n)$, if V_p is an irreducible and free variety defined via a refined decomposition, V_p is rotund.*

Proof. Let $C = (c_{i,j})$ be an $r \times \alpha$ matrix of integers of rank r . To prove this lemma, we will use the fiber dimension theorem (see [5]) which tells us that $\dim([C](V_p)) = \dim(V_p) - \dim(\text{fib}(d))$ where $\text{fib}(d) = [C]^{-1}(d)$ and d is a generic point in $[C](V_p)$.

By simply counting the number of equations by which V_p is defined, we know that $\dim(V_p) \geq 2\alpha - (\alpha - n) - 1 = \alpha + n - 1$. Let $\bar{a}\bar{b} = (a_1, \dots, a_r, b_1, \dots, b_r)$ be a generic point in $[C](V_p)$. By the fiber dimension theorem, we know that $\dim(V_p) - \dim(\text{fib}(\bar{a}\bar{b})) = \dim([C](V_p))$. So it suffices to show that $\dim(\text{fib}(\bar{a}\bar{b})) < \alpha + n - 1 - r$.

Consider the equations that define the fiber, \mathcal{F} :
We have for $i = n + 1, \dots, \alpha$,

$$p_i(\bar{x}, y_1, \dots, y_{i-1}) = w_i$$

and we have

$$p^*(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = 0$$

and for each $j = 1, \dots, r$ we have

$$c_{1,j}x_1 + \dots + c_{n,j}x_n + c_{n+1,j}w_{n+1} + \dots + c_{\alpha,j}w_\alpha = a_j \tag{1}$$

and

$$y_1^{c_{1,j}} \dots y_\alpha^{c_{\alpha,j}} = b_j \tag{2}$$

Consider the projection $\varphi : G_\alpha(K) \rightarrow K^n \times (K^*)^\alpha$ defined by $\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{w}, \bar{y}) = (\bar{x}, \bar{y})$. Since $\varphi \upharpoonright V_p$ is an isomorphism, we know $\dim(\mathcal{F}) = \dim(\varphi(\mathcal{F}))$. Let $V_2 \subset \varphi(G_\alpha(K))$ be the variety given by the multiplicative equations in (2). Since V_2 is defined by r independent multiplicative equations, $\dim(V_2) = \alpha + n - r$. If F_0 is the field of definition of V_p , it suffices to show that $\dim(\varphi(\mathcal{F})) \not\leq \dim(V_2)$, i.e., if (\bar{r}, \bar{h}) is a generic point of V_2 over $F_0(\bar{a}\bar{b})$, $(\bar{r}, \bar{h}) \notin \varphi(\mathcal{F})$.

Let (\bar{r}, \bar{h}) be a generic point of V_2 and let β be the maximum such that $(\bar{r}, h_1, \dots, h_\beta)$ is algebraically independent. So $(h_1, \dots, h_{\beta+1})$ are algebraically dependent. Therefore, there is some tuple of integers $\bar{\lambda}$ and integers $d_j = \sum \lambda_j c_{i,j}$ and multiplicative equation

$$\prod_{j=1}^{\beta+1} y_j^{d_j} = \prod_{j=1}^{\beta+1} b_j^{\lambda_j}$$

which is satisfied in V_2 so it must also be satisfied by $(h_1, \dots, h_{\beta+1})$. Now consider the linear equation which must also be satisfied in $\text{fib}(\bar{a}\bar{b})$:

$$d_1 x_1 + \dots + d_n x_n + d_{n+1} p_{n+1}(\bar{x}) + \dots + d_{\beta+1} p_{\beta+1}(\bar{x}, y_1, \dots, y_\beta) = \sum_{j=1}^{\beta+1} \lambda_j a_j$$

The left-hand side of this equation is a nonconstant polynomial in the variables $\bar{x}, y_1, \dots, y_\beta$ because the T_0 -bricks are \mathbb{Q} -linearly independent over K . However, this equation must be satisfied in $\text{fib}(\bar{a}\bar{b})$. Thus $(\bar{r}, \bar{h}) \notin \text{fib}(\bar{a}\bar{b})$. \square

We are now done. This proof yields the following corollary:

Corollary 20. *Suppose $p(x) \in \mathcal{K}[x]^E$ and $p(x) = 0$ has exactly $m > 0$ many solutions for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Then there are $a_1, \dots, a_m \in \mathcal{K}, n_1, \dots, n_m \in \mathbb{N}$ and an exponential polynomial g such that*

$$p(x) = (x - a_1)^{n_1} \cdots (x - a_m)^{n_m} \exp(g).$$

Proof. Since p has a zero, $p \neq \exp(g)$ for any exponential polynomial g . Let V_p be a variety given by a refined decomposition of p . We've shown that if V_p is irreducible and free, then V_p is rotund and p has infinitely many solutions. Furthermore, if p has only finitely many solutions, every factor of p^* can lead to only finitely many solutions. So it suffices to consider V_p

irreducible but not free. Notice that if $p = \exp(g) - k$ for some $k \in \mathcal{K}$, there are infinitely many choices for $\log(k)$ and thus infinitely many zeros. So p must be a polynomial. (We excluded this case on page 3.) The only irreducible polynomials with finitely many solutions are lines. \square

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