

ON ALGEBRAIC CLOSURE IN PSEUDOFINITE FIELDS

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ABSTRACT. We study the automorphism group of the algebraic closure of a substructure A of a pseudo-finite field F . We show that the behavior of this group, even when A is large, depends essentially on the roots of unity in F . For almost all completions of the theory, we show that algebraic closure agrees with definable closure, as soon as A contains the relative algebraic closure of the prime field.

1. INTRODUCTION

A pseudofinite field is an infinite model of the theory of finite fields. By Ax [Ax], we know that a field F is pseudofinite if and only if it is 1) perfect, 2) PAC and 3) has a unique (and so necessarily Galois and cyclic) extension in the algebraic closure F^a of F of degree n for every $n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$. See [FJ] for the PAC property; it will play almost no role in this paper.

We are interested in definable and algebraic closure in F , over a substructure A containing an elementary submodel. This is a problem about embeddings of function fields into F . Surprisingly, the answer depends intimately on embeddings of number fields, or finite fields, into F . Say the characteristic is zero. We show in particular that algebraic closure and definable closure coincide if and only if, for each prime p , the cyclotomic field of p^n 'th roots of unity is contained in a finite extension of F .

Real closed fields provide a geometrically comprehensible way of symmetry-breaking in algebraic geometry; a Galois cover of an algebraic variety splits into semi-algebraic sections. Our results imply that pseudo-finite fields give an alternative, but equally geometric approach to such a splitting: the Galois cover splits into definable sections.

The results above are in fact valid for quasi-finite fields in the sense of [S], p. 188, i.e. perfect fields with absolute Galois group $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}$, the profinite completion of \mathbb{Z} . We use pseudo-finiteness only in order to demonstrate the converse, that if the field of p^n 'th roots of unity is contained in a finite extension of F , then Galois groups of order divisible by p occur geometrically in models of the theory.

2. QUASI-FINITE FIELDS

We write \leq for the substructure relation; in particular, for fields A, B , $A \leq B$ means that A is a subfield of B .

By definition, a quasi-finite field F has a unique extension in F^a of degree n for every $n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$. Let F_n denote the unique extension of F in F^a of degree n . This extension is easily seen to be interpretable in F using parameters from F . Indeed, as F is perfect, $F_n = F(\alpha)$ for some $\alpha \in F_n$. Let $X^n + a_1X^{n-1} + \dots + a_n$ be the minimal polynomial of α over F . Then F_n , which is an n -dimensional vector space over F with basis $\{1, \alpha, \alpha^2, \dots, \alpha^{n-1}\}$, is definably isomorphic to F^n via this basis as a vector space. Also any linear homomorphism of F_n translates into a definable (with

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parameters) linear homomorphism of F^n (coded by an $n \times n$ matrix over F). In particular, the α -multiplication in F_n , the multiplicative structure of F_n and the action of $\text{Gal}(F_n/F)$ on F_n can all be definably (with parameters) coded in F^n .

Note that to interpret F_n in F we only need a_1, \dots, a_n as parameters, but to interpret the action of an element τ of $\text{Gal}(F_n/F)$ in F , apart from these n parameters, we also need $b_0, \dots, b_{n-1} \in F$ where $\tau(\alpha) = b_0 + b_1\alpha + \dots + b_{n-1}\alpha^{n-1}$, which makes up a total of $2n$ parameters. Note also that any other choice of the parameters a_1, \dots, a_n for which the polynomial $X^n + a_1X^{n-1} + \dots + a_n$ is irreducible gives rise to an isomorphic structure F_n ; on the other hand, different choices of the parameters b_0, \dots, b_{n-1} may define different field automorphisms.

Lemma 1. *Let F be a quasi-finite field and σ be a topological generator of $\text{Aut}(F^a/F)$, let M be an elementary submodel of F . Let μ be in $\text{Aut}(F/M)$ then any extension of μ to F^a commutes with σ .*

Proof: It is enough to show that σ and μ commute on F_n where F_n is the unique extension of F of degree n . Since M is an elementary submodel of F , $F_n = F(\alpha)$ where α is a root of an irreducible polynomial of degree n with coefficients in M . We will show that $\sigma\mu(\alpha) = \mu\sigma(\alpha)$. We know that $\sigma(\alpha) = b_0 + b_1\alpha + \dots + b_{n-1}\alpha^{n-1}$ for some b_0, \dots, b_{n-1} in M . Then $\mu(\sigma(\alpha)) = b_0 + b_1\mu(\alpha) + \dots + b_{n-1}\mu(\alpha)^{n-1}$. On the other hand since μ is a field automorphism fixing the minimal polynomial of α , $\mu(\alpha) = \sigma^r(\alpha)$ for some $r < n$, hence $\sigma(\mu(\alpha)) = \sigma(\sigma^r(\alpha)) = \sigma^r(\sigma(\alpha)) = \sigma^r(b_0 + b_1\alpha + \dots + b_{n-1}\alpha^{n-1}) = b_0 + b_1\sigma^r(\alpha) + \dots + b_{n-1}\sigma^r(\alpha)^{n-1} = b_0 + b_1\mu(\alpha) + \dots + b_{n-1}\mu(\alpha)^{n-1}$.

3. GEOMETRIC REPRESENTATION

Definition 2. *We say that the group G is geometrically represented in the theory T if there exists $M_0 \prec M \models T$ and $M_0 \leq A \leq B \leq M$, such that $B \subseteq \text{acl}(M)$ and $\text{Aut}(B/A) \cong G$.*

In this definition, A, B are substructures of M containing M_0 . $\text{Aut}(B/A)$ must be interpreted as the set of permutations of B over A preserving the truth value of all formulas (computed in M).

In more detail, let L_{Mor} be the Morleyzation, i.e. a language with a new relation symbol for each formula of L . Interpret the new relations symbols eponymously in M . By restriction we obtain L_{Mor} -structures on A, B , extending their L -structures. Now let $\text{Aut}(B/A)$ be the group of automorphisms of B over A as L_{Mor} -structures. For another approach to this definition, see [H].

Definition 3. *We say that a prime number p is geometrically represented in the theory T if there exists $M_0 \prec M \models T$ and $M_0 \leq A \leq B \leq M$, such that $B \subseteq \text{acl}(M)$ and $\text{Aut}(B/A) \cong \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ or equivalently if $p \mid |G|$ for some G such that G is geometrically represented in T .*

4. MAXIMAL p -EXTENSIONS

4.1. Roots of Unity. Let k be a prime field of any characteristic and p a prime $p \neq \text{char}(k)$, we let μ_{p^n} denote the multiplicative subgroup of K^a of p^n -th roots of unity. We also let $\mu_{p^\infty} = \bigcup_{n < \omega} \mu_{p^n}$.

It is a well-known fact that $\text{Aut}(k(\mu_{p^\infty})/k)$ is the inverse limit of the automorphism groups of the finite extensions $\text{Aut}(k(\mu_{p^n})/k)$ and that,

$$\text{Aut}(k(\mu_{p^n})/k) \simeq \mathbb{Z}/p^{n-1}\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/q\mathbb{Z}.$$

Where $q = p - 1$ if $p \neq 2$ and $q = 2$ if $p = 2$.

For $i \geq j$, the restriction homomorphism

$$\begin{array}{ccc} r_{ij} : \text{Aut}(k(\mu_{p^i})/k) & \longrightarrow & \text{Aut}(k(\mu_{p^j})/k) \\ \phi & \longmapsto & \phi|_{k(\mu_{p^j})}, \end{array}$$

which is certainly onto, respects the decomposition. Hence

$$\text{Aut}(k(\mu_{p^\infty})/k) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_p \times \mathbb{Z}/q\mathbb{Z}.$$

Let L_p be the subfield of $k(\mu_{p^\infty})$ fixed by

$$\mathbb{Z}/q\mathbb{Z} < \mathbb{Z}_p \times \mathbb{Z}/q\mathbb{Z}$$

and let ω be a primitive p -th root of unity if $p \neq 2$ and $\sqrt{-1}$ if $p = 2$. The field L_p does not contain any p^n -th roots of unity. Suppose it does then L_p contains ω hence the automorphism group of L_p/k contains a subgroup of index q but it is impossible since $\text{Aut}(L_p/k) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_p$. But $L_p[\omega] = k(\mu_{p^\infty})$ and contains μ_{p^∞} .

In fact L_p is the smallest subfield of $k(\mu_{p^\infty})$ that intersects μ_{p^∞} trivially whereas the finite extension $L_p[\omega] = K(\mu_{p^\infty})$ contains all p^n -th roots of unity, it is the maximal abelian p -extension of k .

For a field L , $K \leq L$ and $A \subseteq L$, we will say that K almost contains A if A is contained in a finite extension of K , i.e. $[K[A] : K] < \infty$.

We have the following result:

Lemma 4. *A field K almost contains μ_{p^∞} if and only if $L_p \subset K$.*

Proof: Suppose K almost contains μ_{p^∞} . Let k be the prime subfield of K then

$$k_0 = k(\mu_{p^\infty}) \cap K$$

almost contains μ_{p^∞} as well. So $\text{Aut}(k(\mu_{p^\infty})/k_0)$ is a finite subgroup of $\mathbb{Z}_p \times \mathbb{Z}/(p-1)\mathbb{Z}$. But a finite subgroup of $\mathbb{Z}_p \times \mathbb{Z}/(p-1)\mathbb{Z}$ has to be contained in $\mathbb{Z}/(p-1)\mathbb{Z}$. Therefore k_0 contains the fixed field of $\mathbb{Z}/(p-1)\mathbb{Z}$ in $k(\mu_{p^\infty})$ which is L_p so does K . The converse of the lemma is trivial by definition. \square

4.2. Maximal p extensions when $p = \text{char}(k)$. Given a field F of characteristic p we want to see the maximal p -extension of the prime field \mathbb{F}_p inside F . The maximal p extension of \mathbb{F}_p in F^a is equal to $\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{F}_{p^{p^n}}$. We will denote the maximal p extension of \mathbb{F}_p in F which is $\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{F}_{p^{p^n}} \cap F$ as L_p .

5. THE AUTOMORPHISM GROUP THEOREM

In this section we will state and prove our main theorem on automorphism groups of pseudofinite fields. We will first prove the theorem for primes different from the characteristic of the pseudofinite field then we will extend the result to the primes equal to the characteristic.

Theorem 5. *Let F be a quasifinite field, p a prime different from $\text{char}(F)$, and ω a primitive p -th root of unity. Assume (i) p is geometrically represented in $\text{Th}(F)$. Then (ii) F almost contains μ_{p^∞} . If F is pseudo-finite, the converse holds.*

Proof: (i \Rightarrow ii). Suppose F contains substructures $A < B$, A containing an elementary submodule M of F and p divides $|\text{Aut}(B/A)|$. Note that we may assume B/A is a Galois extension of order p , generated by τ , by replacing A by $\text{Fix}(\tau)$ where τ is some element in H of order p .

Without loss of generality we can assume that ω is in F since $[A[\omega] : A] \mid p-1$, therefore the order of $\text{Aut}(B[\omega]/A[\omega])$ is also p and $F(\omega)$ is quasi-finite.

Since F does not almost contain μ_{p^∞} , finite extension $F[\omega]$ of F does not almost contain μ_{p^∞} either. We have that $F[\omega]$ is a quasi-finite field containing substructures $A[\omega], B[\omega]$ with automorphism group $\text{Aut}(B[\omega]/A[\omega])$ of order p , hence $F[\omega]$ satisfies condition (i) of the theorem. Since we

assumed that F contains the p -th roots of unity, by Kummer theory, $B = A[\delta]$ where $\delta^p = b$ for some b in A . Let

$$C = \{x \in F^a \mid x^{p^n} = b, \text{ for some } n \in \mathbb{N}\}.$$

Note that C is a p -divisible subset of F^a and $\delta \in C$.

Claim: There exists some extension $\hat{\tau}$ of τ such that $\hat{\tau}$ fixes A (and hence b) but acting nontrivially on C . Moreover, since M is an elementary submodel of F , M is relatively algebraically closed in F , F and M^a are linearly disjoint over M , and so we can choose a $\hat{\tau}$ which fixes the algebraic closure M^a of the model M contained in A . Remark here that $\hat{\tau}|_F$ is an automorphism of F since $\hat{\tau}$ commutes with σ by Lemma 1, $\hat{\tau}$ sends the fixed field F of σ to itself.

An element $c \in C$ is a root of a polynomial $X^{p^n} - b$ over A hence is $\hat{\tau}(c)$. Any two roots of $X^{p^n} - b$ differ by a p^n -th root of unity, hence $\hat{\tau}(c)/c \in \mu_{p^\infty}$ for every $c \in C$.

Define a multiplicative map ϕ from C to μ_{p^∞} as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi : C &\longrightarrow \mu_{p^\infty} \\ c &\longmapsto \hat{\tau}(c)/c. \end{aligned}$$

We claim that the image of C is fixed by σ .

Recall that we choose $\hat{\tau}$ so that it fixes the algebraic closure M^a of the model M contained in A . Therefore, $\hat{\tau}$ fixes μ_{p^∞} . Suppose $\hat{\tau}(c) = \zeta_1 c$ and $\sigma(c) = \zeta_2 c$ for some ζ_1, ζ_2 in μ_{p^∞} . Then

$$\sigma(\hat{\tau}(c)/c) = \hat{\tau}(\sigma(c))/\sigma(c) = \hat{\tau}(\zeta_2 c)/(\zeta_2 c) = \hat{\tau}(c)/c.$$

Hence the image of C is fixed by σ .

The part of μ_{p^∞} fixed by σ ($=\mu_{p^\infty} \cap F^*$) is a finite subgroup of F^* since we assumed that F does not contain μ_{p^∞} and also that any nontrivial subgroup of μ_{p^∞} is finite. Thus, the set $\{\hat{\tau}(c)/c\}_{c \in C}$ is finite.

Note that C is p -divisible and also $\hat{\tau}(c^p)/c^p = (\hat{\tau}(c)/c)^p$, the image of C under the map $\phi : c \rightarrow \hat{\tau}(c)/c$ is p -divisible p -group. Then the finiteness of $\phi(C)$ implies that it must be trivial hence τ must fix C which is a contradiction.

(ii \Rightarrow i). For the converse, we may assume F contains the p^n -th roots of unity. We assume that $Th(F)$ is pseudo-finite. So $Th(F)$ is the restriction to $Fix(\sigma)$ of a completion T of the theory ACFA of algebraically closed fields with an automorphism σ . If A is a substructure of a model of T and $\text{acl}(A) = A$, it is known that any automorphism of (A, σ) is elementary; in particular any automorphism τ of (A, σ) restricts to an automorphism of $Fix(\sigma)$, elementary in the sense of $Th(F)$. We refer to [CH] for basic facts about ACFA.

Let K be a countable subfield of F , containing the p -th roots of 1. Say $K = Fix(\sigma)$ where $(M, \sigma) \models T$. Let N be the field of generalized power series in x with \mathbb{Q} -exponents. By [Ha] this is an algebraically closed field, see [K]. Extend σ to N by mapping $\sum \alpha_i x^i$ to $\sum \sigma(\alpha_i) x^i$. Then (N, σ) embeds into an elementary extension of (M, σ) .

Let $\{\omega_i\}_{i < \omega}$ be a coherent system of the p -th roots of unity in K , i.e. $\omega_0 = 1$ and $\omega_{i+1}^p = \omega_i$ for $i \geq 0$. Define τ to be an automorphism of $K^a((x^{1/p^n}))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that τ fixes K^a ,

$$\tau : x^{1/p^i} \rightarrow \omega_i x^{1/p^i}$$

and

$$\tau : x^{1/n} \rightarrow x^{1/n} \text{ for } p \nmid n.$$

Note that, for $\sigma(x^{1/p^i}) = x^{1/p^i}$ we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(\tau(x^{1/p^i})) &= \sigma(\omega_i x^{1/p^i}) = \omega_i x^{1/p^i} \\ \tau(\sigma(x^{1/p^i})) &= \tau(x^{1/p^i}) = \omega_i x^{1/p^i}, \end{aligned}$$

hence σ commutes with τ on N .

Since τ is defined on an algebraically closed field $K^a((x^{1/n}))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ we can extend τ to F^a so that the extension commutes with σ . Hence τ restricts to an automorphism of the model $Fix(\sigma)$ of the theory $Th(F)$. Now, consider $A = K(x)$ and $B = K(x^{1/p})$ substructures of F then $Aut(K(x^{1/p})/K(x))$ is of order p hence the claim is proved. \square

6. WHEN $p = \text{char}(F)$

The following lemma is the key step in proving the theorem for characteristic of F is p .

Lemma 6. *Let A be an abelian group with three commuting operations acting P, S, T acting on A . Let $A_0 = \cup_n \ker P^n$. Assume:*

- (i) P is surjective.
- (ii) $T|_{A_0} = 0$
- (iii) $A_0 \cap \ker(S) \subseteq A_0 \cap \ker(P^N)$ for some N .

Then: if $a \in \ker(S)$ and $P(a) \in \ker(T)$, then $a \in \ker(T)$.

Proof: Let $P(a) = b$ and $C = \{x \in A : P^n(x) = b \text{ for some } n > 0\}$. Since $S(b) = T(b) = 0$ we have $S(C), T(C) \subseteq A_0$. By (2) $TS|_C = 0$ i.e. $T(C) \subseteq A_0 \cap \ker(S) \subseteq A_0 \cap \ker(P^N)$. But C is P divisible by definition and by (1), so $T(C)$ is P divisible, hence P^N divisible; so $T(C) = 0$.

Theorem 7. *[cont'd] Let F be a quasi-finite field of characteristic p . Assume F does not contain the maximal abelian p -extension L_p of its prime field. Then p is not geometrically represented in $Th(F)$.*

Proof: Suppose the maximal p extension of \mathbb{F}_p in F is $\mathbb{F}_{p^{p^N}}$ for some N . Let A, B substructures of F , A definably closed containing an elementary submodel M of F such that $|Aut(B/A)| = p$, then by Artin-Schreier theory there exists $b \in A$ such that $B = A(a)$ where $a^p - a = b$. Let τ be a generator of the Galois group $Aut(B/A)$. Extend τ to an automorphism of F^a fixing the algebraic closure of \mathbb{F}_p , this is possible since τ is fixing an elementary submodel of F . We will use Lemma 6 to get a contradiction. Let $A = F^+$ field F with the additive structure, $P(x) = x^p - x$ $S = \sigma - \text{Id}$ and $T = \tau - \text{Id}$ acting on F^a note that (i) P is surjective on F^a by algebraic closedness, (ii) $T|_{A_0} = 0$ since τ fixes the algebraic closure of an elementary submodel M , (iii) $A_0 \cap \ker(S) \subseteq A_0 \cap \ker(P^N)$ for some N since we assumed that maximal p extension of \mathbb{F}_p in F is $\mathbb{F}_{p^{p^N}}$ for some N . Then by construction $a \in F$, i.e. $a \in \ker(S)$, and $P(a) = b \in \ker(\tau)$, hence by the lemma any root a of $x^p - x = b$ is in $\ker(\tau)$ hence fixed by τ which gives a contradiction. \square

7. AUTOMORPHISM GROUP AND TOURNAMENTS

Let p be a prime. By a p -tournament we mean a p -place relation R , such that for any p -tuple of distinct elements x_1, \dots, x_p ,

$$R(x_{\tau(1)}, \dots, x_{\tau(p)}) \text{ holds for exactly one element } \tau \in \langle (12 \dots p) \rangle$$

where $(12 \dots p)$ denotes the cyclic permutation of order p over the p element set $\{1, \dots, p\}$, and $\langle (12 \dots p) \rangle$ is the subgroup of $Sym(p)$ generated by this permutation, isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$.

A p -tournament clearly has no automorphism of order p , or even an automorphism σ with a p -cycle a_0, \dots, a_{p-1} with $\sigma(a_i) = a_{i+1} \bmod p$. Thus p is *not* geometrically represented in T if T is 1-sorted and admits a p -tournament structure on the main sort. In fact no Galois group of T can have order divisible by p , whether or not the base contains an elementary submodel.

Proposition 8. *Let p be a prime, and F a field of characteristic $\neq p$, containing the group μ_p of p 'th roots of unity. Let $\omega \in \mu_p \setminus \{1\}$. Let S be a set of representatives for the cosets of μ_p in F^* . Then in the structure $(F, +, \cdot, \omega, S)$ there exists a definable p -tournament on F .*

Remark: When F is pseudo-finite, and $\omega \in F$, we have $[F^* : (F^*)^p] = p$ by a counting argument. The same conclusion holds when F is quasi-finite, using Galois cohomology: the cohomology exact sequence associated with the short exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow \mu_p \rightarrow (F^{alg})^* \rightarrow_{x \mapsto x^p} (F^{alg})^* \rightarrow 1$$

gives, using Hilbert 90,

$$F^* \rightarrow_{x \mapsto x^p} F^* \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}, \mu_p) \rightarrow H^1(\text{Gal}, (F^{alg})^*) = 0.$$

We refer to [T] for the basics of Galois cohomology.

Assume F contains a primitive p^n -th root of unity ζ , but not any p 'th root of ζ . Then F^* is the direct sum of μ_{p^n} and $(F^*)^{p^n}$. Let S_0 be a set of representatives for μ_{p^n}/μ_p . Then $S_0(F^*)^{p^n}$ is a set of representatives for $(F^*)/\mu_p$. Hence, using the Proposition, there exists a p -tournament definable in the field F using μ_{p^n} as parameters. This gives another proof of Theorem 6 (in the forward direction.)

Before proving Proposition 8, we illustrate it with the case $p = 2$. Assume F does not contain $\sqrt{-1}$. A *tournament* on a set X is an irreflexive binary relation $R \subset X \times X$ such that for every $x \neq y \in X$ exactly one of $R(x, y)$ and $R(y, x)$ holds. A pseudofinite field F not containing $\sqrt{-1}$ interprets a tournament by the formula:

$$(\exists z)(z^2 = x - y).$$

The automorphism group of any field interpreting a 0-definable tournament can not have any involutions.

We can still define a tournament in a pseudofinite field F which contains all the 2^n -th roots of unity but not all the (2^{n+1}) -st roots of unity.

For every $m \in \mathbb{N}$ we denote the set of 2^m -th roots of unity by μ_{2^m} . Let $S \subset \mu_{2^n}$, such that $S \cap -S = \emptyset$ and $S \cup -S = \mu_{2^n}$. Define a relation R on $F \times F$ as follows:

$$R(x, y) \text{ if and only if } x - y \text{ is in } \bigcup_{c \in S} cF^{2^n}.$$

Then this defines a tournament in F . That is, for every $x, y \in F$, $x \neq y$, exactly one of $R(x, y)$ and $R(y, x)$ holds. Suppose $\neg R(x, y)$ then $(x - y) \notin \bigcup_{c \in S} cF^{2^n}$ then $(x - y)$ is in $\bigcup_{c \in -S} cF^{2^n}$. Therefore

$$-(x - y) = (y - x) \in \bigcup_{c \in S} cF^{2^n}$$

hence $R(y, x)$. Also, at most one of $R(x, y)$ and $R(y, x)$ hold since

$$F^\times = \bigsqcup_{c \in \mu_{2^n}} cF^{\times 2^n},$$

that is, μ_{2^n} is a set of representatives for the cosets of the subgroup $F^{\times 2^n}$ of multiplicative part F^\times of F .

Now we will generalize the construction of the above tournament relation from binary to p -ary.

Proof: of Proposition 8.

Define a p -ary relation R_ω on F as follows:

$$R_\omega(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p) \text{ if and only if } x_1 + \omega x_2 + \dots + \omega^{p-1} x_p \in S$$

Claim: 1 Assume $x_1 + \omega x_2 + \dots + \omega^{p-1} x_p \neq 0$. Then

$$R_\omega(x_{\tau(1)}, \dots, x_{\tau(p)}) \text{ holds for exactly one element in } \langle (12 \dots p) \rangle \simeq \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}.$$

Indeed let $\pi \in \langle (12 \dots p) \rangle$ and $k = \pi(1)$ (so k determines the element π). Then we have:

$$x_{\pi(1)} + \omega x_{\pi(2)} + \dots + \omega^{p-1} x_{\pi(p)} = \omega^{k-1} (x_1 + \omega x_2 + \dots + \omega^{p-1} x_p)$$

Since S is a set of representatives for F^*/μ_p , and $a := x_1 + \omega x_2 + \dots + \omega^{p-1} x_p \in F^*$, it is clear that $\omega^{k-1} a \in S$ for a unique value of k modulo p .

Thus R_ω is almost a p -tournament, but we need to deal with certain linearly dependent p -tuples.

Claim: 2 Assume $x_1 + \omega^i x_2 + \dots + \omega^{i(p-1)} x_p = 0$ for all $i = 1, \dots, p-1$. Then $x_1 = \dots = x_p$.

This is because the Vandermonde matrix with rows $(1, \omega, \dots, \omega^{p-1})$, $(1, \omega^2, \dots, \omega^{2(p-1)})$, \dots , $(1, \omega^{p-1}, \dots, \omega^{(p-1)(p-1)})$ has rank $p-1$. So the kernel of this matrix is a vector space of dimension 1. But $(1, \dots, 1)$ is clearly in the kernel; hence the kernel consists of scalar multiples of this vector.

Since we are only concerned with p -tuples of distinct elements, for each such p -tuple $x = (x_1, \dots, x_p)$ there exists a smallest $i \in \{1, \dots, p-1\}$ such that $x_1 + \omega^i x_2 + \dots \neq 0$. Write $i = i(x)$, and define $R(x_1, \dots, x_p)$ to hold iff $R_{\omega^{i(x)}}(x_1, \dots, x_p)$ holds. It is then clear that R is a p -tournament.

8. MODEL THEORETIC CONSEQUENCES

Let T_{Psf} be the theory of pseudo finite fields. Let $K = \mathbb{Q}$ or $K = \mathbb{F}_p$. By Ax's theorem [Ax] (cf. also [FJ], Chapter 20) is a one to one correspondence between the conjugacy classes of $\text{Aut}(K^a/K)$ and the set of completions of the theory T_{Psf} . Namely, note that $K^a \cap M$ is determined by T up to isomorphism; call it K_T^a . Then σ corresponds to T iff $\text{Fix}(\sigma) \cong K_T^a$.

The absolute Galois group $\Gamma = \text{Gal}(K^a/K)$ is a compact topological group with a unique normalized left invariant Haar measure μ_Γ . Let Π be the set of conjugacy classes of Γ , and let $\pi : \Gamma \rightarrow \Pi$ be the quotient map. μ_Γ induces a measure μ on Π , namely $\mu(U) = \mu_\Gamma(\pi^{-1}(U))$. Using the 1-1 correspondence above, we identify Π with the set of completions \mathcal{C} of the theory of pseudofinite fields of characteristic $= \text{char}(K)$. We obtain a measure on \mathcal{C} . By a theorem of Jarden (cf. Theorem 20.5.1 of [FJ]), for almost all $\sigma \in \Gamma$, $K_T^a \models T$.

Corollary 9. *For almost all T in \mathcal{C} , we have $\text{acl} = \text{dcl}$ over K_T^a .*

Proof: For each $p \neq \text{char}(F)$ the set $\{\sigma \in \text{Aut}(F^a/F) : \sigma^{p-1} \text{ fixes } \mu_{p^\infty}\}$ has measure 0. So $\bigcup_{p \neq \text{char}(F)} \{\sigma \in \text{Aut}(F^a/F) : \sigma^{p-1} \text{ fixes } \mu_{p^\infty}\}$ has measure 0. If $\text{char}(F) = p_0$, $\{\sigma \in \text{Aut}(F^a/F) : \sigma \text{ fixes the maximal } p_0 \text{ extension } L_{p_0}\}$ has measure 0. Which implies, by Theorems 5 and 7, for almost all $T \in \mathcal{C}$ any group which is geometrically represented in T is trivial, hence $\text{acl} = \text{dcl}$ over K_T^a .

Remarks:

We remark that while $\text{dcl} = \text{acl}$ is a restricted form of Skolemization, the theories of pseudo-finite fields are not Skolemized. For instance, let F_0 be pseudo-finite $\text{char}(F_0) = 0$, and let $K = F_0((t^\mathbb{Q}))$ be the field of Puiseux series over F_0 . Then K has Galois group $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}$, and embeds into a pseudo-finite field F such that $\text{Aut}(F^a/F) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(K^a/k)$ is an isomorphism; hence K is relatively algebraically closed in F . But being Henselian and non-separably closed it cannot be PAC, by Corollary 11.5.6 of [FJ].

It would be interesting to know which finite groups can be geometrically represented in theories of pseudo-finite fields.

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