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EXPONENTIAL FIELDS AND CONWAY’S OMEGA-MAP

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Abstract. Inspired by Conway’s surreal numbers, we study real closed fields whose value group is isomorphic to the additive reduct of the field. We call such fields omega-fields and we prove that any omega-field of bounded Hahn series with real coefficients admits an exponential function making it into a model of the theory of the real exponential field. We also consider relative versions with more general coefficient fields.

1. Introduction

We study real closed valued fields $K$, with a convex valuation ring $O(1) \subseteq K$ satisfying the property that the value group $v(K^\times)$ is isomorphic to the additive reduct $(K, +, <)$ of the field, where $v$ is the valuation induced by $O(1)$. We call **omega-field** a field with this property. The name is motivated by the fact that any omega-field admits a map akin to Conway’s omega-map $x \mapsto \omega^x$ on the field of surreal numbers $\textbf{No}$ [3] or its fragments $\textbf{No}(\lambda)$ studied in [6], where $\lambda$ is an $\epsilon$-number. We need to recall that any real closed field $K$ admits a section of the valuation, hence it has a multiplicative subgroup $G \subseteq K^{>0}$, called a group of **monomials**, given by the image of the section. Since $G$ is a multiplicative copy of $v(K^\times)$, we have that $K$ is an omega-field if and only if it admits an isomorphism

$$\omega : (K, +, 0, <) \cong (G, \cdot, 1, <),$$

and we shall call **omega-map** any such isomorphism. The prototypical example is Conway’s omega-map on the surreal numbers, and in analogy with the surreal case, we use the exponential notation $\omega^x$ to denote the image of $x$ under $\omega$.

Here we explore the relation between omega-fields and exponential fields, where an **exponential field** is a real closed field $K$ admitting an **exponential map**, that is an isomorphism $\exp : (K, +, 0, <) \cong (K^{>0}, \cdot, 1, <)$. We shall freely write $e^x$ rather than $\exp(x)$ when convenient. Note that $\omega^x$ should not be read as $e^{\omega \log(x)}$ (the easiest way to see why is that the map $x \mapsto \omega^x$, if there is such an omega-map, is not continuous in the order topology of $K$). While in general there are no containments between the class of fields admitting an omega-map and that of fields admitting an exponential map, a non-trivial inclusion of the former in the latter can be obtained by restricting the analysis to $\kappa$-bounded Hahn fields, as discussed below.
In general, any real closed valued field $\mathbb{K}$ with monomials $G$ is isomorphic to a truncation closed subfield (see Definition 2.8 (1)) of the Hahn field $\mathbb{K}((G))$ [13], where $\mathbb{K} \cong O(1)/o(1)$ is the residue field and we write $o(1)$ for the maximal ideal of $O(1)$. For the sake of simplicity in this introduction we focus on the typical case $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$, but our results hold more generally assuming that the residue field $\mathbb{K}$ is a model of $\mathcal{T}_{an,\exp}$, the theory of the real exponential field $\mathbb{R}_{\exp}$ with all restricted analytic functions [5]. The full Hahn field $\mathbb{R}((G))$ is always naturally a model of the theory of restricted analytic functions $\mathcal{T}_{an}$ [5], but it never admits an exponential function if $G \neq 1$ [10]. However, for every regular uncountable cardinal $\kappa$, there is a group $G$ such that the $\kappa$-bounded Hahn field $\mathbb{R}((G))_\kappa$ does admit an exponential function [12]. We thus restrict our analysis to fields of the form $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}((G))_\kappa$ (without assuming a priori that they admit an exponential map). Our first result is the following. The case $G = \text{No}(\kappa)$ with $\kappa$ regular uncountable is in [6].

**Theorem (3.8).** Every omega-field of the form $\mathbb{R}((G))_\kappa$ admits an exponential function making it into a model of $\mathcal{T}_{an,\exp}$.

Our work was partly motivated by the desire to understand the connections between the surreal numbers, with its various subfields studied in [1, 2], and the omega-fields if and only if $\varphi^{G}$. We shall prove that the latter are not always omega-fields (Theorem 4.5), but this case, given a chain isomorphism $\psi$, they are models of $\mathcal{T}$ and an omega-map $\omega : \mathbb{K} \cong G$, we can construct an exponential function directly starting from $\omega$ and an auxiliary chain isomorphism $h : (\mathbb{K}, \vartriangleleft) \cong (\mathbb{K}^{>0}, \vartriangleleft)$, where by chain we mean linearly ordered set. Any choice of $h$ yields an exponential field (Theorem 3.4) and at least one choice of $h$ will yield a model of $\mathcal{T}_{an,\exp}$ (Theorem 3.8). Varying $h$ we can thus produce a variety of exponential fields; some of them are models of $\mathcal{T}_{\exp}$, while all the others are not even $\omega$-minimal (Theorem 3.10), depending on the growth properties of $h$ (Definition 2.11).

To define the exponential function, it is more convenient to first define a logarithm $\log : \mathbb{K}^{>0} \to \mathbb{K}$ and let $\exp$ be the compositional inverse $\log$. To this aim we start by putting

$$
\log(\omega^{\varphi}) = h^{(r)}(x)
$$

for $x \in \mathbb{K}$ and $\log(1 + \varphi) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^{n+1} \frac{\varphi^n}{n!}$ for $\varphi \in o(1)$. Note that such infinite sums make sense in the $\kappa$-bounded Hahn field $\mathbb{R}((G))_\kappa$.

The extension of log to the whole of $\mathbb{K}^{>0}$ is then carried out guided by the principle that log takes products into sums and $\omega$ takes sums into products. We simply extend this to infinite sums. More precisely, log is determined by $\log(\omega^{\sum_{i<\alpha} \omega^{r_i}r_i}) = \sum_{i<\alpha} \omega^{h(r_i)}r_i$, and $\log(\omega^{r_i}(1 + \varphi)) = \log(\omega^{r_i}) + \log(\varphi) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^{n+1} \frac{\varphi^n}{n!}$, where $\varphi \in o(1)$ and $r_i \in \mathbb{R}$. Another way to express the spirit of the construction is that we first define log on the representatives of the multiplicative archimedean classes $\omega^{\varphi}$, then we extend it to the representatives of the additive archimedean classes $\omega^{r}$, and finally to the whole of $\mathbb{K}$. It is not difficult to show that this construction always yields an exponential field. We now need to show that there is at least one function $h$ such that the exponential field $\mathbb{K}$ arising from $\omega$ and $h$ as above is a...
model of $T_{\exp}$. A necessary condition is that the exponential map grows faster than any polynomial, or equivalently, that its inverse log grows slower than $x^{1/n}$ for all positive $n \in \mathbb{N}$. This translates into the condition $h(x) < r \cdot \omega^x$ for every $x \in \mathbb{K}$ and $r \in \mathbb{R}^{>0}$. We shall abbreviate the above with $h(x) \sim \omega^x$.

Since $\omega^x$ is discontinuous (its values are the representatives of the archimedean classes), and $h$ is continuous in the order topology of $\mathbb{K}$ (being a chain isomorphism from $\mathbb{K}$ to $\mathbb{K}^{>0}$), the existence of such an $h$ is not immediate. In the case of Gonshor’s $h$ on the surreal numbers [7], the condition $h(x) \sim \omega^x$ is forced by the inductive definition of $h$. However, this cannot be generalized to our more general setting where similar inductive definitions make no sense, and we use instead a bootstrapping procedure (Lemma 3.6). Granted this, the final exponent on $\mathbb{K}$ is easily seen to yield a model of $T_{\exp}$ using [15, 5] (Theorem 3.8).

All the logarithms considered in this paper are analytic (Definition 2.10): for $\varepsilon \in o(1)$, the function $x \mapsto \log(1 + x)$ is given by the familiar Taylor expansion

$$\log(1 + \varepsilon) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \varepsilon^n}{n}$$

whereas for $g \in G$, $\log(g)$ is a purely infinite element of $\mathbb{R}((G))$, and for $r \in \mathbb{R}$, $\log(r)$ is the usual real logarithm.

Theorems 3.4 and 3.8 produce analytic logarithms satisfying two additional restrictions: $\log(\omega^x) \in G$ for all $x \in \mathbb{K}$, and log brings “infinite products” to “infinite sums”. It turns out, however, that all analytic logarithms arise in this way, up to changing the omega-map $\omega : \mathbb{K} \cong G$. More precisely, we have the following classification result.

**Theorem** (Corollary 4.2). Every analytic logarithm on an omega-field of the form $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}((G))$, arises from some omega-map $x \mapsto \omega^x$ and some chain isomorphism $h : \mathbb{K} \cong \mathbb{K}^{>0}$.

The surreal numbers fit into the above picture if we allow $\kappa$ to be the proper class of all ordinals and $G$ to be the image of Conway’s omega-map $x \mapsto \omega^x$. Gonshor’s exponentiation is induced by the omega-map and Gonshor’s function $h$ [7]; by the above results, any other analytic logarithm on $\mathbb{N}$ arises in this way, possibly after replacing Conway’s omega-map with another isomorphism from $\mathbb{N}$ to its group of monomials and Gonshor’s $h$ with another chain isomorphism.

2. Preliminaries

2.1. Valuations. Let $\mathbb{K}$ be an ordered field (possibly with additional structure) and let $O(1) \subseteq \mathbb{K}$ be a convex subring. Then $O(1)$ is the valuation ring of a valuation $v$ and we denote by $o(1)$ the unique maximal ideal of $O(1)$. If $\mathbb{K}$ is real closed, it has a subfield $k \subseteq \mathbb{K}$ isomorphic to the residue field $O(1)/o(1)$ of the valuation, namely we can write $O(1) = k + o(1)$. We shall always assume in the sequel that $\mathbb{K}$ is real closed and $O(1), o(1), k$ are as above.

**Definition 2.1.** For $x, y \in \mathbb{K}$ we define:

- $x \leq y$ if $|x| \leq c|y|$ for some $c \in \mathbb{O}(1)$ (domination);
- $x \asymp y$ if $x \leq y$ and $y \leq x$ (comparability);
- $x < y$ if $x \leq y$ and $x \neq y$ (strict domination);
- $x \sim y$ if $x - y < x$ (is asymptotic to $y$).

With these notations we have $O(1) = \{x : x \leq 1\}$ and $o(1) = \{x : x < 1\}$.

**Definition 2.2.** A multiplicative subgroup $G$ of $\mathbb{K}^{<0}$ is a group of monomials if it consists in a family of representatives for each $\asymp$-class. In other words a group
of monomials is an embedded copy of the value group. It is well known that any real closed field admits a group of monomials.

**Remark 2.3.** For $x, y \in \mathbb{K}$ we have:
- $x < y$ if and only if $c|x| < |y|$ for all $c \in O(1)$ (or equivalently for all $c \in \mathbb{k}$);
- $x \asymp y$ if and only if $x = cy(1 + \varepsilon)$ for some $c \in \mathbb{k}$ and $\varepsilon \in o(1)$;
- $x \sim y$ if and only if $x = y(1 + \varepsilon)$ for some $\varepsilon \in o(1)$.
- if $x \neq 0$ there are unique $r \in \mathbb{k}$, $g \in \mathbb{G}$, $\varepsilon \in o(1)$ such that $x = gr(1 + \varepsilon)$.

### 2.2. Hahn groups

By a **chain** we mean a linearly ordered set. We describe a well known procedure to build an ordered group starting from a chain.

**Definition 2.4.** Given a chain $\Gamma$ and an ordered abelian group $(C, +, \prec)$, the $\Gamma$-product of $C$ is the abelian group of all functions $f : \Gamma \to C$ with reverse well-ordered support $\{ \gamma \in \Gamma : f(\gamma) \neq 0 \}$ and pointwise addition, ordered by declaring $f > 0$ if $f(\gamma) > 0$, where $\gamma$ is the biggest element in the support.\(^1\)

If we write $G$ in additive notation, a typical element of $G$ can be written in the form $\sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \gamma r_\gamma$, representing the function sending $\gamma \in \Gamma$ to $r_\gamma \in C$, while $G$ itself is denoted $\bigoplus \Gamma C$. We prefer however to use a multiplicative notation and write $G$ as $\prod_{\gamma \in \Gamma} t^{\gamma r_\gamma}$. In this notation the multiplication is given by
\[
\left( \prod_{\gamma \in \Gamma} t^{\gamma r_\gamma} \right) \left( \prod_{\gamma \in \Gamma} t^{\gamma r'_\gamma} \right) = \prod_{\gamma \in \Gamma} t^{\gamma (r_\gamma + r'_\gamma)}
\]
Since the supports are reverse well-ordered, we can fix a decreasing enumeration $(\gamma_i : i < \alpha)$ of the support, where $\alpha$ is an ordinal, and write an element of $\prod t^{C\Gamma}$ in the form
\[
f = \prod_{i < \alpha} t^{\gamma_i r_i} \in \prod t^{FC}.
\]
According to our conventions, $f > 1 \iff r_0 > 0$ and $t^\gamma > t^\beta$, $\iff \gamma > \beta$.

If $\Gamma$ has only one element, we may identify $\prod t^{FC}$ with a multiplicative copy $t^C$ of $(C, +, \prec)$.

When $C = (\mathbb{R}, +, \prec)$, we obtain the **Hahn group** over $\Gamma$, which can be characterized as a maximal ordered group with a set of archimedean classes of the same order type as $\Gamma$ [8]. Recall that two positive elements are in the same archimedean class if each of them is bounded, in absolute value, by an integer multiple of the other.

**Notation 2.5.** Let $\kappa$ be a regular cardinal. If in the definition of the $\Gamma$-product we only allow supports of reverse order type $< \kappa$, we obtain the $\kappa$-bounded version
\[
\left( \prod t^{FC} \right)_\kappa \subseteq \prod t^{FC}.
\]
We shall also consider the case when $\Gamma$ is a proper class and $\kappa = \text{On}$, in which case $\left( \prod t^{FC} \right)_\text{On}$ is the ordered group of all functions $f : \Gamma \to C$ whose support is a reverse well ordered set (rather than a reverse well ordered class).

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1Other authors prefer to use well-ordered supports, but one can pass from one version to the other reversing the order of $\Gamma$. 

2.3. **Hahn fields.** Given a field \( k \) and a multiplicative ordered abelian group \( G \), let \( k((G)) \) denote the Hahn field with coefficients in \( k \) and monomials in \( G \). The underlying additive group of \( k((G)) \) coincides with the \( G \)-product of \( k \): its elements are functions \( f : G \to k \) with reverse well-ordered supports, which we write either in the form \( f = \sum_{g \in G} g r_g \), where \( r_g = f(g) \), or in the form

\[
f = \sum_{i < \alpha} g_i r_i
\]

where \( \alpha \) is an ordinal, \( (g_i)_{i < \alpha} \) is a decreasing enumeration of the support, and \( r_i = f(g_i) \in k^* \). Addition is defined componentwise and multiplication is given by the usual Cauchy product. We order \( k((G)) \) according to the sign of the leading coefficient, namely \( f > 0 \iff r_0 > 0 \).

**Remark 2.6.** It can be proved that if \( k \) is real closed and \( G \) is divisible, then \( k((G)) \) is real closed [9]. Moreover, \( k((G)) \) is **spherically complete**: any decreasing intersection of valuation balls has a non-empty intersection.

**Notation 2.7.** Inside \( k((G)) \), we let \( O(1) \) be the valuation ring of all the elements \( x \) with \( |x| \leq r \) for some \( r \in k \), and \( o(1) \) be the corresponding maximal ideal. We then have \( O(1) = k + o(1) \). With respect to this valuation ring, \( k \) is a copy of the residue field and \( G \) is a group of monomials. We shall use similar notations for any subfield \( K \subseteq k((G)) \) containing \( k \) and \( G \).

2.4. **Restricted analytic functions.** A family \( (f_i)_{i \in I} \) of elements of \( k((G)) \) is **summable** if the union of the supports of the elements \( f_i \) is reverse well-ordered and, for each \( g \in G \), there are only finitely many \( i \in I \) such that \( g \) is in the support of \( f_i \). In this case \( \sum_{i \in I} f_i \) is defined as the element \( f = \sum_g g r_g \) of \( k((G)) \) whose coefficients are given by \( r_g = \sum_{i \in I} r_{g,i} \in k \) where \( r_{g,i} \) is the coefficient of \( g \) in \( f_i \). This makes sense since, given \( g \in G \), only finitely many \( r_{g,i} \) are non-zero.

By Neumann’s lemma [14] for any power series \( P(x) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} a_n x^n \) with coefficients in \( k \) and for any \( \varepsilon < 1 \) in \( k((G)) \), the family \( (a_n \varepsilon^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \) is summable, so we can evaluate \( P(x) \) at \( \varepsilon \) obtaining an element \( P(\varepsilon) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} a_n \varepsilon^n \) of \( k((G)) \). Similar considerations apply to power series in several variables.

**Definition 2.8.** Let \( K \subseteq k((G)) \) be a subfield. We say that \( K \) is an **analytic subfield** if

1. \( K \) is truncation closed: if \( \sum_{i < \alpha} g_i r_i \) belongs to \( K \), then \( \sum_{i < \beta} g_i r_i \) belongs to \( K \) for every \( \beta \leq \alpha \);
2. \( K \) contains \( k \) and \( G \);
3. If \( P(x) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} a_n x^n \) is a power series with coefficients in \( k \) and \( \varepsilon < 1 \) is in \( K \), then the element \( P(\varepsilon) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} a_n \varepsilon^n \) lies in the subfield \( K \).

Similarly for power series in several variables.

We recall that \( T_{an} \) is the theory of the real field with all analytic functions restricted to the poly-intervals \([-1, 1]^n \subseteq \mathbb{K}^n \) [5]. (By rescaling, we can equivalently use any other closed poly-interval.)

**Fact 2.9.** We have:

1. The field \( \mathbb{R}((G)) \) admits a natural interpretation of the analytic functions restricted to the poly-interval \([-1, 1]^n \subseteq \mathbb{K}^n \), making \( K \) into a model of \( T_{an} \).
2. The same holds for any analytic subfield of \( \mathbb{R}((G)) \), and in particular for \( \mathbb{R}((G))_\kappa \) for every regular uncountable \( \kappa \).
(3) More generally, if $k$ is a model of $T_{an}$, then any analytic subfield $K$ of $k((G))$ is naturally a model of $T_{an}$.

The proof of (1) is in [5] and is based on a quantifier elimination result in the language of $T_{an}$. The other points follow by the same argument. We interpret the restricted analytic functions in the analytic subfield $K \subseteq k((G))$ as follows. Given a real analytic function $f$ converging on a neighbourhood of $[-1, 1]^n \cap \mathbb{R}^n$, we need to define $f(x + \varepsilon)$ where $x \in [-1, 1]^n \cap k^n$ and $\varepsilon \in o(1)^n \subseteq K^n$. We do this by using the Taylor expansion $f(x + \varepsilon) = \sum_i D^i f(x) \varepsilon^i$ where $i$ is a multi-index in $\mathbb{N}^n$. Here $D^i f(x) \in k$ (using the fact that $k$ is a model of $T_{an}$) and the infinite sum is in the sense of the Hahn field $k((G))$.

2.5. Exponential fields. A prelogarithm on a real closed field $K$ is a morphism from $(\mathbb{K}^{>0}, \cdot, 1, <)$ to $(\mathbb{K}, +, 0, <)$ and a logarithm is a surjective prelogarithm. An exponential map is the compositional inverse of a logarithm, that is an isomorphism from $(\mathbb{K}, +, 0, <) \to (\mathbb{K}^{>0}, \cdot, 1, <)$. We say that $K$ is an exponential field if it has an exponential map. Given a logarithm $\log$, we write $\exp$ for the corresponding exponential map and we write $e^x$ instead of $\exp(x)$ when convenient. Now assume $k$ has a logarithm and consider the Hahn field $k((G))$. It turns out that if $G \neq 1$, $k((G))$ never admits a logarithm extending that on $k$ [10]. On the other hand if $\kappa$ is a regular uncountable cardinal, then for suitable choices of $G$, the logarithm on $k$ can be extended to $k((G))_\kappa$, and when $k = \mathbb{R}$ this can be done in such a way that $k((G))_\kappa$ is a model of $T_{exp}$ [12].

Definition 2.10. Let $k$ be an exponential field and let $K$ be an analytic subfield of $k((G))$, for instance $K = k((G))_\kappa$ with $\kappa$ regular uncountable. An analytic logarithm on $K$ is a logarithm $\log : K^{>0} \to K$ with the following properties:

(1) $\log : K^{>0} \to K$ extends the given logarithm on $k$.

(2) $\log(1 + \varepsilon) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{i+1} \varepsilon^i$ for all $\varepsilon \prec 1$ in $K$ (the assumption $\varepsilon \prec 1$ ensures the summability).

(3) $\log(G) = K^\dagger$, where $K^\dagger := k((G^{>1})) \cap K$ is the group of purely infinite elements, namely the series of the form $\sum_{i<\alpha} g_i r_i$ with $g_i \in G^{>1}$ for all $i$.

Conditions (1) and (2) are rather natural, and ensure that the restrictions of $\log(1 + x)$ to small finite intervals agree with the natural $T_{an}$-interpretations of Fact 2.9. A motivation for (3) is the following. The multiplicative group $K^{>0}$ admits a direct sum decomposition

$$K^{>0} = G k^{>0} (1 + o(1)),$$

namely any element $x$ of $K^{>0}$ can be uniquely written in the form $x = gr(1 + \varepsilon)$ where $r \in k^{>0}$, $g \in G$ and $\varepsilon \in o(1)$. Applying log to both sides of the above equation, we get (by (1) and (2)) a direct sum decomposition

$$K = \log(G) \oplus k \oplus o(1)$$

of the additive group $(\mathbb{K}, +)$. Indeed by (1) we have $\log(k^{>0}) = k$ and $\log(K^{>0}) = K$, while (2) implies that the logarithm maps $1 + o(1)$ bijectively to $o(1)$ with inverse given by $\exp(\varepsilon) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{\varepsilon^n}{n!}$. We have thus proved that $\log(G)$ is a direct complement of $O(1) = k + o(1)$. Although there are several choices for such a complement, the most natural one is $\log(G) = K^\dagger$, as required in point (3), since it is the unique one closed under truncations.
2.6. **Growth axiom and models of** $T_{\exp}$. Ressayre proved in [15] that an exponential field is a model of $T_{\exp}$ if and only if it satisfies the elementary properties of the real exponential restricted to $[0,1]$ and satisfies the growth axiom scheme $x \geq n^2 \rightarrow \exp(x) > x^n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

**Definition 2.11.** Given an analytic subfield $\mathbb{K} \subseteq \mathbb{k}((G))$, we say that an analytic logarithm $\log: \mathbb{K}^\ast \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ satisfies the **growth axiom at infinity** if $\log(x) < x^{1/n}$ for all $x > k$ and all positive integers $n$.

**Proposition 2.12.** If $k$ is a model of $T_{an,\exp}$ (for instance $k = \mathbb{R}$) and $\mathbb{K} \subseteq \mathbb{k}((G))$ is an analytic subfield with an analytic logarithm satisfying the growth axiom at infinity, then $\mathbb{K}$ (with the natural interpretation of the symbols) is a model of $T_{an,\exp}$.

**Proof.** This follows from [15, 5] but we include some details. The inverse $\exp$ of an analytic logarithm is easily seen to satisfy $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$ for all $x \in o(1)$. Since moreover $\exp$ extends the given exponential on $k$, it follows that the restriction of $\exp$ to $[-1,1]$ agrees with the natural $T_{an}$-interpretation of Fact 2.9. This shows that $\mathbb{K}$ is at least a model of $T_{\exp}[\cdot,-1,1]$, as it is in fact the restriction of a model of $T_{an}$ to a sublanguage. Since the interpretation of $\exp$ grows faster than any polynomial (by the growth axiom at infinity plus the fact that $k$ is a model of $T_{\exp}$), we can conclude by the axiomatisations of [15, 5].

The above result rests on the quantifier elimination result for $T_{an,\exp}$. We do not know whether it suffices that $k$ is a model of $T_{\exp}$ to obtain that $k((G))_\kappa$ is a model of $T_{\exp}$ (or even $T_{\exp}[0,1]$).

3. **Omega fields**

**Definition 3.1.** A real closed field $(\mathbb{K},+,\cdot,<)$ with a convex valuation ring $O(1)$ and corresponding group of monomials $G \subseteq \mathbb{K}^\ast$ is an **omega-field** if $(\mathbb{K},+,<)$ is isomorphic to $(G,\cdot,<)$ as an ordered group. Given an omega-field $\mathbb{K}$ we shall call **omega-map** any isomorphism of ordered groups

$$\omega: (\mathbb{K},+,0,<) \cong (G,\cdot,1,<).$$

Since the group $G$ of monomials is isomorphic to the value group of $\mathbb{K}$, we have that $\mathbb{K}$ is an omega-field if and only if $(\mathbb{K},+,<)$ is isomorphic to its value group. The definition of omega-map is inspired by Conway’s omega map $\omega^\ast$ on the surreal numbers. We recall that the surreals can be presented in the form $\mathbb{No} = \mathbb{R}(\omega^{\mathbb{No}})_{\mathbb{On}}$, with the image of the omega-map being the group $\omega^{\mathbb{No}}$ of monomials. The subscript $\mathbb{On}$ indicates that we only consider series whose support is a set, rather than a proper class. The surreals should thus be considered as a bounded Hahn field rather than a full Hahn field.

3.1. **Construction of omega-fields.** In the sequel let $\kappa$ be a regular uncountable cardinal.

**Theorem 3.2.** Given an exponential field $k$, there is a group $G$ such that the field $\mathbb{K} = k((G))_\kappa$ admits an omega-map $\omega: \mathbb{K} \rightarrow G$.

When $k = \mathbb{R}$ one can take $G = \mathbb{No}(\kappa)$ as in [6]. In the general case the proof is a variant of a similar construction in [12]. Given a chain $\Gamma$ and an additive ordered group $C$ (in our application $C = (k,+,<)$), let $H(\Gamma)$ denote, in the following Lemma, the ordered group $(\prod_{C}^{\Gamma})_\kappa$. 

Lemma 3.3. Fix a chain $\Gamma_0$ and a chain embedding $\eta_0 : \Gamma_0 \to H(\Gamma_0)$ (for instance $\eta_0(\gamma) = t^\gamma$). Then there is a chain $\Gamma \supseteq \Gamma_0$ and a chain isomorphism $\eta : \Gamma \cong H(\Gamma)$ extending $\eta_0$.

Proof. We consider $H$ as a functor from chains to ordered abelian groups: if $j : \Gamma' \to \Gamma''$ is a chain embedding, we define $H(j) : H(\Gamma') \to H(\Gamma'')$ as the group embedding which sends $\prod t^{\eta_1 r_i}$ to $\prod t^{\eta_2(r_i)}$. We do an inductive construction in $\kappa$-many steps. At a certain stage $\beta < \kappa$ we are given

$$G_\beta = H(\Gamma_\beta)$$

and a chain embedding $\eta_\beta : \Gamma_\beta \to G_\beta$ together with embeddings $j_{\alpha,\beta} : \Gamma_\alpha \to \Gamma_\beta$ for $\alpha < \beta$. Let $\Gamma_{\beta+1}$ be a chain isomorphic to $(G_\beta,<)$ (for instance $G_\beta$ itself considered as a chain) and fix a chain isomorphism $f_\beta : G_\beta \to \Gamma_{\beta+1}$. Now let $j_\beta : \Gamma_\beta \to \Gamma_{\beta+1}$ be the composition $f_\beta \circ \eta_\beta$ and let $G_{\beta+1} = H(\Gamma_{\beta+1})$. We can then find a commutative diagram of embeddings

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\Gamma_\beta & \xrightarrow{\eta_\beta} & H(\Gamma_\beta) \\
\downarrow{j_\beta} & & \downarrow{H(j_\beta)} \\
\Gamma_{\beta+1} & \xrightarrow{f_\beta} & H(\Gamma_{\beta+1}),
\end{array}$$

by letting $\eta_{\beta+1} = H(j_\beta) \circ f_\beta^{-1}$. We can now define $j_{\beta,\beta+1} = j_\beta$ and $j_{\alpha,\beta+1} = j_{\beta,\beta+1} \circ j_{\alpha,\beta}$ for $\alpha < \beta$.

We iterate the construction along the ordinals. At a limit stage $\lambda$, let $\Gamma_\lambda = \lim_{\gamma \to \lambda} \Gamma_\gamma$ and let $j_{\beta,\lambda} : \Gamma_\beta \to \Gamma_\lambda$ be the natural embedding for $\beta < \lambda$.

We then define $\eta_\lambda : \Gamma_\lambda \to H(\Gamma_\lambda)$ as the composition

$$\Gamma_\lambda = \lim_{\gamma \to \lambda} \Gamma_\gamma \to \lim_{\beta < \lambda} H(\Gamma_\beta) \to H(\lim_{\beta < \lambda} \Gamma_\beta) = H(\Gamma_\lambda).$$

More explicitly, for each $\gamma \in \Gamma_\lambda$, pick some $\beta < \lambda$ and $\theta \in \Gamma_\beta$ such that $\gamma = j_{\beta,\lambda}(\theta)$, and define $\eta_\lambda(\gamma) \in G_\lambda$ as the image under $H(j_{\beta,\lambda}) : G_\beta \to G_\lambda$ of $\eta_\beta(\theta) \in G_\beta$. Since $\kappa$ is regular, when we arrive at stage $\kappa$ we have an isomorphism

$$\eta_\kappa : \Gamma_\kappa \cong G_\kappa$$

and we can define $\Gamma = \Gamma_\kappa$ and $\eta = \eta_\kappa$. \qed

Proof of Theorem 3.2. By Lemma 3.3, there is a chain $\Gamma$ and a chain isomorphism

$$(2) \quad \eta : \Gamma \cong G = H(\Gamma)$$

Now let $K = k((G))$ and define an omega-map $\omega : K \to G$ by setting

$$(3) \quad \omega^{\sum_{i < \alpha} g_i r_i} = \prod_{i < \alpha} t^{r_i}.$$

where $g_i = \eta(\gamma_i)$. In particular $\omega^{\eta(\gamma)} = t^\gamma$ for every $\gamma \in \Gamma$. \qed

3.2. The logarithm. In the sequel let $\kappa$ be a regular uncountable cardinal. Our next goal is to prove the following theorem.

Theorem 3.4. Every omega-field of the form $K = \mathbb{R}((G))_\kappa$ admits an analytic logarithm. More generally, if $k$ is an exponential field, then every omega-field of the form $K = k((G))_\kappa$ admits an analytic logarithm.
Proof. We construct a logarithm depending both on the omega-map and on an auxiliary function $h$. Let $h: \mathbb{K} \to \mathbb{K}^{>0}$ be a chain isomorphism (any ordered field admits such a function, for instance $h(x) = (-x + 1)^{-1}$ for $x \leq 0$ and $h(x) = x + 1$ for $x \geq 0$). For $x \in \mathbb{K}$, we let

$$\log(\omega^x) = \omega^{h(x)}.$$ 

This defines log on the subclass $\omega^x$ of $G$, which we call the class of fundamental monomials. They can be seen as the representatives of the multiplicative archimedean classes.

Next we define $\log(g)$ for an arbitrary $g$ in $G$. Since $G = \omega^\mathbb{K}$, we can write $g = \omega^x$ for some $x \in \mathbb{K}$. We then write $x = \sum_{i<\alpha} g_i r_i = \sum_{i<\alpha} \omega^{g_i} r_i$, and set $\log(g) = \sum_{i<\alpha} \omega^{h(g_i)} r_i$. Summing up, the definition of $\log_{|G}$ takes the form

$$(4) \quad \log \left( \omega^{\sum_{i<\alpha} g_i r_i} \right) = \sum_{i<\alpha} \omega^{h(g_i)} r_i.$$ 

The idea is that $\omega^{\sum_{i<\alpha} g_i r_i}$ should be thought as an infinite product $\prod_{i<\alpha} \omega^{g_i r_i}$, and we stipulate that log maps infinite products into infinite sums.

We can now extend log to the whole of $\mathbb{K}^{>0}$ as follows. For $x \in \mathbb{K}^{>0}$ we write $x = gr(1 + \varepsilon)$ with $g \in G$, $r \in \mathbb{K}^{>0}$ and $\varepsilon < 1$, and we define

$$(5) \quad \log(x) = \log(g) + \log(r) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\varepsilon^n}{n}.$$ 

The infinite sum makes sense because the terms under the summation sign are summable and the sum belongs to $k((G))_\kappa$ (because $\kappa$ is regular and uncountable).

We must verify that with these definitions log is an analytic logarithm (Definition 2.10). It is not difficult to see that log is an increasing morphism from $(\mathbb{K}^{>0}, 1, <)$ to $(\mathbb{K}, +, 0, <)$. To prove the surjectivity let us first observe that $\mathbb{k} = \log(\mathbb{k}^{>0}) \subseteq \log(\mathbb{K}^{>0})$. Moreover, for $\varepsilon < 1$ we have $\log(1 + \varepsilon) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\varepsilon^n}{n}$ with inverse given by $e^\varepsilon = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\varepsilon^n}{n!}$, and therefore $\log(1 + o(1)) = o(1)$. Since $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{K}^\uparrow + \mathbb{k} + o(1)$, to finish the proof of the surjectivity it suffices to show that $\log(G) = \mathbb{K}^\uparrow$. So let $x = \sum_{i<\alpha} g_i r_i \in \mathbb{K}^\uparrow$, namely $g_i \in G^{>1}$ for all $i$. We must show that $x$ is in the image of log. Since $h: \mathbb{K} \to \mathbb{K}^{>0}$ is surjective and $G = \omega^\mathbb{K}$, we have $G^{>1} = \omega^{(\mathbb{K}^{>0})} = \omega^{h(\mathbb{K})}$, so we can choose $x_i \in \mathbb{K}$ so that $g_i = \omega^{h(x_i)}$ for all $i$. Now by definition log $(\omega^{\sum_{i<\alpha} g_i r_i}) = \sum_{i<\alpha} \omega^{h(x_i)} r_i = x$ concluding the proof of surjectivity. \hfill \square

In the above theorem we have considered $k((G))_\kappa$, rather than an arbitrary analytic subfield $\mathbb{K}$ of $k((G))$, because for the proof to work we need to know that whenever $\sum_{i<\alpha} \omega^{g_i} r_i \in \mathbb{K}$, we also have $\sum_{i<\alpha} \omega^{h(g_i)} r_i \in \mathbb{K}$. 

**Definition 3.5.** We call $\log_{\omega,h}: \mathbb{K}^{>0} \to \mathbb{K}$ the analytic logarithm induced by the omega-map $\omega: \mathbb{K} \to G$ and the chain isomorphism $h: \mathbb{K} \to \mathbb{K}^{>0}$ as given by (4)-(5) in the proof of Theorem 3.4, and we call $\exp_{\omega,h}$ its compositional inverse.

3.3. Getting a logarithm satisfying the growth axiom. The structures constructed so far are exponential fields, but not necessarily models of $T_{\text{exp}}$. In this section we show how to get models of $T_{\text{exp}}$. We need the following lemma to take care of the growth axiom at infinity.
Lemma 3.6. Let $\mathbb{K} = \mathbf{k}((G))$, be equipped with an omega-map $\omega : \mathbb{K} \cong G$. Then there exists a chain isomorphism $h : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{>0}$ such that $h(x) \prec \omega^x$ for all $x \in \mathbb{K}$.

Proof. The idea is a bootstrapping procedure. Given an $h$ we produce a log and an exp, and given the exp we produce a new $h$. We then glue together a couple of $h$’s obtained in this way to produce the final $h$.

To begin with, consider the following chain isomorphism $\mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{>0}$, definable in any ordered field:

$$h_0(x) = \begin{cases} x + 1 & \text{for } x \geq 0 \\ \frac{1}{1-x} & \text{for } x < 0 \end{cases}, \quad h_1(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x + 1 & \text{for } x \geq 0 \\ \frac{1}{1-x} & \text{for } x < 0. \end{cases}$$

Definition 3.5 yields two logarithmic functions $\log_0 = \log_{\omega,h_0}$ and $\log_1 = \log_{\omega,h_1}$ on $\mathbf{k}((G))$, associated with $h_0$ and $h_1$ (and the given omega-map). Since $h_1(x) \leq h_0(x)$, we have $\log_1(x) \leq \log_0(x)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{K}^{>1}$. The corresponding exponential functions $\exp_0, \exp_1$ satisfy the opposite inequality: $\exp_0(x) \leq \exp_1(x)$ for $x > 0$.

We claim that

$$\exp_0(x) \prec \omega^x \text{ for } x > k \quad \text{and} \quad \exp_1(x) \prec \omega^x \text{ for } x \leq -\omega^3.$$  

Indeed, note that $h_0(x) > x$ for all $x \in \mathbb{K}$ and $h_1(x) < x$ for $x > 2$. Taking the compositional inverse we obtain $x > h_0^{-1}(x)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{K}$ and $x < h_1^{-1}(x)$ for $x > 2$. Now let $y \in \mathbb{K}^{>k}$, and let $\omega^x$ be the leading term of $y$ (where $r \in \mathbb{K}^{>0}$, $x \in \mathbb{K}^{>0}$). Then

$$\exp_0(y) \prec \exp_0(2r\omega^x) = \omega^{2r\omega_0^{-1}(x)} \prec \omega^{2x} \prec \omega^y,$$

since $2r\omega^x - y > k$, $y - \frac{r}{2}\omega^x > k$, and $\omega^{h_0^{-1}(x)} \prec \omega^x$.

Similarly, $h_1(x) < x$ for all $x \in \mathbb{K}^{>2}$. Let $y \in \mathbb{K}^{>\omega^3}$, and let $\omega^x$ be the leading term of $y$. Then $r \in \mathbb{K}^{>0}$, $x \in \mathbb{K}^{>2}$ and

$$\exp_1(y) \succ \exp_1\left(\frac{r}{2}\omega^x\right) = \omega^{\frac{r}{2}\omega_{h_1^{-1}(x)}} \succ \omega^{2r\omega^x} \succ \omega^y.$$  

Letting $z = -y \leq -\omega^3$, we obtain $\exp_1(z) = \frac{1}{\exp_1(\omega^z)} < \frac{1}{1} = \omega^z$, and the claim is proved.

We can now build the final chain isomorphism $h : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{>0}$ by taking the functions $\exp_0, \exp_1$ restricted to suitable convex subsets of $\mathbb{K}$, and defining $h$ on the complement as an increasing function in such a way that globally $h$ is increasing and bijective. A concrete choice can be the following. Let $c = \exp_1(-\omega^3) > 0$. Define

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} \exp_0(x) & \text{for } x > k \\ 2c + x & \text{for } 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 2c + \frac{x}{c} & \text{for } -\omega^3 \leq x \leq 0 \\ \exp_1(x) & \text{for } x < -\omega^3. \end{cases}$$

By construction, $h$ is a chain isomorphism $h : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{>0}$: it is order preserving because $\exp_0, \exp_1$ are themselves chain isomorphisms, and it is surjective since $\exp_0(\mathbb{K}^{>k}) = \mathbb{K}^{>k}$, $\exp_1((-\infty,-\omega^3)) = (0,c)$. Moreover, $h(x) \prec \omega^x$ for all $x \in \mathbb{K}$, as desired:

- if $x > k$, then $h(x) = \exp_0(x) \prec \omega^x$;
- if $0 < x \leq 1$, then $h(x) = 2c + x \leq 1 \prec \omega^x$;
- if $-\omega^3 \leq x \leq 0$, then $h(x) = c = \exp_1(-\omega^3) \prec \omega^{-\omega^3} \leq \omega^x$;
- if $x < -\omega^3$, then $h(x) = \exp_1(x) \prec \omega^x$.  

$\square$
We next show that an \( h \) as constructed above is sufficient to guarantee the growth axiom at infinity.

**Lemma 3.7.** Let \( \log = \log_{\omega,h} : \mathbb{K}^>0 \to \mathbb{K} \) be as in Definition 3.5. If \( h \) satisfies \( h(x) \prec \omega^x \) for every \( x \in \mathbb{K} \), then \( \log(y) < y^r \) for all positive \( r \in \mathbb{k} \) and all \( y > \mathbb{k} \) (where \( y^r \) is defined as \( e^{r \log(y)} \)).

**Proof.** Assume \( h(x) \prec \omega^x \) for all \( x \in \mathbb{K} \). This means that \( h(x) < \omega^x r \) for all \( r \in \mathbb{k}^>0 \). Let \( y = \omega^x \). Then \( \log(y) = \log(\omega^x) = \omega^h(x) < \omega^{x r} = y^r \). We have thus proved that \( \log(y) < y^r \) for \( y \) of the form \( \omega^x \) and \( r \in \mathbb{k}^>0 \).

We now prove the inequality for \( y \) of the form \( \omega^x \), where \( x \in \mathbb{K}^>0 \). To this aim we write the exponent \( x \) in the form \( \sum_{i < \alpha} \omega^{x_i} r_i \) and observe that \( r_0 > 0 \) and \( \log(\omega^x) = \log(\sum_{i < \alpha} \omega^{x_i} r_i) = \sum_{i < \alpha} \log(\omega^{x_i} r_i) \). By the special case we have \( \log(\omega^{x_i}) < \omega^{x_i a} \leq \omega^{x^a a} \) for every \( i < \alpha \) and \( a \in \mathbb{k}^>0 \). Letting \( a = r_0/2 \) it follows that

\[
\log(\omega^x) < \omega^{x^a a} = \left(\omega^{x^a r_0}\right)^{\frac{r_0}{a}} < \left(\omega^{2x}\right)^{\frac{r_0}{a}} = \omega^{x^r}.
\]

For a general \( y > \mathbb{k} \), write \( y \) in the form \( \omega^x s(1 + \varepsilon) \) with \( s \in \mathbb{k}^>0 \), \( x > 0 \) and \( \varepsilon < 1 \), and observe that \( \log(y) < \log(2s) + \log(\omega^x) < (\omega^x)^{\frac{r_0}{a}} < y^r \) for any \( r \in \mathbb{k}^>0 \). \( \square \)

In the case when the residue field \( k \) is archimedian, the statement in the conclusion of Lemma 3.7 is equivalent to the growth axiom at infinity (Definition 2.11). We are now ready for the main result of this section.

**Theorem 3.8.** Every omega-field of the form \( \mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}((\mathbb{G}))_k \) admits an analytic logarithm making it into a model of \( T_{an,exp} \). More generally, if \( k \) is a model of \( T_{an,exp} \), then every omega-field of the form \( \mathbb{K} = \mathbb{k}((\mathbb{G}))_k \) admits an analytic logarithm making it into a model of \( T_{an,exp} \).

**Proof.** By Proposition 2.12 and Lemma 3.7. \( \square \)

### 3.4 Growth axiom and o-minimality.

We now discuss the connections between the growth axiom and o-minimality (see [4] for the development of the theory of o-minimal structures).

**Lemma 3.9.** Let \( \mathbb{K} \) be an o-minimal exponential field. Note that \( \exp \) must be differentiable and by a linear change of variable, we can assume that \( \exp'(0) = 1 \). Then \( \exp(x) > x^n \) for all positive \( n \in \mathbb{N} \) and all \( x > \mathbb{N} \).

**Proof.** Given a definable differentiable unary function \( f : \mathbb{K} \to \mathbb{K} \) in an o-minimal expansion of a field, its derivative \( f' \) is definable, and if \( f' \) is always positive, then \( f \) is increasing. It follows that if \( f, g \) are definable differentiable functions satisfying \( f(a) \leq g(a) \) and \( f'(x) < g'(x) \) for all \( x \geq a \), then \( f(x) < g(x) \) for every \( x > a \). Starting with \( 0 < \exp(x) \) and integrating we then inductively obtain that for each positive \( k, n \in \mathbb{N} \) there is a positive \( c \in \mathbb{N} \) such that \( k x^n \leq e^x \) for all \( x > c \). \( \square \)

By the above observation and Ressayre’s axiomatization [15], an exponential field is a model of \( T_{exp} \) if and only if it satisfies the complete theory of restricted exponentiation and it is o-minimal.

**Theorem 3.10.** Assume \( \mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}((\mathbb{G}))_k \) has an omega-map \( \omega : \mathbb{K} \cong \mathbb{G} \). Fix a chain isomorphism \( h : \mathbb{K} \cong \mathbb{K}^>0 \) and put on \( \mathbb{K} \) the logarithm induced by \( \omega \) and \( h \) as in Definition 3.5. Then \( \mathbb{K} \) is either a model of \( T_{exp} \) or it is not even o-minimal.
Proof. We have already seen that if \( h(x) \prec \omega^x \) for all \( x \in \mathbb{K} \), then \( \mathbb{K} \) is a model of \( T_{\text{exp}} \) (Theorem 3.8). Now suppose that \( h(x) \not\prec \omega^x \) for some \( x \). Then there is some \( n \in \mathbb{N}^{>0} \) such that \( h(x) \geq \frac{1}{n} \omega^x \). Letting \( y = \omega^{\frac{1}{n} \omega^x} \), we have \( \log(y) = \frac{1}{n} \log(\omega^x) = \frac{1}{n} \omega^{h(x)} \geq \frac{1}{n} \omega^y = \frac{1}{n} y \), hence \( y^n \geq e^y \), contradicting o-minimality by Lemma 3.9 (since \( \exp \) extends the real exponential function, we have \( \exp'(0) = 1 \), so the hypothesis of the lemma are satisfied). \( \square \)

4. Other exponential fields of series

4.1. Criterion for the existence of an omega-map. In this section we try to classify all possible analytic logarithms on \( k((G))_\kappa \). We show that in the case of omega-fields every analytic logarithm arises from an omega-map and some \( h \).

Theorem 4.1. Assume that \( \mathbb{K} = k((G))_\kappa \) has an analytic logarithm \( \log \). Then:

1. \( \mathbb{K} \) has an omega-map \( \omega: \mathbb{K} \cong G \) if and only if \( G \) is isomorphic to \( G^{>1} \) as a chain;
2. moreover, if \( G \cong G^{>1} \), there is an omega-map and a chain isomorphism \( h: \mathbb{K} \cong \mathbb{K}^{>0} \) such that the logarithm induced by \( \omega \) and \( h \) coincides with the original logarithm.

Proof. First note that \( \mathbb{K} \), being an ordered field, is always isomorphic to \( \mathbb{K}^{>0} \) as a chain. If there is an omega-map \( \omega: \mathbb{K} \cong G \), we obtain an induced isomorphism from \( G = \omega^{\mathbb{K}} \) to \( G^{>1} = \omega^{\mathbb{K}^{>0}} \).

For the opposite direction, assume that \( G \) is isomorphic to \( G^{>1} \) as a chain and let \( \psi: G \cong G^{>1} \) be a chain isomorphism. Define \( \omega: \mathbb{K} \to G \) by

\[
\omega \sum_{i < \alpha} g_i r_i = e^{\sum_{i < \alpha} \psi(g_i) r_i}.
\]

In particular we have \( \omega^g = e^{\psi(g)} \). Clearly \( \omega \) is a morphism from \((\mathbb{K}, +, 0, <)\) to \((G, \cdot, 1, <)\) and to prove that it is an omega-map it only remains to verify that it is surjective. To this aim recall that \( \log(G) = \mathbb{K}^1 \) (by definition of analytic logarithm), so for the corresponding exp we have \( G = \exp(\mathbb{K}) \). Since \( e^{\sum_{i < \alpha} \psi(g_i) r_i} \) is an arbitrary element of \( \exp(\mathbb{K}) \), the surjectivity of \( \omega \) follows. Now since \( \psi: G \cong G^{>1} \) and \( G = \omega^{\mathbb{K}} \), there is a chain isomorphism \( h: \mathbb{K} \to \mathbb{K}^{>0} \) such that

\[
\psi(\omega^x) = \omega^{h(x)}.
\]

Since \( e^{\psi(\omega^x)} = \omega^x \), we obtain \( \omega^x = e^{\omega^{h(x)}} \) and therefore \( \log(\omega^x) = \omega^{h(x)} \). It then follows that \( \log \) coincides with the analytic logarithm induced by \( \omega \) and \( h \). \( \square \)

Corollary 4.2. Every analytic logarithm on an omega-field of the form \( \mathbb{K} = k((G))_\kappa \) arises from some omega-map and some chain isomorphism \( h: \mathbb{K} \cong \mathbb{K}^{>0} \).

4.2. The iota-map. Our next goal is to show that \( k((G))_\kappa \) may have an analytic logarithm without being an omega-field. This will be proved in the next subsection. Here we recall the following two results from [12] with a sketch of the proofs for the reader’s convenience (considering that the notations are different). We use the same notation \( H(\Gamma) = (\prod t^{\Gamma})_\kappa \) employed in Lemma 3.3, with \( C = (k, +, <) \).

Fact 4.3 ([12]). Let \( k \) be an exponential field. Let \( \Gamma \) be a chain and suppose there is an isomorphism of chains \( \iota: \Gamma \cong H(\Gamma)^{>1} \). Let \( G = H(\Gamma) \) and let \( \mathbb{K} = k((G))_\kappa \). Then:

1. there is an analytic logarithm \( \log: \mathbb{K}^{>0} \to \mathbb{K} \) such that \( \log(t^\gamma) = \iota(\gamma) \in G \).
(2) if $k$ is a model of $T_{an,exp}$ and $\ell(\gamma) < t^{\gamma r}$ for each $r \in k^{>0}$, then $\log$ satisfies the growth axiom at infinity, thus making $K$ into a model of $T_{an,exp}$.

Proof. Define $\log = \log_e$ on $G$ by
$$\log(\prod_{i<\alpha} t^{\gamma_i r_i}) = \sum_{i<\alpha} \ell(\gamma_i) r_i \in k((G^{>1}))_\kappa.$$Given $x \in K^{>0}$, write $x = gr(1+\varepsilon)$ for some $r \in k^{>0}$, $g \in G$ and $\varepsilon \in o(1)$; now define $\log(x) = \log(g) + \log(r) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{r^n}{n}$, where $\log(r)$ refers to the given logarithm on $k$, and observe that since $\varepsilon < 1$ and $\kappa > \omega$ the infinite sum belongs to $K = k((G))_\kappa$. Clearly $\log$ is an analytic logarithm and (1) is proved. The verification of point (2) is as in Theorem 3.4. □

Fact 4.4 ([12]). Fix a chain $\Gamma_0$ and a chain embedding $\iota_0 : \Gamma_0 \to H(\Gamma_0)^{>1}$ (for instance $\iota_0(\gamma) = t^\gamma$). Then:

1. there is a chain $\Gamma \supseteq \Gamma_0$ and a chain isomorphism $\iota : \Gamma \cong H(\Gamma)^{>1}$ extending $\iota_0$;
2. if $\iota_0(\gamma) < t^{\gamma r}$ for every $\gamma \in \Gamma_0$ and $r \in C^{>0}$, then $\iota(\gamma) < t^{\gamma r}$ for every $\gamma \in \Gamma$ and $r \in C^{>0}$.

Proof. The proof of (1) is similar to the proof of Lemma 3.3, the only difference is that we use $H(\Gamma)^{>1}$ instead of $H(\Gamma)$. Starting with the initial chain embedding $\iota_0 : \Gamma_0 \to H(\Gamma_0)^{>1}$ we inductively produce chain embeddings $\iota_\beta : \Gamma_\beta \to H(\Gamma_\beta)^{>1}$ and $\jmath_{\alpha,\beta} : \Gamma_\alpha \to \Gamma_\beta$ for $\alpha < \beta$. The step from $\beta$ to $\beta+1$ is based on the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{c}
\Gamma_\beta \\
\downarrow \jmath_{\beta+1} \\
\Gamma_{\beta+1}
\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}
\xrightarrow{f_{\beta}} \\
\xleftarrow{\iota_{\beta+1}} \\
\xrightarrow{\iota_{\beta}} \\
\xleftarrow{f_{\beta}} \\
H(\Gamma_\beta)^{>1}
\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}
\downarrow \iota_{\beta} \\
\downarrow \jmath_{\beta} \\
H(\Gamma_{\beta+1})^{>1}
\end{array}$$

where $\Gamma_{\beta+1}$ is a chain isomorphic to $H(\Gamma_{\beta})^{>1}$, $f_{\beta}$ is a chain isomorphism, and the embeddings $\jmath_{\beta}$ and $\iota_{\beta+1}$ are defined so that the diagram commutes. Limit stages are handled as in Lemma 3.3. Finally we set $\Gamma = \Gamma_\kappa = \lim_{\beta < \kappa} \Gamma_\beta$ and $\iota = \iota_\kappa$ and observe that $\iota : \Gamma \to H(\Gamma)^{>1}$ is a chain isomorphism.

To prove (2), we show by induction on $\beta < \kappa$ that $\iota_\beta(\gamma) < t^{\gamma r}$ for every $\gamma \in \Gamma_\beta$ and $r \in C^{>0}$, provided this holds for $\beta = 0$. Since limit stages are easy, it suffices to prove the induction step from $\beta$ to $\beta+1$. So let $\eta \in \Gamma_{\beta+1}$. Then $\eta = f_{\beta}(x)$ for some $x = \prod_i t^{\gamma_i r_i} \in (\prod t^{\Gamma_{\beta}})^{>1}_\kappa$. The embedding $f_{\beta}$ sends $\eta$ to $\prod_i t^{\jmath_{\beta}(\gamma_i) r_i}$ where $\jmath_{\beta} = f_\beta \circ i_\beta$ is the embedding of $\Gamma_\beta$ into $\Gamma_{\beta+1}$. We must prove that $\prod_i t^{\jmath_{\beta}(\gamma_i) r_i} < t^{\eta r}$ for every $r \in C^{>0}$. This is equivalent to saying $\jmath_{\beta}(\gamma_0) < \eta$, which in turn is equivalent to $i_{\beta}(\gamma_0) < \eta$. The latter inequality follows from the inductive hypothesis and the proof is complete. □

4.3. A model without an omega-map. We can now show that there are fields of the form $R((G))_\kappa$ which admit an analytic logarithm but not an omega-map.

Theorem 4.5. Given a regular uncountable cardinal $\kappa$, there is $G$ such that the field $K = R((G))_\kappa$ has an analytic logarithm making it into a model of $T_{exp}$ but $G$ is not isomorphic to $G^{>1}$ as a chain (so $K$ is not an omega-field).

2In the cited paper the authors consider $k = \mathbb{R}$, but the general case is the same.
Corollary 5.2. Let \( K \) be a field of the form \( k((G))_\kappa \). Then:

1. If \( K \) is an omega-field, then \( G \) is isomorphic to \( (\prod t^{\Gamma (k)})_\kappa \), where the chain \( \Gamma \) is order-isomorphic to (the underlying chain of) \( G \) itself.
2. If \( K \) has an analytic logarithm, then \( G \) is isomorphic to \( (\prod t^{\Gamma (k)})_\kappa \), where \( \Gamma \) is order-isomorphic to \( G^{>1} \).

Proof. (1) The elements of \( K \) can be written in the form \( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} g_n r_n \). So the elements of \( G \) are of the form \( \omega \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} g_n r_n \). This corresponds to the element \( \prod_{i<\alpha} t^{g_i r_i} \in (\prod t^{G^{>1}(k)})_\kappa \) via an isomorphism.

(2) Since \( \log(G) = K^{>1} \), we have \( G = \exp(K^{>1}) \), and therefore an element \( g \) of \( G \) can be written in the form \( \exp(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} g_i r_i) \) with \( g_i \in G^{>1} \) and \( r_i \in k \). This corresponds to \( \prod_{i<\alpha} t^{g_i r_i} \in (\prod t^{G^{>1}(k)})_\kappa \) via an isomorphism. 

In the following corollary we abstract some of the properties of the groups considered above. We refer to [11] for the definition of the value-set.

Corollary 5.2. Let \( K \) be a field of the form \( k((G))_\kappa \).

1. If \( K \) has an analytic logarithm, then \( G \) is a \( k \)-module, the value set \( \Gamma \) of \( G \) is order isomorphic to \( G^{>1} \), and all the \( k \)-archimedean components of \( G \) are isomorphic to the additive group of \( k \).
2. If \( K \) is an omega-field, the same properties hold (as in particular \( K \) has an analytic logarithm) and in addition \( G \) is isomorphic to \( G^{>1} \) as a chain.
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