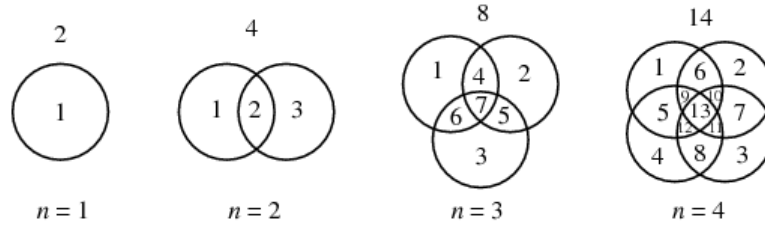


1. COMBINATORICS

Suppose we have an infinite collection of sets \mathcal{F} . Take n many of those sets. They generate a boolean algebra. Count the number of atoms in it. There can be at most 2^n atoms, though depending on the collection there may be much less. For a given n , out of all choices of n sets, record the highest possible number of atoms generated. We define that to be a shatter function.

Definition 1.1.

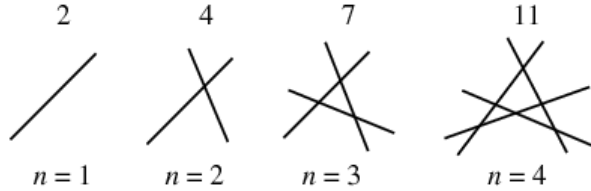
$$\pi_{\mathcal{F}}(n) = \max\{\# \text{ of atoms in boolean algebra generated by } S \mid S \subset \mathcal{F} \text{ and } |S| = n\}$$



Example 1.2. Let \mathcal{F} consist of all discs in the plane.

$$\pi_{\mathcal{F}}(1) = 2 \quad \pi_{\mathcal{F}}(2) = 4 \quad \pi_{\mathcal{F}}(3) = 8 \quad \pi_{\mathcal{F}}(4) = 14$$

$$\pi_{\mathcal{F}}(n) = n^2 - n + 2$$



Example 1.3. Let \mathcal{F} consist of all half-planes in the plane.

$$\pi_{\mathcal{F}}(1) = 2 \quad \pi_{\mathcal{F}}(2) = 4 \quad \pi_{\mathcal{F}}(3) = 7 \quad \pi_{\mathcal{F}}(4) = 11$$

$$\pi_{\mathcal{F}}(n) = n^2/2 + n/2 + 1$$

Example 1.4.

(1) Let \mathcal{F} be a set of lines on a plane. Then

$$\pi_{\mathcal{F}}(n) = n(n+1)/2 + 1$$

(2) Let \mathcal{F} be a set of disks on a plane. Then

$$\pi_{\mathcal{F}}(n) = n^2 - n + 2$$

(3) Let \mathcal{F} be a set of balls in \mathbb{R}^3 . Then

$$\pi_{\mathcal{F}}(n) = n(n^2 - 3n + 8)/3$$

(4) Let \mathcal{F} be a set of intervals on a line. Then

$$\pi_{\mathcal{F}}(n) = 2n$$

(5) Let \mathcal{F} be a set of half-planes. Then

$$\pi_{\mathcal{F}}(n) = n(n+1)/2 + 1$$

(6) Let \mathcal{F} be a collection of finite subsets of \mathbb{N} . Then

$$\pi_{\mathcal{F}}(n) = 2^n$$

(7) Let \mathcal{F} be a collection of polygons in a plane. Then

$$\pi_{\mathcal{F}}(n) = 2^n$$

Theorem 1.5 (Sauer-Shelah). *Shatter function is either 2^n or bounded by a polynomial.*

Definition 1.6. Suppose growth of shatter function for \mathcal{F} is polynomial. Let r be the smallest real such that

$$\pi_{\mathcal{F}}(n) = O(n^r)$$

We define such r to be the vc-density of \mathcal{F} . If shatter function grows exponentially, we let vc-density to be infinite.

2. MODEL THEORY

Consider a structure with a language

$$(\mathbb{R}, 0, 1, +, \cdot, \leq)$$

We work with subsets definable by first-order formulas. Those are called definable sets.

$\phi(x) := ((5 \leq x) \wedge (x \leq 7.7)) \vee (x \leq 0)$ (either x is between 5 and 7.7 or it is non-negative)

$\psi(x) := (\exists y \ y \cdot y = x)$ (there exists y such that y squared is x)

$\gamma(x) := (x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x = 2)$ (x to the fourth power is 2)

$\phi(\mathbb{R})$ defines the set $[5, 7.7] \cup (-\infty, 0]$

$\psi(\mathbb{R})$ defines the set $[0, \infty)$.

- (1) in rationals (\mathbb{Q}, \cdot) , $\gamma(\mathbb{Q})$ defines an empty subset
- (2) in reals (\mathbb{R}, \cdot) , $\gamma(\mathbb{R})$ defines a subset with two elements
- (3) in complex numbers (\mathbb{C}, \cdot) , $\gamma(\mathbb{C})$ defines a subset with four elements
- (4) in quaternions (\mathbb{H}, \cdot) , $\gamma(\mathbb{H})$ defines an infinite subset

$$\theta(x) = \forall y \exists z \ x \leq z \leq y$$

for all y there exists z such that $x \leq z \leq y$

- (1) in (\mathbb{Q}, \leq) , $\theta(\mathbb{Q})$ defines an empty subset
- (2) in (\mathbb{N}, \leq) , $\theta(\mathbb{N})$ defines an empty subset
- (3) in $(\mathbb{Q}^{\geq 0}, \leq)$, $\theta(\mathbb{Q}^{\geq 0})$ defines the set $\{0\}$

Definition 2.1. for a formula $\phi(x_1 \dots x_n, y_1, \dots y_m)$ we can plug in elements of our structure as parameters in places of y variables. This gives us a collection of definable sets.

Example 2.2.

$$\phi(x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2, y_3) = (x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2 \leq y_3^2$$

In structure $(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot, \leq)$ given $a, b, r \in \mathbb{R}$ the formula $\phi(x_1, x_2, a, b, r)$ defines a disk in \mathbb{R}^2 with radius r with center (a, b) .

Thus all discs in \mathbb{R}^2 are defined uniformly by ϕ .

What are the collection of sets we can consider when working with a model?

We can look at all definable subsets. That's not interesting, always has an infinite vc-density. Uniformly definable families offer more interesting behavior.

A model is said to be NIP if all uniformly definable families have finite vc-density.

For a given model M , let vc function of n to be the largest vc-density achieved by n -dimensional families of uniformly definable sets.

$$vc^M(n) = \max \{vc(\phi) \mid \phi(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) \text{ with } |\vec{x}| = n\}$$

It is easy to show that $vc_M(n) \geq n$ for all models.

Open questions about vc functions.

Is $vc_M(n) = n \cdot vc_M(1)$? If not, is there a linear relationship?