

Fix a formula  $\phi(x, y)$  that is a minimal extension  $M/\{x, y\}$ .

- $\dim(M/\{x, y\}) = -\epsilon$
- there are no edges between  $x$  and  $y$ .
- there are no edges between  $x$ .

Let  $Y = \dim(y)$

Let  $n$  be such that  $n\epsilon < Y$  but  $(n+1)\epsilon > Y$ . Fix a parameter set  $A$ , strongly embedded and disconnected (thus indiscernible).

## 1. LOWER BOUND

Pick a finite  $B \subset A^{|x|}$ .

Consider the graph  $x \cup y$ . If  $y/x$  is not a proper extension, then  $\phi$  has no realizations over  $B$ . If it is, abstractly make a realization of  $y$ , label it by  $b$ .

Fix arbitrary elements of  $B$ , label them  $a_i$  for  $i = [0..n]$ , with each  $|a_i| = |x|$ . Abstractly adjoin  $M_i/\{a_i, b\} = M/\{x, y\}$  for each  $i$ . Let  $\bar{M} = \bigcup M_i$ .

Claim:  $A \leq \bar{M}$ . It's total dimension is  $Y - n\epsilon > 0$  and all subextensions are positive as well.

Thus a copy of  $\bar{M}$  can be embedded over  $A$  into our ambient model. Choice of elements of  $B$  was arbitrary, thus showing that any  $n$  elements can be traced out. Thus we have  $O(|B|^n)$  many traces showing vc-density of  $n$ .

## 2. UPPER BOUND

Pick a trace of  $\phi(x, y)$  on  $A^{|x|}$  by a parameter  $b$ .

$$B = \{a \in A^{|x|} \mid \phi(a, b)\}$$

Pick  $B' \subset B$ , ordered  $B' = \{a_1, \dots\}$  such that

$$a_i \cap \bigcup_{j < i} a_j \neq \emptyset$$

Let  $M_i/\{a_i, b\}$  be a witness of  $\phi(a_i, b)$ . Let  $\bar{M} = \bigcup M_i$ . Consider  $\bar{M}/A$ .

Claim:  $\dim(\bar{M}/A)$  is minimized when all  $M_i$  are disjoint. Suppose not. Suppose there is  $j$  such that

$$M_j \cap \bigcup_{i \neq j} M_i \neq \emptyset$$

Apply the key lemma to see that making it disjoint would reduce dimension contradicting minimality.

Thus as  $A$  is strong we need  $|B'|\epsilon < Y$ . This gives us  $|B'| \leq n$ . Finally we need to relate  $|B'|$  to  $|B|$ . Take  $A' = \bigcup B' \subset A$ . Note that  $\bigcup B' = \bigcup B$ , so all elements in  $B$  have to have components from some elements of  $B'$ .  $|A'| \leq n|x|$ , thus the size of  $B$  is at most  $(n|x|)^{|x|}$ . Given set  $|A| = N$  how many subsets of  $B \subset A^{|x|}$  can we pick such that with  $A' = \bigcup B$  we have  $|A'| \leq n|x|$ ?  $\binom{N}{n}$

*E-mail address:* bobkov@math.ucla.edu