Scratch paper

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Abstract Poche idee, ben confuse.

1 Introduction

2 Abstract samples

Let M be a structure of signature L. The fractional multiset expansion of M is a many-sorted expansion that has a sort for M, which we call the home-sort, a sort for $\mathbb{R}$, and a sample-sort for the set of functions $s : M \to \mathbb{R}$ that are almot always 0. We write $\overline{M} = \langle M, \mathbb{R}, M^{\rm s}\rangle$ for the expansion above.

Below x, y, z are always tuples of variables of home-sort, $x^{\rm s}, y^{\rm s}, z^{\rm s}$ are tuples of sample-sort of the same the length of x, y, respectively z.

The language of $\overline{M}$ is denoted by $\bar{L}$. It will be defined in the next section as it is not relevant for the moment.

2.1 Definition *Let $\mathcal{U}$ be a monster model of cardinality $\kappa > |L|$ and let $\bar{\mathcal{U}} = \langle \mathcal{U}, \mathbb{R}, \mathcal{U}^{\rm s}\rangle$ be the corresponding expansion. We denote by $\bar{\mathcal{U}}^*$ a saturated elementary extension of $\bar{\mathcal{U}}$ of cardinality κ. As all saturated models of cardinality κ are isomorphic, we can assume that $\bar{\mathcal{U}}^* = \langle \mathcal{U}, \mathbb{R}^*, \mathcal{U}^{\rm s*}\rangle$, where $\mathbb{R}^*$ and $\mathcal{U}^{\rm s*}$ are suitable saturated extensions of $\mathbb{R}$, respectively $\mathcal{U}^{\rm s}$. Elements $\mathcal{U}^{\rm s}$ are called finite samples, elements in $\mathcal{U}^{\rm s*}$ are called internal samples.*

Finally, a global sample is a type $p(x^{\rm s}) \in S(\mathcal{U}, \overline{M})$, where M is a model which will be clear from the context. □

2.2 Notation For any global type $p(x^{\rm s}) \in S(\mathcal{U}, \overline{M})$, formula $\psi(x^{\rm s}; z) \in \bar{L}(\overline{M})$, and $b \in \mathcal{U}^{|z|}$ we write $\psi(p\,; b)$ for $\psi(x^{\rm s}; b) \in p$. We also write

$$\psi(p\,;\mathcal{U}) \;=\; \Big\{b \in \mathcal{U}^{|z|} \;:\; \psi(p\,;b)\Big\}$$

Sets of this form are called externally definable. This notation intentionally confuses p with any of its realizations in some elementary extension of $\bar{\mathcal{U}}$. □

2.3 Definition *A global sample $p(x^{\rm s})$ is smooth if it is realized in $\bar{\mathcal{U}}^*$.* □

The following notions are standard

2.4 Definition *Let M be given. A global sample $p(x^{\rm s})$ is*

1. *invariant if for any $\varphi(x^{\rm s};z)\in\bar L(\overline{M})$ the set $\varphi(p\,;\mathcal{U})$ is invariant over $\overline{M}$;*

2. *finitely satisfiable if for every formula in $p(x^{\rm s})$ is satisfied in $\overline{M}$;*

3. *definable if, for every $\psi(x^{\rm s};z)\in\bar L(\overline{M})$, the set $\psi(p\,;\mathcal{U})$ is definable over $\overline{M}$.* □

We recall the following evident fact.

2.5 Fact *Let M be given. Let $p(x^{\rm s})$ be a finitely satisfiable global sample. Then p is invariant.* □

The following proposition is an intermediate step towards the subsequent lemma.

2.6 Proposition *Let M be given. Let $p(x^{\rm s})$ be an invariant smooth sample. Then p is finitely satisfiable and definable.*

Proof Let $s\in\bar{\mathcal{U}}^{{\rm s}*}$ be an internal sample that realizes $p(x^{\rm s})$. Let $\varphi(x^{\rm s};b)\in p$ for some $\varphi(x^{\rm s};z)\in\bar L(\overline{M})$ and $b\in\mathcal{U}^{|z|}$. Let b' be such that $s\mathop{\perp}_{\overline{M}}b'\equiv_{\overline{M}}b$. By invariance, $\varphi(s\,;b')$. Therefore there is an $r\in M^{\rm s}$ such that $\varphi(r\,;b')$. As $b'\equiv_{\overline{M}}b$, we obtain $\varphi(r\,;b)$. This proves finite satisfiability.

Now, let $\psi(x^{\rm s};z)\in\bar L(\overline{M})$. As $\psi(p\,;\mathcal{U})=\psi(s\,;\mathcal{U})$ is definable in $\bar{\mathcal{U}}^*$, by invariance it is definable in $\overline{M}$. □

Note that a global sample $p(x^{\rm s})$ is finitely satisfiable if for every $\varphi(x^{\rm s};z)\in\bar L(\overline{M})$ and every $b\in\mathcal{U}^{|z|}$ there is an $r\in M^{\rm s}$ such that $\varphi(p\,;b)\leftrightarrow\varphi(r\,;b)$.

2.7 Lemma *Let M be given. For every global sample $p(x^{\rm s})$ the following are equivalent*

1. *p is smooth and invariant;*

2. *p is definable and for every $\varphi(x^{\rm s};z)\in L$ there are some finitely many $r_i\in M^{\rm s}$, say $0\le i<n$, such that for every $b\in\mathcal{U}^{|z|}$ we have $\varphi(p\,;b)\leftrightarrow\varphi(r_i\,;b)$ for some i.*

Proof 1⇒2 definability has been proved in Fact 2.6. Let $s\in\bar{\mathcal{U}}^{{\rm s}*}$ be an internal sample that realizes $p(x^{\rm s})$. Let $\varphi(x^{\rm s};z)\in\bar L(\overline{M})$. The type

$$q(z)\quad=\quad\Big\{\varphi(s\,;z)\not\leftrightarrow\varphi(r\,;z)\ :\ r\in\overline{M}\Big\}$$

is inconsistent by Fact 2.6. Hence compatness yields the required $r_i\in M^{\rm s}$.

2⇒1 As 2 implies that p is finitely satisfiable, invariance is clear. For a given $\varphi(x^{\rm s};z)\in\bar L(\overline{M})$ let $r_i\in M^{\rm s}$ be as in 2. By the definability of p there are some formulas $\vartheta_i(z)\in L(M)$ that define the sets $\{b\in\mathcal{U}^{|z|}\ :\ \varphi(p\,;b)\leftrightarrow\varphi(r_i\,;b)\}$. Note that by 2

$$\forall z\bigvee_{i<n}\vartheta_i(z).$$

Let $q(x^{\rm s})$ be the type containing the formulas

$$\bigwedge_{i<n}\forall z\Big[\vartheta_i(z)\wedge\varphi(r_i\,;z)\to\varphi(x^{\rm s};z)\Big].$$

as $\varphi(x^{\rm s};z)$ range as above. This type is consistent and in fact equivalent to $p(x^{\rm s})$.

As $q(x^{\rm s})$ is a type over $\overline{M}$, it is realized in $\bar{\mathfrak{U}}^*$. $\square$

3 Recycle bin

We require that $\bar{L}$ includes

1. L, that applies to the home-sort;
2. the language of ordered rings, that applies to $\mathbb{R}$;
3. the language of real vector spaces, that applies to the sample-sort.

Moreover, for every $\varphi(x\,;z,z^{\rm s}) \in \bar{L}$ there is a symbol for a function

$$\bar{\varphi}(x^{\rm s};z,z^{\rm s}) \quad : \quad \big(M^{\rm s}\big)^{|x|} \times M^{|z|} \times \big(M^{\rm s}\big)^{|z|} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \mathbb{R}.$$

We assume that for every $\varphi(x), \psi(x) \in \bar{L}(\bar{\mathfrak{U}})$ if $\varphi(x) \to \psi(x)$ then $\bar{\varphi}(x^{\rm s}) \leq \bar{\psi}(x^{\rm s})$.

Below, ε always ranges over the positive standard reals. If a and b are (hyper)reals, we write $a \approx_\varepsilon b$ for $|a-b| < \varepsilon$. We write $a \approx b$ if $a \approx_\varepsilon b$ holds for every ε.

3.1 Fact *Let M be given. Let $p(x^{\rm s})$ be global sample. Suppose for every $\varphi(x) \in L(\mathfrak{U})$ and ε there are $\vartheta_1(x), \vartheta_2(x) \in L(M)$ such that $\vartheta_1(x) \to \varphi(x) \to \vartheta_2(x)$ and $\bar{\vartheta}_2(p) \approx_\varepsilon \bar{\vartheta}_1(p)$. Then p is finitely satifiable.*

Proof Let $\varphi_i(x)$, for $0 \leq i < n$, be given. We claim that there is an $r \in \overline{M}$ such that $\bar{\varphi}_i(p) \approx_{3\varepsilon} \bar{\varphi}_i(r)$ for every i.

Let $\vartheta_{i,1}(x)$ and $\vartheta_{i,2}(x)$ be as in the fact. As $\vartheta_{i,1}(p) \leq \varphi_i(p) \leq \vartheta_{i,2}(p)$, then $\vartheta_{i,1}(p) \approx_\varepsilon \varphi_i(p)$. By elementarity there is an $r \in \overline{M}$ such that $\vartheta_{i,1}(r) \approx_\varepsilon \vartheta_{i,1}(p)$ and $\vartheta_{i,2}(r) \approx_\varepsilon \vartheta_{i,2}(p)$. Then the claim follows immediately. $\square$

3.2 Lemma *The following are equivalent for every global sample $p(x^{\rm s})$*

1. *p is smooth and invariant;*
2. *for every finite $B \subseteq \mathfrak{U}^{|z|}$ and every ε, there is an $r \in \overline{M}$ such that $\bar{\varphi}(p\,;b) \approx_\varepsilon \bar{\varphi}(r\,;b)$ for all $b \in B$;*
2. *for every $\varphi_i(x\,;z) \in L$, every $b_i \in \mathfrak{U}^{|z|}$, and every ε, there is an $r \in \overline{M}$ such that $\bar{\varphi}_i(p\,;b_i) \approx_\varepsilon \bar{\varphi}_i(r\,;b_i)$, for every $0 \leq i < n$;*
2. *for every $\psi_0(x), \ldots, \psi_{n-1}(x) \in L(\mathfrak{U})$ and every ε, there is an $r \in \overline{M}$ such that $\bar{\psi}_i(p) \approx_\varepsilon \bar{\psi}_i(r)$, for every $i < n$;*
4. *there are finitely many formulas $\vartheta_i(x) \in L(M)$ such that for every $b \in \mathfrak{U}^{|z|}$ we have that $\vartheta_i(x) \to \varphi(x\,;b) \to \vartheta_j(x)$ and $\bar{\vartheta}_j(p) - \bar{\vartheta}_i(p) < \varepsilon$ for some i,j.*

Proof Let s be an internal sample that realizes $p(x^{\rm s})$.

1⇒2. Let B and ε be given. Let $\bar{b} = \langle b_i : i < n \rangle$ be an enumeration of B. Let $\mu_i \in \mathbb{R}$ be such that $\bar{\varphi}(p\,;b_i) \approx \mu_i$ for every $i < n$. Let $\bar{b}'$ be such that $s \mathop{\smile\!\!\!\!\!\mid}_{\overline{M}} \bar{b}' \equiv_{\overline{M}} \bar{b}$. By invariance, $\bar{\varphi}(s\,;b'_i) \approx \mu_i$. Therefore there is an $r \in \overline{M}$ such that $\bar{\varphi}(r\,;b'_i) \approx_\varepsilon \mu_i$ for every $i < n$. As $\bar{b}' \equiv_{\overline{M}} \bar{b}$, we obtain $\bar{\varphi}(r\,;b_i) \approx_\varepsilon \mu_i$.

1⇒2. Let $\psi_i(x) = \varphi_i(x\,;b_i)$ for some $\varphi_i(x\,;z) \in L$ and $b_i \in \mathcal{U}^{|z|}$. Let $\bar{b} = \langle b_i : i < n\rangle$. Let $\mu_i \in \mathbb{R}$ be such that $\bar{\varphi}_i(p\,;b_i) \approx \mu_i$. Let $\bar{b}'$ be such that $s \mathop{\smile\!\!\!\!\!\mid}_{\overline{M}} \bar{b}' \equiv_{\overline{M}} \bar{b}$. By invariance, $\bar{\varphi}_i(s\,;b'_i) \approx \mu_i$. Therefore there is an $r \in \overline{M}$ such that $\bar{\varphi}_i(r\,;b'_i) \approx_\varepsilon \mu_i$ for every $i < n$. As $\bar{b}' \equiv_{\overline{M}} \bar{b}$, we obtain $\bar{\varphi}_i(r\,;b_i) \approx_\varepsilon \mu_i$.

1⇒3. By smoothness we it suffices to prove 3 with s for p. The type

$$p(z) \quad = \quad \Big\{\bar{\varphi}(s\,;z) \not\approx_\varepsilon \bar{\varphi}(r\,;z) \ : \ r \in \overline{M}\Big\}$$

is inconsistent by 2. Hence compatness yields the required $r_1, \ldots, r_n \in \overline{M}$.

3⇒2. Clear.

2⇒1 Assume 2. We prove that p is invariant. Pick some $b \equiv_{\overline{M}} b'$ and some ε. Let $r, r' \in \overline{M}$ be such that $\bar{\varphi}(p\,;b) \approx_\varepsilon \bar{\varphi}(r\,;b)$ and $\bar{\varphi}(p\,;b') \not\approx_\varepsilon \bar{\varphi}(r';b')$. As $\bar{\varphi}(r\,;b) \approx \bar{\varphi}(r';b')$ follows from $b \equiv_{\overline{M}} b'$, we obtain $\bar{\varphi}(p\,;b) \approx_\varepsilon \bar{\varphi}(p\,;b')$.

We prove that p is smooth.

$$p(x^{\mathrm{s}}) \quad = \quad \Big\{\bar{\varphi}(x^{\mathrm{s}};b) \approx_\varepsilon \mu_b \ : \ b \in \mathcal{U}^{|z|}\Big\}$$ □

3.3 Definition *Let $\varphi(x\,;z) \in L$ and M be given. A global sample $p(x^{\mathrm{s}})$ is*

1. *invariant if $\bar{\varphi}(p\,;b) \approx \bar{\varphi}(p\,;b')$ for every $b \equiv_{\overline{M}} b'$;*
2. *(pointwise) approximable if, for every $b \in \mathcal{U}^{|z|}$ and every ε, there is an $r \in \overline{M}$ such that $\bar{\varphi}(p\,;b) \approx_\varepsilon \bar{\varphi}(r\,;b)$;*
3. *definable if, for every ε, the set $\{b \in \mathcal{U}^{|z|} : \bar{\varphi}(p\,;b) < \varepsilon\}$ is definable over $\overline{M}$.* □

The following is a useful characterization of smooth samples.

4 Old stuff/garbage

We write $\mathrm{supp}(p)$ for the support of p, that is, the set of those a in $\mathcal{U}$ such that $p \vdash (a \in x^{\mathrm{s}}) > \varepsilon$ for some standard positive ε. If s is a smooth sample $\mathrm{supp}(s)$ is defined to be $\mathrm{supp}(p)$ for $p(x^{\mathrm{s}}) = \mathrm{tp}(s/\overline{\mathcal{U}})$.

Let s be an external sample. For every formula $\varphi(x\,;z) \in L$ and every $b \in \mathcal{U}^{|z|}$ we define

$$\mathrm{Av}_{x/s}\varphi(x\,;b) \quad = \quad \frac{\big|\{a \in s \ : \ \varphi(a\,;b)\}\big|}{|s|},$$

When possible we abbreviate $\mathrm{Av}_{x/s}\varphi(x\,;b)$ with $\bar{\varphi}(s\,;b)$.

We write $\mathrm{ft}(a)$, for the standard part of the hyperrational number a. That is, the unique real number μ such that $\mu \approx a$.

The standard part of Av_s induces a finite probability measure on the algebra of definable subsets of $\mathcal{U}^{|x|}$. This measure has an unique extension to a Lebesgue probability measure on a σ-algebra. This is known as the Loeb measure.

All definitions and facts in this section are relative to some given formula $\varphi(x\,;z) \in L$ and some model M.

4.1 Definition *Let $\varphi(x\,;z) \in L$ and M be given. We say that a sample s is smooth if, for every $s' \equiv_M s$ and every $b \in \mathcal{U}^{|z|}$, we have $\bar{\varphi}(s';b) \approx \bar{\varphi}(s\,;b)$.* □

4.2 Definition *Let $\varphi(x\,;z) \in L$ and M be given. An external sample s is*

1. *invariant if, for every $b, b' \in \mathcal{U}^{|z|}$ such that $b \equiv_M b'$, we have $\bar{\varphi}(s\,;b) \approx \bar{\varphi}(s\,;b')$;*
2. *definable if, for every ε, the set $\{b \in \mathcal{U}^{|z|} : \bar{\varphi}(s\,;b) < \varepsilon\}$ is definable over M;*
3. *finitely satisfiable if, for all $b \in \mathcal{U}^{|z|}$ there is an $r \in \overline{M}$ such that $\bar{\varphi}(s\,;b) \approx_\varepsilon \bar{\varphi}(r\,;b)$;*
4. *generically stable if all of the above hold.* □

Smooth roughly means internal and invariant.

4.3 Fact *Let $\varphi(x\,;z) \in L$ and M be given. The following are equivalent for every external sample s*

1. *s is smooth;*
2. *there is an invariant internal sample $s' \equiv_M s$.*

Proof 1⇒2. Let s be smooth and let $s' \equiv_M s$ be any internal sample. If $b, b' \in \mathcal{U}^{|z|}$ and $b \equiv_M b'$, then $b' = fb$ for some $f \in \mathrm{Aut}(\bar{\mathcal{U}}^*/M)$. Then $\bar{\varphi}(s';fb) \approx \bar{\varphi}(f^{-1}s'\,;b)$. Moreover, by smothness $\bar{\varphi}(f^{-1}s'\,;b) \approx \bar{\varphi}(s';b)$. The infariace in s' follows.

2⇒1. It suffices to prove that if s is internal and invariant then it is smooth. Suppose for a contradiction that there is an $s' \equiv_M s$ such that $\bar{\varphi}(s'\,;b) \not\approx_\varepsilon \bar{\varphi}(s\,;b)$. Pick a internal sample $s'' \equiv_{M,s} s'$. Then $\bar{\varphi}(s''\,;b) \not\approx_\varepsilon \bar{\varphi}(s\,;b)$. As $s'' \equiv_M s$ are both in $\bar{\mathcal{U}}^*$, then $s'' = fs$ for some $f \in \mathrm{Aut}(\bar{\mathcal{U}}^*/M)$. Hence we obtan $\bar{\varphi}(s\,;f^{-1}b) \not\approx_\varepsilon \bar{\varphi}(s\,;b)$ which contradics the invariance of s. □

4.4 Definition *Let $\varphi(x\,;z) \in L$ and M be given. Let $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{U}^{|z|}$ be arbitrary. We say that s is (uniformly) approximable on $\mathcal{B}$ if for every ε there is a finite sample $r \in \overline{M}$ such that $\bar{\varphi}(s, b) \approx_\varepsilon \bar{\varphi}(r, b)$ for every $b \in \mathcal{B}$. (The sample r depends on ε, not on b.)* □

4.5 Lemma *Let $\varphi(x\,;z) \in L$ and M be given. Let s be approximable on $\mathcal{B}$ and such that $\bar{\varphi}(s\,;b) > \varepsilon$ for every $b \in \mathcal{B}$. Then there is a finite cover of $\mathcal{B}$, say $\mathcal{B}_1, \ldots, \mathcal{B}_n$, such that all the types $p_i(x) = \{\varphi(x\,;b) : b \in \mathcal{B}_i\}$ are consistent.*

Proof Let $r \in \overline{M}$ be as in Definition 4.4. As r is finite, we may assume that $\mathrm{supp}(r) = \{a_1, \ldots, a_n\}$. Let $\mathcal{B}_i = \{b \in \mathcal{B} : \varphi(a_i\,;b)\}$. As $\bar{\varphi}(r\,;b) > 0$ for all $b \in \mathcal{B}$, these $\mathcal{B}_i$ are the required cover of $\mathcal{B}$. □

4.6 Corollary *Let $\varphi(x\,;z) \in L$ and M be given. If s be approximable on $\langle b_i : i < \omega\rangle$, where*

$\langle b_i : i < \omega\rangle$ is a sequence of indiscernibles such that $\bar{\varphi}(s\,;b_i) > \varepsilon$ for every $i < \omega$, then the type $\{\varphi(x\,;b_i) : i < \omega\}$ is consistent. □

4.7 Corollary *Let $\varphi(x\,;z) \in L$ and M be given. Let s be approximable on $\mathcal{C}$. Then for every ε there is a pair of distict $c, c' \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $\mathrm{Av}_{x/s}\big[\varphi(x\,;c) \not\leftrightarrow \varphi(x\,;c')\big] < \varepsilon$*

Proof Suppose for a contradiction that $\mathrm{Av}_{x/s}\big[\varphi(x\,;c) \not\leftrightarrow \varphi(x\,;c')\big] \geq \varepsilon$ for all distict $c, c' \in \mathcal{C}$. Apply Lemma 4.5 to the folmula $\psi(x\,;z,z') = [\varphi(x\,;z) \not\leftrightarrow \varphi(x\,;z')]$ and the set $\mathcal{B} = \{\langle c,c'\rangle \in \mathcal{C}^2 \;:\; c{\neq}c'\}$. The sets $\mathcal{B}_i$ obtained from Lemma 4.5 induce a finite coloring of the complete graph on $\mathcal{C}$. By the Ramsey theorem there is an infinite monochromatic set $A \subseteq \mathcal{C}$. Hence $\{\varphi(x\,;a) \not\leftrightarrow \varphi(x\,;a') \;:\; a,a'{\in}A,\ a{\neq}a'\}$ is consistent. As $|A| > 2$, this is impossible. □

5 The nip formulas

5.1 Theorem *Let $\varphi(x\,;z) \in L$ and M be given and assume that $\varphi(x\,;z)$ is nip. Then every sample is approximable on M over M.*

Proof Questo è Vapnik-Chervonenkis. □

For smooth samples the Vapnik-Chervonenkis Theorem can be strengthened as follows. (The difference is that below b ranges over $\mathcal{U}^{|z|}$.)

5.2 Corollary *Let $\varphi(x\,;z) \in L$ be nip. Every smooth sample s is approximable on $\mathcal{U}$ over M.*

Proof By Theorem 5.1, there is an $r \in \overline{M}$ such that $\bar{\varphi}(s\,;b) \approx_\varepsilon \bar{\varphi}(r\,;b)$ for all $b \in M^{|z|}$.

Suppose for a contradiction that $\bar{\varphi}(s\,;b') \not\approx_\varepsilon \bar{\varphi}(r\,;b')$ for some $b' \in \mathcal{U}^{|z|}$. Pick a $s' \subseteq \mathcal{U}^{|x|}$ such that $b' \mathop{\smile\!\!\!\!\!\!\raise0.5ex\hbox{$\scriptstyle|$}}\,_M\, s' \equiv_M s$. By the smoothness of s, we obtain $\bar{\varphi}(s';b') \not\approx_\varepsilon \bar{\varphi}(r\,;b')$. As $b' \mathop{\smile\!\!\!\!\!\!\raise0.5ex\hbox{$\scriptstyle|$}}\,_M\, s'$, the same formula holds for some $b \in M^{|z|}$. Once again by smoothness, $\bar{\varphi}(s\,;b) \not\approx_\varepsilon \bar{\varphi}(r\,;b)$. A contradiction. □

5.3 Definition ?? *We say that $\varphi(x\,;z) \in L$ is distal if there is a formula $\psi(x\,;z_1,\ldots z_n) \in L$ such that for every finite set $B \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ and every $a \in \mathcal{U}^{|x|}$ there are $b_1,\ldots,b_n \in B$ such that $\psi(a\,;b_1,\ldots,b_n)$ and $\psi(x\,;b_1,\ldots,b_n)$ decides all formulas $\varphi(x\,;b)$ for $b \in B$.* □

5.4 Definition ??* *We say that $\varphi(x\,;z) \in L$ is distal if there is a formula $\psi(x_1,\ldots,x_n\,;z) \in L$ such that for every finite set $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}^{|x|}$ and every $b \in \mathcal{U}^{|z|}$ there are $a_1,\ldots,a_n \in A$ such that $\psi(a_1,\ldots,a_n,\ z)$ and $\psi(a_1,\ldots,a_n,\ z)$ decides all formulas $\varphi(a\,;z)$ for $a \in A$.* □

For every finite sample $r \in \overline{M}$ and every $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$ there is a formula $\psi(z) \in L(\operatorname{supp} r)$ such that $\bar{\varphi}(r\,;z) = \mu \leftrightarrow \psi(z)$. The formula $\psi(z)$ depends on r.

When $\varphi(x\,;z)$ is distal

If $\varphi(x\,;z)$ is distal then there is a formula ψ such that for every $r \in M^f$ there is $r_0 \in M$

5.5 Theorem (false) *The following are equivalent*

1. $\varphi(x\,;z) \in L$ *is distal;*
2. *for every sample* $s \in \mathcal{U}^{\mathrm{f}^+_*}$, *if* s *is generically stable then* s *is smooth.*

There is a formula $\psi(x_1,\dots,x_n\,;z)$ such that for every $r \in \overline{M}$

there are $a_1,\dots,a_n$ such that $\varphi(r\,;b) = \mu\ \psi(x_1,\dots,x_n\,;z)$