

THE RATIONAL FIELD IS NOT UNIVERSALLY DEFINABLE IN PSEUDO-EXPONENTIATION

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ABSTRACT. We show that the field of rational numbers is not definable by a universal formula in Zilber's pseudo-exponential field.

Boris Zilber's pseudo-exponential field $\langle \mathbb{B}, +, \cdot, -, 0, 1, \exp \rangle$ is conjecturally isomorphic to the complex exponential field $\mathbb{C}_{\text{exp}} = \langle \mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, -, 0, 1, \exp \rangle$ [Zil05]. While \mathbb{C}_{exp} is defined analytically, \mathbb{B} is constructed entirely by algebraic and model-theoretic methods, and for example it does not have a canonical topology. The conjecture that they are isomorphic contains Schanuel's conjecture of transcendental number theory, so seems out of reach of current methods. However, it is interesting to ask what properties known to hold of one of the structures can be proved to hold of the other, and often this sheds new light on both structures.

A structure M is *model complete* if and only if every definable subset of M^n is definable by an existential formula. Equivalently, every definable subset is defined by a universal formula, or equivalently again, whenever M_1 and M_2 are both elementarily equivalent to M and $M_1 \subseteq M_2$, then $M_1 \preceq M_2$.

The rational field \mathbb{Q} is definable both in \mathbb{C}_{exp} and in \mathbb{B} by the existential formula

$$\exists y_1 \exists y_2 [e^{y_1} = 1 \wedge e^{y_2} = 1 \wedge x \cdot y_1 = y_2 \wedge y_1 \neq 0]$$

which states that x is a ratio of kernel elements. (As usual, we write e^a to mean $\exp(a)$.) We write $Q(M)$ for the subset of a model M defined by this formula. We also write $\ker(M)$ for the subset defined by $e^x = 1$, and $Z(M)$ for the subset defined by $\forall y [e^y = 1 \rightarrow e^{xy} = 1]$. We have $Z(\mathbb{C}_{\text{exp}}) = Z(\mathbb{B}) = \mathbb{Z}$, the standard integers, and $\ker(\mathbb{B}) = \tau Z(\mathbb{B})$ for a transcendental number τ (corresponding to $2\pi i$ in \mathbb{C}). Laczkovich showed that \mathbb{Z} is also definable by an existential formula in \mathbb{C}_{exp} [Lac03], and the same formula works in \mathbb{B} [KMO12], so \mathbb{Z} is not a counterexample to model completeness.

Marker [Mar06] gave a topological proof that \mathbb{Q} is not definable by a universal formula in \mathbb{C}_{exp} , thus proving that \mathbb{C}_{exp} is not model complete. Macintyre asked whether \mathbb{B} is model complete [Mac08]. I answered this negatively [Kir13] by finding a pair of models $M_1 \subseteq M_2$ of the first-order theory of \mathbb{B} with $M_1 \not\preceq M_2$. However, that paper only dealt with models of the theory of \mathbb{B} with standard kernel, that is, $\ker(M) = \tau\mathbb{Z}$, and the definable set shown to be existentially definable but not universally definable has nothing to do with the rationals. The paper [KZ14] extends the methods of [Kir13] to the case of models of $\text{Th}(\mathbb{B})$ with non-standard kernel. Using these extended methods, this note proves:

Theorem 1. *The rational field \mathbb{Q} is not definable by a universal formula in \mathbb{B} .*

The proof goes by constructing exponential fields $F \subseteq M$, both elementarily equivalent to \mathbb{B} , and an element $q \in F$ such that $q \in Q(M)$ but $q \notin Q(F)$. That shows that \mathbb{Q} cannot be

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universally definable in \mathbb{B} . The construction of the element q is somewhat separate from the construction of F and M , and also demonstrates that \mathbb{Q} is not universally definable in the structure $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ which consists of the complex field expanded by a predicate for the integers. This result for $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ can also be deduced from Marker's result above, but we give an explicit proof in section 1 below. Section 2 contains the necessary background about exponentially closed fields, and the proof of Theorem 1 forms section 3.

1. THE COMPLEX FIELD WITH A PREDICATE FOR THE INTEGERS

Write $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ for the structure $\langle \mathbb{C}; +, \cdot, -, 0, 1, \mathbb{Z} \rangle$, the complex field with a predicate Z naming the integers. The rational field \mathbb{Q} is defined in $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ by the formula

$$(*) \quad \exists y_1 \exists y_2 [Z(y_1) \wedge Z(y_2) \wedge x \cdot y_1 = y_2 \wedge y_1 \neq 0]$$

and we write $Q(M)$ for the realisation of this formula in any model M of $\text{Th}(\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{Z}})$.

Proposition 2. *There is an elementary extension M of $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ with an element $q \in Q(M)$ such that q is transcendental, but $\mathbb{Q}(q)^{\text{alg}} \cap Z(M) = \mathbb{Z}$.*

From the proposition, we can deduce quickly:

Corollary 3. *The rational field \mathbb{Q} is not universally definable in $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{Z}}$.*

Proof. Given M and q as in the proposition, let $F = \mathbb{Q}(q)^{\text{alg}}$, considered as a substructure of M . Then $Z(F) = \mathbb{Z}$, and so $F \models \text{Th}(\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{Z}})$ because models of this theory are just algebraically closed field extensions of a ring Z elementarily equivalent to \mathbb{Z} [Voz07]. But $q \in (F \cap Q(M)) \setminus Q(F)$ so there is no universal formula defining \mathbb{Q} . \square

Proof of Proposition 2. We consider the type $p(y)$ given by the formula $(*)$ stating that y is rational together with the formulas

$$\{f(y) \neq 0 \mid f \in \mathbb{Z}[Y] \setminus \{0\}\}$$

which collectively say that y is transcendental and the formulas

$$\left\{ \varphi_g(y) \mid g \in \mathbb{Z}[Y, W], \text{ irreducible over } \mathbb{Z}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial Y} \neq 0, \frac{\partial g}{\partial W} \neq 0 \right\}$$

where $\varphi_g(y)$ is the formula $\forall w [g(y, w) = 0 \rightarrow \neg Z(w)]$.

Then if M is a model of $\text{Th}(\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{Z}})$ and $M \models p(q)$, we have $q \in Q(M)$, transcendental. Furthermore if $a \in \mathbb{Q}(q)^{\text{alg}} \cap Z(M)$ then either a is algebraic, in which case $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ because $M \models \text{Th}(\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{Z}})$, or there is $g \in \mathbb{Z}[Y, W]$ irreducible over \mathbb{Z} with both partial derivatives non-zero and $g(q, a) = 0$, witnessing the algebraic dependence between a and q . Then $a \notin Z(M)$ because $M \models \varphi_g(q)$, a contradiction. So $\mathbb{Q}(q)^{\text{alg}} \cap Z(M) = \mathbb{Z}$ as required.

So it is enough to show that $p(y)$ is consistent, which we do by showing any finite subtype is realised in the standard model $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{Z}}$.

Fix a real transcendental number y_0 . We claim that for each $g \in \mathbb{Z}[Y, W]$ which is irreducible over \mathbb{Z} and such that $\frac{\partial g}{\partial Y}$ and $\frac{\partial g}{\partial W}$ are nonzero, there is a neighbourhood U_g of y_0 in \mathbb{C} such that for any $y \in U_g$, $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{Z}} \models \varphi_g(y)$.

For such a g , let $h(W) = g(y_0, W)$. Then $\frac{dh}{dW} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial W}(y_0, W)$ which is nonzero because $\frac{\partial g}{\partial W}$ is nonzero and y_0 is transcendental, so $h(W)$ is a non-constant polynomial and hence has zeros w_1, \dots, w_d in \mathbb{C} , where d is the degree of h . Since g is irreducible over \mathbb{Z} we have h irreducible over $\mathbb{Z}[y_0]$ and so the w_i are distinct and it follows that $\frac{dh}{dW}(w_i) \neq 0$, that is, $\frac{\partial g}{\partial W}(y_0, w_i) \neq 0$ for each i .

We apply the complex implicit function theorem to the polynomial $g(Y, W)$ at each point (y_0, w_i) to find a neighbourhood U_g of y_0 in \mathbb{C} , disjoint neighbourhoods V_i of w_i in \mathbb{C} and

analytic functions $s_i : U_g \rightarrow V_i$ such that $s_i(y_0) = w_i$, and for all $y \in U_g$ and each $i = 1, \dots, d$ we have $g(y, s_i(y)) = 0$, and the only solution w in V_i to $g(y, w) = 0$ is $s_i(y)$. Since for each $y \in U_g$ the polynomial $g(y, W)$ has degree (at most) d in W , these must be the only solutions w in \mathbb{C} to $g(y, w) = 0$.

If some w_i were in \mathbb{Z} (or even algebraic) then since y_0 is transcendental and $g(y_0, w_i) = 0$ we must have $g(Y, w_i) = 0$. Then $W - w_i$ would be a factor of $g(Y, W)$ so, since $g(Y, W)$ is irreducible, we get $g(Y, W) = \pm(W - w_i)$. Then $\frac{\partial g}{\partial Y}$ vanishes, a contradiction. So no w_i is in \mathbb{Z} . Since all the functions s_i are continuous and \mathbb{Z} is discrete, we can shrink U_g to ensure that for all $y \in U_g$ and each $i = 1, \dots, d$ we have $s_i(y) \notin \mathbb{Z}$. That proves the claim.

Now let p_0 be a finite subtype of p and let $U = \bigcap_{\varphi_g \in p_0} U_g$. Then U is open and contains the real point y_0 , so $\mathbb{Q} \cap U$ is infinite. Choose $q \in \mathbb{Q} \cap U$ satisfying all the finitely many conditions $f(y) \neq 0$ from p_0 . So p_0 is consistent and, by compactness, so is p . \square

2. EXPONENTIALLY CLOSED FIELDS

We consider structures $\langle M; +, \cdot, -, 0, 1, \exp \rangle$ in the language of rings expanded by a unary function symbol \exp , satisfying some or all of the following list of axioms, which are numbered as in [KZ14].

1. **ELA-field:** M is an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero, and its exponential map \exp is a homomorphism from its additive group to its multiplicative group, which is surjective.

Any model of axiom 1 is called an *ELA-field*.

2. **Standard kernel:** the kernel of the exponential map is an infinite cyclic group generated by a transcendental element τ .

Since standard kernel is not preserved under elementary extensions, we also consider the following weaker version of axiom 2 which is.

- 2': There is $\tau \in M$, transcendental over $Z(M)$, such that $\ker(M) = \{\tau z \mid z \in Z(M)\}$. Furthermore, $\langle Z(M); +, \cdot, -, 0, 1 \rangle$ is a model of the full first-order theory of the ring of standard integers.

For the last two axioms we need some more notation and terminology. By $\text{td}(Y/X)$ we mean the transcendence degree of the field extension $\mathbb{Q}(XY)/\mathbb{Q}(X)$ and by $\text{ldim}_{\mathbb{Q}}(Y/X)$ we mean the dimension of the \mathbb{Q} -vector space spanned by $X \cup Y$, quotiented by the subspace spanned by X . If X, Y are subsets of the multiplicative group $\mathbb{G}_m(M)$, we write $\text{mrk}(Y/X)$ for the *multiplicative rank*, that is, the \mathbb{Q} -linear dimension of the divisible subgroup spanned by $X \cup Y$, quotiented by the divisible subgroup spanned by X and all the torsion.

Let V be a subvariety of $\mathbb{G}_a^n(M) \times \mathbb{G}_m^n(M)$ and let (\bar{a}, \bar{b}) be a point in V , generic over M . Then V is said to be *additively free* if $\text{ldim}_{\mathbb{Q}}(\bar{a}/M) = n$, and *multiplicatively free* if $\text{mrk}(\bar{b}/\mathbb{G}_m(M)) = n$. V is *rotund* if for every matrix $L \in \text{Mat}_{n \times n}(\mathbb{Z})$, we have $\text{td}(L\bar{a}, \bar{b}^L/M) \geq \text{rk } L$, where $\text{rk } L$ means the rank of the matrix L , and \bar{b}^L is just the usual matrix action as a linear map but in the multiplicative group rather than the additive group.

- 3'. **The Schanuel Property over the kernel:** The predimension function

$$\Delta(\bar{b}) := \text{td}(\bar{b}, \exp(\bar{b})/\ker(M)) - \text{ldim}_{\mathbb{Q}}(\bar{b}/\ker(M))$$

satisfies $\Delta(\bar{b}) \geq 0$ for all tuples \bar{b} from M .

4. **Strong exponential-algebraic closedness:** If V is a rotund, additively and multiplicatively free subvariety of $\mathbb{G}_a^n(M) \times \mathbb{G}_m^n(M)$ defined over M and of dimension n , and \bar{a} is a finite tuple from M , then there is $\bar{b} \in M^n$ such that $(\bar{b}, e^{\bar{b}}) \in V$ and is generic in V over \bar{a} .

Axiom 3' puts a strong restriction on what systems of exponential polynomial equations can have solutions in M , based on Schanuel's conjecture. Axiom 4 is a suitable form of existential closedness, the content of which is that any system of equations which has a solution in an extension of M which does not violate axiom 3' already has a solution in M .

Definition 4. The class **ECF** of *exponentially closed fields* is defined to be the class of models of axioms 1, 2', 3' and 4.

If the diophantine conjecture CIT is true, **ECF** is exactly the class of all models elementarily equivalent to \mathbb{B} [KZ14, Theorem 1.3]. However we do not need to rely on CIT as unconditionally all models in **ECF** are elementarily equivalent to \mathbb{B} .

We will make use of a strengthening of axiom 4.

Definition 5. A model $M \in \mathbf{ECF}$ is said to be *saturated over its kernel* if whenever V is as in axiom 4 and A is a subset of M with $|A| < |M|$, then there is \bar{b} in M such that $(\bar{b}, e^{\bar{b}}) \in V$ and is generic in V over A , and also the *exponential transcendence degree* of M is equal to $|M|$.

We will not make use of the exponential transcendence degree so we do not give the definition. The main theorem of [KZ14] states that such models exist in large enough cardinalities, and are unique once the model of the ring of integers is specified.

Theorem 6 ([KZ14, Theorem 1.1]). *For each \aleph_0 -saturated model R of $\text{Th}(\mathbb{Z})$, and for each cardinal $\lambda > 2^{\aleph_0}$ with $\lambda \geq |R|$, there is exactly one model $M \in \mathbf{ECF}$ such that $Z(M) = R$ and such that M is saturated over its kernel.*

For the rest of this note we fix an $M \in \mathbf{ECF}$ such that $Z(M)$ is an \aleph_0 -saturated model of $\text{Th}(\mathbb{Z})$ and M is saturated over its kernel. The kernel generator described in axiom 2' is defined only up to \pm , so we choose one of them to be τ .

We need a little more notation. For subsets A, B , and C of M we write $A \underset{C}{\downarrow} B$ to mean that A is independent from B over C in the sense of algebraically closed fields, that is, every finite tuple $\bar{a} \in A$ satisfies $\text{td}(\bar{a}/B \cup C) = \text{td}(\bar{a}/C)$.

By A^{alg} , we mean the field-theoretic algebraic closure of A in M and we write $\langle A \rangle$ for the \mathbb{Q} -linear span of A in M .

Definition 7. We say that A is *semistrong* in M and write $A \triangleleft M$ if

- (i) for every finite tuple \bar{b} from M , the relative predimension function

$$\Delta(\bar{b}/A) := \text{td}(\bar{b}, \exp(\bar{b})/\ker(M), A, \exp(A)) - \text{ldim}_{\mathbb{Q}}(\bar{b}/\ker(M), A)$$

satisfies $\Delta(\bar{b}/A) \geq 0$; and

- (ii) $A, \exp(A) \underset{\ker(M) \cap \langle A \rangle}{\downarrow}^{\text{ACF}} \ker(M)$.

Note that $\text{ldim}_{\mathbb{Q}}(\bar{b}/\ker(M), A) = \text{mrk}(\exp(\bar{b})/\exp(A))$, so we can also write the relative predimension function as $\Delta(\bar{b}/A) = \text{td}(\bar{b}, \exp(\bar{b})/\ker(M), A, \exp(A)) - \text{mrk}(\exp(\bar{b})/\exp(A))$.

If $B = \langle A, \bar{b} \rangle$ we also write $\Delta(B/A)$ for $\Delta(\bar{b}/A)$, and if $A = \langle \bar{a} \rangle$ we write $\Delta(\bar{b}/\bar{a})$ for $\Delta(\bar{b}/A)$. The addition property for Δ is easily verified: for all A, \bar{a}, \bar{b} ,

$$\Delta(\bar{a}\bar{b}/A) = \Delta(\bar{b}/A\bar{a}) + \Delta(\bar{a}/A).$$

In the paper [KZ14], much use is made of partial exponential fields, and the semistrong property is defined for them. Here we will work inside the fixed model M , so it is equivalent and notationally simpler to work with \mathbb{Q} -linear subspaces.

3. THE PROOF OF THEOREM 1

Since $Z(M)$ is \aleph_0 -saturated, there are $r_1, r_2 \in Z(M)$ such that, taking $q = r_1/r_2$, q satisfies the type $p(y)$ from the proof of Proposition 2. It is easy to check that r_1 and r_2 are algebraically independent over \mathbb{Q} (that is, they do not satisfy any non-trivial polynomial equations with standard rational coefficients). Indeed, otherwise they would lie in $\mathbb{Q}(q)^{\text{alg}}$, but then the type p implies they are both standard integers, contradicting the transcendence of q .

So $q \in Q(M)$, but q is not in the \mathbb{Q} -linear span of $Z(M)$. Let $p_1 = \tau r_1$ and $p_2 = \tau r_2$, so $q = p_1/p_2$ and $p_1, p_2 \in \ker(M)$. Then p_1 and p_2 are algebraically independent over the kernel generator τ because τ is transcendental over $Z(M)$ by axiom 2'.

We will build F as the union of a chain of \mathbb{Q} -linear subspaces of M . At each stage we need certain conditions to hold to ensure that we do not run into problems later. We capture these conditions in the next definition.

Definition 8. Let A be a \mathbb{Q} -linear subspace of M such that $\tau, q \in A$. Then A is *good* (for the purpose of this proof) if

- (1) $(A \cup \exp(A))^{\text{alg}} \cap \ker(M) = \tau\mathbb{Z}$, so in particular $A \cap \ker(M) = \tau\mathbb{Z}$ and $p_1, p_2 \notin A$;
- (2) $\langle A, p_1, p_2 \rangle \preceq M$; and
- (3) $|A| < |M|$.

Condition (2) splits into the clauses (i) and (ii) of the definition of semistrongness above. Clause (i) does not depend on p_1 and p_2 at all, but clause (ii) does, since it says (given condition (1)) that the only algebraic dependencies between $A \cup \exp(A)$ and the kernel of M are witnessed by $\{\tau, p_1, p_2\}$, that is, that $A, \exp(A) \stackrel{\text{ACF}}{\downarrow} \ker(M)$.

We will start the chain with $A_0 = \langle \tau, q \rangle$.

Lemma 9. A_0 is good.

Proof. First we observe using the Schanuel property over the kernel that $\Delta(q) \geq 0$, that is,

$$(\dagger) \quad \text{td}(q, e^q / \ker(M)) - \text{ldim}_{\mathbb{Q}}(q / \ker(M)) \geq 0.$$

Now q is algebraic over $\ker(M)$ because $q = p_1/p_2$, but q is not in the \mathbb{Q} -linear span of the kernel, so (\dagger) reduces to $\text{td}(e^q / \ker(M)) = 1$, and it follows that $\Delta(q) = 0$. Also $\Delta(\tau, q) = \Delta(q) = 0$, so for any $\bar{b} \in M$,

$$\Delta(\bar{b}/\tau, q) = \Delta(\bar{b}, \tau, q) - \Delta(\tau, q) = \Delta(\bar{b}, \tau, q) \geq 0$$

by the addition property for Δ and the Schanuel Property over the kernel. So clause (2)(i) holds.

We have shown that e^q is transcendental over $\ker(M)$, and we have $\tau, q \in \{\tau, p_1, p_2\}^{\text{alg}} \subseteq \ker(M)^{\text{alg}}$, so it follows that $\{\tau, q, e^q\} \stackrel{\text{ACF}}{\downarrow} \ker(M)$ which is clause (2)(ii).

For clause (1), we note that $(A_0 \cup \exp(A_0))^{\text{alg}} = \{\tau, q, e^q\}^{\text{alg}}$. Suppose $a \in \{\tau, q, e^q\}^{\text{alg}} \cap \ker(M)$. Then $a, \tau, q \in \ker(M)^{\text{alg}}$ but e^q is transcendental over $\ker(M)$, so in particular $e^q \notin \{a, \tau, q\}^{\text{alg}}$. By the exchange property for algebraic closure, $a \in \{\tau, q\}^{\text{alg}}$, so we have

$$(A_0 \cup \exp(A_0))^{\text{alg}} \cap \ker(M) = \{\tau, q\}^{\text{alg}} \cap \ker(M).$$

Suppose $a \in \{\tau, q\}^{\text{alg}} \cap \ker(M)$ and let $x = a/\tau$, so $x \in \{\tau, q\}^{\text{alg}} \cap Z(M)$. Then $x, q \in Z(M)^{\text{alg}}$ but τ is transcendental over $Z(M)$ by axiom 2' so, again by exchange, $x \in \mathbb{Q}(q)^{\text{alg}} \cap Z(M)$. Then since q satisfies the type p we have $x \in \mathbb{Z}$. So (1) holds.

Finally, $|A_0| = \aleph_0 < |M|$. So clause (3) holds and thus A_0 is good. \square

Lemma 10. *If A is a good \mathbb{Q} -linear subspace of M then there is an ELA-subfield K of M containing A such that $|K| = |A|$ and K is also good.*

Proof. The union of a chain of length $< |M|$ of good subspaces of M is still good because conditions (1) and (2) have finite character, so it is enough to show that, given $a \in (A \cup \exp(A))^{\text{alg}}$, nonzero, there is a good subspace A_2 of M containing A such that $a \in A_2 \cap \exp(A_2)$.

First let $A_1 = \langle A, a \rangle$. Since $\langle A, p_1, p_2 \rangle \prec M$ we have

$$\text{td}(e^a / \ker(M), A, \exp(A)) = \text{td}(a, e^a / \ker(M), A, \exp(A)) \geq \text{ldim}_{\mathbb{Q}}(a / \ker(M), A).$$

Since $a \in (A \cup \exp(A))^{\text{alg}}$ and $(A \cup \exp(A))^{\text{alg}} \cap \ker(M) = \tau\mathbb{Z} \subseteq A$ it follows that $\text{ldim}_{\mathbb{Q}}(a / \ker(M), A) = \text{ldim}_{\mathbb{Q}}(a/A)$. So $\text{td}(e^a / \ker(M), A, \exp(A)) \geq \text{ldim}_{\mathbb{Q}}(a/A)$. If $a \in A$ we have $A_1 = A$ and we are done. Otherwise $\text{ldim}_{\mathbb{Q}}(a/A) = 1$ so $\text{td}(e^a / \ker(M), A, \exp(A)) = 1$, and $\Delta(a/A) = \Delta(a/A, p_1, p_2) = 1 - 1 = 0$.

Thus $(A_1 \cup \exp(A_1))^{\text{alg}} \cap \ker(M) = (A \cup \exp(A))^{\text{alg}} \cap \ker(M) = \tau\mathbb{Z}$. If \bar{b} is a tuple from M then

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(\bar{b}/A_1, p_1, p_2) &= \Delta(\bar{b}/A, a, p_1, p_2) \\ &= \Delta(a\bar{b}/A, p_1, p_2) - \Delta(a/A, p_1, p_2) \\ &= \Delta(a\bar{b}/A, p_1, p_2) - 0 \\ &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

because $\langle A, p_1, p_2 \rangle \prec M$. Thus $\langle A_1, p_1, p_2 \rangle_M \prec M$. Clearly $|A_1| = |A| < |M|$, so A_1 is good.

If $a \in \exp(A_1)$ then set $A_2 = A_1$ and we are done. Otherwise, choose any $c \in M$ such that $e^c = a$ and set $A_2 = \langle A_1, c \rangle$. Then we use the same argument as above, with A_1 in place of A and swapping the roles of the additive and multiplicative sides, to show that A_2 is good. In detail,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{td}(c / \ker(M), A_1, \exp(A_1)) &= \text{td}(c, e^c / \ker(M), A_1, \exp(A_1)) \\ &\geq \text{ldim}_{\mathbb{Q}}(c / \ker(M), A_1) \\ &= \text{mrk}(a / \exp(A_1)) \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

so c is transcendental over $\ker(M) \cup A_1 \cup \exp(A_1)$, and $\Delta(A_2, p_1, p_2 / A_1, p_1, p_2) = 0$ so, by the same argument as above, $\langle A_2, p_1, p_2 \rangle \prec M$. Hence A_2 is good. \square

Lemma 11. *Suppose K is a good ELA-subfield of M and V is a rotund, additively and multiplicatively free subvariety of $\mathbb{G}_a^n(M) \times \mathbb{G}_m^n(M)$, defined over K and of dimension n . Then there is a good ELA-extension field K_V of K inside M such that there is $(\bar{a}, e^{\bar{a}}) \in V(K_V)$, generic in V over K , and $|K_V| = |K|$.*

Proof. Since M is saturated over its kernel there is $\bar{a} \in M^n$ such that $(\bar{a}, e^{\bar{a}}) \in V(M)$, generic in V over $K \cup \{p_1, p_2\}$. We have $\langle K, p_1, p_2 \rangle_M \prec M$, so $\text{td}(\bar{a}, e^{\bar{a}} / \ker(M), K) \geq \text{mrk}(e^{\bar{a}}/K)$. Since V is multiplicatively free and $(\bar{a}, e^{\bar{a}})$ is generic in V over K we have $\text{mrk}(e^{\bar{a}}/K) = n$, and so $\text{td}(\bar{a}, e^{\bar{a}} / \ker(M), K) = n$.

Let $H = \langle K, \bar{a} \rangle_M$ and $H' = \langle K, \bar{a}, p_1, p_2 \rangle_M$. Then $H \stackrel{\text{ACF}}{\downarrow} \ker(M)$, so $H^{\text{alg}} \cap \ker(M) = K$. Also $H^{\text{alg}} \cap \ker(M) = \tau\mathbb{Z}$. Also $H'^{\text{alg}} \cap \ker(M) = K^{\text{alg}} \cap \ker(M)$, so $H' \stackrel{\text{ACF}}{\downarrow} K, p_1, p_2$. We also know

$K, p_1, p_2 \xrightarrow{\text{ACF}} \ker(M)$, so $H \xrightarrow{\text{ACF}} \ker(M)$. Also $\Delta(H'/K, p_1, p_2) = 0$, so $H' \triangleleft M$.
 $\{\tau, p_1, p_2\}$ $\{\tau, p_1, p_2\}$

Thus H is good. Applying Lemma 10 we can take K_V to be some good ELA-extension of H in M . \square

Proposition 12. *There is $F \subseteq M$ containing τ and q such that $F \in \mathbf{ECF}$ and $q \notin Q(F)$.*

Proof. By Lemma 9 A_0 is good, so applying Lemma 10 there is a countable good ELA-subfield, F_1 of M . Now enumerate all the rotund, additively and multiplicatively free subvarieties defined over F_1 , and apply Lemma 11 in turn for each and iterate, noting that the union of a chain of good ELA-subfields of M is still a good ELA-subfield. At stage ω^2 we get an ELA-subfield F of M which is strongly exponentially-algebraically closed. It satisfies the Schanuel property over the kernel, since every exponential subfield of M does. Since F is good it has standard kernel. Hence $F \in \mathbf{ECF}$ and, by construction, $q \in F$.

Since F has standard kernel, $Q(F) = \mathbb{Q}$. The element q is transcendental, so is not in $Q(F)$. \square

That completes the proof of Theorem 1.

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