

NON-ARCHIMEDEAN YOMDIN–GROMOV PARAMETRIZATIONS AND POINTS OF BOUNDED HEIGHT

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Received 23 April 2014; accepted 29 June 2015

Abstract

We prove an analog of the Yomdin–Gromov lemma for p -adic definable sets and more broadly in a non-Archimedean definable context. This analog keeps track of piecewise approximation by Taylor polynomials, a nontrivial aspect in the totally disconnected case. We apply this result to bound the number of rational points of bounded height on the transcendental part of p -adic subanalytic sets, and to bound the dimension of the set of complex polynomials of bounded degree lying on an algebraic variety defined over $\mathbb{C}((t))$, in analogy to results by Pila and Wilkie, and by Bombieri and Pila, respectively. Along the way we prove, for definable functions in a general context of non-Archimedean geometry, that local Lipschitz continuity implies piecewise global Lipschitz continuity.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 03C98, 11D88 (primary); 11G50, 14G05 (secondary)

1. Introduction

1.1. Outline. A very efficient tool in diophantine geometry is the so-called determinant method, which was developed by Bombieri and Pila in the

influential paper [2] about the number of integral points of bounded height on affine algebraic and transcendental plane curves. Basically, the method consists in using a determinant of a suitable set of monomials evaluated at the integral points, in order to construct a family of auxiliary polynomials vanishing at all integral points on the curve within a small enough box. Building on the estimates in [2] for algebraic curves, Pila proved in [30] bounds on the number of integral (respectively, rational) points of bounded height on affine (respectively, projective) algebraic varieties of any dimension, improving on previous results by Cohen using the large sieve method [16]. Important further improvements going toward optimal bounds conjectured by Serre in [41, Section 13] have been made since by Heath-Brown *et al.* [4, 23, 37].

In [35], Pila and Wilkie proved a general estimate for the number of rational points on the transcendental part of sets definable in an o-minimal structure; this has been used in a spectacular way by Pila to provide an unconditional proof of some cases of the André-Oort conjecture [34] (see also [38–40, 44] for surveys on applications in diophantine geometry of the Pila–Wilkie Theorem). Lying at the heart of Pila and Wilkie’s approach is the possibility of having uniform (in terms of number of parametrizations and in terms of bounds on the partial derivatives) C^k -parametrizations. These parametrizations are provided by an o-minimal version of Gromov’s algebraic parametrization Lemma [21] (see also [5]), itself a refinement of a previous result of Yomdin [42, 43]. Such C^k -parametrizations enter the determinant method via Taylor approximation.

The aim of this paper is to provide a version of the Yomdin–Gromov Lemma in the non-Archimedean setting, notably for subanalytic sets over \mathbb{Q}_p and $\mathbb{C}((t))$, and to develop the determinant method in this context in order to obtain non-Archimedean analogs of some of the results in diophantine geometry mentioned above. At first sight one may have doubts about the realizability of such a program, since, because of the totally disconnected character of non-Archimedean spaces, it seems that there is no way for a global Taylor formula to make sense in this framework. A first indication that the situation may not be completely hopeless is provided by the fact that in previous work [10] (see also [11]) we have been able to prove a version of first-order Taylor approximation, piecewise globally, in the definable p -adic setting. In the present paper, though we extend this first-order result to a much wider situation, we have chosen not trying to generalize it to higher order, but instead we show directly the existence of uniform C^k -parametrizations that do satisfy Taylor approximation, which is enough for our purpose. The existence of such parametrizations is provided by Theorem 3.1.3, which is the main result of Section 3. In Section 4, we deduce a p -adic analog of the Theorem of Pila and Wilkie in [35], in the strengthened version given by Pila in [33] in terms of blocks. In Section 5, we

prove a geometric analog of results of Bombieri and Pila [2] and Pila [30] over $\mathbb{C}((t))$, where counting number of points is replaced by counting dimensions.

The diophantine applications we give in the p -adic case (concerning the density of rational points on the transcendental part of definable sets) and the motivic case (concerning the density of rational points on algebraic sets) are quite different. One should notice that, in the algebraic case, working over \mathbb{Q}_p instead of $\mathbb{C}((t))$ would not provide better estimates than those following directly from the Archimedean ones in [2, 30].

1.2. The p -adic setting. Let us spell out in some more detail basic versions of three of our results for subanalytic p -adic sets.

One calls a set $X \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^n$ semialgebraic if it is definable in the ring language with parameters from \mathbb{Q}_p . By adding to the ring language symbols for analytic functions, one obtains subanalytic sets (see Section 3 below, with $L = \mathbb{Q}_p$). The dimension of a nonempty subanalytic set $X \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^n$ is the largest integer $m \geq 0$ such that there exists a coordinate projection $\pi : \mathbb{Q}_p^n \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_p^m$ such that $\pi(X)$ has nonempty interior. We will simply denote by $|x|$ the p -adic norm of an element $x \in \mathbb{Q}_p$, and when furthermore $x \in \mathbb{Q}$, we will denote by $|x|_{\mathbb{R}}$ the real norm of x .

For X a subset of \mathbb{Q}_p^n and $T > 1$ a real number, write $X(\mathbb{Q}, T)$ for the set consisting of points (x_1, \dots, x_n) in $X \cap \mathbb{Q}^n$ such that one can write x_i as a_i/b_i , where a_i and $b_i \neq 0$ are integers with $|a_i|_{\mathbb{R}} \leq T$ and $|b_i|_{\mathbb{R}} \leq T$.

For X a subset of \mathbb{Q}_p^n , write X^{alg} for the subset of X consisting of points x such that there exists an algebraic curve $C \subset \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^n$ such that $C(\mathbb{Q}_p) \cap X$ is locally of dimension 1 at x .

With this notation, the following statement is a particular case of Theorem 4.2.4.

THEOREM A. *Let $X \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^n$ be a subanalytic set of dimension m with $m < n$. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given. Then there exist an integer $C = C(\varepsilon, X) > 0$ and a semialgebraic set $W = W(\varepsilon, X) \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^n$ such that $W \cap X$ lies inside X^{alg} , and such that, for each T , one has*

$$\#(X \setminus W)(\mathbb{Q}, T) \leq CT^\varepsilon.$$

More generally, we also provide estimates for algebraic points of bounded degree on X , as follows. For a rational number a , we define $H_0(a)$ as $\max(|r|_{\mathbb{R}}, |s|_{\mathbb{R}})$ when $a = r/s$, with r and s integers which are either relatively prime or are such that $s = 1$. For nonrational a , $H_0(a)$ is defined to be $+\infty$. We extend H_0 to tuples $a = (a_i)$ by putting $H_0(a) = \max_i(H_0(a_i))$. For an integer $k \geq 1$ and any $x \in \mathbb{Q}_p$, we define $H_k^{\text{poly}}(x)$ as $\min_a(H_0(a))$, where the minimum runs over all nonzero tuples $a = (a_i)_{i \in \{0, \dots, k\}}$ such that $\sum_{i=0}^k a_i x^k = 0$ if such

tuple exists, and as $+\infty$ otherwise. One extends H_k^{poly} to x in \mathbb{Q}_p^n by taking the maximum of the $H_k^{\text{poly}}(x_i)$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$. For X a subset of \mathbb{Q}_p^n , $k \geq 0$ an integer, and $T > 1$ a real number, we write $X(k, T)$ for the set consisting of x in X satisfying that $H_k^{\text{poly}}(x)$ is at most equal to T . The following statement follows from Theorem 4.2.3.

THEOREM B. *Let $X \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^n$ be a subanalytic set of dimension m with $m < n$. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and an integer $k \geq 0$ be given. Then there exist an integer $C = C(\varepsilon, k, X) > 0$ and a semialgebraic set $W = W(\varepsilon, k, X) \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^n$ such that $W \cap X$ lies inside X^{alg} , and such that, for each T , one has*

$$\#(X \setminus W)(k, T) \leq CT^\varepsilon.$$

Our proofs of Theorems 4.2.3 and 4.2.4 rely on the existence of reparametrizations provided by Theorem 3.1.3, where we prove the following.

THEOREM C. *Let $n \geq 0$, $m \geq 0$ and $r \geq 0$ be integers, and let $X \subset \mathbb{Z}_p^n$ be a subanalytic set of dimension m . Then there exists a finite collection of subanalytic functions $g_i : P_i \subset \mathbb{Z}_p^m \rightarrow X$ such that the union of the $g_i(P_i)$ equals X , the g_i have C^r -norm bounded by 1, and the g_i are approximated by their Taylor polynomials of degree $r - 1$ with remainder of order r , globally on P_i .*

For precise definitions of the C^r -norm and approximation by Taylor polynomials of certain degree with controlled remainder, we refer to Definition 3.1.1. Note that a key point in this non-Archimedean statement is that the approximation holds globally on P_i , which represents a challenging goal because of total disconnectedness. In contrast, in the real case, it is enough to consider convex charts, since for such charts global Taylor approximation is immediate. In the core of the paper all these results will be stated and proved uniformly for definable families.

1.3. Results over $\mathbb{C}(\!(t)\!)$. We end this introduction with a quick overview of our results over the base field $\mathbb{C}(\!(t)\!)$. In this case, the analog of Theorem 3.1.3 essentially still holds, except one has to replace ‘finite’ by ‘parametrized by a constructible subset of \mathbb{C}^s for some s ’.

For each positive integer r , we denote by $\mathbb{C}[t]_{<r}$ the set of complex polynomials of degree $< r$. For any subset A of $\mathbb{C}(\!(t)\!)$, we denote by A_r the set $A \cap (\mathbb{C}[t]_{<r})^n$ and by $n_r(A)$ the dimension of the Zariski closure of A_r in $(\mathbb{C}[t]_{<r})^n \simeq \mathbb{C}^{nr}$. When X is an algebraic subvariety of $\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}(\!(t)\!)}^n$ of dimension m , for every positive integer r one has the basic estimate $n_r(X) \leq rm$ (see Lemma 5.1.1). Assume that X is irreducible of degree d . The main result of

Section 5, Theorem 5.1.3, states that, for every positive integer r , one has

$$n_r(X) \leq r(m-1) + \left\lceil \frac{r}{d} \right\rceil,$$

which is an improvement on the basic estimate as soon as X is not linear.

This result can be seen as an instance of motivic point counting, like in the paper [6], where in a somewhat different context a detailed study of the motivic height zeta function leads to asymptotic estimates for dimensions of spaces of sections. It is a motivic analog of Pila's results of [30]. As in [30], we reduce to the case of plane curves by Lang–Weil type arguments. However, to prove the result in this case, we do not follow the original method of Bombieri and Pila in [2], which seems difficult to adapt in this setting. We follow instead a strategy introduced by Marmon in [26], which relies on the Yomdin–Gromov lemma in place of the elaborate analytic arguments used in [2].

1.4. Some shortcuts. Although the general results on Lipschitz continuity of Theorems 2.1.7 and 2.2.3 are used to prove Theorems 3.1.3 and 3.1.6, as far as our applications to points of bounded height are concerned, they are not needed in full generality. First, in the p -adic setting of Section 4, Theorems 2.1.7 and 2.2.3 are not new, since they are proved in [10] and even appear in a slightly sharper form in [11]. Second, in Section 5 when working over $\mathbb{C}((t))$, only the one-dimensional case of Theorem 3.1.3, namely with $m = 1$, is used. This case of Theorem 3.1.3 only relies on the one-dimensional case of Theorem 2.1.7, which can be proved similarly as the one-dimensional case of [10]. Such one-dimensional cases require less work and are easier to prove than the general cases. For example, for the case of general dimension for Theorems 2.1.7 and 2.2.3, one cannot use definable sections as in [10], and we had to find the alternative approach via Theorem 2.1.8; in the one-dimensional case, definable sections were not used in [10]. Another simplification, in the p -adic case, would be to exploit the fact that the residue rings $\mathbb{Z}_p/(p^n)$ are finite. Indeed, this finiteness allows one to zoom and scale as in the real case, and this can serve as an alternative to the passage to the algebraic closure of L when proving Theorems 3.1.3 and 3.1.6 for $L = \mathbb{Q}_p$. This zoom and scale technique would not work in the case of $K = \mathbb{C}((t))$, unless one is content in Theorem 5.1.3 with a weakening of the upper bound to $r(m-1) + r/d + c_d$, for some constant depending on d .

2. Piecewise Lipschitz continuity in tame non-Archimedean geometry

In this section, and in the next one, we prove non-Archimedean analogs of the Yomdin–Gromov parametrization lemma. At the same time, we prove that our

parametrizations can be uniformly approximated by their Taylor polynomials. The ability to approximate parametrizations by their Taylor polynomials with small error terms is key for counting points of bounded height in the non-Archimedean case, as well as in the real case, although in the real case this approximation is classical when the domain is convex and bounded of order ≥ 1 (see Theorem 3.1.3).

The Yomdin–Gromov parametrization lemma, as generalized by Pila and Wilkie in [35], gives for any bounded definable set X of dimension m in \mathbb{R}^n (in an o-minimal structure on \mathbb{R}) and any integer $r > 0$ a finite collection of definable maps $f_i : [0, 1]^m \rightarrow X$ whose ranges together cover X and whose C^r -norms are bounded by 1. By convexity of $[0, 1]^m$, and techniques based on the mean value theorem, one can control the error terms when approximating f_i by a Taylor polynomial of degree $r - 1$. Both convexity and the mean value theorem do not carry to our context. For $r > 1$, we do not know, even for p -adic semialgebraic functions f on \mathbb{Z}_p^m , whether having small C^r -norm allows one to piecewise control the error term, globally on each piece, when one approximates f by a Taylor polynomial of degree $r - 1$. In the case where $r = 1$, the desired approximation coincides with Lipschitz continuity, and the study of piecewise Lipschitz continuity, in a general non-Archimedean context, is the content of Sections 2.1 and 2.2. From Section 3 on, we will place ourselves in a more concrete framework of definable sets in complete, discretely valued fields (possibly with extra restricted analytic functions in the language), to treat C^r -parametrizations with good Taylor approximation when $r > 1$.

2.1. Lipschitz continuity in tame non-Archimedean geometry. In [10], piecewise Lipschitz continuity for a semialgebraic or subanalytic function $f : X \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^n \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_p$ is shown to hold whenever f is locally Lipschitz continuous with a fixed Lipschitz constant. Moreover, the pieces can be taken to be definable. In [11], the Lipschitz constants were further controlled in an optimal way when going from local to global on each piece. In this section, we extend the result of [10] in two ways, namely to many new structures with a non-Archimedean geometry, including $\mathbb{C}((t))$, and to other languages than the semialgebraic and subanalytic ones, including some weaker languages without multiplication. When the residue field is not finite, one is led to replace finite definable partitions by definable families with parameters running over the residue field. Our study of Lipschitz continuity is subdivided into two cases: equicharacteristic zero and mixed characteristic. Both are axiomatically treated. In the mixed characteristic case, residue rings, and not only the residue field, are used.

We first introduce the set-up adapted to the equicharacteristic zero case. The typical example to have in mind is that of henselian valued field K

of equicharacteristic zero with (multiplicatively written) value group Γ^\times and residue field k . Then in Section 2.2 we will consider the mixed characteristic case.

Let $\Gamma = \Gamma^\times \cup \{0\}$ be the disjoint union of a nontrivial ordered abelian group Γ^\times with a minimal element $\{0\}$, where the group operation on Γ^\times is written multiplicatively, and where we put $0 \cdot g = g \cdot 0 = 0$ for all $g \in \Gamma$. Recall that an ordered abelian group is an abelian group with a total order $<$ such that $a < b$ implies that $ac < bc$ for all elements a, b, c of the group. Such a group is automatically torsion free, and hence the order $<$ has no endpoints. Let K be an additively written abelian group, and suppose that we are given a surjective map $|\cdot| : K \rightarrow \Gamma : x \mapsto |x|$ with the following properties for all $x, y \in K$:

- $|x| = 0$ if and only if $x = 0$;
- $|x| = |-x|$;
- $|x + y| \leq \max(|x|, |y|)$;
- if $|x| > |y|$, then $|x + y| = |x|$.

An open ball is by definition a subset $B \subset K$ of the form $\{x \in K \mid |x - a| < \gamma\}$ for some $\gamma \in \Gamma^\times$ and $a \in K$; such γ is unique and is called the radius of the open ball B (not to be confused with the radii of closed balls defined in Section 3). Since Γ^\times has no endpoints, each open ball is an infinite set.

Consider a set k containing a special element 0 , and write k^\times for $k \setminus \{0\}$. Suppose that we are given a surjective map $\overline{ac} : K \rightarrow k$ with $\overline{ac}^{-1}(0) = \{0\}$ and such that, for each $\xi \in k^\times$ and $\gamma \in \Gamma^\times$, the set

$$\{t \in K \mid \overline{ac}(t) = \xi, |t| = \gamma\}$$

is an open ball of radius γ . Let us more generally introduce the notation

$$A_{\xi, \gamma} := \{t \in K \mid \overline{ac}(t) = \xi, |t| = \gamma\} \quad \text{for } \xi \in k \text{ and } \gamma \in \Gamma.$$

Note that the family of sets $A_{\xi, \gamma}$ is a disjoint family whose union equals K when ξ varies in k and γ in Γ . Clearly $A_{0,0}$ equals $\{0\}$, and both $A_{0, \gamma}$ and $A_{\xi, 0}$ are empty for nonzero γ and nonzero ξ .

We put on K the valuation topology, that is, the topology with the collection of open balls as base, and the product topology on Cartesian powers of K . Note that K thus becomes a topological group. For a tuple $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in K^n$, $|x|$ stands for $\max_{i \in \{1, \dots, n\}} |x_i|$.

Next, we recall the definition of Lipschitz continuity, and we define a special variant of continuity, called s -continuity.

DEFINITION 2.1.1. Let a function $f : X \rightarrow K$ be given, with $X \subset K^n$. For $\gamma \in \Gamma^\times$, the function $f : X \subset K^n \rightarrow K$ is called γ -Lipschitz (globally on X) if, for all x and y in X ,

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq \gamma |x - y|.$$

The function f is called locally γ -Lipschitz if every point of X has a neighborhood on which f is γ -Lipschitz.

DEFINITION 2.1.2 (s -continuity). Let $F : A \rightarrow K$ be a function for some set $A \subset K$. Say that F is s -continuous if for each open ball $B \subset A$ the set $F(B)$ is either a singleton or an open ball, and there exists $\gamma = \gamma(B) \in \Gamma$ such that

$$|F(x) - F(y)| = \gamma |x - y| \quad \text{for all } x, y \in B. \quad (2.1.1)$$

If a function $g : U \subset K^n \rightarrow K$ on an open U is s -continuous in, say, the variable x_n , by which we mean that $g(a, \cdot)$ is s -continuous for each choice of $a = (x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})$, then we write $|\partial g / \partial x_n(a, x_n)|$ for the element $\gamma \in \Gamma$ witnessing the s -continuity of $g(a, \cdot)$ locally at x_n ; namely, γ satisfies (2.1.1) for the function $F(\cdot) = g(a, \cdot)$, where x, y run over some ball B containing x_n such that $\{a\} \times B \subset U$.

Note that for an s -continuous function $F : A \subset K \rightarrow K$ on an open A such that F is moreover 1-Lipschitz, one has $|\partial F(x) / \partial x| \leq 1$ for all $x \in A$. Hence, for such F , for $x \in A$ with $|\partial F(x) / \partial x| > 0$, and for any ball $B \subset A$ containing x , say, of radius r_B , the set $F(B)$ is a ball of radius $\leq r_B$. Moreover, for compositions of s -continuous functions one has a certain form of the chain rule which corresponds to the classical chain rule for differentiation; see Lemma 2.1.14 and its proof.

Let $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Basic}}$ be the first-order language with the sorts K, k , and Γ , and symbols for addition on K , for $\overline{a\bar{c}} : K \rightarrow k$, $|\cdot| : K \rightarrow \Gamma$, and for the order and the multiplication on Γ . Let \mathcal{L} be any expansion of $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Basic}}$. By \mathcal{L} -definable we mean \emptyset -definable in the language \mathcal{L} , and likewise for other languages than \mathcal{L} . Write $K^0 = \{0\}$, $k^0 = \{0\}$, and $\Gamma^0 = \{0\}$, with a slight abuse of notation. Note that \mathcal{L} may have more sorts than $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Basic}}$, since it is an arbitrary expansion.

EXAMPLE 2.1.3. This language $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Basic}}$ is very basic (since it does not have multiplication), and can be interpreted in many structures. We give an example of a triple (K, k, Γ) with $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Basic}}$ -structure. Let K be the Laurent series field $\mathbb{F}_p((t))$, seen as a group for addition, put $\Gamma^\times := 2^\mathbb{Z}$, let $|\cdot|$ be the t -adic norm with $|t| = 2^{-1}$ on K , k the finite field \mathbb{F}_p , and let $\overline{a\bar{c}}$ send a nonzero Laurent series $a(t)$ to the coefficient of its lowest degree nonzero term. A more natural example of

an \mathcal{L} -structure with \mathcal{L} being $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Basic}}$ together with multiplication on K is for the field $K = \mathbb{C}((t))$ with t -adic norm and $\overline{\text{ac}}$ defined as for $\mathbb{F}_p((t))$.

DEFINITION 2.1.4 (Tame configurations). Given integers $a \geq 0, b \geq 0$, a set

$$T \subset K \times k^a \times \Gamma^b,$$

and some $c \in K$, say that T is in c -config if there is $\xi \in k$ such that T equals the union over $\gamma \in \Gamma$ of sets

$$(c + A_{\xi, \gamma}) \times U_\gamma$$

for some $U_\gamma \subset k^a \times \Gamma^b$. If moreover $\xi \neq 0$, we speak of an open c -config, and if $\xi = 0$ we speak of a graph c -config. If T is nonempty and in c -config, then ξ and the sets U_γ such that $A_{\xi, \gamma}$ is nonempty are uniquely determined by T and c .

Say that $T \subset K \times k^a \times \Gamma^b$ is in \mathcal{L} -tame config if there exist $s \geq 0$ and \mathcal{L} -definable functions

$$g : K \rightarrow k^s \quad \text{and} \quad c : k^s \rightarrow K$$

such that the range of c contains no open ball, and, for each $\eta \in k^s$, the set

$$T \cap (g^{-1}(\eta) \times k^a \times \Gamma^b)$$

is in $c(\eta)$ -config.

By the aforementioned uniqueness in the nonempty case, one sees that, for an \mathcal{L} -definable set T which is in c -config, the collection of sets U_γ can be taken to be an \mathcal{L} -definable family. The functions g and c used in a \mathcal{L} -tame config are in general not unique, but still one often calls c the center (of the configuration).

DEFINITION 2.1.5. For any \mathcal{L} -structure M which is elementarily equivalent to (K, \mathcal{L}) , and for any language L which is obtained from \mathcal{L} by adding some elements of M (of any sort) as constant symbols, call (M, L) a test pair for (K, \mathcal{L}) .

DEFINITION 2.1.6 (Tameness). Say that (K, \mathcal{L}) is weakly tame if the following conditions hold.

- (1) Each \mathcal{L} -definable set $T \subset K \times k^a \times \Gamma^b$ with $a \geq 0, b \geq 0$ is in \mathcal{L} -tame config.
- (2) For any \mathcal{L} -definable function $F : X \subset K \rightarrow K$ there exist $s \geq 0$ and an \mathcal{L} -definable function $g : X \rightarrow k^s$ such that, for each $\eta \in k^s$, the restriction of F to $g^{-1}(\eta)$ is s -continuous.

Say that (K, \mathcal{L}) is tame when each test pair (M, L) for (K, \mathcal{L}) is weakly tame. Call an \mathcal{L} -theory \mathcal{T} tame if, for each model \mathcal{M} of \mathcal{T} , the pair $(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{L})$ is tame.

Condition (2) is a substitute for the so-called Jacobian property which holds for henselian valued fields in equicharacteristic zero equipped with the Denef–Pas language. We refer to [12, Theorem 6.3.7] for a closely related Jacobian property; it can be adapted to the Denef–Pas language using [28, Theorem 4.1] on elimination of valued field quantifiers. For henselian valued fields in mixed characteristic equipped with the generalized Denef–Pas language, see Section 2.2. In Definition 2.19 and Theorem 5.12 of [22], one will find a version of the Jacobian property in higher dimensions. Some examples of tame structures are provided in Section 2.3.

We can now state our first main result on Lipschitz continuity, going from local to piecewise global on parts parametrized by variables running over k .

THEOREM 2.1.7. *Suppose that (K, \mathcal{L}) is tame. Let $f : X \subset K^n \rightarrow K$ be an \mathcal{L} -definable function which is locally 1-Lipschitz. Then there exists an \mathcal{L} -definable function*

$$g : X \rightarrow k^s$$

for some $s \geq 0$ such that, for each $\eta \in k^s$, the restriction of f to $g^{-1}(\eta)$ is 1-Lipschitz.

Theorem 2.1.7 is complemented by Theorem 2.1.8 about simultaneous partitions of domain and range into parts with 1-Lipschitz centers. This is an improvement of [10, Proposition 2.4], where this is done for the domain only, and only in the p -adic case.

For $h : D \subset A \times B \rightarrow C$ any function between sets, and for $a \in A$, write D_a for the set $\{b \in B \mid (a, b) \in D\}$, and write $h(a, \cdot)$ or h_a for the function which sends $b \in D_a$ to $h(a, b)$. We use similar notation D_a and $h(a, \cdot)$ or h_a when D is a Cartesian product $\prod_{i=1}^n A_i$ and $a \in p(D)$ for some coordinate projection $p : D \rightarrow \prod_{i \in I \subset \{1, \dots, n\}} A_i$.

THEOREM 2.1.8 (Lipschitz continuous centers in domain and range). *Suppose that (K, \mathcal{L}) is tame. Let $f : A \subset K^n \rightarrow K$ be an \mathcal{L} -definable function which is locally 1-Lipschitz. Then, for a finite partition of A into definable parts, the following holds for each part X . There exist $s \geq 0$, a coordinate projection $p : K^n \rightarrow K^{n-1}$, and \mathcal{L} -definable functions*

$$g : X \rightarrow k^s, \quad c : k^s \times K^{n-1} \rightarrow K \quad \text{and} \quad d : k^s \times K^{n-1} \rightarrow K$$

such that, for each $\eta \in k^s$, the restrictions of $c(\eta, \cdot)$ and $d(\eta, \cdot)$ to $p(g^{-1}(\eta))$ are 1-Lipschitz and, for each w in $p(K^n)$, the set $g^{-1}(\eta)_w$ is in $c(\eta, w)$ -config and the image of $g^{-1}(\eta)_w$ under f_w is in $d(\eta, w)$ -config.

Note that the projection p in Theorem 2.1.8 *a priori* depends on the part X . Theorems 2.1.7 and 2.1.8 are proved by a joint induction on n . By the improvement of [10, Proposition 2.4] given by Theorem 2.1.8, we can avoid the usage of definable sections (Skolem functions), which were heavily used in [10]. This is especially helpful, since one does not have definable Skolem functions in the general context of tameness. Let us first explain the general strategy of the proofs. We first prove some general, although easy, results about sets and functions in tame structures, from statement 2.1.9 up to 2.1.13. An analog of the chain rule for derivation can be used, based on s -continuity. The Lipschitz continuity of c in Theorem 2.1.8 is proved as in [10], as well as the case when $n = 1$ of Theorem 2.1.7. What is new here is that d in Theorem 2.1.8 can be required to be Lipschitz continuous as well. Working piecewise in the proof of Theorem 2.1.7, one may, after some triangular transformation, assume that the centers of domain and of range are both zero. In such a case, the comparison of distances in domain and in range becomes easier.

We prove preliminary statements in view of Theorems 2.1.7 and 2.1.8.

LEMMA 2.1.9. *Suppose that (K, \mathcal{L}) is tame. If $h : k^a \times \Gamma^b \rightarrow K$ is \mathcal{L} -definable for some $a, b \geq 0$, then the image of h contains no open ball.*

Proof. Let $h : k^a \times \Gamma^b \rightarrow K$ be \mathcal{L} -definable, and let $T \subset K \times k^a \times \Gamma^b$ be the graph of h , with the natural identification. Now take $g : K \rightarrow k^s$ and $c : k^s \rightarrow K$ such that the range of c contains no open ball, and such that $T_\eta := T \cap (g^{-1}(\eta) \times k^a \times \Gamma^b)$ is in $c(\eta)$ -config, for any $\eta \in k^s$. By Definition 2.1.4, there exist sets $U_{\gamma, \eta} \subset k^a \times \Gamma^b$ such that T_η equals the union of

$$(c(\eta) + A_{\xi, \gamma}) \times U_{\gamma, \eta}$$

over $\gamma \in G$. From this description as a Cartesian product, together with the fact that T is the graph of h , it follows that $U_{\gamma, \eta}$ is empty whenever $A_{\xi, \gamma}$ contains more than one element. Moreover, whenever $A_{\xi, \gamma}$ is a singleton, one has $A_{\xi, \gamma} = \{0\}$. Hence, the range of h is contained in the range of c , which contains no open ball. \square

The next proposition has to be compared with the real monotonicity theorem (see [20, (1.2) Ch. 3]).

PROPOSITION 2.1.10 (Injectivity versus constancy). *Suppose that (K, \mathcal{L}) is tame. Let $F : X \subset K \rightarrow K$ be \mathcal{L} -definable. Then there exist $s \geq 0$ and an \mathcal{L} -definable function $g : X \rightarrow k^s$ such that for each $\eta \in k^s$ the restriction of F to $g^{-1}(\eta)$ is injective or constant.*

Proof. By tameness, compactness, and by going to a test pair, it suffices to treat the case where F is s -continuous and moreover locally injective or locally constant. Indeed, by tameness there exists an \mathcal{L} -definable function $g_{00} : X \rightarrow k^{s_0}$ such that F is s -continuous on each fiber of g_{00} , and such that each fiber of g_{00} is either a singleton or open in K . If we can prove the statement for each restriction of F to $g_{00}^{-1}(\xi)$ for any $\xi \in k^{s_0}$, then we are done by compactness, since (K, \mathcal{L}) is arbitrary in the proposition, and, since such a restriction is $\mathcal{L}(\xi)$ -definable and lives thus in the test pair $(K, \mathcal{L}(\xi))$, also a tame structure. Note that such compactness yields finitely many candidate definable functions g_i out of infinitely many ones, but these g_i can be combined to a single one by putting $g(x) := g_i(x)$ for the minimal i such that F is either injective or constant on $g_i^{-1}(\eta)$, which is an \mathcal{L} -definable condition.

Let us first suppose that F is locally injective. Let $G(F) \subset K^2$ be the graph of F . By compactness and tameness, there exist $s \geq 0$ and definable functions

$$g_0 : G(F) \rightarrow k^s \quad \text{and} \quad c : k^s \times F(X) \rightarrow K$$

such that, for each value $(\eta, t) \in k^s \times F(X)$, the set $g_0^{-1}(\eta)_t \subset K$ is in $c(\eta, t)$ -config. (Logical compactness will be used like in this proof but without extra explanation to go from the one-variable setting in any model and with any constants added, to the family version.) Indeed, for each value y in $F(X)$, and by tameness of the test pair $(K, \mathcal{L}(y))$, there exist $\mathcal{L}(y)$ -definable maps g_y from $G(F) \cap K \times \{y\}$ to k^{s_y} and $c_y : k^{s_y} \rightarrow K$ such that, for each value $\eta \in k^{s_y}$, the set $g_y^{-1}(\eta)$, considered as a subset of K , is in $c_y(\eta)$ -config. Compactness yields again finitely many g_i and c_i out of these possibly infinitely many g_y and c_y , and these can again be combined by defining $g_0(x, t)$ as $g_i(x, t)$ and $c(\eta, t)$ as $c_i(\eta, t)$ for the minimal i such that $g_i^{-1}(\eta)_t$ is in $c_i(\eta, t)$ -config. Set

$$g : \begin{cases} X \rightarrow k^s, \\ x \mapsto g_0(x, F(x)). \end{cases}$$

By the local injectivity of F , and by the definition of being in $c(\eta, t)$ -config, it follows that $F^{-1}(t)$ is contained in the range of $c(\cdot, t)$. Fix $\eta \in g(X)$. Then $y \mapsto c(\eta, y)$ is the inverse function of the restriction of F to $g^{-1}(\eta)$, which is thus injective.

Let us finally suppose that F is locally constant. By tameness, s -continuity, and local constancy of F , there exist $a, b \geq 0$ and

$$h : X \rightarrow k^a \times \Gamma^b$$

such that F is constant on each fiber of h . By Lemma 2.1.9, $F(X)$ contains no open ball. By tameness, there exist definable functions

$$g_1 : F(X) \rightarrow k^s \quad \text{and} \quad c : k^s \rightarrow K$$

such that $g_1^{-1}(\eta) \cap F(X)$ is in $c(\eta)$ -config, meaning that $F(X)$ is contained in the range of c . Now define $g : X \rightarrow k^s$ as sending x to the unique η with $c(\eta) = F(x)$. It is clear that F is constant on $g^{-1}(\eta)$ for any $\eta \in k^s$. \square

By the following corollary, tameness appears as a special variant of b -minimality as defined in [15], but tameness has a more geometrical flavor. Note that for us the sorts k and Γ play a rather different role, while in b -minimality all sorts other than K are treated on the same footing. In particular, parameters in k play a special role for us, defining the splitting of a space into parts parametrized by the residue field in Theorem 2.1.7 and elsewhere.

COROLLARY 2.1.11 (*b*-minimality). *Suppose that (K, \mathcal{L}) is tame. Let \mathcal{T} be the theory of the restriction of (K, \mathcal{L}) to the sorts K, k, Γ ; that is, \mathcal{T} is the theory of the structure on these sorts having as definable sets the \mathcal{L} -definable sets. Then \mathcal{T} is b -minimal, with main sort K , and where the role of balls is played by open balls.*

Proof. The proof is immediate from [15, Definition 2.1], Lemma 2.1.9, and Proposition 2.1.10. \square

In particular, the dimension theory for b -minimal structures of [15] applies to tame structures.

PROPOSITION 2.1.12 (Continuity). *Let $f : X \subset K^n \rightarrow K$ be \mathcal{L} -definable. Then there exists an \mathcal{L} -definable function*

$$g : X \rightarrow k^s$$

for some $s \geq 0$ such that, for each $\eta \in k^s$, the restriction of f to $g^{-1}(\eta)$ is continuous. Further, for given $T \subset X \times k^a \times \Gamma^b$ with $a \geq 0, b \geq 0$, one can moreover take g such that the fibers T_x are locally independent of $x \in g^{-1}(\eta)$ for each $\eta \in k^s$. Moreover, if $n = 1$, one can ensure that, for any ball B contained in X , $T_x = T_{x'}$ for any x, x' which lie in B . Finally, if X is open and f is locally 1-Lipschitz in each variable separately, then one can moreover take g such that the restriction of f to $g^{-1}(\eta)$ is locally 1-Lipschitz for any $\eta \in k^s$.

Proof. The statements for $n = 1$ follow from tameness. Indeed, the statement about continuity follows from s -continuity when $n = 1$, and the statement

about T follows from existence of tame configurations. Note that one can preserve continuity of f while controlling T_x , since it is possible to combine two maps $g_i : X \rightarrow k^{s_i}$ into a single map $g = (g_1, g_2)$ refining both g_1 and g_2 , in the sense that each fiber of g is included in a fiber of g_1 and of g_2 . The statements for general n follow from tameness, induction on n , and compactness (used in the same way as in the proof of Proposition 2.1.10).

We shall illustrate this by giving now full details for the proof of the statement about the continuity of f in the case when $n = 2$. The proof for $n > 2$ and the proof of the statement about T_x are natural adaptations that are left to the reader; some indications are provided at the end of the proof.

By compactness, by the case when $n = 1$, and by going to a test pair, we may suppose that $f(x_1, \cdot)$ and $f(\cdot, x_2)$ are continuous for each x_1 and x_2 in K . Likewise, we may suppose that X_{x_1} is in $c(x_1)$ -config, for some definable function c and for each x_1 in K , and that $p_1(X)$ is in d -config for some $d \in K$, where $p_1 : K^2 \rightarrow K$ is the projection $(x_1, x_2) \mapsto x_1$. Similarly, we may further suppose that c is continuous on $p_1(X)$. Again for similar reasons, we may assume that the definable family of sets $U_{x_1, \gamma}$ locally does not depend on $x_1 \in p_1(X)$, where the $U_{x_1, \gamma}$ are such that, for some $\xi \in k$, and for each x_1 in K ,

$$X_{x_1} = \bigcup_{\gamma \in \Gamma} (c(x_1) + A_{\xi, \gamma}) \times U_{x_1, \gamma}.$$

Furthermore, we can also assume that, for each x_1 ,

$$X_{x_1} \text{ is in open } c(x_1)\text{-config and } p_1(X) \text{ is in open } d\text{-config.} \quad (2.1.2)$$

Indeed, after partitioning, the only case left is when X_{x_1} or $p_1(X)$ are in graph config for each x_1 , which, by continuity of c , reduces to the case when $n = 1$.

For any function $h : A \subset X \rightarrow K$ and any $a \in A$, let $\Delta(h, a)$ be the set of pairs (δ, ε) in $(\Gamma^\times)^2$ such that, for any b in A , if $|b - a| < \delta$, then $|h(b) - h(a)| < \varepsilon$.

For each x_1, x_2 in K , consider the sets

$$\Delta(f(x_1, \cdot), x_2) \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta(f(\cdot, x_2), x_1). \quad (2.1.3)$$

They form definable families of subsets of $(\Gamma^\times)^2$ with parameters (x_1, x_2) in K^2 . Moreover, by the statement of the proposition about T when $n = 1$, and by compactness, we may assume, for any x_1 and any ball B contained in X_{x_1} , that $\Delta(f(x_1, \cdot), x_2)$ is independent of $x_2 \in B$. But then $\Delta(f(x_1, \cdot), x_2)$ only depends on x_1 and γ for $x_2 \in (c(x_1) + A_{\xi, \gamma}) \times U_{x_1, \gamma}$. Again by the statement of the proposition about T when $n = 1$, we may thus assume, for any ball B_1 contained in $p_1(X)$ and any γ , that the sets $U_{x_1, \gamma}$ and $\Delta(f(x_1, \cdot), x_2)$ are independent of the choice of (x_1, x_2) in

$$\{(x_1, x_2) \in B_1 \times K \mid x_2 \in (c(x_1) + A_{\xi, \gamma}) \times U_{x_1, \gamma}\}. \quad (2.1.4)$$

Likewise, we may suppose for any ball B_1 contained in $p_1(X)$ and any γ that the set $\Delta(f(\cdot, x_2), x_1)$ is independent of the choice of (x_1, x_2) in the set given by (2.1.4).

Now choose (x_1, x_2) in X and ε in Γ^\times . Choose also $\delta \in \Gamma^\times$ such that (δ, ε) lies in the intersection of the two sets in (2.1.3). Such a δ exists, since $f(x_1, \cdot)$ and $f(\cdot, x_2)$ are assumed to be continuous. Using the continuity of c , the fact that the sets $U_{x_1, \gamma}$ can be taken locally independent of x_1 in controlled neighborhoods as specified above, and the openness assumption in (2.1.2), we get that, for δ small enough, and for any (v, w) in X with $|(x_1, x_2) - (v, w)| < \delta$, one has that (x_1, w) lies in X .

Now, for any (v, w) in X with $|(x_1, x_2) - (v, w)| < \delta$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x_1, x_2) - f(v, w)| &= |f(x_1, x_2) - f(x_1, w) + f(x_1, w) - f(v, w)| \\ &\leq \max(|f(x_1, x_2) - f(x_1, w)|, |f(x_1, w) - f(v, w)|) \\ &\leq \varepsilon, \end{aligned}$$

which yields the continuity of f . Note that $|f(x_1, w) - f(v, w)| \leq \varepsilon$ follows from the assumption that $\Delta(f(\cdot, x_2), x_1)$ does not depend on (x_1, x_2) varying in sets given by (2.1.4). This finishes the proof of the continuity of f when $n = 2$. For $n > 2$, instead of x_1 one considers the $(n - 1)$ -tuple (x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) , and one replaces x_2 by x_n . With these changes, the above reasoning and notation can be easily adapted to deal with n variables. \square

LEMMA 2.1.13 (Inverses). *Let $c : X \subset K \rightarrow K$ be \mathcal{L} -definable. Then there exists an \mathcal{L} -definable function*

$$g : X \rightarrow k^s$$

for some $s \geq 0$ such that, for each $\eta \in k^s$, either c is locally 1-Lipschitz on $g^{-1}(\eta)$, or the restriction of c to $g^{-1}(\eta)$ is injective, and its inverse function is locally 1-Lipschitz.

Proof. The statement is clear, by Proposition 2.1.10 and the definitions of tameness and s -continuity. \square

Combining Lemma 2.1.13 with a form of the chain rule for differentiation, we find the following several-variable result.

COROLLARY 2.1.14. *Let $X \subset K^n$ be \mathcal{L} -definable and of dimension $d < n$. Then there exist an \mathcal{L} -definable function*

$$g : X \rightarrow k^s$$

for some integer s , a finite partition of the graph $G(g)$ of g into \mathcal{L} -definable parts A_i , and for each i an injective coordinate projection $p_i : A_i \rightarrow K^d \times k^s$ and \mathcal{L} -definable functions

$$h_i : p_i(A_i) \rightarrow K^{n-d}$$

such that the union over i of the graphs $G(h_i)$ equals $G(g)$, and such that the functions $h_{i,\eta}$ are locally 1-Lipschitz for each $\eta \in k^s$.

Proof. By compactness, working piecewise, and going to a test pair, we may assume that X is already the graph of a function

$$h : U \subset K^d \rightarrow K^{n-d},$$

which is s -continuous in each variable separately. By induction on d we may suppose that U is open. We will treat the case $d = n - 1$, the general case being similar. After reordering the variables x_1, \dots, x_d , working piecewise, we may suppose that $|\partial h / \partial x_d|$ is maximal among the $|\partial h / \partial x_i|$ on the whole of U for $i = 1, \dots, d$, and that $|\partial h / \partial x_d| > 1$ on U . Moreover, by Proposition 2.1.10 and compactness, we may suppose for any $a = (x_1, \dots, x_{d-1})$ that $h(a, \cdot)$ is injective on U_a . Now we can reverse the role of $x_n = x_{d+1}$ and x_d , by reordering the coordinates. This way h is replaced by a function \hat{h} sending (x_1, \dots, x_{d-1}, t) to the compositional inverse

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_{d-1}, \cdot)^{-1}(t).$$

By s -continuity, with the notation from just below Definition 2.1.2, we have, for each $i = 1, \dots, d - 1$, and for x, t with $h(x) = (x_1, \dots, x_{d-1}, t)$, that

$$\left| \frac{\partial \hat{h}(x_1, \dots, x_{d-1}, t)}{\partial x_i} \right| = \left| \frac{\partial h(x)}{\partial x_i} \right| \cdot \left| \frac{\partial h(x)}{\partial x_d} \right|^{-1},$$

which is at most one by our assumption that $|\partial h / \partial x_d|$ is maximal among the $|\partial h / \partial x_i|$. \square

Now we come to the proof of our main results on Lipschitz continuity.

REMARK 2.1.15. As the proof of Theorem 2.1.8 for $n = 1$ will show, the hypothesis that f is locally 1-Lipschitz is not needed at all when $n = 1$. Hence, Theorem 2.1.8 for $n = 1$ holds even when f is not locally 1-Lipschitz. Furthermore, when $n = 1$ and f is moreover assumed to be injective and s -continuous, then, for any g as given by Theorem 2.1.8, the function f automatically gives a correspondence between the maximal balls included in $g^{-1}(\eta)$ and the maximal balls included in $f(g^{-1}(\eta))$.

Proof of Theorem 2.1.8 for $n = 1$. First suppose that f is injective and s -continuous, and that X equals an open ball $c_0 + A_{\xi, \gamma}$ for some \mathcal{L} -definable $c_0 \in K$, $\xi \in k$, and $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Write Y for $f(X)$. It follows from the case assumptions that Y is an open ball. By tameness, there exist $s_0 \geq 0$ and \mathcal{L} -definable functions

$$h : Y \rightarrow k^{s_0} \quad \text{and} \quad d : k^{s_0} \rightarrow K$$

such that $h^{-1}(\eta)$ is in $d(\eta)$ -config for each $\eta \in k^{s_0}$. Define

$$g : \begin{cases} X \rightarrow k^{s_0}, \\ x \mapsto h(f(x)), \end{cases}$$

and define $c(\eta)$ as c_0 when $d(\eta)$ lies outside Y and as $f^{-1}(d(\eta))$ when $d(\eta)$ belongs to Y . It follows by s -continuity and injectivity of f that $g^{-1}(\eta)$ is in $c(\eta)$ -config. The slightly more general case where f is injective and s -continuous, and where X is in c_0 -config for some \mathcal{L} -definable $c_0 \in K$, is treated similarly, by choosing h and defining g and c as in the above construction. Finally, we consider the general case. By tameness and Proposition 2.1.10, there exist \mathcal{L} -definable functions $g_0 : X \rightarrow k^{s_0}$ and $c : k^{s_0} \rightarrow K$ such that, for each $\eta \in k^{s_0}$, the restriction of f to $g_0^{-1}(\eta)$ is s -continuous and either injective or constant, and such that the set $g_0^{-1}(\eta)$ is in $c(\eta)$ -config. Now we finish the proof by noting that the above construction, applied to the restrictions of f to $g_0^{-1}(\eta)$, works definably and uniformly in $\eta \in g_0(X)$. \square

Proof of Theorem 2.1.8 for general n . We proceed by induction on n , assuming that Theorems 2.1.7 and 2.1.8 hold for integers up to $n - 1$. The case when $n = 1$ of Theorem 2.1.8 is already proved, so we may assume that $n > 1$. By the induction hypothesis, and by compactness, we may suppose that $f(\cdot, x_i, \cdot)$ is 1-Lipschitz (on its natural domain) for any choice of x_i in K and i with $1 \leq i \leq n$.

By Theorem 2.1.8 in the case when $n = 1$ that we just proved, and then by compactness, it is enough to consider the case of an \mathcal{L} -definable part $X \subset A$ such that, for some coordinate projection $p : K^n \rightarrow K^{n-1}$ and some \mathcal{L} -definable functions $c : p(X) \rightarrow K$ and $d : p(X) \rightarrow K$, X_w is in $c(w)$ -config, and $f_w(X_w)$ is in $d(w)$ -config for each $w \in p(X)$. Again by Theorem 2.1.8 in the case when $n = 1$ and compactness (we keep for simplicity the notation X for the part of A we have now to work on), we may assume that, for some coordinate projection $p_1 : p(X) \rightarrow K^{n-2}$, there are \mathcal{L} -definable functions $b, c', d' : p_1(p(X)) \rightarrow K$ such that $p(X)_v$ is in $b(v)$ -config, $c_v(p(X)_v)$ is in $c'(v)$ -config, and $d_v(p(X)_v)$ is in $d'(v)$ -config, for each $v \in p_1(p(X))$. Whenever a further partition of X is taken (typically in order to ensure some extra assumptions), the assumed existence and properties of b, c', d' will be either preserved or easily

restored (while maintaining the extra assumptions). By Corollary 2.1.14, and by Theorems 2.1.7 and 2.1.8 for $n - 1$, we may suppose that X is open. The reduction to the case where c is 1-Lipschitz continuous is done as in [10], using s -continuity instead of the norm of the partial derivatives. Let us now describe the strategy used in [10] to make c become 1-Lipschitz continuous, referring to the proof of Proposition 2.4 in [10] for the explicit ultrametric calculations. We shall proceed by induction on the number of variables on which c depends nontrivially, the case when there is no such variable being clear. By compactness and tameness we may assume that c is s -continuous in each variable separately. After reordering the variables x_1, \dots, x_{n-1} , we may suppose that $|\partial c / \partial x_{n-1}|$ is maximal among the $|\partial c / \partial x_i|$ on the whole of $p(X)$ for $i = 1, \dots, n - 1$. If $|\partial c / \partial x_{n-1}| \leq 1$ on the whole of $p(X)$, then we are done, by Theorem 2.1.7 for $n - 1$. Hence, we may further assume that $1 < |\partial c / \partial x_{n-1}|$ on the whole of $p(X)$. Now we subdivide into two cases (possibly involving a further finite partitioning), where for the complete details we refer to the two cases in the proof of Proposition 2.4 of [10]: either also X_w is in $c'(v)$ -config for each v and each w with $p_1(w) = v$, in which case we are done by induction on the number of variables on which c depends nontrivially, or the graph of c is included in X . In the latter case, one can finish by taking the inverse function of c_v and by reversing the roles of x_n and x_{n-1} , using that $p(X)_v$ is in $b(v)$ -config, and that c_v is s -continuous and injective, as in [10]. In this case one concludes similarly as in [10], using the chain rule as in the proof of Corollary 2.1.14. Thus we may suppose that c is 1-Lipschitz.

Let us now show that we can reduce further to the case where d is 1-Lipschitz as well, as required by the theorem. The argument is by induction on the number of variables on which d depends.

Let us summarize the relevant current assumptions. The set X_w is in $c(w)$ -config, $f_w(X_w)$ is in $d(w)$ -config, $d_v(p(X)_v)$ is in $d'(v)$ -config, and f_w and d_v are s -continuous for each $w \in p(X)$ and for each $v \in p_1(p(X))$. Furthermore, we may assume that c is 1-Lipschitz, X is open, f_w is injective for each $w \in p(X)$, and $f(\cdot, x_n)$ is 1-Lipschitz for each x_n . Define Y as the image of X under the function $X \rightarrow K^n$ sending x to $(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, f(x))$. We may suppose that there are $\xi_1, \xi_2 \in k$ such that, for each $w \in p(X)$, one has

$$X_w = \{x_n \in K \mid \overline{ac}(x_n - c(w)) = \xi_1, |x_n - c(w)| \in G_1(w)\} \quad \text{and} \\ Y_w = f_w(X_w) = \{z \in K \mid \overline{ac}(z - d(w)) = \xi_2, |z - d(w)| \in G_2(w)\}$$

for some sets $G_i(w) \subset \Gamma$. By Proposition 2.1.12 for $n = 1$, and by compactness, we may suppose that, for each $v \in p_1(p(X))$ and each open ball B contained in $p(X)_v$, these sets $G_i(v, t)$ do not depend on the choice of $t \in B$.

Case 1. The function $w \mapsto f(w, z + c(w))$ is 1-Lipschitz continuous for each z , where z and w are such that $(w, z + c(w)) \in X$.

In this case, we may perform the bi-1-Lipschitz transformation $(w, z) \mapsto (w, z + c(w))$, and assume that c is identically zero. This transformation preserves the assumptions summarized above. If d is locally 1-Lipschitz continuous in each variable separately, we are done, by Proposition 2.1.12 and by Theorem 2.1.7 for $n - 1$. Hence, we may suppose that d is not locally 1-Lipschitz in at least one variable. By working piecewise, we may suppose that d is nowhere locally 1-Lipschitz in at least one specific variable. Up to reordering the variables x_1, \dots, x_{n-1} if necessary, we may thus suppose for any v that d_v is nowhere locally 1-Lipschitz. By Proposition 2.1.10, and by compactness, we may thus also suppose that d_v is injective.

Suppose that there is $v \in p_1(p(X))$ and that there is an open ball B contained in $p(X)_v$ such that

$$Y_{v,t_1} \neq Y_{v,t_2} \tag{2.1.5}$$

for some $t_1, t_2 \in B$. Then this violates the 1-Lipschitz continuity of f in the variable x_{n-1} as follows. Fix $t_1, t_2 \in B$ satisfying (2.1.5). Choose γ_0 in $G_2(v, t_1) = G_2(v, t_2)$ such that the sets A_1 and A_2 are disjoint balls, with

$$A_i := \{y \in K \mid \overline{\text{ac}}(y - d(v, t_i)) = \xi_2, \quad |y - d(v, t_i)| = \gamma_0\}.$$

By Remark 2.1.15 on the correspondence of maximal balls in domain and range of the functions f_{v,t_i} , and by the case $n = 1$ of Proposition 2.1.12 for the variable x_{n-1} to control radii of the corresponding maximal balls (where the other variables are dealt with by compactness), we can take γ in $G_1(v, t_1) = G_1(v, t_2)$, and x_n with

$$\overline{\text{ac}}(x_n) = \xi_1, \quad |x_n| = \gamma$$

such that $f(v, t_i, x_n)$ lies in A_i for $i = 1, 2$. By s -continuity of d_v and the fact that d_v is nowhere locally 1-Lipschitz continuous, and the note below Definition 2.1.2, one has

$$|d(v, t_1) - d(v, t_2)| > |t_1 - t_2|.$$

Since A_1 and A_2 are disjoint, it follows from their description that one has, for any $y_i \in A_i$ for $i = 1, 2$, that

$$|y_1 - y_2| \geq |d(v, t_1) - d(v, t_2)|.$$

Combining these inequalities with $y_i = f(v, t_i, x_n)$, one finds

$$|f(v, t_1, x_n) - f(v, t_2, x_n)| \geq |d(v, t_1) - d(v, t_2)| > |t_1 - t_2|,$$

which indeed violates the 1-Lipschitz continuity of f in the variable x_{n-1} . Hence, we may suppose that, for each $v \in K^{n-2}$ and each open ball B contained in $p(X)_v$, the set $Y_{v,t}$ is independent of the choice of $t \in B$. Since d_v is assumed to be injective, it then follows that $Y_{v,t}$ is in $d'(v)$ -config, as we wanted to prove.

Case 2. The graph of c is contained in X and $f(w, c(w)) = d(w)$.

In this case we may assume, by Theorem 2.1.7 for $n - 1$ and compactness, that $w \mapsto f(w, c(w))$ is 1-Lipschitz as well. But then it follows from the case assumption, namely from $f(w, c(w)) = d(w)$, that d is 1-Lipschitz, and we are done also for this case.

We now explain how one can deduce the general case from Cases 1 and 2. Let us write

$$X^{(0)} = \{(w, z) \in p(X) \times K \mid (w, z + c(w)) \in X\},$$

so that

$$X^{(0)} = \{(w, z) \in p(X) \times K \mid \overline{\text{ac}}(z) = \xi_1, |z| \in G_1(w)\}$$

and $f^{(0)} : X^{(0)} \rightarrow K$ for the function sending (w, z) to $f(w, z + c(w))$.

Take an \mathcal{L} -definable function

$$g : X^{(0)} \rightarrow k^s$$

for some s such that, for each $\eta \in k^s$ and each $(w, z) \in X^{(0)}$, the function $f^{(0)}(\cdot, z)$ is 1-Lipschitz on $K^{n-1} \times \{z\} \cap g^{-1}(\eta)$. In general, $g^{-1}(\eta)_w$ may not be in 0-config. However, we may assume that $g^{-1}(\eta)_w$ is in $\tilde{c}(\eta, w)$ -config for some \mathcal{L} -definable function \tilde{c} . We may also assume that the graph of \tilde{c} is either disjoint from $X^{(0)}$ or is included in $X^{(0)}$. In the first case, one notes that $g^{-1}(\eta)_w$ is in fact in 0-config, and one falls in Case 1. In the remaining case when the graph of \tilde{c} is included in $X^{(0)}$, we may suppose that $d(w) = f(w, \tilde{c}(w))$ by the proof of Theorem 2.1.8 for $n = 1$. If \tilde{c} is 1-Lipschitz, then we fall in Case 2, and we are done. If \tilde{c} is not 1-Lipschitz, after performing a permutation of the variables as we did at the beginning of this proof for c , and transforming d accordingly, we may assume that \tilde{c} is 1-Lipschitz, and one falls again in a case already treated. \square

REMARK 2.1.16. We amend [10, 11], more precisely their proofs of the piecewise Lipschitz continuity results. The explanation of the reduction to the Cases 1 and 2 as in the proof of Theorem 2.1.8 is not given in the proof of [10, Theorem 2.3], and only Case 1 is treated in [10], namely by assuming (*) on [10, page 83]. Either one adds a Case 2 and a reduction to Cases 1 and 2, or one uses the simplified approach of this paper. If one uses the approach of the present paper, one should adapt [11] accordingly, and use the monomial approximation result of [11] to get rid of the constant $|1/N|$ as created in the proof of Theorem 2.2.3 below for the analogs of (2.1.7) and (2.1.8).

Proof of Theorem 2.1.7. We proceed by induction on n , assuming that Theorem 2.1.8 holds for integers up to n . For $n = 0$ there is nothing to prove concerning the statement of Theorem 2.1.7. Write $p : X \rightarrow K^{n-1}$ for the coordinate projection sending $x := (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ to $\hat{x} := (x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})$, and define Y as the image of X under the function $X \rightarrow K^n$ sending x to $(\hat{x}, f(x))$.

Clearly, by induction on the number of variables on which f depends, Lemma 2.1.13, Corollary 2.1.14, Theorem 2.1.8, tameness, compactness, and by going to a test pair, we may assume that the following basic assumptions hold.

Basic assumptions.

- (0) X is open in K^n .
- (1) $f(\hat{x}, \cdot)$ is s -continuous for each \hat{x} in $p(X)$.
- (2) $f(\cdot, x_n)$ is 1-Lipschitz continuous for each x_n .
- (3) For each \hat{x} in $p(X)$, the set $X_{\hat{x}}$ is in $c(\hat{x})$ -config, where c is an \mathcal{L} -definable function.
- (4) For each \hat{x} in $p(X)$, the set $Y_{\hat{x}}$ is in $d(\hat{x})$ -config, where d is an \mathcal{L} -definable function.
- (5) c and d are 1-Lipschitz on $p(X)$.

We prove that, under these basic assumptions, f is globally 1-Lipschitz. By replacing f by $f - d$, we may suppose that $d = 0$. We may also assume that

$$|x_n - c(\hat{x})| \leq |x_n| \quad \text{for each } x \in X. \tag{2.1.6}$$

Indeed, one can replace c by 0 on the piece where one has $|x_n - c(\hat{x})| > |x_n|$.

Consider $x, y \in X$. If x_n and y_n lie in the same open ball B which is included in $X_{\hat{x}}$ with $\hat{x} = p(x)$, then one derives from the assumptions that

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x) - f(y)| &= |f(x) - f(\hat{x}, y_n) + f(\hat{x}, y_n) - f(y)| \\ &\leq \max(|f(x) - f(\hat{x}, y_n)|, |f(\hat{x}, y_n) - f(y)|) \\ &\leq \max(|x_n - y_n|, |\hat{x} - \hat{y}|) \\ &= |x - y|, \end{aligned}$$

which ends the proof in this case.

Now suppose that x_n and y_n do not lie in any open ball included in $X_{\hat{x}}$ with $\hat{x} = p(x)$, and, by symmetry, that x_n and y_n do not lie in any open ball which is included in $X_{\hat{y}}$ with $\hat{y} = p(y)$. Note that this implies that

$$|x_n - c(\hat{x})| \leq |x_n - y_n| \quad \text{and} \quad |y_n - c(\hat{y})| \leq |x_n - y_n|. \quad (2.1.7)$$

We also have

$$|f(x)| \leq |x_n - c(\hat{x})| \quad \text{and} \quad |f(y)| \leq |y_n - c(\hat{y})|, \quad (2.1.8)$$

by s -continuity as given by (1), since f is locally 1-Lipschitz and $d = 0$. Combining (2.1.6), (2.1.7), and (2.1.8), one gets

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq \max(|x_n - c(\hat{x})|, |y_n - c(\hat{y})|) \leq |x_n - y_n| \leq |x - y|,$$

and we are done. □

2.2. Lipschitz continuity in mixed characteristic tame geometry. Recall that the generalized Denef–Pas language \mathcal{L}_{DP} consists of the sorts VF for valued field, the R_n for $n \geq 1$ for the residue rings modulo the product ideal of the ideal (n) and the maximal ideal, and VG for the union of $\{0\}$ with the multiplicatively written value group VG^\times , and having as symbols the ring language on VF, the ring language on the R_n , the language of ordered multiplicative groups $(\cdot, <)$ on VG^\times , the norm map from VF to VG, and angular component maps $\overline{\text{ac}}_n : \text{VF} \rightarrow R_n$ for all $n \geq 1$. An angular component map $\overline{\text{ac}}_n : \text{VF} \rightarrow R_n$ is just a multiplicative map $\overline{\text{ac}}_n : \text{VF}^\times \rightarrow R_n^\times$, extended by zero on zero, that coincides with the natural projection on the units of the valuation ring to R_n . The maps $\overline{\text{ac}}_n$ are required to form a compatible system; that is, the composition of the projection $R_n \rightarrow R_m$ with $\overline{\text{ac}}_n$ has to equal $\overline{\text{ac}}_m$ whenever m divides n .

Let \mathcal{L}_+ be this generalized language of Denef and Pas (\mathcal{L}_{DP}), but without multiplication on VF and on the R_n . Let \mathcal{L} be any first-order language with the same sorts as \mathcal{L}_+ and such that \mathcal{L} contains all the symbols of \mathcal{L}_+ . Let K be an \mathcal{L}_+ structure, where we write Γ for $\text{VG}(K)$, Γ^\times for $\text{VG}^\times(K)$, and K_n for $R_n(K)$. Call a set S auxiliary if it is a subset of a Cartesian product of some copies of Γ and the K_n .

Let us use the notation

$$A_{\xi, \gamma} := \{t \in K \mid \overline{\text{ac}}_n(t) = \xi, |t| = \gamma\} \quad \text{for } \xi \in K_n \text{ and } \gamma \in \Gamma.$$

Furthermore, let $(K_s)^s$ when $s = 0$ be shorthand for $\{0\}$.

DEFINITION 2.2.1 (Configurations). Given a set $T \subset K \times S$ with S auxiliary, say that T is in c -config with depth n if there exists $\xi \in K_n$ such that T equals

the union over $\gamma \in \Gamma$ of sets $(c + A_{\xi, \gamma}) \times U_\gamma$ for some $U_\gamma \subset S$. Again, if T is nonempty and in c -config, then n , ξ , and the U_γ , where γ is such that $\emptyset \neq A_{\xi, \gamma}$, are uniquely determined by T and c .

Say that T is in \mathcal{L} -tame config if there exist $n \geq 0$, $s \geq 0$, and \mathcal{L} -definable functions

$$g : K \rightarrow K_s^s \quad \text{and} \quad c : K_s^s \rightarrow K$$

such that the range of c contains no open ball, and such that $T \cap (g^{-1}(\eta) \times S)$ is in $c(\eta)$ -config with depth n for each $\eta \in K_s^s$.

One could as well have used $(K_s)^t$ instead of K_s^s for some independent s and t , but this would create heavier notation.

Suppose that the \mathcal{L}_+ structure on K can be expanded to be a structure for the generalized Denef–Pas language. This condition is a simplification that replaces some of the conditions of Section 2.1, which would otherwise have become more cumbersome in the mixed case. We maintain this condition throughout this section. Suppose moreover that K is an \mathcal{L} -structure.

Consider an \mathcal{L} -structure M which is elementarily equivalent to (K, \mathcal{L}) . If L is a language which is obtained from \mathcal{L} by adding constants from M , then we call (M, L) a test pair for (K, \mathcal{L}) .

DEFINITION 2.2.2 (Mixed tameness). Say that (K, \mathcal{L}) is weakly mixed tame if the following hold.

- (1) Each \mathcal{L} -definable set $T \subset K \times S$ with S an auxiliary set is in \mathcal{L} -tame config.
- (2) If $F : X \subset K \rightarrow K$ is \mathcal{L} -definable, then there exists an \mathcal{L} -definable function $g : X \rightarrow K_s^s$ for some $s \geq 0$ such that, for each $\eta \in K_s^s$, the restriction of F to $g^{-1}(\eta)$ is s -continuous.

Say that (K, \mathcal{L}) is mixed tame if each test pair (M, L) for (K, \mathcal{L}) is weakly tame.

More generally, call an \mathcal{L} -theory \mathcal{T} mixed tame if, for each model \mathcal{M} of \mathcal{T} , the pair $(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{L})$ is mixed tame.

By essentially the same proof as that of Theorem 2.1.7, we obtain our final result on Lipschitz continuity.

THEOREM 2.2.3. *Suppose that (K, \mathcal{L}) is mixed tame. Let $f : X \subset K^n \rightarrow K$ be an \mathcal{L} -definable function which is locally 1-Lipschitz. Then there exist an integer $N > 0$ and an \mathcal{L} -definable function*

$$g : X \rightarrow K_s^s$$

for some $s \geq 0$ such that, for each $\eta \in K_s^s$, the restriction of f to $g^{-1}(\eta)$ is $|1/N|$ -Lipschitz.

Proof. Adapt the proof of Theorem 2.1.7, and all its auxiliary results and their proofs, by replacing any occurrence of (the residue field) k by a residue ring K_s for some s , and each occurrence of \overline{ac} by \overline{ac}_s for some s . (See for example Proposition 2.2.5 for the adaptation of Proposition 2.1.10.) In this process, a constant of the form $|1/N|$ shows up in the upper bound in Equations (2.1.7) and (2.1.8), where N can be bounded in terms of the depths of the occurring configurations. \square

REMARK 2.2.4. The natural analog with $|1/N|$ -Lipschitz centers for some integer $N > 0$ of Theorem 2.1.8 in mixed characteristic also holds. We leave its proof to the reader. Instead, we make explicit the analog of Proposition 2.1.10, as Proposition 2.2.5.

PROPOSITION 2.2.5 (Injectivity versus constancy). *Suppose that (K, \mathcal{L}) is mixed tame. Let $F : X \subset K \rightarrow K$ be \mathcal{L} -definable. Then there exist an integer $s \geq 0$ and an \mathcal{L} -definable function*

$$g : X \rightarrow K_s^s$$

such that for each $\eta \in K_s^s$ the restriction of F to $g^{-1}(\eta)$ is injective or constant.

Proof. The proof is done by similar adaptation of the proof of Proposition 2.1.10 as explained in the proof of Theorem 2.2.3. \square

2.3. Examples and some corollaries. The following proposition provides examples of (mixed) tame structures.

PROPOSITION 2.3.1 [12, Theorem 6.3.7]. *Let \mathcal{L}_{DP} be the generalized Denef–Pas language. Suppose that K is a valued field of characteristic zero, equipped with angular component maps \overline{ac}_n , and a separated analytic \mathcal{A} -structure as in [12, Definition 4.1.6], where \mathcal{A} is a Weierstrass system as in [12, Definition 4.1.5], and write \mathcal{L} to denote the corresponding expansion of \mathcal{L}_{DP} . Then (K, \mathcal{L}) is tame (respectively, mixed tame) if K is of equicharacteristic zero (respectively, of mixed characteristic).*

Proof. One readily derives this statement from the version of [12, Theorem 6.3.7] which is formulated with sorts for quotients $K^\times/1 + n\mathcal{M}_K$ with \mathcal{M}_K

the maximal ideal of the valuation ring of K , instead of with the sorts R_n . Note that K is automatically henselian because it has a separated analytic \mathcal{A} -structure with \mathcal{A} a Weierstrass system. \square

In some specific cases Proposition 2.3.1 follows, alternatively, by results from [9, 14, 18, 28, 29]; see also [27] for a related, one-sorted result in the p -adic subanalytic case.

All the structures that we will use in Section 3 are tame or mixed tame, by [12, Examples 4.4(1) and 4.4(13)], [13, Section 3.4], and by Proposition 2.3.1.

Note that, by compactness, family versions of Theorems 2.1.7, 2.2.3, and 2.1.8 follow naturally. Uniform versions in all models of a tame theory follow likewise.

3. Non-Archimedean Yomdin–Gromov parametrizations with Taylor approximation

In Section 2, piecewise Lipschitz continuity was obtained for a definable function with bounded first partial derivatives. In this section, we will show that one can parametrize any definable set by a small set of maps with bounded partial derivatives up to any given finite order. In the previous sentence, a small set of maps means a set of maps indexed definably by the residue field, or, more generally, some residue rings L_N for some $N > 0$. We will use piecewise Lipschitz continuity from the previous section, together with new techniques using a strong kind of analyticity. We will furthermore define a property T_r for approximation by Taylor polynomial of degree $r - 1$ with remainder term of degree r , and the property T_r will be required in our parametrizations (see Theorem 3.1.3). To distinguish from the more abstract setting of Section 2, we will write L , instead of K , in this section, where L will be a valued field.

3.1. Main statements of the section. Let L be a complete, discretely valued field of characteristic zero such that, for each integer $n > 0$, the set $P_n(L)$ of the n th powers in L^\times has finite index in L^\times . Write \mathcal{O}_L for the valuation ring of L with maximal ideal \mathcal{M}_L and residue field k_L . Let us choose a uniformizer ϖ_L of \mathcal{O}_L , and let us write $p_L \geq 0$ for the characteristic of k_L . Write $\text{ord} : L^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ for the (surjective) valuation map, and write $|\cdot|$ for the multiplicative norm on L with normalization $|\varpi_L| = e_L$ for some real number $e_L < 1$. When k_L is finite, we set $e_L = |k_L|^{-1}$. As usual, the norm $|x|$ of a tuple $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is set to be the maximum of $|x_i|$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$, and, in the case where L is a p -adic field, e_L is taken to be the inverse of the number of elements in k_L .

Further, for each $n \geq 1$, write L_n for $\mathcal{O}_L \bmod n\mathcal{M}_L$, and write $\overline{\text{ac}}_n : L \rightarrow L_n$ for the function which sends zero to zero and nonzero $x \in L$ to $x\overline{\omega}_L^{-\text{ord } x} \bmod n\mathcal{M}_L$. Note that, if k_L has characteristic zero, then one has $L_n = L_1$ and $\overline{\text{ac}}_n = \overline{\text{ac}}_1$ for all $n \geq 1$. We also write $\overline{\text{ac}}$ for $\overline{\text{ac}}_1$.

Let $\mathcal{L}_{\text{DP}}^L$ be the first-order language having sorts for L , the L_n for $n \geq 1$, and \mathbb{Z} , and having as symbols the ring language with parameters from L on L , the ring language on k_L , the Presburger language $(0, 1+, -, \leq, \{\equiv_n\}_{n>1})$ on \mathbb{Z} , the valuation map $\text{ord} : L^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$, and the maps $\overline{\text{ac}}_n : L \rightarrow L_n$ for all $n \geq 1$.

A function

$$f : L^n \rightarrow L$$

which satisfies $f(x) = 0$ whenever $x \in L^n \setminus \mathcal{O}_L^n$ is called a restricted analytic function if there is a power series $\sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}^n} a_i X^i$ in $\mathcal{O}_L \llbracket X_1, \dots, X_n \rrbracket$, converging on \mathcal{O}_L^n , such that $f(x) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}^n} a_i x^i$ for $x \in \mathcal{O}_L^n$. Let $\mathcal{L}_{\text{an}}^L$ be the language consisting of $\mathcal{L}_{\text{DP}}^L$ and all the restricted analytic functions $L^n \rightarrow L$ for all $n \geq 0$. An $\mathcal{L}_{\text{DP}}^L$ -definable subset of L^n is often called a semialgebraic subset of L^n . An $\mathcal{L}_{\text{an}}^L$ -definable subset of L^n is called a subanalytic subset of L^n . Let \mathcal{L} be either $\mathcal{L}_{\text{DP}}^L$ or $\mathcal{L}_{\text{an}}^L$. From now on in Section 3, definable sets and functions will be so for the language \mathcal{L} . Note that the study of definable sets was initiated in the works of Macintyre [25] and Denef and van den Dries [19] in the p -adic case, and was generalized later to this and other settings in for example [1, 12, 14, 36].

For a nonempty definable set $X \subset L^n$, the dimension of X is defined as the largest integer $m \leq n$ such that, for at least one of the coordinate projections $p : L^n \rightarrow L^m$, the set $p(X)$ has nonempty interior for the valuation topology on L^m . The empty set is given dimension $-\infty$.

For an integer $r \geq 0$, and similarly for $r = +\infty$, the C^r -norm of a C^r -function $f = (f_1, \dots, f_n) : U \rightarrow L^n$ on an open $U \subset L^m$ is defined as the supremum over all x in U , all $i = 1, \dots, n$, and all $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^m$ with $|\alpha| \leq r$, of the values

$$\left| \frac{1}{\alpha!} \frac{\partial^\alpha f_i}{\partial x^\alpha}(x) \right|, \tag{3.1.9}$$

where $\alpha!$ stands for $\prod_{j=1}^m (\alpha_j!)$, and $|\alpha|$ for $\sum_j \alpha_j$.

For a C^r -function $(f_i)_i = f : U \subset L^m \rightarrow L^n$ and $y \in U$, write $T_{y,f}^{<r}$ (or $T_{y,f}^{\leq r-1}$) for the tuple of the Taylor polynomials of the f_i at y of degree $r-1$. We now define a notion of (global) approximation by Taylor polynomials.

DEFINITION 3.1.1. Let X be a subset of L^m . Let r be a positive integer. We say that a map $f = (f_1, \dots, f_n) : X \rightarrow L^n$ satisfies T_r (on X) if X is open in L^m , f is C^r with C^r -norm not larger than 1, and for every x and y in X one has

$$|f(x) - T_{y,f}^{<r}(x)| \leq |x - y|^r.$$

If a map f satisfies T_r on a subset of \mathcal{O}_L^m , then it also satisfies T_ℓ for any ℓ with $1 \leq \ell \leq r$, by the ultrametric inequality. For a C^1 -function from an open subset of L^m to \mathcal{O}_L^n , satisfying T_1 is equivalent to being Lipschitz continuous with Lipschitz constant 1.

DEFINITION 3.1.2. Let $X \subset L^n$ be a definable set of dimension m . A family $f_i : P_i \rightarrow X$ of definable functions for i running over some set I , and with $P_i \subset \mathcal{O}_L^m$, is called a T_r -parametrization of X if each of the f_i satisfies T_r and

$$X = \bigcup_{i \in I} f_i(P_i).$$

A family X of sets X_y for y running over a definable set Y is called a definable family if $\{(x, y) \mid x \in X_y, y \in Y\}$ is a definable set. A collection of maps f_y for y running over a definable set Y is called a definable family of maps if the collection f of the graphs of the f_y is a definable family of sets. Recall that for $f : D \subset A \times B \rightarrow C$ a map and $a \in A$, we write D_a for the set $\{b \in B \mid (a, b) \in D\}$ and $f(a, \cdot)$ or f_a for the function $b \mapsto f(a, b)$ on D_a .

THEOREM 3.1.3. Let $n \geq 0$, $m \geq 0$, and $r > 0$ be integers, and let $(X_y)_{y \in Y}$ be a definable family of subsets $X_y \subset \mathcal{O}_L^n$ for y running over a definable set Y . Suppose that X_y has dimension m for each $y \in Y$. Then there exist an integer N and a definable family $g = (g_{y,i})_{y \in Y, i \in L_N^N}$ of definable functions

$$g_{y,i} : P_{y,i} \rightarrow X_y$$

such that $P_{y,i} \subset \mathcal{O}_L^m$, and, for each y , $(g_{y,i})_{i \in L_N^N}$ forms a T_r -parametrization of X_y . Namely,

$$X_y = \bigcup_{i \in L_N^N} g_{y,i}(P_{y,i}) \quad \text{for each } y \in Y,$$

and $g_{y,i}$ satisfies T_r on $P_{y,i}$ for each $y \in Y$ and each $i \in L_N^N$.

Let us first describe the strategy of the proof of Theorem 3.1.3. We introduce a global notion of analyticity (global in the sense that the radii of convergence of the power series are large in a certain sense), and show a globally analytic cell decomposition theorem. A first step toward Theorem 3.1.3 is to parametrize our set with functions having small C^1 -norm. This is done by inverting the roles of some of the coordinates and using the chain rule to bound the C^1 -norm by 1. The analyticity allows us to go further by working with Gauss norms on balls and on boxes (defined as products of balls). This has two uses: to obtain that

composition with well-chosen power maps makes the C^r -norm less than or equal to 1, and to obtain that C^r -norm bounded by 1 implies T_r on each maximal ball included in the domain. Moreover, by using the results of the previous section on T_1 , we reduce to the situation where one has globally T_1 and locally (on maximal balls) T_r . By composing with power maps once more, the previous T_1 condition on far-away points implies T_r , which then follows globally on the pieces. Finally, Theorem 3.1.6 strengthens Theorem 3.1.3.

DEFINITION 3.1.4 (Cell around zero). Consider integers $n \geq 0$ and $n_i > 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$. A nonempty definable set $X \subset L^n$ is called a cell around zero with depth $(n_i)_{i \in \{1, \dots, n\}}$ if it is of the form

$$\{x \in L^n \mid \overline{\text{ac}}_{n_i}(x_i) = \xi_i, (|x_1|, \dots, |x_n|) \in G\}$$

for some set $G \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ and some $\xi_i \in L_{n_i}$. If moreover G is a subset of $(\mathbb{R}^\times)^n$, where $(\mathbb{R}^\times)^0 = \{0\}$ and $L^0 = \{0\}$ by convention, then X is called an open cell around zero. More generally, for nonempty definable sets Y and $X \subset Y \times L^n$, the set X is called a cell around zero over Y with depth $(n_i)_{i \in \{1, \dots, n\}}$ if it is of the form

$$\{(y, x) \in Y \times L^n \mid y \in Y, \overline{\text{ac}}_{n_i}(x_i) = \xi_i(y), (y, (|x_i|)_i) \in G\}$$

for some set $G \subset Y \times \mathbb{R}^n$ and some definable functions $\xi_i : Y \rightarrow L_{n_i}$. If moreover G is a subset of $Y \times (\mathbb{R}^\times)^n$, then X is called an open cell around zero over Y . Note that the definability of G is not an issue here, since X is assumed to be definable.

Note that some of the sets X_y for some $y \in Y$ may be empty.

By a box we mean a Cartesian product of closed balls, where a closed ball is a subset of L of the form

$$\{x \in L \mid |x - c| \leq |r|\}$$

for some r in L^\times and some $c \in L$. For a box B of the form $\prod_{i=1}^n \{x \in L \mid |x - c_i| \leq |r_i|\}$, we define the associated set B_{as} as

$$B_{\text{as}} := \prod_{i=1}^n \{x \in L^{\text{alg}} \mid |x - c_i| < |r_i/\omega_L|\}, \quad (3.1.10)$$

where L^{alg} is an algebraic closure of L with norm extending the one on L . Note that $B \subset B_{\text{as}}$. We extend the definition of C^r -norm, for an integer $r \geq 0$, and also for $r = +\infty$, of a C^r -function $f = (f_1, \dots, f_n) : U \rightarrow (L^{\text{alg}})^n$ on an open $U \subset (L^{\text{alg}})^m$ in the obvious way.

DEFINITION 3.1.5 (Global analyticity). Let $f : X \subset L^m \rightarrow L^n$ be a definable function on an open set X . Say that f is globally analytic on X if, for any box B contained in X , the restriction of f to B is given by a tuple of power series, converging on the associated set B_{as} . By this we mean that, for any $b \in B$, there is a power series $\sum a_i x^i$ such that $f(x) = \sum a_i (x - b)^i$ for all $x \in B$ and which converges on $-b + B_{\text{as}}$.

The notion of globally analytic maps will be most useful when the domain is an open cell around zero. We can now give in Theorem 3.1.6 a strengthened version of Theorem 3.1.3 as well as a variant of Theorem 3.1.6 in Proposition 3.1.7.

THEOREM 3.1.6. *With data and notation from Theorem 3.1.3, one can take g as in Theorem 3.1.3 and such that moreover $g_{y,i}$ is globally analytic for each y, i and such that P is an open cell around zero over $Y \times L_N^N$, where $P = \{(y, i, x) \mid y \in Y, i \in L_N^N, x \in P_{y,i}\}$.*

PROPOSITION 3.1.7. *With data and notation from Theorem 3.1.3, one can take g as in Theorem 3.1.6 such that moreover for each y, i , and for each box B contained in $P_{y,i}$ and associated set B_{as} , the power series corresponding to $g_{y,i}$ on B satisfies T_r on the whole of B_{as} .*

3.2. Proofs of the parametrization theorems. In order to prove Theorems 3.1.3 and 3.1.6, we give now some preliminary definitions.

For a closed ball

$$\{x \in L \mid |x - c| \leq |r|\}$$

with r in L^\times and $c \in L$, the real number $|r|$ is called the radius of the closed ball, while $\text{ord } r$ is called the valuative radius. All balls from now on will be closed balls, as opposed to Section 2, where we used open balls. A ball B with $B \subset X$ for some set $X \subset L$ is called a maximal ball contained in X if B is a closed ball which is maximal for the inclusion among all closed balls contained in X . By convention, L^0 stands for $\{0\}$, and so do also k_L^0 and \mathbb{Z}^0 , namely the definable set of a true formula without free variables.

We complement the above notion of cells around zero by a notion of cells with a center.

DEFINITION 3.2.1 (Cell with center). Consider integers $n \geq 0$ and $n_i > 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$. For nonempty definable sets Y and $X \subset Y \times L^n$, the set X is called a cell over Y with center $(c_i)_{i=1, \dots, n}$ and depth $(n_i)_{i=1, \dots, n}$ if it is of the form

$$\{(y, x) \in Y \times L^n \mid y \in Y, \overline{\text{ac}}_{n_i}(x_i - c_i(x_{<i})) = \xi_i(y), (y, (|x_i - c_i(x_{<i})|)_i) \in G\}$$

for some set $G \subset Y \times \mathbb{R}^n$ and some definable functions $\xi_i : Y \rightarrow L_{n_i}$ and $c_i : Y \times L^{i-1} \rightarrow L$, where $x_{<i} = (y, x_1, \dots, x_{i-1})$. If moreover G is a subset of $Y \times (\mathbb{R}^\times)^n$, where $(\mathbb{R}^\times)^0 = \{0\}$, then X is called an open cell over Y (with center $(c_i)_{i=1, \dots, n}$ and depth $(n_i)_{i=1, \dots, n}$).

DEFINITION 3.2.2 (Associated cell around zero). Let X be a cell over Y with center, with notation from Definition 3.2.1. The cell around zero associated to X is by definition the cell $X^{(0)}$ obtained by forgetting the centers, namely

$$X^{(0)} = \{(y, x) \in Y \times L^n \mid y \in Y, \overline{ac}_{n_i}(x_i) = \xi_i(y), (y, (|x_i|)_i) \in G\},$$

with associated bijection $\theta_X : X \rightarrow X^{(0)}$ sending (y, x) to $(y, (x_i - c_i(x_{<i}))_i)$. For a definable map $f : X \rightarrow A$ there is the natural corresponding function $f^{(0)} = f \circ \theta_X^{-1}$ from $X^{(0)}$ to A .

DEFINITION 3.2.3 (Globally analytic cells). Suppose that $X \subset Y \times L^n$ is an open cell over Y . If $n = 0$, then X is a globally analytic cell over Y . For $n > 0$, if the image of X under the coordinate projection p from $Y \times L^n$ to $Y \times L^{n-1}$ is a globally analytic cell, and if $c_{n,y}^{(0)}$ is globally analytic on $p(X^{(0)})_y$ for each $y \in Y$ in the sense of Definition 3.1.5, then X is called a globally analytic cell over Y .

THEOREM 3.2.4 (Globally analytic cell decomposition). *Given definable sets Y and $X \subset Y \times L^n$ and a definable map $f : X \rightarrow L^s$, there exist $N > 0$ and a definable bijection*

$$X \rightarrow X' \subset L_N^N \times X \subset L_N^N \times Y \times L^n$$

over X such that X' is the disjoint union of a cell with empty interior, and an open globally analytic cell A over $L_N^N \times Y$ such that $f_{a,y}^{(0)}$ is globally analytic on $A_{a,y}^{(0)}$ for each $a \in L_N^N$ and $y \in Y$.

We define an expansion \mathcal{L}^* of \mathcal{L} similar to the one of [14, (4.1)], and to the one of [12, Definition 6.1.7], by joining division and witnesses for henselian zeros and roots.

DEFINITION 3.2.5. Let \mathcal{L}^* be the expansion of $\mathcal{L} \cup \{-1\}$ obtained by joining to $\mathcal{L} \cup \{-1\}$ function symbols $(\cdot, \cdot)_e^{1/m}$ and $h_{m,e}$ for $e \geq 0$ and $m > 1$, where on a henselian valued field K of characteristic zero and with value group Γ_K these functions are as follows:

$$(\cdot, \cdot)_e^{1/m} : K \times K_{e^2} \rightarrow K$$

sends (x, ξ) to the (unique) m th root y of x with $\overline{\text{ac}}_e(y) \equiv \xi \pmod{e\mathcal{M}_K}$ and $\text{ord}(y) = z$, whenever simultaneously $\xi^m = \overline{\text{ac}}_{e^2}(x)$, $\overline{\text{ac}}_e(m) \neq 0$, and $\text{ord}(x)$ is divisible by m in Γ_K , and to 0 otherwise;

$$h_{m,e} : K^{m+1} \times K_{e^2} \rightarrow K$$

sends (a_0, \dots, a_m, ξ) to the unique y satisfying $\text{ord}(y) = 0$, $\overline{\text{ac}}_e(y) \equiv \xi \pmod{e\mathcal{M}_K}$, and $\sum_{i=0}^m a_i y^i = 0$, whenever ξ is a unit, $\text{ord}(a_i) \geq 0$, $\sum_{i=0}^m a_i \xi^i \equiv 0 \pmod{e^2\mathcal{M}_K}$, and

$$f'(\xi) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{e\mathcal{M}_K}$$

with f' the derivative of f , and to 0 otherwise.

PROPOSITION 3.2.6. *Given a definable function $f : X \rightarrow Y$, there exist a definable bijection $\lambda : X \rightarrow X' \subset X \times L_N^N$ over X and a tuple of \mathcal{L}^* -terms h such that*

$$h(x') = f(x)$$

for all $x \in X$ and with $x' = \lambda(x)$.

Proof. By [14, Theorem 7.5], the proposition holds in a slightly different setting. Namely, in [14], an extra value group variable is allowed as input in the function $(\cdot, \cdot)_e^{1/m}$, and in parametrizations λ runs over a Cartesian product of L_N^N with the value group. Since in the present case the value group is simply \mathbb{Z} , the proposition as stated follows directly from [14, Theorem 7.5]. \square

Proof of Theorem 3.2.4. We proceed by induction on n . For $n = 0$, there is nothing to prove. We will use the classical form of cell decomposition without global analyticity, which follows immediately from tameness and compactness, or alternatively by [14, Theorem 7.4]. Suppose now that $n \geq 1$. Let \mathcal{L}^* be the expansion of \mathcal{L} given by Definition 3.2.5. By Theorem 3.2.6, we may suppose that f is given by a tuple of \mathcal{L}^* -terms t_j . We may focus on t_1 among the t_j . We proceed now by induction on the complexity of the term t_1 . Suppose that t_1 equals $h(v_1, \dots, v_m)$ for some L -valued terms v_i and a function symbol h of \mathcal{L}^* . By the classical form of cell decomposition and both ongoing inductions, we may assume that X is already a globally analytic cell over Y , that the $v_{i,y}^{(0)}$ are globally analytic for each $y \in Y$, and that, for a chosen $M > 0$, $|v_{i,y}^{(0)}|$ and $\overline{\text{ac}}_M(v_{i,y}^{(0)})$ are constant on each box contained in $X_y^{(0)}$. Now, by choosing M appropriately depending on h (as explained in the proof of Lemma 6.3.15 of [12] for each possibility for h), the theorem follows. \square

The following elementary lemma about compositions will often be used without mentioning.

LEMMA 3.2.7. *Let n, m, r be integers. Let $f : U \rightarrow V$ and $g : V \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_L$ be locally analytic functions on some open subsets $U \subset \mathcal{O}_L^n$ and $V \subset \mathcal{O}_L^m$. Assume that f and g satisfy T_r . Then the composition $g \circ f$ satisfies T_r .*

Proof. Just use that the Taylor polynomial of a composition corresponds to the composition of the Taylor polynomials (of respective degrees and up to a certain degree), and use a classical ultrametric calculation. \square

The composition with power maps has been used in the context of real parametrizations by Yomdin *et al.* We will use power maps similarly and introduce the following notation for convenience.

DEFINITION 3.2.8. For $f : A \subset \mathcal{O}_L^m \rightarrow L^n$ a definable function, for any integer $N > 0$, and any $b \in \mathcal{O}_L^m$, write $A_{\star N, b}$ for the set of all $x \in \mathcal{O}_L^m$ such that $bx^N := (b_i x_i^N)_{i \in \{1, \dots, m\}}$ lies in A , and write $f_{\star N, b} : A_{\star N, b} \rightarrow L^n$ for the function $x \mapsto f(bx^N)$.

Let us recall how convergent power series over \mathcal{O}_L may also be interpreted in other valued fields, even when they are noncomplete or of higher rank. For $m \geq 0$, put $A_m = \mathcal{O}_L\{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$, namely the ring of formal power series in x over \mathcal{O}_L and converging on \mathcal{O}_L^m . Write $\mathcal{F}(X, Y)$ for the ring of Y -valued functions on X for any sets X, Y . Let L' be a valued field with valuation ring $\mathcal{O}_{L'}$ and maximal ideal $\mathcal{M}_{L'}$. An analytic $\{A_m\}_m$ -structure on L' is the data of ring homomorphisms

$$\sigma_m : A_m \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{O}_{L'}^m, \mathcal{O}_{L'}),$$

for all $m \geq 0$, satisfying

- $\sigma_0(\mathcal{M}_L) \subset \mathcal{M}_{L'}$,
- $\sigma_m(x_i) =$ the i th coordinate function on $\mathcal{O}_{L'}^m$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$, and
- σ_{m+1} extends σ_m with the natural inclusions $A_m \hookrightarrow A_{m+1}$ and $\mathcal{O}_L^m \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}_L^{m+1} : \xi \mapsto (\xi, 0)$ inducing $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{O}_L^m, \mathcal{O}_L) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{O}_L^{m+1}, \mathcal{O}_L)$.

We also consider one-sorted variants \mathcal{L}_1 and \mathcal{L}_1^h of \mathcal{L} .

DEFINITION 3.2.9. For K a henselian field, let $h_n : K^{n+1} \rightarrow K$ be the function that associates to $(a_0, \dots, a_n, b) \in \mathcal{O}_K$ the unique zero, c , of the polynomial $p(x) := a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_0$ that satisfies $|c - b| < 1$, if $|p(b)| < 1$ and $|p'(b)| = 1$, and let h_n output 0 in all other cases. Corresponding to the choice of \mathcal{L} as either $\mathcal{L}_{\text{DP}}^L$ or $\mathcal{L}_{\text{an}}^L$, let \mathcal{L}_1 be the valued field language $(\cdot, {}^{-1}, +, -, 0, 1, |)$ with coefficients from L , respectively, the valued field language together with

function symbols for each element of A_m for all $m \geq 0$. Let \mathcal{L}_1^h be \mathcal{L}_1 together with the function symbols h_n for all $n \geq 0$.

THEOREM 3.2.10 [13, Theorem 3.4.2]. *Let L^{alg} be an algebraically closed valued field with analytic $\{A_m\}_m$ -structure. Then L^{alg} admits quantifier elimination in (the one-sorted language) \mathcal{L}_1^h .*

The following lemma gives uniform bounds on Gauss norms and is based on [12, Lemma 6.3.9]. Recall that the Gauss norm of a power series is the supremum of the norms of the coefficients. Write $\mathcal{M}_{L^{\text{alg}}}$ for the maximal ideal of the valuation ring $\mathcal{O}_{L^{\text{alg}}}$ of L^{alg} .

LEMMA 3.2.11. *Let $f_y : \mathcal{M}_L^m \rightarrow L$ be a definable family of functions for y in a definable set Y . Suppose that, for each $y \in Y$, f_y is given by a power series with coefficients in L which converges on the associated set $B_{\text{as}} := (\mathcal{M}_{L^{\text{alg}}})^m$. Suppose further for each $y \in Y$ and each $i = 1, \dots, m$ that the partial derivatives $\partial f_y / \partial x_i$ have norm at most one on B_{as} . Then there is a nonzero integer M such that the Gauss norm of $M(f_y - f_y(0))$ is at most one for each $y \in Y$.*

Proof. The proof is somewhat easier in the equicharacteristic zero case, but we will give a uniform treatment. Our lemma is implied by compactness by the following more general and abstract result. Let L' be an algebraically closed valued field with an analytic structure in the sense of [12, Definition 4.1.6], and let $f : \mathcal{M}_{L'}^m \rightarrow L'$ be given by a power series in $A_{0,m}$ of the separated Weierstrass system of the analytic structure. Suppose for each $i = 1, \dots, m$ that $\partial f / \partial x_i$ has norm at most one on $\mathcal{M}_{L'}$. Then there is a nonzero integer M such that the Gauss norm of $M(f - f(0))$ is at most one. When $m = 1$, this follows from the first part of the proof of Lemma 6.3.9 of [12] (showing that c is not infinitesimal). The statement for general m follows from induction on m , [12, Property (v), Definition 4.1.2], and compactness. \square

The following corollary expresses that, for power series in our setting, bounded C^1 -norm almost implies T_1 .

COROLLARY 3.2.12. *Let $f_y : B_y \subset \mathcal{M}_L^m \rightarrow L$ be a definable family of functions for y varying in a definable set Y . Suppose that, for each $y \in Y$, B_y is a box, and that f_y is given by a power series with coefficients in L which converges on the associated set $B_{y,\text{as}}$. Suppose further that, for each $y \in Y$, the function f_y has C^1 -norm at most one on B_{as} . Then there is a nonzero integer M such that, for each $y \in Y$, the function Mf_y satisfies T_1 on $B_{y,\text{as}}$.*

Proof. Let us first consider the situation for fixed y , so we may write f instead of f_y , and so on. Since B is a Cartesian product, to prove this case we may furthermore assume that $m = 1$.

Up to a translation, we may suppose there exists a bijection $i : \mathcal{M}_L \rightarrow B : x \mapsto ax$ for some nonzero $a \in \mathcal{O}_L$, and that $f(0) = 0$. The function

$$g : \begin{cases} \mathcal{M}_L \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_L, \\ x \longmapsto \frac{f(ax)}{a}, \end{cases}$$

is globally analytic and has C^1 -norm at most one on $\mathcal{M}_{L^{\text{alg}}}$, by the chain rule for differentiation. By Lemma 3.2.11, the Gauss norm of Mg is at most one for some $M > 0$. Let us write $\sum a_i x^i$ for the series $Mf(x)$, and thus $\sum a_i a^{i-1} z^i$ for the series $Mg(z)$. By the bound on the Gauss norm of Mg , one has

$$|a_i a^{i-1}| \leq 1.$$

For $x, y \in B_{\text{as}}$ let us write $x = av$ and $y = aw$ for v, w in $\mathcal{M}_{L^{\text{alg}}}$, and

$$|Mf(x) - Mf(y)| = |a_1(x - y) + a_2 a^2 (v^2 - w^2) + a_3 a^3 (v^3 - w^3) + \dots|.$$

Rewriting $v^i - w^i$ by $(v - w)(v^{i-1} + \dots + w^{i-1})$, one thus finds

$$|Mf(x) - Mf(y)| \leq \max_i |a_i a^{i-1} a (v - w)| \leq |a(v - w)| = |x - y|.$$

This proves the statement for fixed y . The general case follows from the case when $m = 1$ and the uniformity in M given by Lemma 3.2.11. \square

Proof of Theorems 3.1.3, 3.1.6 and Proposition 3.1.7 for $r = 1$. We proceed by induction on m , the case of $m = 0$ being trivial by (mixed) tameness (see Section 2.3). The proof will combine Corollary 2.1.14 and Theorems 2.1.7, 2.2.3 and 3.2.4, and will require going to an algebraic closure L^{alg} of L to control the C^1 -norms on L^{alg} .

By using the two constants 0 and 1 in k_L or in L_N to realize disjoint unions, it is clear that we may proceed by working piecewise on X . Also, by induction on the dimension of X and the dimension theory as in [15], we may replace X by a definable subset whose complement in X has dimension less than m .

We may therefore assume that we have a definable bijection

$$h_0 : \mathcal{Q}_0 \rightarrow X,$$

where $\mathcal{Q}_0 \subset Y \times L_N^N \times \mathcal{O}_L^m$ and the $\mathcal{Q}_{0,y,a}$ are open in \mathcal{O}_L^m for each $y \in Y$ and $a \in L_N^N$, and such that the $h_{0,y,a}$ are C^1 for each y and a . Indeed, such a bijection

can be found by (a basic form of) Theorem 3.2.4. By Theorem 3.2.6, we may suppose that the components of h_0 are given by \mathcal{L}^* -terms t_1, \dots, t_n , with notation from Definition 3.2.5.

Let L^{alg} be an algebraic closure of L with norm extending the one on L . We now explain how to switch between L and L^{alg} , to improve h_0 . This passage to the algebraic closure will preserve the necessary information by the term structure given by Proposition 3.2.6 for L and by [13, Theorem 3.4.3(i)] for L^{alg} , and by the quantifier elimination result stated as Theorem 3.2.10.

The field L^{alg} has a natural \mathcal{L}^* -structure and \mathcal{L}_1^h -structure by [13, Lemma 3.3.6 and Theorem 3.4.1] and [12, Theorem 4.5.11]; this \mathcal{L}^* -structure expands the natural \mathcal{L}_1^h -structure on L^{alg} . Moreover, every \mathcal{L}^* -term corresponds in $(L^{\text{alg}}, \mathcal{L}_1^h)$ naturally to an \mathcal{L}_1^h -term, where the variables from L_N^{alg} are replaced by (new) variables over L^{alg} . For example, the \mathcal{L}^* -term $(\cdot, \cdot)_e^{1/m}$ is interpreted by the function $(L^{\text{alg}})^2 \rightarrow L^{\text{alg}}$ which sends (x, w, a) to the (unique) m th root y of x with $|y - w| < |e|y|$, whenever simultaneously $|w^m - x| < |e^2x|$, $|m| \geq |e|$, and to zero otherwise, which is given by an \mathcal{L}_1^h -term.

Let us now associate to the \mathcal{L}^* -terms t_j in L^{alg} the corresponding \mathcal{L}_1^h -terms v_j and consider them as L^{alg} -valued functions on $(L^{\text{alg}})^{S+m}$ for some $S \geq 0$. We will mimic the proof of Corollary 2.1.14 to make the C^1 -norm of the v_j small, and then go back to L . By Theorem 3.2.10, there is a finite quantifier-free \mathcal{L}_1^h -definable partition of $(L^{\text{alg}})^{S+m}$ with pieces A_s such that, up to neglecting lower-dimensional parts and possibly permuting coordinates, we may suppose for each piece A_s that $|\partial v_1 / \partial x_1|$ is maximal among the $|\partial v_j / \partial x_i|$ for $j = 1, \dots, n$ and $i = 1, \dots, m$, and that it is either at most one or larger than one on the whole of A_s . In the latter case, we may assume by compactness, Propositions 2.1.10 and 2.2.5, and reinterpreting back (as above) into \mathcal{L}_1^h if necessary, that the functions v_{1,b,x_2,\dots,x_m} are injective for each $(b, x) \in A_s$, with inverse $(v_{1,b,x_2,\dots,x_m})^{-1}$ also given by an \mathcal{L}_1^h -term by [13, Theorem 3.4.3(i)]. Replacing the restriction of $v = (v_j)_j$ to A_s with the function

$$(b, w, x_2, \dots, x_m) \mapsto v(b, (v_{1,b,x_2,\dots,x_m})^{-1}(w), x_2, \dots, x_m),$$

and by the chain rule for differentiation (with a similar calculation as in the proof of Corollary 2.1.14), it follows that we may suppose that the functions $v_{j,b}$ have C^1 -norm bounded by one on each $A_{s,b}$. Since moreover such terms are almost everywhere locally analytic, the $v_{j,b}$ may be assumed to be locally T_1 .

Interpreting this data back in L , we obtain an improved \mathcal{L} -definable function $h : Q \subset Y \times L_N^N \times \mathcal{O}_L^m \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_L^n$. Using cell decomposition for h as provided by Theorem 3.2.4, it follows from Theorems 2.1.7, respectively 2.2.3, Corollary 3.2.12, and by induction on m applied to the graphs of the centers to replace Q by $Q^{(0)}$ as in Definition 3.2.2, that one may assume that there is an

integer $N' > 0$ (with $N' = 1$ in the equicharacteristic zero case) such that

$$N'h : \begin{cases} Q \subset Y \times L_N^N \times \mathcal{O}_L^m \longrightarrow N'X, \\ (y, a, x) \longmapsto N'h(y, a, x), \end{cases}$$

is as desired, but for $N'X$ instead of X , with N' coming from the use of Theorem 2.2.3 and Corollary 3.2.12.

We are done if k_L is of characteristic zero, since then $N' = 1$. Now suppose that k_L is of positive characteristic. In that case we shall make use of the fact that, for x close enough to y in $\mathcal{O}_{L^{\text{alg}}}$, one has, with $p = p_L$,

$$|x^p - y^p| = |(x - y)(x^{p-1} + \dots + y^{p-1})| \leq |(x - y)p|, \quad (3.2.11)$$

to gain a factor $|p|$. Note also that it is always possible to increase the depth of the cell Q over $Y \times L_N^N$, at the cost of increasing N .

We first increase the depth of the cell Q over $Y \times L_N^N$ by a factor which is a power of p_L , then replace the $h_{y,a}$ by composing with M th powers for some M which is a power of p_L , and restore the condition of having open cells around zero (which is possible since the group of M th powers have finite index in L^\times). Using (3.2.11), we observe that all conditions are met for the new h , for a large enough choice of the powers of p_L , depending only on N' . This finishes the proof. \square

LEMMA 3.2.13. *Let $g : B \rightarrow L$ be a globally analytic function, where B is the box $a\mathcal{M}_L$ for some nonzero $a \in \mathcal{O}_L$. If, for some $\lambda \in L^{\text{alg}}$,*

$$|g| \leq |\lambda| \quad \text{on } B_{\text{as}},$$

then, for all $i > 0$,

$$\left| \frac{g^{(i)}}{i!} \right| \leq \frac{|\lambda|}{|a|^i} \quad \text{on } B_{\text{as}}.$$

Proof. First, assume that $a = 1 = \lambda$. The assumptions imply that the sup-norm of g on B_{as} is at most one. Since the sup-norm of g on B_{as} coincides with the Gauss norm of g , it follows that also the latter is at most one. Hence, the Gauss norm and the sup-norm of $g^{(i)}/i!$ on B_{as} are also at most one. In other words, $|g^{(i)}/i!| \leq 1$ on B_{as} . The general case follows by applying the case $a = 1 = \lambda$ to the function $h : x \mapsto g(ax)/\lambda$ on \mathcal{M}_L . \square

By Legendre's formula $|p_L|^i \leq |i!|$, and thus, for any positive integer n divisible by p_L ,

$$\frac{|n|^i}{|i!|} \leq 1 \quad (3.2.12)$$

for all integers $i > 0$.

We now prove a key lemma allowing us to go from C^1 to T_r .

LEMMA 3.2.14. *Let a positive integer r be given. In the equicharacteristic zero case, let $N = r$, and let $n = 1$. In the mixed characteristic case, let n be a positive integer sufficiently divisible by p_L , and let N be a positive integer divisible by n^r . Let B be the ball $b \cdot (1 + n\mathcal{M}_L)$ for some nonzero $b \in \mathcal{O}_L$. Let $g : B \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_L$ be a globally analytic function whose C^1 -norm is at most one on B_{as} . Let h_N be the map $L^{\text{alg}} \rightarrow L^{\text{alg}}$ sending x to x^N . Then, for any ball $B' \subset \mathcal{O}_L$ with $h_N(B') \subset B$, the function $g \circ h_N$ satisfies T_r on B'_{as} .*

Proof. Let us write g_N for $g \circ h_N$ with domain D consisting of $x \in \mathcal{O}_{L^{\text{alg}}}$ such that $h_N(x)$ lies in B_{as} . By the chain rule and the product rule for differentiation, for any $x \in D$, and for i with $0 < i$, the derivative $g_N^{(i)}(x)$ is a finite sum of terms of the form $N^\beta x^\alpha g^{(\beta)}(x^N)$ for $0 < \alpha$ and $0 < \beta \leq i \leq \beta N$ and with

$$\alpha = \beta N - i. \tag{3.2.13}$$

Moreover, by Lemma 3.2.13 applied to g' , one has

$$|g^{(\beta)}| \leq \frac{1}{|nb|^{\beta-1}} \quad \text{on } B_{\text{as}}.$$

Hence, for $b' \in L^{\text{alg}}$ with $|b'|^N = |b|$, and for x in D , one has $|b'| = |x|$, and thus we find

$$\begin{aligned} |N^\beta x^\alpha g^{(\beta)}(x^N)| &= |N^\beta x^{\beta N - i} g^{(\beta)}(x^N)| \\ &= |N^\beta b'^{\beta N - i} g^{(\beta)}(x^N)| \\ &\leq \frac{|N|^\beta}{|n|^{\beta-1}} \cdot \frac{|b'|^{\beta N - i}}{|b|^{\beta-1}} \\ &\leq |N| |b'|^{N-i} \\ &\leq |n|^r |b'|^{N-i}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, for each $i > 0$,

$$\left| \frac{g_N^{(i)}(x)}{i!} \right| \leq \frac{|n|^r}{|i!|} |b'|^{N-i}, \tag{3.2.14}$$

on B'_{as} . Thus, the C^r -norm of g_N is at most one on B'_{as} , by (3.2.12). Now choose B' , and choose $x, b' \in B'_{\text{as}}$. Develop g around b' into a series $g(z+b') = \sum_i a_i z^i$. Then $|a_i| \leq |b'|^{N-i} |n^r|/|i!|$ by (3.2.14), which implies that g is T_r on B'_{as} as follows. First note that $|nb'| \geq |x - b'|$. Using this and the bounds on the $|a_i|$,

we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 |g_N(x) - T_{b', g_N}^{<r}(x)| &= \left| \sum_{i \geq r} a_i (x - b')^i \right| \\
 &\leq \max_{i \geq r} (|b'|^{N-i} (|n^r|/|i!|) \cdot |x - b'|^i) \\
 &\leq \max_{i \geq r} (|b'|^{N-i} (|n^r|/|i!|) \cdot |x - b'|^{i-r} \cdot |x - b'|^r) \\
 &\leq \frac{|n|^i}{|i!|} |x - b'|^r \\
 &\leq |x - b'|^r,
 \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality follows from (3.2.12). This proves the lemma. \square

The following is a multi-variable variant of Lemma 3.2.14.

PROPOSITION 3.2.15. *Let positive integers r and m be given. In the equicharacteristic zero case, set $n = 1$ and $N = r$. In the mixed characteristic case, let n be sufficiently divisible by p_L and N be sufficiently divisible by n . Let B be the box $\prod_{i=1}^m b_i \cdot (1 + n\mathcal{M}_L)$ for some nonzero $b_i \in \mathcal{O}_L$. Let $g : B \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_L$ be a globally analytic function. Let h_N be the map $(L^{\text{alg}})^m \rightarrow (L^{\text{alg}})^m$ sending $(x_i)_i$ to (x_1^N, \dots, x_m^N) . Suppose that the C^1 -norm of g is at most one on B_{as} . Then, for any box $B' \subset \mathcal{O}_L^m$ such that $h_N(B') \subset B$, the function $g \circ h_N$ satisfies T_r on B'_{as} .*

Proof. The proof is as for Lemma 3.2.14. \square

Proof of Theorems 3.1.3, 3.1.6 and Proposition 3.1.7 for $r > 1$. We may take $g : P \rightarrow X$ with all properties of Theorems 3.1.3, 3.1.6 and Proposition 3.1.7 with $r = 1$, since this case has already been proved. We work with fixed $y \in Y$ and $a \in L_N^N$ and omit y and a from the subscripts, explaining uniformity properties in y and a along the way.

Take n and N corresponding to Proposition 3.2.15 and our r and m . We may increase the depth of the cell P to the depth $(n_i)_{i=1}^m$ with $n_i = n$. By Proposition 3.2.15, applied to the restrictions of g to any box B in its domain, we find for any $c \in \mathcal{O}_L^m$ that the function $g_{\star N, c}$ is globally analytic and satisfies T_r on B'_{as} for any box B' included in $B_{\star N, c}$.

Similarly as at the end of the proof of the case when $r = 1$, after rewriting the function $g_{\star N, c}$, we get a definable function $\bar{g} : \bar{P} \subset Y \times L_N^N$ as in the case when $r = 1$ of Theorems 3.1.3, 3.1.6 and Proposition 3.1.7. Moreover, for each $y \in Y$ and $a \in L_N^N$, the map $\bar{g}_{y, a}$ satisfies T_r on B'_{as} for each box B' in its domain. We claim that \bar{g} is as desired in Proposition 3.1.7 and Theorems 3.1.6 and 3.1.3.

There is only left to check that \bar{g} satisfies T_r globally. We still omit y and a from the notation. To show T_r for \bar{g} , we will use T_1 for the above g . Choose v and w in the domain \bar{P} of \bar{g} . Let I be the set of those indices i such that v_i and w_i have the same order, and let I^c be its complement in $\{1, \dots, m\}$. Let z be the intermediary tuple $(z_i)_i$ such that $z_i = v_i$ when $i \in I$ and $z_i = w_i$ when $i \in I^c$. Then w and z lie in the same box contained in \bar{P} , and, by T_1 for the above g , we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\bar{g}(v) - T_{w,\bar{g}}^{<r}(v)| &\leq \max(|\bar{g}(v) - \bar{g}(z)|, |\bar{g}(z) - T_{w,\bar{g}}^{<r}(z)|, |T_{w,\bar{g}}^{<r}(z) - T_{w,\bar{g}}^{<r}(v)|) \\ &\leq \max(|\bar{g}(v) - \bar{g}(z)|, |z - w|^r, |T_{w,\bar{g}}^{<r}(z) - T_{w,\bar{g}}^{<r}(v)|) \\ &\leq \max(|v^r - z^r|, |z - w|^r) \\ &\leq |v - w|^r. \end{aligned}$$

The first of these inequalities follows from the ultrametric triangle property, the second from the fact that \bar{g} satisfies T_r on each box in its domain, and the third from the construction of \bar{g} via $g_{*N,c}$, property T_1 for g , and the fact that $N \geq r$. The fourth and final inequality follows from the fact that $|v^r - z^r| = |v - z|^r$ by construction of the point z . Indeed, $|v - z| = \max_{i \in I^c} |v_i - z_i| = \max_{i \in I^c} (|v_i|, |z_i|)$, and similarly $|v^r - z^r| = \max_{i \in I^c} (|v_i|^r, |z_i|^r)$. This finishes the proof of Proposition 3.1.7, Theorem 3.1.6, and thus also of Theorem 3.1.3. \square

REMARK 3.2.16. In the case where $m = 1$ in Theorems 3.1.3, 3.1.6, and by observing their proof, one can further ensure in Theorems 3.1.3, 3.1.6 that the coordinate projection

$$Y \times L_N^N \times \mathcal{O}_L \rightarrow Y \times \mathcal{O}_L$$

is finite to one on $P = \{(y, i, x) \mid x \in P_{y,i}\}$.

REMARK 3.2.17. Let us comment on how the reparametrization results can be generalized to other fields than the fields L of this section, and to other languages than $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{an}}^L$ or $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{DP}}^L$. The language \mathcal{L} can be interpreted naturally in many more fields than just in L , as explained below Definition 3.2.8, with still a well-understood geometry of the definable sets by [13, Section 3.4]. Similarly, instead of $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{an}}^L$ or $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{DP}}^L$, for \mathcal{L} we can take any analytic language formed by adding function symbols for the elements of a separated Weierstrass system as in [12] to \mathcal{L}_{DP} , further enriched with some constant symbols, and interpret it as an analytic structure on a henselian valued field L' of characteristic zero, as in [12]. Suppose that (L', \mathcal{L}) is such a more general structure. If, furthermore, for sufficiently many $N > 0$, $\mathcal{O}_{L'}$ is a finite union of sets of the form $\lambda P_N(\mathcal{O}_{L'})$ for $\lambda \in L'$, where $P_N(\mathcal{O}_{L'})$ is the set of N th powers in $\mathcal{O}_{L'}$, and if \mathcal{L} has constant symbols for these λ , then we strongly expect Theorems 3.1.3 and 3.1.6 and

Proposition 3.1.7 to go through on (L', \mathcal{L}) with similar proofs, where the results of [12] can be used instead of the quoted results from [14].

3.3. A determinant estimate. Once we have the parametrizations of definable sets provided by Theorem 3.1.3, we may derive a result analogous to [31, Lemma 3.1] and [26, Lemma 2.1] similarly as Pila does in [31]. We now introduce the following notation, that will be used again in subsequent sections:

$$\Lambda_m(k) = \{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^m; |\alpha| = k\}, \quad \Delta_m(k) = \{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^m; |\alpha| \leq k\},$$

and $L_m(k) = \#\Lambda_m(k)$, $D_m(k) = \#\Delta_m(k)$. Thus, $L_m(k) = \binom{k+m-1}{m-1}$ and $D_m(k) = \binom{k+m}{m}$.

LEMMA 3.3.1. Fix $\mu \in \mathbb{N}$. Let U be an open subset of L^m contained in a box which is the Cartesian product of m closed ball of equal radius $\varrho \leq 1$. Let x_1, \dots, x_μ be points in U , and ψ_1, \dots, ψ_μ be C^r -functions $U \rightarrow L$. Assume the following.

(1) The integer r satisfies

$$D_m(r - 1) \leq \mu < D_m(r).$$

(2) The functions ψ_i satisfy T_r on U .

Set

$$\Delta = \det(\psi_i(x_j)).$$

Then

$$|\Delta| \leq \varrho^e$$

with

$$e = \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} kL_m(k) + r(\mu - D_m(r - 1)).$$

Proof. By hypothesis (2), one may write

$$\psi_i(x_j) = T_{x_1, \psi_i}^{\leq r-1}(x_j) + R_{i,j}$$

with

$$R_{i,j} \leq \varrho^r.$$

Expanding $T_{x_1, \psi_i}^{\leq r-1}(x_j)$ into the sum of $D_m(r - 1)$ monomial terms of type

$$\frac{1}{\alpha!} \frac{\partial^\alpha \psi_i}{\partial x^\alpha}(x_1)(x_j - x_1)^\alpha,$$

one gets an expansion of $\psi_i(x_j)$ into the sum of $D_m(r - 1) + 1$ terms, the last one being $R_{i,j}$. The columns of the matrix $(\psi_i(x_j))$ being indexed by j , we can write each column in Δ , except for the first one, which is $(\psi_i(x_1))_{i \in \{1, \dots, \mu\}}$, as a sum of $D_m(r - 1) + 1$ columns, and then expanding the determinant one may write Δ as the sum of $(D_m(r - 1) + 1)^{\mu-1}$ determinants Δ_ℓ . For each determinant Δ_ℓ , we factor out from its columns the factors $(x_j - x_1)^\alpha$. This lets us write Δ_ℓ as a product of factors $(x_j - x_1)^\alpha$ and of a determinant δ_ℓ with columns $((1/\alpha!)(\partial^\alpha \psi_i / \partial x^\alpha)(x_1))_{i \in \{1, \dots, \mu\}}$, called of order $|\alpha|$, and columns $(R_{i,j})_{i \in \{1, \dots, \mu\}}$. Note that, if $\delta_\ell \neq 0$, then δ_ℓ cannot have two identical columns, and thus cannot have more than $L_m(k)$ columns of order k , $k \leq r - 1$. Now $|\Delta_\ell|$ is maximized when the number of columns of type $((1/\alpha!)(\partial^\alpha \psi_i / \partial x^\alpha)(x_1))_{i \in \{1, \dots, \mu\}}$ in δ_ℓ is maximal, that is, for $L_m(k)$ columns of order k , $k \in \{1, \dots, r - 1\}$. Note, by hypothesis (1), that the number of these columns is then $\sum_{k=0}^{r-1} L_m(k) = D_m(r - 1) \leq \mu$. In this case, the degree for the monomial factored out from Δ_ℓ is $\sum_{k=1}^{r-1} k L_m(k)$, and thus of norm $\leq \rho^{\sum_{k=1}^{r-1} k L_m(k)}$, and the number of the remaining columns in δ_ℓ , which are of type $(R_{i,j})_{i \in \{1, \dots, \mu\}}$, is minimal and equals $\mu - D_m(r - 1)$. By hypothesis (2) and the ultrametric property of the norm, it follows that $|\delta_\ell| \leq \rho^{r(\mu - D_m(r-1))}$. Thus, for such a Δ_ℓ , $|\Delta_\ell| \leq \rho^e$. Finally, again by the ultrametric property of the norm, the statement follows. \square

4. A p -adic analog of the Pila–Wilkie Theorem

4.1. Preliminaries. We give in this section a p -adic version of Pila–Wilkie’s theorem [35, Theorem 1.10] in the form stated by Pila [33, Theorem 3.5]; that is, the so-called block version. Though the arguments involved in the proofs of both versions are the same, the block version has shown to be more useful in applications (a reason for the effectiveness of the block version is that the image of a block under a semialgebraic map has a controlled number of zero-dimensional blocks). For instance it allows one to bound the number of points of given algebraic degree over \mathbb{Q} and bounded height. In the p -adic context, such a byproduct of the p -adic block version of Theorem 3.5 in [33] is still possible, and it is given at the end of the section in Theorem 4.2.3.

We shall work in this section with the language $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{an}^{\mathbb{Q}_p}$. Thus the \mathcal{L} -definable subsets of \mathbb{Q}_p^n are exactly the subanalytic sets. We say that an \mathcal{L} -definable subset X of \mathbb{Q}_p^n is of dimension k at a point x if, for every small open ball B containing x , $B \cap X$ is of dimension k . We say that X is of pure dimension k if it is of dimension k at each of its points.

Let X be an \mathcal{L} -definable subset of \mathbb{Q}_p^n . One defines X^{alg} as the union of all semialgebraic subsets of X of pure (strictly) positive dimension. Note that this description of X^{alg} coincides with the one given in introduction, since, by the

curve selection lemma, a point x of a given semialgebraic set X of positive dimension at x is always contained in an algebraic curve C such that $C(\mathbb{Q}_p) \cap X$ is of positive dimension at x . We denote by $X(\mathbb{Z}, T)$ the set of points $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in X \cap \mathbb{Z}$ with $|x_i|_{\mathbb{R}} \leq T$, for $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

Let Z be an \mathcal{L} -definable subset of $\mathbb{Q}_p^n \times \mathbb{Q}_p^m$, and denote by Y the projection of Z on \mathbb{Q}_p^m . For y in Y , we denote by Z_y the fiber of $Z \rightarrow Y$ at y . We view Z as a family of definable subsets Z_y of \mathbb{Q}_p^n parametrized by Y . We call Z a definable family of definable subsets of \mathbb{Q}_p^n .

We begin this section by a simple but useful remark relating the norm $|\cdot|_{\mathbb{R}}$ and the p -adic norm $|\cdot|$.

REMARK 4.1.1. Let $x \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ and $T > 1$ be such that $|x|_{\mathbb{R}} \leq T$. Choosing $r \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $T \leq p^r$, since $|x|_{\mathbb{R}} \leq p^r$, one obtains $|x| \geq p^{-r} \geq T^{-1}$.

LEMMA 4.1.2. Fix positive integers $m < n$. Then for every integer $d \geq 1$ there exist an integer $r = r(m, n, d)$ and positive constants $\varepsilon(m, n, d)$ and $C(m, n, d)$ such that the following holds. For every real number $T > 1$, for every open subset U of \mathbb{Z}_p^m , and for every locally analytic mapping $\psi = (\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n) : U \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_p^n$ such that the functions ψ_ℓ satisfy condition T_r , the subset $\psi(U)(\mathbb{Z}, T)$ is contained in the union of at most

$$C(m, n, d) T^{\varepsilon(m, n, d)}$$

hypersurfaces of degree $\leq d$. Furthermore, $\varepsilon(m, n, d) \rightarrow 0$ as $d \rightarrow \infty$.

Proof. With the notation of Section 3.3, set $\mu = D_n(d)$, and fix r such that $D_m(r - 1) \leq \mu < D_m(r)$. Note that r is unique, so we can denote it by $r(m, n, d)$. Let $\psi = (\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n) : U \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p^n$, with U an open subset of \mathbb{Z}_p^m , such that the functions ψ_i satisfy the condition T_r . Let $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{Z}_p^m$ be a ball of radius $\varrho < 1$. Consider μ points (possibly with repetition) P_1, \dots, P_μ in $\Sigma \cap U \cap \psi^{-1}(\psi(U)(\mathbb{Z}, T))$ and the μ monomials $\psi^\alpha := \psi_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots \psi_n^{\alpha_n}$, $\alpha \in \Delta_n(d)$. By Lemma 3.2.7, the mappings ψ^α , for $\alpha \in \Delta_n(d)$, satisfy T_r as well as the mappings ψ_ℓ , $\ell \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. By Lemma 3.3.1, it follows that

$$|\det(\psi^\alpha(P_j))| \leq \varrho^e \tag{4.1.15}$$

with

$$e = e(m, n, d) = \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} kL_m(k) + r(\mu - D_m(r - 1)).$$

On the other hand, since $|\psi_\ell(P_j)|_{\mathbb{R}} \leq T$, for all $j \in \{1, \dots, \mu\}$ and all $\ell \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, after expanding the determinant $\det(\psi^\alpha(P_j))$ one gets a sum of $\mu!$

integers, each of them having a real norm $\leq T^V$, with $V = \sum_{k=0}^d kL_n(k)$. It follows that the integer $\det(\psi^\alpha(P_j))$ has a real norm $\leq \mu!T^V$, and finally, by Remark 4.1.1, one has, under the condition $\det(\psi^\alpha(P_j)) \neq 0$,

$$|\det(\psi^\alpha(P_j))| \geq \mu!^{-1}T^{-V}. \tag{4.1.16}$$

By putting together (4.1.15) and (4.1.16), it follows that, if

$$\varrho < \mu!^{-1/e}T^{-V/e}, \tag{4.1.17}$$

then $\det(\psi^\alpha(P_j)) = 0$.

Now the end of the proof is quite similar to that of [2, Lemma 1]. For $\varrho > 0$ as in (4.1.17), note that the matrix

$$A(P_1, \dots, P_\mu) = (\psi^\alpha(P_j))$$

has rank $\leq \mu - 1$, with α running over $\Delta_n(d)$, and for any $P_1, \dots, P_\mu \in \Sigma \cap U \cap \psi^{-1}(\psi(U)(\mathbb{Z}, T))$. Say that, for instance, in this matrix the columns are indexed by j . Let a be the maximal rank of $A(P_1, \dots, P_\mu)$ over all $P_1, \dots, P_\mu \in \Sigma \cap U \cap \psi^{-1}(\psi(U)(\mathbb{Z}, T))$, and let $M = (\psi^\alpha(P_j))_{\alpha \in I, j \in \{1, \dots, a\}}$ be of rank a , for some fixed $P_1, \dots, P_a \in \Sigma \cap U \cap \psi^{-1}(\psi(U)(\mathbb{Z}, T))$ and some $I \subset \Delta_n(d)$ of cardinality a . Since $a < \mu$, we can choose $\beta \in \Delta_n(d) \setminus I$.

Let us denote by $f(x)$ the determinant of the matrix $(M'x^\gamma)_{\gamma \in I \cup \{\beta\}}$, where $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ and M' is M augmented by the line $\psi^\beta(P_j)_{j \in \{1, \dots, a\}}$. The polynomial f is not zero, since the coefficient of x^β in f is the nonzero minor $\det(M)$, and the degree of f is at most d . Furthermore, for any $u \in \Sigma \cap U \cap \psi^{-1}(\psi(U)(\mathbb{Z}, T))$ we have $f(\psi(u)) = 0$, by definition of the maximal rank a .

Since there exists a constant C' depending only on m, n, d (and p), such that \mathbb{Z}_p^m is covered with $\leq C' T^{mV/e}$ balls of radius ϱ such that (4.1.17) holds, we get the required result, since, by a straightforward computation done in [31, page 212] (the constant B of [31] being our constant e), for fixed $m < n, mV/e \rightarrow 0$ as $d \rightarrow \infty$. □

PROPOSITION 4.1.3. *Let Z an \mathcal{L} -definable family of \mathcal{L} -definable subsets of \mathbb{Z}_p^n parametrized by $Y \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^\ell$. Assume that all fibers have dimension $< n$. Let $\varepsilon > 0$. There exist an integer $d = d(\varepsilon, m, n)$ and a positive real number $C(Z, \varepsilon)$ such that, for every y in Y and every $T > 1$, the set $Z_y(\mathbb{Z}, T)$ is contained in the union of at most $C(Z, \varepsilon) T^\varepsilon$ algebraic hypersurfaces of degree at most d .*

Proof. The argument is quite similar to the one in [35, Proposition 6.2]. We assume that all fibers of Z have dimension $m < n$. Take $d = d(\varepsilon, m, n)$ large

enough in order to have $\varepsilon(m, n, d) < \varepsilon$, and take $r = r(m, n, d)$, where $\varepsilon(m, n, d)$ and $r(m, n, d)$ are given in Lemma 4.1.2. By Theorem 3.1.3, there exist an integer K and a definable family $(g_{y,i})_{y \in Y, i \in \{1, \dots, K\}}$ of locally analytic functions

$$g_{y,i} : P_{y,i} \rightarrow Z_y$$

satisfying T_r and such that

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^K g_{y,i}(P_{y,i}) = Z_y.$$

By Lemma 4.1.2, since $\dim(Z_y) < n$, for every $i \in \{1, \dots, K\}$, the set $g_{y,i}(P_{y,i})(\mathbb{Z}, T)$ is contained in $C(m, n, d)T^\varepsilon$ algebraic hypersurfaces of degree at most d , with $C(m, n, d)$ as in Lemma 4.1.2. We set $C(Z, \varepsilon) = KC(m, n, d)$. \square

4.2. Blocks and the main result. We now come to the main result of this section, the p -adic version of Theorem 3.5 in [33]. We first define our notion of a block, essentially in the same way as in [33], up to connectedness.

DEFINITION 4.2.1. A block $A \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^n$ is either a singleton or a smooth definable set of pure dimension $d > 0$ which is contained in a smooth semialgebraic set of pure dimension d .

In particular, for a block W of positive dimension, one has $W^{\text{alg}} = W$. Note that the interior $\text{int}(X)$ of a definable set X of dimension n in \mathbb{Q}_p^n is a block, since $\text{int}(X)$ is the intersection of itself with the semialgebraic set \mathcal{O}_K^n . On the other hand, the regular part of a definable set is not always a block. A family of blocks $W \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^n \times Y$ is a definable set whose fibers W_y , for $y \in Y$, are blocks in \mathbb{Q}_p^n .

In Proposition 4.2.2, we consider integer points of bounded height. We deduce from it Theorem 4.2.3, which is about rational points, and we finally prove the rational version of Proposition 4.2.2 in Theorem 4.2.4.

PROPOSITION 4.2.2. *Let $Z \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^{n+\ell}$ be an \mathcal{L} -definable family of \mathcal{L} -definable subsets of \mathbb{Q}_p^n parametrized by a definable set $Y \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^\ell$. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given. There exist $s = s(\varepsilon, n) \in \mathbb{N}$, a constant $C(Z, \varepsilon)$, and a family of blocks $(W_{y,\sigma})_{(y,\sigma) \in \mathbb{Q}_p^\ell \times \mathbb{Q}_p^s} \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^{n+\ell} \times \mathbb{Q}_p^s$ such that, for any $y \in Y$, for any $T > 1$,*

$$Z_y(\mathbb{Z}, T) \subset \bigcup_{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}} W_{y,\sigma},$$

for $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}(Z, \varepsilon, T) \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^s$ of cardinal less than $C(Z, \varepsilon)T^\varepsilon$. In particular, for all $y \in Y$, denoting by W_y^ε the union over σ in \mathbb{Q}_p^s of the sets $W_{y,\sigma}$ with $\dim(W_{y,\sigma}) > 0$, one has $W_y^\varepsilon \subset (Z_y)^\text{alg}$, and

$$\#(Z_y \setminus W_y^\varepsilon)(\mathbb{Z}, T) \leq C(Z, \varepsilon)T^\varepsilon \quad \text{for all } T > 1.$$

Proof. We follow the strategy of Pila’s proof of Theorem 3.5 in [33]. Since we want to bound the density of integer points of Z , one can assume that $Z \subset \mathbb{Z}_p^n \times Y$. Since our result is true for the union of two families when it is true for each family, one can assume that the dimension k of the fibers Z_y of Z is constant, and that these fibers are of pure dimension. We proceed by induction on k .

For $k = 0$, the family Z has a finite number of points for fibers, and this number is bounded with respect to the parameter y , by a constant depending only on the set Z . It follows that Z itself is a finite union of families of blocks.

Assume now that our statement is true for definable families of fiber dimension $\leq k - 1$, and consider Z , a definable family in $\mathbb{Z}_p^{n+\ell}$ of fiber dimension $k \geq 1$.

We first remark that one can easily assume that the fibers Z_y are not of maximal dimension in \mathbb{Z}_p^n . For this let us denote by Z_y^0 the regular part of a fiber Z_y , that is, the set of points of Z_y at which Z_y is smooth. Now, if $k = n$, the definable subset $Z' = \{(x, y) \in Z; x \in Z_y^0\}$ of $\mathbb{Z}_p^{n+\ell}$ is a family of blocks, since a fiber is given by the intersection of the semialgebraic set \mathbb{Q}_p^n with the definable set Z_y^0 . Finally, since the definable set $Z \setminus Z'$ has fiber dimension $\leq n - 1$, we can apply to this set the induction hypothesis, and obtain our statement in this case.

From now on we assume that $k < n$, and we fix $\varepsilon > 0$. By Proposition 4.1.3, for any $y \in Y$ and for any choice of $k + 1$ coordinates in \mathbb{Q}_p^n , the projection $\pi(Z_y)$ onto the corresponding \mathbb{Q}_p^{k+1} subspace of \mathbb{Q}_p^n is such that $\pi(Z_y)(\mathbb{Z}, T)$ is contained in the union of at most $C(Z, \varepsilon)T^{\varepsilon/M}$ hypersurfaces of degree at most $d = d(\varepsilon, k, n)$, with $M = n!/(k + 1)!(n - k - 1)!$, and with some constant $C(Z, \varepsilon)$ depending only on Z and ε . Let us denote by $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^{n+\ell+s}$, $s = s(\varepsilon, n)$, the family of algebraic sets of \mathbb{Q}_p^n defined by intersecting the cylinders in \mathbb{Q}_p^n over algebraic hypersurfaces of degree at most d in $\mathbb{Q}_p^{k+1} \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^n$, for every choice of $k + 1$ coordinates in \mathbb{Q}_p^n . The dimension of a given fiber of Σ depends on the transversality of the M cylinders over hypersurfaces in \mathbb{Q}_p^{k+1} that give this fiber by intersecting each other, but this dimension is at most k , by transversality of the supplementary coordinates in \mathbb{Q}_p^n for each choice of $k + 1$ coordinates. We now consider the family $Z \times \mathbb{Q}_p^s$ in $\mathbb{Q}_p^{n+\ell+s}$, which, for the sake of simplicity, we shall still denote by Z . The set $Z_y(\mathbb{Z}, T)$ is contained in the intersection of the cylinders over the hypersurfaces of \mathbb{Q}_p^{k+1} containing the points of $\pi(Z)(\mathbb{Z}, T)$; that is, $Z_y(\mathbb{Z}, T)$ is contained in at most $C'(Z, \varepsilon)T^\varepsilon$ fibers of Σ_y for some constant $C'(Z, \varepsilon)$.

Now, as in the proof of Theorem 3.5 in [33], we stratify $Z \cap \Sigma$ in the following way. Let us consider the definable family

$$Z_1 = \{(x, y, \sigma) \in Z \cap \Sigma \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^{n+\ell+s}; x \notin \text{reg}_k((Z \cap \Sigma)_{y,\sigma})\},$$

where $\text{reg}_k((Z \cap \Sigma)_{y,\sigma})$ is the regular subset of $(Z \cap \Sigma)_{y,\sigma}$ of dimension k , that is to say the set of points of $(Z \cap \Sigma)_{y,\sigma}$ in the neighborhood of which $(Z \cap \Sigma)_{y,\sigma}$ is smooth and of dimension k . Then Z_1 is a definable family with fiber dimension $< k$, and we can apply the induction hypothesis: there exists a family of blocks $W^1 \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^{n+\ell+s_1}$ such that, for all $y \in Y$, $Z_y^1(\mathbb{Z}, T) \subset \bigcup_{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_1} W_{y,\sigma}^1$, with $s_1 = s_1(Z_1, \varepsilon)$ and $\mathcal{S}_1 \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^{s_1}$ of cardinal less than $C(Z_1, \varepsilon)T^\varepsilon$.

The same kind of data $s_2, \mathcal{S}_2 \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^{s_2}, W^2, C(Z_2, \varepsilon)$ and $s_3, \mathcal{S}_3 \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^{s_3}, W^3, C(Z_3, \varepsilon)$ are in the same way provided by the induction hypothesis for the families

$$Z_2 = \{(x, y, \sigma) \in Z \cap \Sigma \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^{n+\ell+s}; x \notin \text{reg}_k((\Sigma)_{y,\sigma})\},$$

$$Z_3 = \{(x, y, \sigma) \in Z \cap \Sigma \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^{n+\ell+s}; x \notin \text{reg}_k((Z)_{y,\sigma})\},$$

since these two families have fiber dimension $< k$ as well as the family Z_1 .

Now observe that, for (x, y, σ) a point of $Z \cap \Sigma$ not in the family $Z_1 \cup Z_2 \cup Z_3$, a sufficiently small semialgebraic neighborhood $\Sigma_{y,\sigma} \cap B(x, \eta)$ of x coincides with $Z_{y,\sigma} \cap B(x, \eta)$. The family $(Z \cap \Sigma) \setminus (Z_1 \cup Z_2 \cup Z_3)$ is therefore a family of blocks with fibers of dimension $k > 0$, such that, for $y \in Y$, a union of not more than $C'(Z, \varepsilon)T^\varepsilon$ of them contains the whole set $Z_y(\mathbb{Z}, T) \setminus (Z_1 \cup Z_2 \cup Z_3)$.

Denoting $C''(Z, \varepsilon) = C(Z_1, \varepsilon) + C(Z_2, \varepsilon) + C(Z_3, \varepsilon)$, and considering that the parameter spaces $\mathbb{Q}_p^s, \mathbb{Q}_p^{s_i}, i = 1, \dots, 3$, are all contained in a single parameter space, also denoted \mathbb{Q}_p^s for simplicity, one obtains that, for any $y \in Y$, the set $Z_y(\mathbb{Z}, T)$ is contained in at most $C'(Z, \varepsilon)T^\varepsilon$ fibers of Σ_y over \mathbb{Q}_p^s , each of them being decomposed in at most $1 + C''(Z, \varepsilon)T^\varepsilon$ family of blocks, providing the existence of the desired W and \mathcal{S} . To conclude for the final statement of the proposition, observe again that $W_y^\varepsilon \subset (Z_y)^\text{alg}$ follows from the definition of $(Z_y)^\text{alg}$, and that blocks of dimension zero are singletons by definition, which implies the final bound of the proposition. \square

Before applying Proposition 4.2.2 to algebraic points in \mathbb{Q}_p^n of bounded algebraic degree over \mathbb{Q} and bounded height, let us recall the notion of polynomial height defined in the introduction that will encode both classical height and algebraic degree over \mathbb{Q} .

For $a = r/s \in \mathbb{Q}$, with r and s relatively prime integers, let

$$h(a) := \max\{|r|_{\mathbb{R}}, |s|_{\mathbb{R}}\},$$

and, for $a = (a_0, \dots, a_k) \in \mathbb{Q}^{k+1}$, we set

$$H_0(a) := \max\{h(a_0), \dots, h(a_k)\}.$$

Now, for $k \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$ and for $x \in \mathbb{Q}_p$, we denote by $H_k^{\text{poly}}(x)$ the following element of $\mathbb{N} \cup \{+\infty\}$:

$$H_k^{\text{poly}}(x) := \inf \left\{ H_0(a); a = (a_0, \dots, a_k) \in \mathbb{Q}^{k+1} \setminus \{0\}, \sum_{j=0}^k a_j x^j = 0 \right\},$$

$$H_{k,\mathbb{Z}}^{\text{poly}}(x) := \inf \left\{ H_0(a); a = (a_0, \dots, a_k) \in \mathbb{Z}^{k+1} \setminus \{0\}, \sum_{j=0}^k a_j x^j = 0 \right\},$$

and, for $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{Q}_p^n$, we finally set

$$H_k^{\text{poly}}(x) := \max\{H_k^{\text{poly}}(x_i), i = 1, \dots, n\},$$

$$H_{k,\mathbb{Z}}^{\text{poly}}(x) := \max\{H_{k,\mathbb{Z}}^{\text{poly}}(x_i), i = 1, \dots, n\}.$$

For Z a definable subset of \mathbb{Q}_p^n , $k \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, and $T > 1$ a real number, we denote by $Z(k, T)$ the set of points $x \in Z$ such that $H_k^{\text{poly}}(x) \leq T$, and by $Z_{\mathbb{Z}}(k, T)$ the set of points $x \in Z$ such that $H_{k,\mathbb{Z}}^{\text{poly}}(x) \leq T$.

THEOREM 4.2.3. *Let n, ℓ, k be nonnegative integers. Let $Z \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^{n+\ell}$ be an \mathcal{L} -definable family of \mathcal{L} -definable subsets of \mathbb{Q}_p^n parametrized by a definable set $Y \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^\ell$. Let $\varepsilon > 0$. There exist $s = s(\varepsilon, n)$, a constant $C(Z, \varepsilon, k)$, and a family of blocks $V \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^{n+\ell} \times \mathbb{Q}_p^s$ such that, for any $y \in Y$, for any $T > 1$,*

$$Z_y(k, T) \subset \bigcup_{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}} V_{y,\sigma},$$

for $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}(Z, \varepsilon, k, T) \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^s$ of cardinal less than $C(Z, \varepsilon, k)T^\varepsilon$. In particular, for any $y \in Y$, denoting by V_y^ε the union over $\sigma \in \mathbb{Q}_p^s$ of the $V_{y,\sigma}$ of dimension > 0 , one has $V_y^\varepsilon \subset (Z_y)^{\text{alg}}$ and

$$\#(Z_y \setminus V_y^\varepsilon)(k, T) \leq C(Z, \varepsilon, k)T^\varepsilon.$$

Proof. To prove this statement for all k it is obviously enough to prove the similar statement for all k where rational points are replaced by integer points, that is to say it is enough to work with $Z_{y,\mathbb{Z}}(k, T)$ instead of $Z_y(k, T)$. For this goal, let us now consider

$$A_{n,k} = \left\{ (\xi, x, y) \in (\mathbb{Q}_p^{k+1} \setminus \{0\})^n \times \mathbb{Q}_p^{n+\ell}; \sum_{j=0}^k \xi_{i,j} x_i^j = 0, i = 1, \dots, n \right\}$$

and

$$Z_{n,k} = \{(\xi, x, y) \in A_{n,k}; (x, y) \in Z\}.$$

Consider the projection $\pi_1 : A_{n,k} \rightarrow (\mathbb{Q}_p^{k+1})^n \times \mathbb{Q}_p^\ell$ defined by $\pi_1(\xi, x, y) = (\xi, y)$. Let us write U for $\pi_1(A_{n,k})$, and let us denote by $\pi_2 : A_{n,k} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_p^n \times Y$ the projection defined by $\pi_2(\xi, x, y) = (x, y)$.

By definable choice, and since π_1 has fibers of size at most k^n , there exist k^n semialgebraic maps $\Psi_i : U \rightarrow A_{n,k}$ which are sections of π_1 and such that the union of the graphs of the Ψ_i equals $A_{n,k}$. Hence,

$$Z \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{k^n} \pi_2(\Psi_i(\pi_1(Z_{n,k}))),$$

and thus, by construction, one has for any $y \in Y$ that

$$Z_{y,\mathbb{Z}}(k, T) \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{k^n} (\pi_2(\Psi_i([\pi_1(Z_{n,k})]_y(\mathbb{Z}, T), y)))_y. \quad (4.2.18)$$

Now, given $\varepsilon > 0$ and applying Proposition 4.2.2 to the definable family $\pi_1(Z_{n,k})$ with parameter $y \in Y$, we obtain a family of blocks $W \subset \pi_1(Z_{n,k}) \times \mathbb{Q}_p^s$, such that, for any $T > 1$ and any $y \in Y$, $[\pi_1(Z_{n,k})]_y(\mathbb{Z}, T) \subset \bigcup_{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_0} W_{y,\sigma}$, for $\mathcal{S}_0 = \mathcal{S}_0(Z, \varepsilon, k, T) \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^s$ of cardinal less than CT^ε for some C .

Since the maps π_2 and Ψ_i are semialgebraic, by the definition of blocks, and by dimension theory for \mathcal{L} -definable sets, there exist integers $M = M(Z, \varepsilon, k)$ and s' , and a family of blocks $V \subset Z \times \mathbb{Q}_p^{s'}$ such that any set of the form $(\pi_2(\Psi_i(W_\sigma)))_y$ for any $\sigma \in \mathbb{Q}_p^s$ and any $y \in Y$, can be written as the union of no more than M blocks of the form $V_{y,\sigma'}$ for $\sigma' \in \mathbb{Q}_p^{s'}$. Combining with (4.2.18) and with the information we have about \mathcal{S}_0 , the existence of \mathcal{S} with the desired properties follows for this V and for any $T > 1$, with $C(Z, \varepsilon, k) = Mk^n C$. One concludes as for the proof of Proposition 4.2.2. \square

Finally, note that Theorem 4.2.3 implies in particular the following rational version of Proposition 4.2.2, which differs only in its last line from Proposition 4.2.2.

THEOREM 4.2.4. *Let $Z \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^{n+\ell}$ be an \mathcal{L} -definable family of \mathcal{L} -definable subsets of \mathbb{Q}_p^n parametrized by a definable set $Y \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^\ell$. Let $\varepsilon > 0$. There exist $s = s(\varepsilon, n) \in \mathbb{N}$, a constant $C(Z, \varepsilon)$, and a family of blocks $W \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^{n+\ell} \times \mathbb{Q}_p^s$ such that, for any $y \in Y$, for any $T > 1$,*

$$Z_y(\mathbb{Q}, T) \subset \bigcup_{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}} W_{y,\sigma},$$

for $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}(Z, \varepsilon, T) \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^s$ of cardinal less than $C(Z, \varepsilon)T^\varepsilon$. In particular, for all $y \in Y$, denoting W_y^ε the union over $\sigma \in \mathbb{Q}_p^s$ of the $W_{y,\sigma}$ of dimension > 0 , one has $W_y^\varepsilon \subset (Z_y)^{\text{alg}}$ and

$$\#(Z_y \setminus W_y^\varepsilon)(\mathbb{Q}, T) \leq C(Z, \varepsilon)T^\varepsilon.$$

REMARK 4.2.5. Note that the question of extending to the p -adic context the methods of Bombieri and Pila and Pila and Wilkie is briefly alluded to at the end of Appendix A in [44].

5. A geometric analog of results of Bombieri and Pila [2] and Pila [30]

5.1. Main results of the section. In this section, we shall work over the field $K = \mathbb{C}((t))$. Note however that all our results remain valid with identical proofs when \mathbb{C} is replaced by any algebraically closed field of characteristic zero.

For each positive integer r , we denote by $\mathbb{C}[t]_{<r}$ the set of complex polynomials of degree $< r$. Let A be a subset of $\mathbb{C}((t))^n$. We denote by A_r the set $A \cap (\mathbb{C}[t]_{<r})^n$, and by $n_r(A)$ the dimension of the Zariski closure of A_r in $(\mathbb{C}[t]_{<r})^n \simeq \mathbb{C}^{nr}$. Similarly, when X is an algebraic subvariety of $\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}((t))}^n$, we shall write X_r for $(X(\mathbb{C}((t))))_r$ and $n_r(X)$ for $n_r(X(\mathbb{C}((t))))$.

We have the following basic estimate, which is the best possible when X is linear.

LEMMA 5.1.1. *Let X be an algebraic subvariety of $\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}((t))}^n$ of dimension m . Then, for any $r > 0$,*

$$n_r(X) \leq rm.$$

Proof. Up to a \mathbb{C} -linear coordinate change, there is a coordinate projection

$$p : \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}((t))}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}((t))}^m$$

whose restriction to X has finite fibers. The projection p induces a map $p_r : (\mathbb{C}[t]_{<r})^n \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}[t]_{<r})^m$. Since X_r is a constructible subset of $(\mathbb{C}[t]_{<r})^n \simeq \mathbb{C}^{nr}$, and p_r has finite fibers on X_r , the estimate follows. \square

COROLLARY 5.1.2. *If $m < n$, $(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}((t))}^n \setminus X)_1$ is nonempty.*

The following result shows the basic bound can be improved, as soon as X is not a linear subspace. By the degree of an irreducible affine variety X over a field k we mean the number of intersection points when intersecting $X \otimes \bar{k}$ with a generic affine space over \bar{k} of dimension equal to the codimension of X ,

for some algebraic closure \bar{k} of k . The improved bound then reads as the trivial bound for $(m - 1)$ -dimensional varieties plus r/d , rounded up.

THEOREM 5.1.3. *Let X be an irreducible subvariety of $\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}((t))}^n$ of dimension m and degree d . Then, for every positive integer r , one has*

$$n_r(X) \leq r(m - 1) + \left\lceil \frac{r}{d} \right\rceil.$$

REMARK 5.1.4. As already mentioned, Theorem 5.1.3 remains valid with an identical proof when one replaces \mathbb{C} by any algebraically closed field of characteristic zero.

REMARK 5.1.5. For the plane curve X given by $y = x^d$, for every positive integer r , one has the equality

$$n_r(X) = \left\lceil \frac{r}{d} \right\rceil.$$

Thus, taking the product of X with an affine space of dimension $m - 1$, one sees that the upper bound given in Theorem 5.1.3 is optimal for any value of m , d , and r .

5.2. Reduction to plane curves. By simple projection and section arguments à la Lang-Weil, one reduces, completely analogously to the case in [30], to the case of plane curves ($n = 2$ and $m = 1$). For the sake of completeness, let us provide some more details.

Reduction to the case $n = 2$ and $m = 1$ of Theorem 5.1.3. Assume first that $m = 1$ and $n > 2$. Linear projections $\pi : \mathbb{A}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^2$ are written in coordinates as $x = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i$, $y = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i x_i$. For the a_i and b_i in a dense open subset O of \mathbb{A}^{2n} , π is surjective, and X and $\pi(X)$ have the same degree. By Corollary 5.1.2, $O(\mathbb{C}) := O(K)_1$ is nonempty. Thus take π corresponding to some point in $O(\mathbb{C})$. The number of points in the fibers of $\pi : X \rightarrow \Gamma = \pi(X)$ is finite, and $\pi(X_r)$ is contained in Γ_r ; thus the statement for X follows from the one for Γ . Now assume that $m > 1$. By a similar argument, after projecting, one may assume that $n = m + 1$. In the linear space of hyperplanes H with equations $\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i x_i = b$, $H \cap X$ is irreducible of degree d outside a closed subset E of positive codimension. Thus, by Corollary 5.1.2, for some α_i , $1 \leq i \leq n$ and b_0 , all in \mathbb{C} , the corresponding H is not in E . Consider the pencil H_b of hyperplanes $\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i x_i = b$, $b \in \mathbb{C}((t))$. Since H_{b_0} is not in E , the pencil intersects E in at most e points b_j such that H_{b_j} lies in E . If $H_{b_j} = X$ for some b_j we are done, so

we may assume that, for such a b_j , $X \cap H_{b_j}$ is of dimension $\leq m - 1$, and thus $n_r(X \cap H_{b_j}) \leq (m - 1)r$ by the trivial estimate. For the other instances of b , one may apply the induction hypothesis, which gives $n_r(X \cap H_b) \leq r(m - 2) + \lceil r/d \rceil$. Since the linear form $\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i x_i$ induces a constructible mapping $X_r \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[t]_{<r}$, the statement follows by additivity of dimensions. \square

5.3. Hilbert functions. Let K be a field. For $s \in \mathbb{N}$, we denote by $K[x_0, \dots, x_n]_s$ the vector space of homogeneous polynomials of degree s . Thus $K[x_0, \dots, x_n]_s$ is of dimension $L_n(s)$ over K . Let I be a homogeneous ideal of $K[x_0, \dots, x_n]$, and set $I_s = I \cap K[x_0, \dots, x_n]_s$. We set $H_I(s) = \dim K[x_0, \dots, x_n]_s / I_s$. It is the Hilbert function of I .

Let $<$ be a monomial ordering on $K[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ in the sense of [17, Definition 1, Ch. 1.2]. Denote by $\text{LT}(I)$ the ideal generated by the leading terms for the ordering $<$ of elements of I , where the leading term of a homogeneous polynomial $f = \sum_i a_i x^i$ is the term among the nonzero $a_i x^i$ which is maximal for the ordering. By [17, Proposition 9, Ch. 9.3], I and $\text{LT}(I)$ have the same Hilbert function.

For each $0 \leq i \leq n$, set

$$\sigma_{I,i}(s) = \sum_{\alpha \in \Lambda_{n+1}(s); x^\alpha \notin \text{LT}(I)} \alpha_i.$$

Thus, $sH_I(s) = \sum_i \sigma_{I,i}(s)$.

Let X be an irreducible subvariety of dimension m and degree d of \mathbb{P}_K^n defined by a homogeneous ideal I . Then, for s large enough, $H_I(s)$ is equal to $P_X(s)$, with P_X the Hilbert polynomial of X . It is a polynomial of degree m , leading coefficient $d/m!$, and coefficients bounded in terms of n and the degrees of generators of I . As explained in [3] and [26], it follows there exist nonnegative real numbers $a_{I,i}$, $i = 0, \dots, n$, such that

$$\frac{\sigma_{I,i}(s)}{sH_I(s)} = a_{I,i} + O_{n,d}(1/s)$$

as $s \rightarrow \infty$. Note that

$$a_{I,0} + \dots + a_{I,n} = 1.$$

We shall need the following lemma of Salberger for $n = 2$ and $m = 1$.

LEMMA 5.3.1 [37, Lemma 1.12]. *Let X be a closed equidimensional subscheme of dimension m of \mathbb{P}_K^n . Assume that X intersects properly the hyperplane $x_0 = 0$; that is, no irreducible component of X is contained in $x_0 = 0$. Let $<$ be the monomial ordering defined as follows: $\alpha < \beta$ if $|\alpha| < |\beta|$ or if $|\alpha| = |\beta|$ and, for*

some i , $\alpha_i > \beta_i$ and $\alpha_j = \beta_j$, for $j < i$. (That is, after reindexing the coordinates, $<$ is the reverse graded lexicographic order.) Then

$$a_{l,1} + \cdots + a_{l,n} \leq \frac{m}{m+1}.$$

5.4. Proof of Theorem 5.1.3 when $n = 2$ and $m = 1$. Let $K = \mathbb{C}((t))$, and let X be an irreducible curve in \mathbb{A}_K^2 of degree d . Consider the map

$$\iota : \begin{cases} K^2 \rightarrow K^3, \\ (x, y) \mapsto (1, x, y), \end{cases}$$

and the corresponding embedding

$$\underline{\iota} : \begin{cases} \mathbb{A}_K^2 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}_K^2, \\ (x, y) \mapsto [1 : x : y], \end{cases}$$

and let I denote the homogeneous ideal of the closure of $\underline{\iota}(X)$ in \mathbb{P}_K^2 . Let us form the leading term ideal $\text{LT}(I)$ of I for the monomial ordering $<$ of Lemma 5.3.1 for $n = 2$. Let $r \geq 0$ be given. Fix a positive integer δ . Set

$$M(\delta) = \{j \in \mathbb{N}^3; |j| = \delta, x^j \notin \text{LT}(I)\}.$$

Set $\mu = \#M(\delta) = H_I(\delta)$, $\sigma_i = \sigma_{I,i}(\delta)$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$, and $e = (\mu - 1)\mu/2$. Let us write $X' = X(K) \cap \mathcal{O}_K^2$. By Theorem 3.1.3, there exists a surjective $\mathcal{L}_{\text{DP}}^K$ -definable function

$$g : Y \subset \mathbb{C}^s \times \mathcal{O}_K \rightarrow X'$$

for some integer $s \geq 0$ such that, for each $\xi \in \mathbb{C}^s$, g_ξ satisfies T_μ on Y_ξ . Fix an integer $\alpha \geq 0$, and let B_α be a closed ball of valuative radius α in \mathcal{O}_K . Fix $\xi \in \mathbb{C}^s$, and, for any choice of points y_i for $1 \leq i \leq \mu$ in $(g_\xi(B_\alpha \cap Y_\xi))_r$, consider the determinant

$$\Delta = \det(\iota(y_i)^j)_{j \in M(\delta), 1 \leq i \leq \mu}.$$

By Lemma 3.3.1 for $m = 1$ and $n = 2$, and Lemma 3.2.7, we get that

$$\text{ord}_t(\Delta) \geq \alpha \cdot e. \tag{5.4.19}$$

On the other hand, recall that $x \in \mathbb{C}[t]$ belongs to $\mathbb{C}[t]_{<r}$ if and only if $\text{deg}(x) < r$, where deg stands for the degree in t , and hence

$$\text{deg}(\Delta) \leq (r - 1)(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2).$$

Thus, if $\Delta \neq 0$,

$$\text{ord}_t(\Delta) \leq (r - 1)(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2). \tag{5.4.20}$$

By putting together (5.4.19) and (5.4.20), it follows that, if

$$\alpha > (r - 1)(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)/e, \tag{5.4.21}$$

then $\Delta = 0$. For such an α , note that the matrix

$$A = (y_i^j)$$

with j running over $M(\delta)$ and y_i in $g_\xi(B_\alpha \cap Y_\xi)_r$ for $i = 1, \dots, \mu$, has rank $\leq \mu - 1$. Hence, by the arguments in the proof of Lemma 1 in [2] (which are quite similar to those from the proof of Lemma 4.1.2), there exists a nonzero polynomial H in two variables with coefficients in $\mathbb{C}[t]$ and exponents in $M(\delta)$ which vanishes at all the y_i , and thus at all points of $g_\xi(B_\alpha \cap Y_\xi)_r$. Note that H does not vanish identically on X , since its exponents lie in $M(\delta)$, and that its degree is at most δ .

Recall that $r > 0$ is given, and that we want to prove that $n_r(X) \leq \lceil r/d \rceil$. We will prove this bound by choosing $\delta = \delta(r)$ following [26]. By properties of Hilbert polynomials recalled in Section 5.3, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_i &= a_i d \delta^2 + O_d(\delta), \\ \mu &= d \delta + O_d(1), \end{aligned}$$

and thus

$$e = \frac{d^2}{2} \delta^2 + O_d(\delta),$$

where the O_d notation is for δ going to $+\infty$. Thus

$$\frac{\sigma_i}{e} = \frac{2a_i}{d} + O_d(\delta^{-1}).$$

By Lemma 5.3.1, we find

$$\frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2}{e} \leq \frac{1}{d} + O_d(\delta^{-1}).$$

Hence, there exist integers $\delta > 0$ and $\alpha > 0$, both depending on r , such that

$$(r - 1) \frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2}{e} < \alpha \leq \left\lceil \frac{r}{d} \right\rceil.$$

Now we are ready to bound $n_r(X')$, using this choice of δ and α . Note that X_r is Zariski closed in $(\mathbb{C}[t]_{<r})^2 \simeq \mathbb{C}^{2r}$, being an intersection of Zariski closed subsets.

Write

$$p : \mathbb{C}^s \times \mathcal{O}_K \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^s \times \mathcal{O}_K / \mathcal{M}_K^\alpha \simeq \mathbb{C}^{s+\alpha}$$

for the projection, where \mathcal{M}_K is the maximal ideal of \mathcal{O}_K . By Remark 3.2.16, we may suppose that the projection $\mathbb{C}^s \times \mathcal{O}_K \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_K$ is finite to one on Y , and that Y is a cell over \mathbb{C}^s . This implies that

$$\dim(p(Y)) \leq \alpha, \tag{5.4.22}$$

where $p(Y)$ is considered as a constructible subset of $\mathbb{C}^{s+\alpha}$. The set \widehat{X} of all (w, x) in

$$p(Y) \times X_r$$

such that there exists $y \in Y$ with $p(y) = w$ and $g(y) = x$ is a constructible subset of $\mathbb{C}^{s+\alpha+2r}$ by Proposition 5.4.1. Since g is surjective, the projection $\widehat{X} \rightarrow X_r$ is also surjective. By construction, the projection $\widehat{X} \rightarrow p(Y)$ has finite fibers (of size at most $d\delta$ by Bézout's Theorem): indeed, a point in $p(Y)$ corresponds to the choice of $\xi \in \mathbb{C}^s$ together with a ball B_α as above, and we have shown that the fiber of the projection $\widehat{X} \rightarrow p(Y)$ over this point is contained in the intersection of X with the zero locus of a polynomial H in two variables, with coefficients in $\mathbb{C}[t]$ and degree at most δ , that does not vanish identically on the curve X . It follows that $n_r(X') \leq \dim(\widehat{X}) \leq \dim(p(Y)) \leq \alpha \leq \lceil r/d \rceil$. \square

The following proposition is deduced from a result of [14] on quantifier elimination in an expansion of \mathcal{L} which includes more auxiliary sorts, namely all the $\mathcal{O}_K/\mathcal{M}_K^\alpha$ for integers $\alpha > 0$ (not to be confused with the $K_n = \mathcal{O}_K/(n\mathcal{M}_K) \simeq \mathbb{C}$ for $n > 0$).

PROPOSITION 5.4.1. *Let $X \subset \mathbb{C}^s \times \mathcal{O}_K^{n+m}$ be an \mathcal{L}'_{DP} -definable set, let $\alpha > 0$ and $r > 0$ be integers, and let*

$$p : \mathbb{C}^s \times \mathcal{O}_K^n \times \mathcal{O}_K^m \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^s \times (\mathcal{O}_K/(t^\alpha))^n \times \mathcal{O}_K^m$$

be the projection. Write $p(X)_r$ for the intersection of $p(X)$ with $\mathbb{C}^s \times (\mathcal{O}_K/(t^\alpha))^n \times (\mathcal{O}_K^m)_r$. Then $p(X)_r$, seen as subset of $\mathbb{C}^{s+\alpha n+mr}$, is definable in the ring language with coefficients from \mathbb{C} .

Proof. Let \mathcal{L}'_{DP} be the language \mathcal{L}_{DP} enriched with the auxiliary sorts $\mathcal{O}_K \bmod (t^\alpha)$ for each integer $\alpha > 0$, (higher-order) angular component maps

$$\text{ac}_\alpha : K \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_K \bmod (t^\alpha)$$

sending nonzero x to $xt^{-\text{ord}x} \bmod (t^\alpha)$ and zero to zero, and the bijections from $\mathcal{O}_K \bmod (t^\alpha)$ to \mathbb{C}^α sending $\sum_{i=0}^{\alpha-1} x_i t^i$ to the tuple $(x_i)_i$. (The maps ac_α should not be confused with the maps $\overline{\text{ac}}_n$ introduced before.) One has quantifier elimination for all sorts in the language \mathcal{L}'_{DP} by [14, Theorem 4.2]. It follows

that $p(X)$ is \mathcal{L}'_{DP} -definable without quantifiers. Moreover, in the variables running over \mathcal{O}_K^n , finitely many polynomials $f_i(x)$ over K can occur in the formula describing $p(X)$, and we may suppose that they occur as arguments of $\overline{\text{ac}}_\alpha$ for some α and of ord. Note that, by the geometry of definable sets as summarized by the cell decomposition result, the $\text{ord}(f_i)$ take only finitely many values on $(\mathcal{O}_K^m)_r$. Now the lemma follows by syntactical analysis of quantifier-free formulas describing $p(X)$, in relation with the extra condition that x lies in $(\mathcal{O}_K^m)_r$. \square

REMARK 5.4.2. In fact, the inequality (5.4.22) holds in a wider generality. Consider an $\mathcal{L}^K_{\text{DP}}$ -definable set $X \subset \mathbb{C}^s \times \mathcal{O}_K^n$, and suppose that the projection

$$\pi : \mathbb{C}^s \times \mathcal{O}_K^n \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_K^n$$

is finite to one on X , where $K = \mathbb{C}((t))$. Suppose further that $\pi(X)$ is of dimension m . Let $\alpha > 0$ be an integer, and write

$$p : \mathbb{C}^s \times \mathcal{O}_K^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{s+\alpha n},$$

for the projection which is $\mathcal{O}_K \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_K/(t^\alpha) \simeq \mathbb{C}^\alpha$ on the last n coordinates. Then one has

$$\dim(p(X)) \leq \alpha m. \tag{5.4.23}$$

Indeed, (5.4.23) is easy to show when X is a cell, and it follows by the cell decomposition theorem 3.2.4 in general.

5.5. An observation on the size of motivic transcendental parts. When $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}^K_{\text{an}}$ with $K = \mathbb{C}((t))$, one may wonder whether one can bound $(X^{\text{trans}})_r$ in terms of $r > 0$, when X^{trans} is the transcendental part of a definable subset X in \mathcal{O}_K^n , and with notation from Section 5.1. As usual, X^{trans} is $X \setminus X^{\text{alg}}$, where the algebraic part X^{alg} of X is defined as the set of those points $x \in X$ through which there exists a semialgebraic (namely $\mathcal{L}^K_{\text{DP}}$ -definable) S of dimension 1 such that $X \cap S$ is locally around x of dimension one.

A first idea would be to try bounding the dimension $n_r(X^{\text{trans}})$ in terms of r , but such bounds are useless in view of Proposition 5.5.1.

PROPOSITION 5.5.1. *Let $X \subset \mathcal{O}_K^n$ be \mathcal{L} -definable. Then, for any $r > 0$ and any algebraic curve $C \subset \mathbb{C}^{nr}$, the intersection of C with $(X^{\text{trans}})_r \subset \mathbb{C}^{nr}$ is finite.*

Proof. Suppose for contradiction that there is an algebraic curve $C \subset \mathbb{C}^{nr}$ with infinite intersection with X_r^{trans} . Let us write $C(K)$ for the subset of K^{nr} of

K -rational points on C . Further, let us write S for the image of $C(K) \cap \mathcal{O}_K^{nr}$ under the projection

$$\pi : \begin{cases} \mathcal{O}_K^{nr} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_K^n, \\ (x_{1,0}, \dots, x_{1,r-1}, \dots, x_{n,0}, \dots, y_{n,r-1}) \mapsto \left(\sum_{i=0}^{r-1} t^i x_{j,i} \right)_{j=1}^n. \end{cases}$$

Since $C(K) \cap \mathcal{O}_K^{nr}$ is an $\mathcal{L}_{\text{DP}}^K$ -definable set of dimension at most one, and since S is its image under an $\mathcal{L}_{\text{DP}}^K$ -definable function, the dimension of S is at most equal to one. Since $S \cap X$ contains an infinite subset of C , the dimension of $S \cap X$ equals one. Here, we have used the natural inclusion

$$C \subset \mathbb{C}^{nr} \simeq (\mathbb{C}[t]_{<r})^n \subset \mathbb{C}[[t]]^n = \mathcal{O}_K^n.$$

Moreover, $S \cap X$ is of local dimension one at all but finitely many of its points, since it is an \mathcal{L} -definable set. Hence, X^{trans} is contained in the union of a finite set with $X \setminus S$. Since $(X \setminus S)_r = X_r \setminus S_r$, and since S_r contains C , X_r^{trans} cannot have infinite intersection with C . □

Finally, let us mention that it seems quite difficult to give sharp bounds on the size of the set X_r^{trans} in terms of r in general, for X of large dimension. Under some extra conditions on X , like with some non-Archimedean analogs of restricted Pfaffians instead of the full subanalytic language on K , one may hope that there exist results for (low-dimensional) definable sets, similar to for example the results in [32] for real Pfaffian curves.

5.6. From $\mathbb{C}(t)$ to $\mathbb{F}_q(t)$. In this section, we shall discuss related results over $\mathbb{F}_q(t)$. Although our methods are restricted to characteristic zero, due to our limited understanding of the structure of definable sets over henselian fields of positive characteristic, it is possible to use standard methods to deduce from Theorem 5.1.3 asymptotic bounds for the number of rational points in $\mathbb{F}_q[t]$ of bounded degree. This provides in particular a partial answer to a question raised by Cilleruelo and Shparlinski in Problem 9 in [8], about possible analogs over $\mathbb{F}_q(t)$ of the Bombieri–Pila bound. As noticed in Remark 5.6.4, note however that an analog of Cohen’s bound holds over $\mathbb{F}_q(t)$.

Let R be an algebra essentially of finite type over \mathbb{Z} , i.e., the localization of a finitely generated \mathbb{Z} -algebra. We assume that R is an integral domain of characteristic zero, and we denote by K its fraction field.

We consider the category Field_R of ring morphisms $R \rightarrow F$ with F a field, i.e., the category of field endowed with an R -algebra structure. If \mathcal{X} is an R -scheme,

and $R \rightarrow F$ a ring morphism, we denote by $\mathcal{X} \otimes F$ the F -scheme obtained by base change to F . We consider the affine space $\mathbb{A}_{R[t]}^n$ and X a closed subscheme whose ideal is generated by polynomials $f_1, \dots, f_s \in R[t][X_1, \dots, X_n]$.

For any positive integer r , we denote by $F[t]_{<r}$ the set of polynomials with coefficients in F and degree $< r$. We identify $F[t]_{<r}$ with F^r and $(F[t]_{<r})^n$ with F^{rn} .

The following lemma is classical; we provide a proof for the sake of completeness.

LEMMA 5.6.1. *Let r be a positive integer. The functor $X_r : \text{Field}_R \rightarrow \text{Sets}$ sending $R \rightarrow F$ to*

$$X_{F,r} := X(F[t]) \cap (F[t]_{<r})^n \subset F^{rn}$$

is representable by a closed subscheme \mathcal{X}_r of \mathbb{A}_R^{rn} . In particular, for any F in Field_R , we have a natural identification of $X_{F,r}$ with $\mathcal{X}_r(F)$ inside R^{rn} .

Proof. After inserting the polynomials $x_i(t) = \sum_{0 \leq \gamma < r} a_{i\gamma} t^\gamma$ into the system of equations $f_j(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ and developing, one gets a system of polynomial equations in the variables $a_{i\gamma}$. The corresponding closed subvariety \mathcal{X}_r of \mathbb{A}_R^{rn} represents the functor X_r . □

If k is a finite field, we denote by p_k its characteristic and q_k its cardinality. We shall use the following lemma, which is a consequence from statements in [7] based on the Lang–Weil estimate.

LEMMA 5.6.2. *Let \mathcal{Z} be a closed subscheme of \mathbb{A}_R^m . Let $n = \dim(\mathcal{Z} \otimes K)$. There exist positive integers p_0 , C , and M such that, for any $R \rightarrow k$ in Field_R with k finite, if $p_k > p_0$ and $\mathcal{Z}(k) \neq \emptyset$, then, for some $\delta \leq n$ and some $\mu \in \{1, \dots, M\}$,*

$$|\#\mathcal{Z}(k) - \mu q_k^\delta| \leq C q_k^{\delta-1/2}.$$

Proof. It follows from [7, Proposition 3.3 and Proposition 4.9] that there exist positive integers C and M such that, for any $R \rightarrow k$ in Field_R with k finite, if $\mathcal{Z}(k) \neq \emptyset$, $|\#\mathcal{Z}(k) - \mu q_k^\delta| \leq C q_k^{\delta-1/2}$ for some $\mu \in \{1, \dots, M\}$ and δ the dimension of the Zariski closure of $\mathcal{Z}(k)$ in \mathbb{A}_k^m . In particular, $\delta \leq \dim(\mathcal{Z} \otimes k)$. Since, for some p_0 , $\dim(\mathcal{Z} \otimes k) = \dim(\mathcal{Z} \otimes K)$ whenever $p_k \geq p_0$, the statement follows. □

Now we can state our result, which provides a partial answer to [8, Problem 9].

THEOREM 5.6.3. *Let R be an algebra essentially of finite type over \mathbb{Z} , and assume that R is an integral domain of characteristic zero. Let K be the fraction field of R and \overline{K} an algebraic closure of K . Let X be a closed subscheme of $\mathbb{A}_{R[t]}^n$. Assume that $X \otimes \overline{K}((t))$ is irreducible of dimension m and degree d . Fix a positive integer r . There exist positive integers p_0 , C , and M such that, for any $R \rightarrow k$ in Field_R with k finite, if $p_k > p_0$ and $X_{k,r} \neq \emptyset$, then*

$$|\#X_{k,r} - \mu q_k^\delta| \leq Cq_k^{\delta-1/2}$$

for some $\delta \leq r(m - 1) + \lceil r/d \rceil$ and some $\mu \in \{1, \dots, M\}$.

Proof. From Theorem 5.1.3, which stills hold when replacing \mathbb{C} by \overline{K} by Remark 5.1.4, it follows that $\dim(\mathcal{X}_r(\overline{K})) \leq r(m - 1) + \lceil r/d \rceil$. Since $\dim(\mathcal{X}_r \otimes K) = \dim(\mathcal{X}_r(\overline{K}))$, the statement is then a direct consequence of Lemma 5.6.2 applied to $\mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{X}_r$. □

REMARK 5.6.4. When $d > 1$, Theorem 5.6.3 provides a nontrivial improvement on the ‘trivial’ bound with $\delta \leq rm$. Note however that, using the function field version of the large sieve inequality due to Hsu [24] instead of the one used in [41], one can easily adapt the arguments given in [41] to get the following function field analog of Cohen’s result in [16]: if X is an irreducible subvariety of $\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{F}_q((t))}^n$ of dimension m and degree $d \geq 2$, then $\#X_r = O(rq^{r(m-1/2)})$, with $X_r := X(\mathbb{F}_q[t]) \cap (\mathbb{F}_q[t]_{<r})^n$.

The following question seems natural.

QUESTION 5.6.5. *Does Theorem 5.1.3 still hold when \mathbb{C} is replaced by an algebraically closed field of positive characteristic?*

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Antoine Chambert-Loir, Immanuel Halupczok, and Ehud Hrushovski for stimulating discussions related to this work. In particular, Antoine Chambert-Loir directed us to Marmon’s paper, Immanuel Halupczok provided an example that finitely many pieces do not suffice in general for Theorem 2.1.7, and Ehud Hrushovski encouraged us to consider potential diophantine applications. We also thank the referees for valuable suggestions.

The authors were supported in part by the European Research Council under the European Community’s Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) with ERC Grant Agreement numbers 246903 NMNAG and 615722 MOTMELSUM, and by the Labex CEMPI (ANR-11-LABX-0007-01).

We would also like to thank the IHES and the FIM of the ETH in Zürich, where part of the research was done. The paper was finalized while the authors participated in the MSRI program: Model Theory, Arithmetic Geometry and Number Theory.

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