TOPOLOGICAL GROUPS, $\mu$-TYPES AND THEIR STABILIZERS

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Abstract. We consider an arbitrary topological group $G$ definable in a structure $\mathcal{M}$, such that some basis for the topology of $G$ consists of sets definable in $\mathcal{M}$. To each such group $G$ we associate a compact $G$-space of partial types $S^\mu_G(\mathcal{M}) = \{p_\mu : p \in S_G(\mathcal{M})\}$ which is the quotient of the usual type space $S_G(\mathcal{M})$ by the relation of two types being “infinitesimally close to each other”. In the o-minimal setting, if $p$ is a definable type then it has a corresponding definable subgroup $\text{Stab}^\mu(p)$, which is the stabilizer of $p_\mu$. This group is non-trivial when $p$ is unbounded in the sense of $\mathcal{M}$; in fact it is a torsion-free solvable group.

Along the way, we analyze the general construction of $S^\mu_G(\mathcal{M})$ and its connection to the Samuel compactification of topological groups.

1. Introduction

It was shown in [13] that in a group $G$ definable in an o-minimal structure, one can associate to any unbounded curve $\gamma \subseteq G$ a definable one-dimensional torsion-free group $H_\gamma$. In fact, the group $H_\gamma$ can be viewed as associated to the (definable) type $p$ of $\gamma$ at “$+\infty$”. Our initial goal in the current article was to extend that result to arbitrary definable types in $G$ and associate to any such $p$ a definable group $H_p$, which is nontrivial if and only if $p$ is unbounded.

While working on the above we discovered interesting connections to general topological groups, $G$-spaces and their universal compactifications. Namely, consider an arbitrary topological group $G$, definable in some structure $\mathcal{M}$, with a basis for its topology consisting of sets definable in $\mathcal{M}$. Under these assumptions we view the partial type $\mu$ of all definable open subsets of $G$ containing the identity as an “infinitesimal subgroup” and use it to define an equivalence relation on complete types in $S_G(\mathcal{M})$: $p \sim_\mu q$ if $\mu \cdot p = \mu \cdot q$, as partial types. It turns out that this equivalence relation is well behaved and the quotient space $S^\mu_G(\mathcal{M})$ is a compact $G$-space. Moreover, this construction recovers the Samuel compactification, see [18], in the case of an arbitrary topological group, when all subsets of $G$ are definable in $\mathcal{M}$. In the case when $G$ is a discrete group our analysis is already subsumed by the work of Newelski [12] and others (see for example [8]).

Returning to our original problem, the group $H_p$ described above is just the stabilizer of the associated partial type $p_\mu$ under the action of $G$ on $S^\mu_G(\mathcal{M})$. For the result below, we say that a complete type $p \in S_G(\mathcal{M})$ is $\mu$-reduced, if its $\sim_\mu$-class does not contain any complete type of lower dimension. We first prove (see Claim 3.3) that any definable type $q$ which is unbounded has a $\sim_\mu$-equivalent...
definable type $p$ of positive dimension which is $\mu$-reduced. Summarizing our main results we then prove (see theorems 3.9 and 3.25):

**Theorem 1.1.** Let $G$ be a definable group in an o-minimal expansion of a real closed field. Then to any definable $\mu$-reduced type $p \in S_G(M)$ there is an associated definable, torsion-free group $H_p = \text{Stab}^\mu(p) \supseteq \text{Stab}(p)$, with $\dim H_p = \dim p$. In particular, $\dim H_p > 0$ if and only if $p$ is not bounded in $M^n$.

Regarding the general setting of a topological group $G$ which is definable in a structure $M$ and has a basis of $M$-definable sets, we prove in Appendix A the following (see Theorem A.15):

**Theorem 1.2.** The quotient $S^\mu_G(M)$ is a compact Hausdorff space on which the group $G(M)$ acts continuously. The map $g \mapsto \text{tp}(g/M)_\mu$ embeds $G(M)$ as a dense subset of $S^\mu_G(M)$.

Thus, $S^\mu_G(M)$ is a $G$-ambit, and we show that it is the greatest $G$-ambit within the so-called definably separable $G$-ambits.

While our main interest is with the group $G$ itself we found it useful to treat the more general case of $G$ acting definably on a definable set $X$, and this is the setting throughout the first part of the paper.

**A uniformity vs. a type-definable equivalence relation.** As we pointed out, our construction of $S^\mu_G(M)$ recovers to a great extent the work of Samuel on compactifications of uniform spaces (see [18]). Samuel works under the assumption of a set together with a *uniformity*, a collection of subsets of $X^2$ which satisfies certain conditions and giving rise to a topology on $X$. As we explain Appendix A, the notion of a uniformity is the same as the model theoretic notion of a type-definable equivalence relation on $X$. Thus, we carry out some of the work in this more general setting.

We begin in Section 2, by a discussion of topological groups and $\mu$-types in general. In Section 3 we move to the o-minimal setting and analyze in details the group $\text{Stab}^\mu(p)$. In Appendix A we carry out the above mentioned analysis of the general case and describe the space $S^\mu_G(M)$ in details. In Appendix B we prove a technical result which is needed for the o-minimal case.

**General conventions** We fix a complete first order theory $T$ and a large saturated enough model $U$ of $T$. When $D$ is a definable set and $\varphi(x)$ a formula, we say that $\varphi(x)$ is an $D$-formula if $U \models \varphi(x) \rightarrow x \in D$. We extend this definition to types (both possibly incomplete), by saying that a type $q(x)$ is an $D$-type if $q(x) \vdash x \in D$. If $M \prec U$ and $D$ is an $M$-definable set then by $S_D(M)$ we denote the set of all complete $D$-types over $M$.

We use the predicate $D$ to denote both a definable set and the formula defining it. Thus, we use for example $g \in D$ or $p \vdash D$, where $D$ is thought of as a definable set in the first case and a formula in the latter. When $D$ is a definable set over $M$ and $N \succ M$ then we will write $D(M)$ or $D(N)$ to denote the specific realization of $D$ in the structures $M$ or $N$. Very often when we work in a fixed structure $M$ we just write $D$ instead of $D(M)$.

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2. Topological groups and \(\mu\)-types

2.1. On definable groups and group actions. All topological groups and compact spaces are assumed to be Hausdorff.

Let \(G\) be a group. Recall that a \(G\)-set is a set \(X\) together with an action of \(G\) on it. When \(G\) is a topological group, \(X\) is a topological space and the action is continuous, (i.e. the map \((g, x) \mapsto g \cdot x\) is a continuous function from \(G \times X\) to \(X\)), then \(X\) is called a \(G\)-space.

If \(X\) is a \(G\)-set then for subsets \(P \subseteq G, Y \subseteq X\), we will denote by \(P \cdot Y\) the set \(\{x \cdot y : x \in P, y \in Y\}\) \(\subseteq \) \(X\), and if \(P\) (or \(Y\)) is a singleton \(\{p\}\) then we just write \(p \cdot Y\) (or \(P \cdot p\)).

For the rest of this section we fix a small \(M \prec \mathbb{U}\) and an \(M\)-definable group \(G\). We also fix an \(M\)-definable set \(X\) with \(G\) acting definably on \(X\), namely, the map \((g, x) \mapsto g \cdot x\) is a continuous function from \(G \times X\) to \(X\).

**Notation 2.1.** (1) If \(\varphi(v)\) is a \(G\)-formula over \(M\) and \(\psi(x)\) is an \(X\)-formula then by \(\varphi \cdot \psi\) we will denote the \(X\)-formula

\[(\varphi \cdot \psi)(x) = \exists v \forall u \ (\varphi(v) \land \psi(u) \land x = v \cdot u).\]

(2) If \(p(v)\) is a \(G\)-type and \(r(x)\) is an \(X\)-type (possibly incomplete) then by \(p \cdot r\) we will denote the \(X\)-type

\[(p \cdot r)(x) = \{((\varphi \cdot \psi)(x) : p(v) \vdash \varphi(v), r(x) \vdash \psi(x)\}.\]

**Remark 2.2.** (1) Considering the action of \(G\) on itself by left multiplication the above definition gives us a notion of products of types, but for \(p, q \in S_G(M)\) the type \(p \cdot q\) is usually incomplete.

(2) Identifying an element \(g \in G(M)\) with the complete type \(\text{tp}(g/M)\) the above definition agrees with the usual definition of the action of \(G(M)\) on the \(G\)-types and the \(M\)-definable \(G\)-sets.

(3) It is easy to see that if \(\varphi(v)\) is a \(G\)-formula over \(M\) and \(\psi(x)\) is an \(X\)-formula over \(M\) then

\[\varphi(M) \cdot \psi(M) = (\varphi \cdot \psi)(M).\]

(4) For a \(G\)-type \(p(v)\) over \(M\) and an \(X\)-type \(r(x)\) over \(M\) we have

\[p(\mathbb{U}) \cdot r(\mathbb{U}) = (p \cdot r)(\mathbb{U}).\]

But if \(N \succ M\) is not \(|M|^+\)-saturated then in general we have only inclusion

\[p(N) \cdot r(N) \subseteq (p \cdot r)(N).\]

(5) It follows from (4) that if \(p(v), q(v)\) are \(G\)-types over \(M\) and \(r(x)\) is an \(X\)-type over \(M\) then

\[(p \cdot q) \cdot r)(x) = ((p \cdot (q \cdot r))(x).\]

2.2. Topological groups and their infinitesimal types. We will assume throughout the paper that \(G\) is a topological group and furthermore \(G\) has a basis for the topology consisting of sets definable in \(M\). Note that this is a rather weak assumption and for example does not imply that \(G(\mathbb{U})\) is still a topological group. When we develop the theory further, we make the stronger assumption, that a basis for the topology of \(G\) is uniformly definable in \(M\) (which is what Pillay calls in \([10]\) “a first order topological group”). This will be sufficient to ensure that \(G(\mathbb{U})\) is a topological group.
Definition 2.3. The infinitesimal type of $G$ is the partial $G$-type over $M$, denoted by $\mu_G(v)$ (or just by $\mu(v)$ if $G$ is fixed), consisting of all formulas over $M$ defining an open neighborhood of $e$.

Notice that the type $\mu(v)$ is not complete unless the topology on $G$ is discrete.

The next claim follows from the continuity of the group operations.

Claim 2.4. (1) $\mu(v) = \mu^{-1}(v)$.
(2) For every $g \in G(M)$ we have $g \cdot \mu = \mu \cdot g$.
(3) $\mu \cdot \mu = \mu$.

Corollary 2.5. For any elementary extension $N$ of $M$ the set $\mu(N)$ is a subgroup of $G(N)$ and every element of $G(M)$ normalizes $\mu(N)$.

Claim 2.6. For a partial $X$-type $\Sigma(x)$ over $M$ and $p \in S_X(M)$, the following are equivalent:
(1) $(\mu \cdot p) \cup \Sigma$ is consistent.
(2) $p \vdash \mu \cdot \Sigma$.

Proof. We work in $U$.

1 $\Rightarrow$ 2: Assume that $(\mu \cdot p) \cup \Sigma$ is consistent and fix in $G(U)$, $X(U)$, elements $\alpha \models \mu$, $b \models p$, respectively, such that $\alpha \cdot b \models \Sigma$. Let $\beta = \alpha \cdot b$. Since $b = \alpha^{-1} \beta$ and $\mu^{-1} = \mu$ we have $b \models \mu \cdot \Sigma$. Since $p$ is a complete type, it implies $p \vdash \mu \cdot \Sigma$.

2 $\Rightarrow$ 1: Assume that $p \vdash \mu \cdot \Sigma$ and choose $\alpha \models \mu$ and $b \models p$ such that $\alpha^{-1} b \models \Sigma$. Since $\mu^{-1} = \mu$, the result follows. $\Box$

We now conclude:

Claim 2.7. For $p, q \in S_X(M)$, the following conditions are equivalent.
(1) The type $(\mu \cdot p)(x) \cup (\mu \cdot q)(x)$ is consistent.
(2) $p(x) \vdash (\mu \cdot q)(x)$.
(3) $\mu \cdot p = \mu \cdot q$ (here and below we consider two partial types over $M$ to be equal if they are logically equivalent).

Proof. We apply 2.6 by taking $\Sigma = \mu \cdot q$, and using $\mu \cdot \mu = \mu$. $\Box$

Notation 2.8.

- For $p \in S_X(M)$ we write $p_\mu$ for the partial $X$-type $\mu \cdot p$.
- For $p, q \in S_X(M)$ write $p \sim_\mu q$ if $p_\mu = q_\mu$.
- We let $S_X^\mu(M) = \{ p_\mu(x) : p \in S_X(M) \}$.

Thus, $S_X^\mu(M)$ is just the quotient of $S_X(M)$ by the equivalence relation $\sim_\mu$.

Claim 2.9. For any $g \in G(M)$ and $p \in S_X(M)$ we have
$$g \cdot (\mu \cdot p) = \mu \cdot (g \cdot p).$$

Proof. Follows from Remark 2.2 (5) and Claim 2.4 (2). $\Box$

Thus the action of $G(M)$ on $S_X(M)$ preserves $\sim_\mu$, so it induces an action of $G(M)$ on $S_X^\mu(M)$ by $g \cdot p_\mu = (g \cdot p)_\mu$. We will consider $S_X^\mu(M)$ as a $G$-set. In Appendix A we discuss other properties of $S_X^\mu(M)$.

2.3. $\mu$-stabilizers.

We assume that $G$ acts definably on a definable set $X$ (not assumed to carry any topology).
2.3.1. Stabilizers of partial types. As we pointed out already, the group $G(M)$ acts on $L_X(M)$.

**Definition 2.10.** Let $\Sigma(x)$ be a partial type $X$-type over $M$. We first define

$$\text{Stab}(\Sigma) = \{g \in G(M) : \text{for all } \phi \in L_X(M), \Sigma \vdash \phi \iff \Sigma \vdash g \cdot \phi\}.$$  

For $\varphi(x) \in L_X(M)$, consider the set

$$(2.1) \{h \in G(M) : \Sigma \vdash h \cdot \varphi(x)\}$$

and define $\text{Stab}_\varphi(\Sigma) \subseteq G(M)$ to be the stabilizer of the above set (so in particular a subgroup).

The following is easy to verify:

**Claim 2.11.** For every partial $X$-type $\Sigma$ over $M$,

$$\text{Stab}(\Sigma) = \bigcap_{\Sigma \vdash \varphi} \text{Stab}_\varphi(\Sigma) = \bigcap_{\varphi \in L_X(M)} \text{Stab}_\varphi(\Sigma).$$

**Definition 2.12.** We say that a partial type $\Sigma(x) \subseteq L(M)$ is **definable** over $A \subseteq M$ if for every formula $\varphi(x,y)$ there exists a formula $\chi(y) \in L(A)$ such that for every $a \in M$, $\Sigma \vdash \varphi(x,a)$ if and only if $M \models \chi(a)$.

For $\Sigma(x)$ a partial type definable over $M$, and $N \succ M$ we denote by $\Sigma|N$ the extension of $\Sigma$ by definitions to a partial type over $N$. Namely, for $a \in N$, and $\phi \in L(M)$, $\phi(x,a) \in \Sigma|N$ iff $N \models \chi(a)$, for $\chi(y)$ as above.

Here is our main use of definability of types:

**Proposition 2.13.** Assume that $\Sigma$ is a definable partial $X$-type over $M$. Then for every $\varphi \in L_X(M)$, the set $\text{Stab}_\varphi(\Sigma)$ is an $M$-definable subgroup of $G$.

Assume in addition that $G$ has the Descending Chain Condition on $M$-definable subgroups. Then $\text{Stab}(\Sigma)$ is a definable subgroup of $G$.

**Proof.** The fact that each of the sets in (2.1) is definable is immediate from the definability of $\Sigma$. It follows that each $\text{Stab}_\varphi(\Sigma)$ is definable and therefore $\text{Stab}(\Sigma)$ is the intersection of definable groups. Finally, by DCC, it equals to a finite intersection so definable itself. \qed

**Strengthening the assumptions**

From now on we assume that $G$ has a uniformly definable basis

$$\{B_t : t \in T\}$$

of open neighborhoods of the identity. We call such $G$ a definably topological group. As pointed out earlier, for $N \succ M$ the group $G(N)$ is again a topological group and the definable family $\{B_t : t \in T(N)\}$ forms a basis for the open neighborhoods of $e$.

We may identify the type $\mu$ with the collection of formulas $\{B_t : t \in T\}$. Note that $\mu$ itself is definable over the parameters defining $T$. Indeed, for $a \in M$, $\mu \vdash \phi(x,a)$ if and only if $M \models \exists t \in T (B_t \rightarrow \phi(x,a))$. If $N \succ M$ then $\mu|N$ is just the infinitesimal type of $G(N)$ with respect to $N$. 

2.3.2. Stabilizers of \( \mu \)-types.

**Notation 2.14.** For \( p \in S_X(M) \), we define the infinitesimal stabilizer \( \text{Stab}^\mu(p) \) as
\[
\text{Stab}^\mu(p) := \text{Stab}(\mu \cdot p).
\]

Note that \( \text{Stab}^\mu(p) \) contains the usual stabilizer of \( p \), denoted by \( \text{Stab}(p) \). The claim below and its proof was proposed to us by A. Pillay.

**Claim 2.15.** If \( p \) is a complete type in \( S_X(M) \) definable over \( A \subseteq M \) then \( \mu \cdot p \) is a partial type definable over \( A \).

**Proof.** Let \( \phi(x, y) \) be a formula. For \( b \in M \) we have \((\mu \cdot p)(x) \models \phi(x, b) \) if and only if \((\mu \cdot p)(x) \cup \{\neg \phi(x, b)\} \) is inconsistent, that by Claim 2.10 is equivalent to \( p(x) \not\models (\mu(v) \cdot \neg \phi(x, b))(x) \). Since \( p \) is a complete type, the latter condition is equivalent to the existence of \( t \in T(M) \) such that \( p(x) \models \neg (B_t \cdot \neg \phi(x, b))(x) \).

Since the type \( p(x) \) is definable over \( A \), there is a formula \( \chi(u, y) \in \mathcal{L}(A) \) such that \( p(x) \models \neg (B_t \cdot \neg \phi(x, b))(x) \) if and only if \( M \models \chi(t, b) \).

Thus \((\mu \cdot p)(x) \models \phi(x, b) \) if and only if \( M \models \exists t \in T(\chi(t, b)) \). \( \square \)

**Remark 2.16.** The definition of \( p_\mu \) is canonical in the following sense: if \( p \in S_X(M) \) is definable over \( M \) and \( N \prec M \) then \((\mu|N) \cdot (p|N) = (\mu \cdot p)|N \).

**Proposition 2.17.** Assume that \( G \) has the Descending Chain Condition for definable subgroups and that \( p \subseteq S_X(M) \) is a definable type over \( M \). Then \( \text{Stab}^\mu(p) \) is an \( M \)-definable subgroup of \( G \).

Moreover, if \( N \prec M \) then \( \text{Stab}^\mu(p|N) \) is defined by the same formula.

**Proof.** We take \( \Sigma = \mu \cdot p \) which is definable by the last claim. By Claim 2.13 \( \text{Stab}^\mu(p) \) is definable in \( M \). \( \square \)

The following claim follows from generalities of group actions.

**Claim 2.18.** For \( p, q \in S_X(M) \) and \( g \in G(M) \), if \( g \cdot p_\mu = q_\mu \) then \( \text{Stab}^\mu(q) = g \cdot \text{Stab}^\mu(p) \cdot g^{-1} \).

**Remark 2.19.** In the case \( X = G \), unless otherwise stated, we always consider the action of \( G \) on itself by left multiplication. In particular, both stabilizer groups \( \text{Stab}(p) \) and \( \text{Stab}^\mu(p) \) are taken with respect to left multiplication and could turn out to be different for the opposite action. The following example is taken from [17].

Let \( G = \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R}) \). Consider the curve
\[
\gamma(t) = \begin{pmatrix} t & 1 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix}, t > 0.
\]

We will denote by \( S \subseteq G \) the image of \( \gamma \), and let \( p(x) \) be the type on \( S \) corresponding to \( t > \mathbb{R} \).

It is not hard to see that the \( \mu \)-stabilizer of \( p \) with respect to left multiplication is:
\[
\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, a \in \mathbb{R} \right\}
\]
and with respect to right-multiplication is:
\[
\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} r & 0 \\ 0 & r^{-1} \end{pmatrix}, r \in \mathbb{R}^{>0} \right\}.
\]
2.4. A partial “standard part” map. In the o-minimal case, when \( \mathcal{N} \) is a tame extension of \( \mathcal{M} \), there is a standard part map \( \text{st}: \mathcal{O}_M(N) \to M \) from the set of \( M \)-bounded elements of \( N \) into \( M \) (see Section 2.2 for more details). Here we introduce an analogue of a standard part map without assuming o-minimality or tameness.

Let \( \mathcal{N} \) be an elementary extension of \( \mathcal{M} \). By Corollary 2.20 \( \mu(N) \) is a subgroup of \( G(N) \) normalized by \( G(M) \), hence \( \mu(N)\cdot G(M) \) is a subgroup of \( G(N) \), still normalized by \( G(M) \). In abuse of notation we denote this subgroup by \( \mathcal{O}_G(N) \).

Because \( \mu(N) \cap G(M) = \{e\} \) there exists a surjective group homomorphism \( \text{st}^*: \mathcal{O}_G(N) \to G(M) \) which sends every \( h \) to the unique \( g \in G(M) \) such that \( h \in \mu(N)g \). We think of the map \( \text{st}^* \) as a partial “standard part” map from \( G(N) \) into \( G(M) \), so for \( X \subseteq G(N) \) we will use \( \text{st}^*(X) \), again in abuse of notation, to denote the image under \( \text{st}^* \) of the set \( X \cap \mathcal{O}_G(N) \).

Note that if \( H \leq G(N) \) is any subgroup then \( \text{st}^*(H) \) is a subgroup of \( G(M) \). As we shall see later, under various assumptions this group is definable in \( M \).

Example 2.20. If \( G = \langle \mathbb{R}, + \rangle \) and \( \mathcal{R} \) is a nonstandard elementary extension of the real field then \( \mathcal{O}_G(\mathcal{R}) \) equals the subgroup of elements of \( G \) of finite size. If \( G = \langle \mathbb{R}^{>0}, \cdot \rangle \) then \( \mathcal{O}_G(\mathcal{R}) \) is the collection of all positive elements \( a \in \mathcal{R} \) such that both \( a \) and \( 1/a \) are finite.

Claim 2.21. Let \( p, q \in S_X(M) \), \( \mathcal{N} \succ \mathcal{M} \) be \( |M|^+ \)-saturated and \( \alpha \models p, \beta \models q \) be in \( N \). For \( a \in X(N) \), let \( G_a = \{ h \in G(N) : h \cdot a = a \} \). Then,

1. If \( p \sim_\mu q \) then \( \text{st}^*(G_\alpha) = \text{st}^*(G_\beta) \).

2. The group \( \text{st}^*(G_\alpha) \) is normal in \( \text{Stab}^\mu(p) \).

Proof. Let us see (1). Note that if \( \alpha \equiv_M \beta \) then we can immediately conclude that \( \text{st}^*(G_\alpha) = \text{st}^*(G_\beta) \). Our result shows that it is sufficient to assume that \( p \) and \( q \) are \( \mu \)-equivalent types.

Because \( p \sim_\mu q \) we may replace \( \beta \) by another realization of \( q \) if needed and assume \( \beta = \epsilon_\alpha \) for some \( \epsilon \in \mu(N) \). It follows that \( G_\beta = \epsilon G_\alpha \epsilon^{-1} \). Also, it is not hard to see that \( G_\beta \cap \mathcal{O}_G(N) = \epsilon G_\alpha \cap \mathcal{O}_G(N) \epsilon^{-1} \). Because \( \text{st}^* \) is a homomorphism and \( \epsilon \in \ker(\text{st}^*) \), we see that \( \text{st}^*(G_\beta) = \text{st}^*(G_\alpha) \).

To see (2) we first note that the group \( \text{st}^*(G_\alpha) \) is contained in \( \text{Stab}^\mu(p) \). Indeed, assume that \( g = \text{st}^*(h) \) for some \( h \in G_\alpha \), so \( g = \epsilon h \) for \( \epsilon \in \mu(N) \). Then,

\[
g \cdot \alpha = \epsilon h \cdot \alpha = \epsilon \cdot \alpha \models \mu \cdot p,
\]

so \( g \in \text{Stab}^\mu(p) \).

To see that \( \text{st}^*(G_\alpha) \) is normal in \( \text{Stab}^\mu(p) \), we take \( g \in \text{Stab}^\mu(p) \) (in particular, \( g \in G(M) \)), and then

\[
g(\text{st}^*(G_\alpha))g^{-1} = \text{st}^*(gG_\alpha g^{-1}) = \text{st}^*(G_{g \cdot \alpha}) = \text{st}^*(G_\alpha),
\]

where the last equality follows from (1), since \( g \cdot \alpha \sim_\mu \alpha \). Thus we showed that \( \text{st}(G_\alpha) \) is normal in \( \text{Stab}^\mu(p) \).

Finally, we have:

Claim 2.22. For \( p \) a definable \( G \)-type over \( \mathcal{M} \) and \( |M|^+ \)-saturated extension \( \mathcal{N} \succ \mathcal{M} \) we have

1. \( \text{Stab}^\mu(p) = \text{st}^*(p(N)p(N)^{-1}) \).

2. For every \( \alpha \models p \) in \( \mathcal{N} \), \( \text{Stab}^\mu(p) = \text{st}^*(p(N)\alpha^{-1}) \).
Proof. (1) Let us see that $\text{st}^*(p(N)p(N)^{-1}) \subseteq \text{Stab}^\mu(p)$. Indeed, assume that $g = \alpha \cdot a \cdot b^{-1} \in G(M)$ for $\alpha \in \mu(N)$ and $a, b \in p(N)$. Then clearly $g \cdot p$ is consistent with $\mu \cdot p$, so, since $g \cdot p$ is a complete type, it follows that $g \cdot p \models \mu \cdot p$. By Claim 2.7 $g \cdot p_h = p_h$ so $g \in \text{Stab}^\mu(p)$.

For the opposite inclusion, assume that $g \in \text{Stab}^\mu(p)$ and take an arbitrary $b \models p$. Since $g \cdot p \models \mu \cdot p$, there exist $\alpha \in \mu(N)$ and $a \in p(N)$ such that $\alpha \cdot a = g \cdot b$ (here we used the saturation of $N$). It follows that $g = \alpha \cdot b^{-1}$, so $g \in \text{st}^*(p(N)p(N)^{-1})$.

For (2), use the fact that if $g = \text{st}^*(\beta \cdot \alpha^{-1})$ is in $M$ and $\beta', \alpha' \models p$, then by saturation of $\mathcal{N}$ using an automorphism over $M$ we can replace $\alpha'$ with $\alpha$ and $\beta'$ with some other $\beta \models p$.

This ends our discussion under the assumption that $G$ is a general definably topological group.

3. The case of an o-minimal $G$

We assume in this section that $G$ is a definable group in an o-minimal structure $\mathcal{M}$ expanding a real closed field $R$.

By Pillay’s work ([15]) we know that $G$ is has a structure of a topological group manifold, and in particular it is a definably topological group in $\mathcal{M}$. Because $G$ has DCC (see [15]), it follows from Proposition [14] and Proposition [18] that for a definable $p \in S_G(M)$, the groups $\text{Stab}^\mu(p)$ and $\text{Stab}(p)$ are definable. Our goal in this section is to realize $\text{Stab}^\mu(p)$ as the image under the standard part map of a definable set in a bigger model. This will allow us to prove for example that $\text{Stab}^\mu(p)$ is a torsion-free group which is nontrivial unless $p$ is bounded with respect to the $M^n$ topology. It will also help us determining the dimension of $\text{Stab}^\mu(p)$.

Most of the work in this section concerns the action of $G$ on itself by left multiplication, but towards the end we also consider general definable $G$-sets in the o-minimal setting.

3.1. Embedding $G$ as an affine group. The following Claim is known, but since we could not find a precise reference we provide an outline of a proof.

**Claim 3.1.** Let $G$ be an $M$-definable group. Then we can embed $G$ into $M^n$ so that $G$ is a closed subset of $M^n$ and the group operations are continuous with respect to the induced topology.

**Proof.** This is done in two steps. First, since $G$ admits the structure of a $C^k$-manifold with the group operations being $C^k$ (here we can actually take $k = 0$), there exists, by [4] 10.1.8 a definable injection $f : G \to \mathbb{R}^n$ which is a topological embedding (with respect to the product topology on the right), and such that $f(G)$ is a sub-manifold of $\mathbb{R}^n$. We identify then $G$ with $f(G)$. Next we use the argument from [4] 6.18: we find a definable continuous function $h : \mathbb{R}^n \to R$ which is zero on the closed set $Cl(G) \setminus G$ ([6] 4.22) and identify $G$ with the subset of $\mathbb{R}^{n+1} = \{(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} : x \in M, t \cdot h(x) = 1\}$. □

3.2. On the standard part map. Recall that an elementary extension $\mathcal{N} \models \mathcal{M}$ is called tame if for every $n \in N^k$ the type $tp(n/M)$ is definable.

Let $p$ be a type over $M$ and $\alpha$ be a realization of $p$. By definability of Skolem functions (see [4]) the definable closure of $M \cup \{\alpha\}$ is an elementary extension of
\(\mathcal{M}\) that we will denote by \(\mathcal{M}(\alpha)\). By [11], when \(p\) is a definable type, the extension \(\mathcal{M}(\alpha) \geq \mathcal{M}\) is tame.

Let \(\mathcal{N} \geq \mathcal{M}\) be a tame extension and \(\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_\mathcal{M}(N)\) the set of \(M\)-bounded elements of \(N\), i.e.

\[\mathcal{O} = \{n \in N : -m < n < m \text{ for some } m \in M\}\]

We denote by \(\nu = \nu_{\mathcal{M}}(N)\) the set of \(M\)-infinitesimal elements of \(N\), i.e.

\[\nu = \{n \in N : -m < n < m \text{ for any } m > 0 \in M\}\]

Note that \(\nu^n\) is the intersection of all \(M\)-definable open neighborhoods of \(0 \in \mathbb{R}^n\).

Because \(\mathcal{N}\) is a tame extension of \(\mathcal{M}\) every element in \(\mathcal{O}\) is infinitesimally close to a (unique) element in \(\mathcal{M}\) (see [11 Theorem 2.1]), hence we have the standard part map \(\text{st} : \mathcal{O} \to \mathcal{M}\) defined as: \(\text{st}(n)\) is the unique \(m \in \mathcal{M}\) such that \(n = m + \nu\).

We extend this definition to \(\text{st} : \mathcal{O}^n \to \mathcal{M}^n\). Note that in this case the map \(\text{st}\) is the same as our previous \(\text{st}^*\) with respect to the group \(G = \langle \mathcal{M}, + \rangle\) or its cartesian powers.

We assume that \(G\) is embedded as a closed subset of \(\mathcal{M}^n\). As before the infinitesimal subgroup \(\mu\) of \(G\) is given by a definable basis of \(G\)-open neighborhoods of \(\epsilon \in G\). By the fact that the group topology agrees with the restriction of the \(\mathcal{M}^n\)-topology, we have \(\mu(N) = (\epsilon + \nu^n) \cap G(N)\). Thus a partial type which defines \(\mu\) can be taken to be \(\{B_\epsilon : \epsilon > 0, \epsilon \in M\}\), where we write \(B_\epsilon\) for the intersection of the \(\epsilon\)-ball in \(\mathcal{M}^n\) around \(\epsilon\) with the set \(G\).

Using continuity of the group operations it is not difficult to show that for any \(g \in G(M)\) we have

\[g \cdot \mu(N) = (g + \nu^n) \cap G(N)\]

Since \(G\) is a closed subset, it follows that for any \(a \in \mathcal{O}(N)^n \cap G(N)\) we have \(\text{st}(a) \in G(M)\) so we have \(\mathcal{O}_G(N) = \mathcal{O}(N)^n \cap G(N)\). In particular, the standard part map with respect to \(G\) and \(\langle \mathcal{M}^n, + \rangle\) coincide for elements of \(G(N)\).

3.3. Reduced types.

**Definition 3.2.** We say that a type \(p \in S_G(M)\) is \(\mu\)-reduced if for every \(q \in S_G(M)\) with \(q_\mu = p_\mu\) we have \(\dim(p) \leq \dim(q)\).

By finiteness of dimension, for every \(q \in S_G(M)\) we can find a \(\mu\)-reduced \(p \in S_G(M)\) with \(p_\mu = q_\mu\). Note however that one \(\sim_\mu\)-class can contain more than one \(\mu\)-reduced types. E.g. in \(\langle M^2, + \rangle\) the type of \((\alpha, 0)\) where \(\alpha > M\) and the type of \((\alpha, 1/\alpha)\) are both \(\mu\)-reduced, one dimensional and \(\sim_\mu\)-equivalent.

Our first goal is to show that for definable \(p \in S_G(M)\) we can find a definable \(\mu\)-reduced \(q\) with \(p_\mu = q_\mu\).

**Claim 3.3.** Let \(p \in S_G(M)\) be a definable type. If \(p\) is not \(\mu\)-reduced then there is a definable type \(q \in S_G(M)\) with \(q_\mu = p_\mu\) and \(\dim(q) < \dim(p)\).

**Proof.** Assume \(p\) is a definable type that is not \(\mu\)-reduced. Then we can find a type \(s(x) \in S_G(M)\) such that \(s_\mu = p_\mu\) and \(\dim(s) < \dim(p)\). We can choose an \(M\)-definable set \(V \subseteq G\) such that \(\dim(V) = \dim(s)\) and \(s \vdash V\).

We fix some positive \(r \in M\).

Since \(p_\mu = s_\mu\) we have

\[(3.1) \quad p(x) \vdash \exists y \exists z (x = y \cdot z \& y \in B_r \& z \in V)\]
We choose a realization $\alpha$ of $p$ and let $\mathcal{N} = M(\alpha)$. Since type $p$ is definable, $\mathcal{N}$ is a tame extension of $M$.

Using Fact 3.6, we obtain that there are $\beta \in V(N)$ and $g^* \in B_r(N) \cap G(N)$ such that $\alpha = g^* \cdot \beta$.

Since $g^* \in B_r(N)$, we have $g^* \in \mathcal{O}^\alpha$. Let $g = st(g^*) \in M$. Then $g^* = g \cdot \varepsilon$ for some $\varepsilon \in \mu(N)$. We have $\alpha = g \cdot (\varepsilon \cdot \beta)$.

Let $q(x) = tp(\beta/M)$. It is a definable type with $\dim(q) \leq \dim(V) < \dim(p)$.

By 2.7 we also have $p_{\mu} = g \cdot q_{\mu}$. Now for the type $q'(x) = g^{-1} \cdot q$ we have that it is definable of the same dimension as $q$ and with $q_{\mu}' = p_{\mu}$. □

**Corollary 3.4.** For any definable type $p \in S_G(M)$ there is a $\mu$-reduced definable type $q \in S_G(M)$ with $p_{\mu} = q_{\mu}$.

Finally, we easily have:

**Claim 3.5.** If $p \in S_G(M)$ is a $\mu$-reduced type then for every $g \in G(M)$, the type $g \cdot p$ is $\mu$-reduced.

We end with the following observation:

**Fact 3.6.** For a definable type $p \in S_G(M)$, $p(U)$ is bounded in $U^n$ if and only if $p$ contains a formula defining a bounded set if and only if $p$ is $\mu$-equivalent to an algebraic type $tp(g/M)$, for some $g \in G(M)$.

**Proof.** The first equivalence is easy, so it is sufficient to prove the second one.

If $p \sim_\mu tp(g/M)$ then any realization of $p$ is infinitesimally close to $g$. But then, any $M$-definable open set containing $g$ must be in $p$ so $p$ has formulas defining bounded sets. For the converse, if $p$ contains a formula over $M$ defining a bounded set $D$ and we may assume that $D(N) \subseteq \mathcal{O}_G(N)$, where $\mathcal{N} = M(\alpha)$ for some $\alpha \models p$. It follows that the standard part map is defined on $D(N)$ and in particular, there exists $g \in G(M)$ infinitesimally close to any realization of $p$. □

### 3.4. Re-defining $\text{Stab}^\alpha(p)$ using the standard part map

Our main goal in this section is to show that for a definable $\mu$-reduced type we can find an $M$-definable set $S$ in $p$ such that for any realization $\alpha \models p$ we have $\text{Stab}^\alpha(p) = st(S\alpha^{-1})$. We first clarify the notations.

Since $p$ is a definable type, the structure $\mathcal{N} = M\langle \alpha \rangle$ is tame and we work in $\mathcal{N}$. Let $\mathcal{O}$ be the convex hull of $M$ in $\mathcal{N}$. Since $\mathcal{N}$ is tame we have the standard map $st : \mathcal{O}^n \to \mathcal{M}^n$, and by [5] Corollary 1.3, for every definable in $\mathcal{N}$ set $D$ its image $st(D \cap \mathcal{O}^n)$ is an $M$-definable set. We are going to omit $\mathcal{O}^n$ and just write $st(D)$ in this case. Since $S\alpha^{-1}$ is an $N$-definable set, the set $st(S\alpha^{-1})$ is $M$-definable.

A first inclusion is not difficult.

**Claim 3.7.** Let $p \in S_G(M)$ be a definable type and $S$ an $M$-definable set in $p$. Then for every realization $\alpha \models p$ we have $\text{Stab}^\alpha(p) \subseteq st(S\alpha^{-1})$, where $st$ is taken in the structure $\mathcal{N} = M\langle \alpha \rangle$.

**Proof.** Assume $g \in \text{Stab}^\alpha(p)$. Then $g \cdot p \models p_{\mu}$. The idea is that $g \cdot \alpha$ is “infinitesimally close” to an element of $p$ and hence of $S(U)$, so if $U$ would be a tame extension of $M$ then $g$ would be in $st(S\alpha^{-1})$. We now want to show that all of that can be done inside $\mathcal{N}$. 
As in Claim 3.3 for every positive \( r \in M \) we have
\[
g \cdot p(x) \models \exists y \exists z (x = y \cdot z & y \in (B_r \cap G) & z \in S).
\]
Thus for every positive \( r \in M \) we have
\[
\mathcal{N} \models \exists y \exists z (g \alpha = y \cdot z & y \in (B_r \cap G) & z \in S).
\]

In the structure \( \mathcal{N} \) we can now take the infimum of all \( r > 0 \) which satisfy the above. This infimum belongs to \( \nu(\mathcal{N}) \) hence we can find \( \varepsilon \in \nu(\mathcal{N}) \) such that
\[
\mathcal{N} \models \exists y \exists z (g \alpha = y \cdot z & y \in (B_\varepsilon \cap G) & z \in S).
\]

Hence there is \( \beta \in S(N) \) (for \( z \)) and \( g^* \in \mu(N) \) (for \( y \)) such that \( g \cdot \beta = g^* \cdot \beta \). Therefore \( g = st(\beta \cdot \alpha^{-1}) \).

Recall (\([5\text{, Proposition 1.10}]\) that for every definable set \( V \) in an elementary tame extension \( \mathcal{N}, \dim(st(V)) \leq \dim V \). Since \( \text{Stab}^\mu(p) \subseteq st(S\alpha^{-1}) \) and we can choose \( S \) with \( \dim(p) = \dim(S) \), we have:

**Corollary 3.8.** For every definable type \( p \in S_G(M) \), \( \dim \text{Stab}^\mu(p) \leq \dim(p) \).

We can now state our main theorem.

**Theorem 3.9.** Let \( p \in S_G(M) \) be a definable \( \mu \)-reduced type. Then there exists an \( M \)-definable set \( S \), with \( p \vdash S \), such that

1. For every \( \alpha \models p \), we have \( \text{Stab}^\mu(p) = st(S\alpha^{-1}) \).
2. \( \dim \text{Stab}^\mu(p) = \dim S = \dim p \).
3. The tangent space to \( \text{Stab}^\mu(p) \) at \( e \) equals the standard part of the tangent space to \( S\alpha^{-1} \) at \( e \), i.e. \( T(\text{Stab}^\mu(p))_e = st(T(S\alpha^{-1})_e) \).

In particular, if \( p \) is not a bounded type in \( M^\mu \) then \( \dim \text{Stab}^\mu(p) > 0 \).

The proof of the theorem will go through several steps and lemmas, and we divide it into several subsections.

**Remark 3.10.** In the case when \( \dim p = 1 \), clauses (1) and (2) of the above follow from \([13]\), and (3) is contained in \([17]\).

**3.4.1. Proof of clause (1) of Theorem 3.9.** First notice that since \( p \) is \( \mu \)-reduced, for every \( g \in G(M) \), the type \( g \cdot p \) is also \( \mu \)-reduced.

**Claim 3.11.** There exists an \( M \)-definable set \( S \) in \( p \) such that every element of \( S \cap (O_G(N) \cdot \alpha) \) realizes \( p \).

**Proof.** Let \( \alpha \models p \) and we work in \( \mathcal{N} = M(\alpha) \). To simplify notation we write \( O \) for \( O_G(N) \).

For every definable set \( S \in p \), the set \( S\alpha^{-1} \cap O \) is a relatively definable subset of \( O \subseteq O_M(N)^n \), hence, by Theorem 3.2 in Appendix 3 (see also Example 3.1) it has finitely many connected components. Namely, it can be written as a finite union of pairwise disjoint, relatively definable subsets of \( O \), each of which is clopen relative to \( S\alpha^{-1} \) and such that any other relatively definable clopen subset of \( S\alpha^{-1} \) contains one of those.

We choose an \( M \)-definable \( S \) in \( p \) such that \( \dim S = \dim p \), \( S \) is a cell, and the number of connected components of \( S\alpha^{-1} \cap O \) is minimal. We claim that \( S \) has the desired property.

Indeed, assume not, namely there exists \( \beta \in S \cap (O \cdot \alpha) \) such that \( \beta \models q \) and \( q \neq p \). First notice that for some \( g \in G(M) \) we have \( \beta \models \mu(\cdot g \cdot \alpha) \). Because \( g \cdot p \) was
assumed to be $\mu$-reduced, we must have $\dim q = \dim p = \dim S$. Since $p \neq q$ there exists an $M$-definable set $Y$ in $q$ but not in $p$. We may assume that $Y \subseteq S$ and furthermore that $Y$ is relatively open in $S$ (because $\dim q = \dim S$), so $Y_{\alpha^{-1}}$ is relatively open in $S_{\alpha^{-1}}$.

We claim that $Y_{\alpha^{-1}} \cap \mathcal{O}$ cannot be relatively closed in $S_{\alpha^{-1}} \cap \mathcal{O}$. Indeed, if it were closed then $Y_{\alpha^{-1}} \cap \mathcal{O}$ would be clopen in $S_{\alpha^{-1}} \cap \mathcal{O}$ and therefore would contain the whole connected component of $\beta$ in $S_{\alpha^{-1}} \cap \mathcal{O}$. This would imply that the number of components of $(S \setminus Y)_{\alpha^{-1}} \cap \mathcal{O}$ is smaller than that of $S_{\alpha^{-1}} \cap \mathcal{O}$ and furthermore $\alpha \in S \setminus Y$. Since $S \setminus Y$ is defined over $M$ we obtain a contradiction the minimality of components in $S_{\alpha^{-1}} \cap \mathcal{O}$.

Since $Y \cap \mathcal{O}_\alpha$ is not closed in $S \cap \mathcal{O}_\alpha$, the set $Fr(Y) \cap (\mathcal{O}_\alpha)$ is non-empty. Let $\beta' \in G(N)$ be a point $Fr(Y) \cap (\mathcal{O}_\alpha)$. If we let $g = st(\beta'^{-1})$ then $q' = tp(g\alpha/M) = tp(\beta'/M)$ is not $\mu$-reduced because $(g\mu)_{\mu} \cup q'_{\mu}$ is consistent while $\dim(q') < \dim S$. This contradicts the assumption so it ends the proof of the claim.

**Claim 3.12.** Let $S$ be as in Claim 3.7 and assume that $\alpha \models p$. Then $Stab^\mu(p) = st(S_{\alpha^{-1}})$. Moreover, for every $M$-definable set $S_1 \subseteq S$, if $p \models S_1$ then $Stab^\mu(p) = st(S_1\alpha^{-1})$.

**Proof.** By Claim 3.7 we have $Stab^\mu(p) \subseteq st(S_1\alpha^{-1})$, so if we prove that $st(S_{\alpha^{-1}}) \subseteq Stab^\mu(p)$ then $st(S_1\alpha^{-1}) \subseteq Stab^\mu(p)$ so we get equality. It is thus sufficient to prove it for $S$.

Assume that $g \in st(S_{\alpha^{-1}})$. Then there exists $\epsilon \in \mu(N)$ and $\beta \in S$ such that $g\epsilon = \beta\alpha^{-1}$, namely $g\alpha = \beta$ (all products taken in the group). By the choice of $S$ we have $\beta \models p$ which implies that the types $(g\mu)p(x)$ and $p(x)$ are mutually consistent so $g \in Stab^\mu(p)$. Thus, $st(S_{\alpha^{-1}}) \subseteq Stab^\mu(p)$. □

This ends the proof of clause (1) in Theorem 3.9.

We end this section with an observation:

**Claim 3.13.** If $H$ is an $M$-definable subgroup of $G$ and $p$ is a definable type in $S_H(M)$ then $Stab^\mu(p) \subseteq H$.

**Proof.** In the proof of the last theorem we start with $S \subseteq H$ and then $S\alpha^{-1}$ is also contained in $H(N)$, so $st(S_{\alpha^{-1}}) \subseteq H$. □

3.4.2. **Proof of clause (2) of Theorem 3.9** We denote by $R$ the underlying real closed fields of $M$, and using [15], we assume that $G \subseteq R^n$ is an embedded $k$-dimensional closed $C^1$-submanifold. By working in a $(M$-definable) chart of $G$ near $\epsilon$ we often identify $G$ locally at $\epsilon$ with an open subset of $R^k$.

As above we choose a realization $\alpha \models p$ and we work in $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{M}(\alpha)$.

**Claim 3.14.** Assume that $p \models S_G(M)$ is a $\mu$-reduced type of dimension $\ell$. Let $S \subseteq G$ be definable over $M$ extending $p$ and let $\alpha \models p$. Then for every $m \in M$, $B_m\alpha \cap S$ is a closed submanifold of $B_m\alpha$ of dimension $\ell$.

**Proof.** The set $D$ of all points in $S$ at which $S$ is not an $\ell$-submanifold is an $M$-definable subset of smaller dimension. Because $p$ is $\mu$-reduced, $(B_m\alpha) \cap D = \emptyset$. The set $B_m\alpha$ is closed in $B_m$ for otherwise its frontier is again an $M$-definable subset of smaller dimension. □

For $g \in G$, let $r_g : G \to G$ be the right multiplication by $g$, in a neighborhood of $\epsilon$. If $T(G)_\epsilon$ is the tangent space of $G$ at $\epsilon$ then $d(r_g)_\epsilon$, the differential of $r_g$
at \( e \), is a linear isomorphism from \( T(G)_e \) to \( T(G)_\alpha \). Thus, we have a continuous, \( M \)-definable map \( P \) from \( G \times T(G)_e \) into the tangent bundle of \( G \), sending \((e,v)\) to \((g,drg)_e(v)\). If we view \( T(G) \), locally, as a subset of \( R^k \times R^k \) and identify \( T(G)_e \) with \( \{ e \} \times R^k \), then \( P \) sends \( G \times R^k \) to \( R^k \times R^k \), and for every \( v \in R^k \), we have \( P(e,v) = (e,v) \). By continuity, we may conclude:

**Claim 3.15.** For \( h \in \mu(N) \), \( v \in M^k \) and \( e \in \nu(N)^k \), \( P(h,v+e) \in \{ h \} \times (v+\nu(N)^k) \).

Using what we already proved, we fix an \( M \)-definable set \( S, \alpha \models p \) \( \mathcal{N} = \mathcal{M}(\alpha) \) and assume that \( \text{Stab}^{\alpha}(p) = \text{st}(S\alpha^{-1}) \). We also assume that every \( \beta \in \mathcal{O}_{\alpha} \cap \mathcal{S} \) realizes \( p \). To simplify notation, let \( X = S\alpha^{-1} \). By the above, \( X \cap B_1 \) is a closed submanifold of \( B_1 \) in \( N^k \) (recall that we identify \( G \) with \( N^k \) near \( e \), with \( e \in G \) identified with \( 0 \in N^k \)).

**Claim 3.16.** For every \( h \in \mu \cap X \),
\[
\text{st}(T(X)_h) = \text{st}(T(X)_e).
\]

**Proof.** If \( h \in \mu \cap X \) then it is of the form \( h = \beta\alpha^{-1} \) for some \( \beta \models p \). But then, since \( \alpha \equiv_M \beta \), \( \text{st}(T(S\beta^{-1})_e) = \text{st}(T(S\alpha^{-1})_e) \). The map \( r_{\beta\alpha^{-1}} \) sends \( S\beta^{-1} \) to \( S\alpha^{-1} \) with \( e \) going to \( h \), so its differential at \( e \) sends \( T(S\beta^{-1})_e \) to \( T(S\alpha^{-1})_h \). We can now apply Claim 3.15, to say, a basis of unit vectors of \( T(S\beta^{-1})_e \) and conclude that for each such vector \( v \), \( \text{st}(d_h(v)) = \text{st}(v) \). It follows that \( \text{st}(T(S\beta^{-1})_e) = \text{st}(T(S\alpha^{-1})_h) \), so we get the desired result.

We now prove a general claim. Below we write \( \dim_M \) and \( \dim_N \) to emphasize that we compute the dimension of \( M \)-definable and \( N \)-definable sets, respectively.

**Proposition 3.17.** Let \( X \subset N^k \) be an \( N \)-definable relatively closed submanifold of \( B_1 \) containing \( 0 \). Assume that for every \( h_1, h_2 \in \nu(N) \cap X \) we have \( \text{st}(T(X)_{h_1}) = \text{st}(T(X)_{h_2}) \). Then \( \dim_M(\text{st}(X)) = \dim_N(X) \).

**Proof.** Assume that \( \dim(X) = \ell \). By [5], it is sufficient to prove that \( \dim_M(\text{st}(X)) \geq \ell \).

Let \( H_0 = \text{st}(T(X)_0) \). So \( H_0 \) is an \( M \)-definable linear subspace of \( N^k \) of dimension \( \ell \). Doing a linear change of variables defined over \( M \) we may assume that \( H_0 = N^1 \). Let \( \ell' = k - \ell \) and write \( N^k = N^\ell \times N^{\ell'} \). We will denote by \( \pi: N^k \to N^\ell \) the projection onto the first \( \ell \) coordinates.

The following is a special case of the implicit function theorem.

**Fact 3.18** (Implicit Function Theorem). Let \( Y \subset N^k \) be a definable smooth manifold of dimension \( \ell \), \( a \in Y \), \( b = \pi(a) \), and \( L = T(Y)_a \). Assume \( \pi(L) = N^{\ell'} \). Then locally, near \( a \), \( Y \) is the graph of the function \( F: N^{\ell} \to N^{\ell'} \), and \( L \) is the graph of the differential of \( F \) at \( b \).

**Claim 3.19.** If \( h \in X \cap \mu^k \) then, near \( h \), \( X \) is the graph of a function \( F: N^{\ell} \to N^{\ell'} \). Moreover \( \| dF_b \| \in \nu \), where \( b = \pi(h) \)

**Proof.** Follows from our assumption on \( X \) and Fact 3.18.

The following is easy to prove.

**Claim 3.20.** Let \( V \subset \mu^k \) be an open ball centered at \( 0 \) and \( F: V \to N^{\ell'} \) a definable smooth function. Assume \( F(0) = 0 \) and \( \| dF_b \| \in \mu \) for all \( b \in V \). Then \( F(V) \subset \mu^{\ell'} \) and therefore the graph of \( F \) is contained in \( \mu^k \).
Combining Claim 3.19 Claim 3.20 with the fact that $X \cap B_1$ is a closed submanifold, we obtain:

**Claim 3.21.** Let $a > 0$ be in $\mu$ and $B_a$ be the open ball of radius $a$ in $N^\ell$ centered at $0$. Let $X_0^a$ be the connected component of $X \cap (B_0 \times N^\ell)$ containing $0$. Then $X_0^a \subseteq \mu^k$ and it is the graph of a definable function $F : B_a \to N^\ell$.

By o-minimality we conclude:

**Corollary 3.22.** There is $a > \mu$ in $N$ such that $X$ contains the graph of a definable function $F : B_a \to N^\ell$. In particular, $\pi(X)$ contains an open ball $B_0 \subseteq N^\ell$ centered at $0$ with $b \in M$.

We can now complete the proof of Proposition 3.17. Because $\pi(X)$ contains an $M$-definable ball around $0$, the set $\text{st}(\pi(X))$ also contains an $M$-definable neighborhood of $0$ in $M^\ell$, so in particular its dimension is $\ell$. But $\text{st}((\pi(X)) = \pi(\text{st}(X))$, hence $\text{dim}_M(\text{st}(X)) \geq \ell$.

Using Claim 3.16 and Proposition 3.17 we end the proof of Theorem 3.9(2).

3.4.3. **Proof of clause (3) of Theorem 3.9** Note that in general it is not true that $T(\text{st}(X)) \equiv T(\text{st}(X))_{\pi(a)}$, even for a smooth definable manifold $X$. However, we use the next general Fact, which easily follows from Marikova's result [10, Theorem 2.23]:

**Fact 3.23.** Let $N \succ M$ be a tame extension and assume that $X \subseteq \mathcal{O}(N)^k$ is an $N$-definable submanifold of dimension $\ell$. Assume also that $\text{dim}_M \text{st}(X) = \text{dim}_N X$. Then there exists $x \in X$ such that $\text{st}(T(X))_x = T(\text{st}(X))_{\pi(x)}$.

We apply the above to $X = S \alpha^{-1} \cap B_1$, and fix $h \in X$ with $\text{st}(T(X))_h = T(\text{st}(X))_{\pi(h)}$. Let $g = \pi(h)$. As in the proof of Claim 3.16, $h = \beta \alpha^{-1}$ with $\beta \models p$, and

$$d(r_{h^{-1}})_h(T(S \alpha^{-1}))_h = T(S \alpha^{-1})_e.$$  

Because the map $P$ from that claim was smooth and defined over $M$, we have

$$d(r_{g^{-1}})_g(\text{st}(T(X))_h) = \text{st}(T(S \beta^{-1})_e).$$

However, since $\beta \equiv_M \alpha$, the vector space on the right equals $\text{st}(T(X))_e$. We conclude that

$$d(r_{g^{-1}})_g(\text{st}(T(X))_h) = \text{st}(T(X)_e).$$

By our assumption on $h$, we have

$$d(r_{g^{-1}})_g(\text{st}(T(X))_g) = \text{st}(T(X)_e).$$

Since $\text{st}(X)$ is (an open subset of) a definable subgroup, it follows that

$$\text{st}(T(X)_e) = d(r_{g^{-1}})_g^{-1}(\text{st}(T(X))_g) = T(\text{st}(X))_e = T(\text{Stab}^p(p))_e,$$

which is what we wanted to prove.

This ends the proof of Theorem 3.9.
3.5. **The structure of** $\text{Stab}^\mu(p)$. Below, $p$ is a definable type in $S_G(M)$, where $\mathcal{M}$ is an o-minimal expansion of a real closed field and $G$ a definable group.

We begin with the following fact about definable groups.

**Fact 3.24.** Let $G$ be a definable, definably connected group in $\mathcal{M}$. Then there exists an $M$-definable solvable, torsion free subgroup $H_0 \subseteq G$ and a definably compact set $C \subseteq G$ such that $G = C \cdot H_0$. In particular, $G/H_0$ is a definably compact space.

**Proof.** We first prove the existence of a torsion free $H_0$ such that that $G/H_0$ is definably compact. This basically follows from the work of A. Conversano, but we give the details.

Use induction on $\dim G$. If $G$ is not semisimple then it has an infinite $M$-definable normal abelian subgroup $N$. By induction the group $G/N$ has an $M$-definable solvable torsion free subgroup, which we may assume is of the form $H/N$, such that $(G/N)/(H/N)$ is a definably compact space. But then, the group $H$ is clearly solvable as well, and the quotient $G/H$ is isomorphic to $(G/N)/(H/N)$ so definably compact. By [2] Proposition 2.2, $H$ has a maximal normal torsion-free definable subgroup $H_0 \unlhd H$ with $H/H_0$ definably compact. It follows that the space $G/H_0$ is definably compact as well.

Assume then that $G$ is semi-simple. Then by [1] Theorem 1.2, $G$ can be written as a product of two subgroups $G = K\cdot H_0$ for $K$ a definably compact and $H_0$ torsion-free (so necessarily solvable). This clearly implies that $G/H_0$ is definably compact.

Let us prove now the existence of a definably compact $C \subseteq G$ such that $G = C \cdot H_0$. We first note that $G$ can be written as an increasing union of open sets $G = \bigcup_{r>0} B_r$, such that for each $r$, $C(B_r)$ is definably compact (here we use the fact that $G$ is embedded in $M^\alpha$). We also have $G/H_0 = \bigcup_r \pi(B_r)$ and since $\pi$ is an open map each $\pi(B_r)$ is open. Since $G/H_0$ is definably compact there is $r_0$ such that $G/H_0 = \pi(B_{r_0})$, but then $G = B_{r_0} \cdot H_0$ so in particular $G = C(B_{r_0}) \cdot H_0$.

**Theorem 3.25.** (1) Let $p$ be a definable type in $S_G(M)$. Then the group $H = \text{Stab}^\mu(p)$ is definable over $M$ and it is solvable, torsion-free, with $\dim H \leq \dim p$. In particular, $\text{Stab}(p)$ is torsion-free as well.

(2) In the opposite direction, if $H$ is a torsion-free group definable over $M$ then there exists a complete $H$-type $p$ over $M$ such that $\text{Stab}^\mu(p) = \text{Stab}(p) = H$.

(3) Every two maximal torsion free definable subgroups of $G$ are conjugate.

**Proof.** (1) Let $H_0 \subseteq G$ be any $M$-definable torsion-free solvable group as in Fact 3.24 and let $C \subseteq G$ be a definably compact set, defined over $M$, such that $C \cdot H_0 = G$.

We take $\alpha \models p$ and work inside $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{M}(\alpha)$. There is some $g \in C(N)$ such that $g^{-1} \alpha = \beta \in H_0$. Because $C$ is an $M$-definable, definably compact set, there exists some $g_0 \in C(M)$ such that $g_0 g_0^{-1} \in \mu(N)$. It follows that $g_0^{-1} \alpha \in \mu(N) \cdot \beta$ and since $g_0 \in M$ we have $g_0^{-1} \alpha \models g_0^{-1} p$. If we let $q = tp(\beta/M)$ then this implies $(g_0^{-1} \cdot p)_\mu = q_\mu$.

Because $\beta \in H_0$, it follows from Claim 3.13 that $\text{Stab}^\mu(q)$ is a subgroup of $H_0$ and hence $\text{Stab}^\mu(p)$ is conjugate, by an element of $G(M)$, to a definable subgroup of $H_0$. Clearly, every definable such group is solvable, torsion-free.

(2) This is exactly Proposition 4.7 in [2].

(3) Let $H_0 \subseteq G$ be a maximal torsion free subgroup as in Fact 3.24. Let $H \subseteq G$ be a definable torsion-free subgroup. By (2) there is a complete $H$-type $p$ with
Stab$^\mu(p) = \text{Stab}(p) = H$. By the proof of (1), $H = \text{Stab}^\mu(p)$ is conjugate to a subgroup of $H_1 < H_0$. As $H$ is maximal, we get $H_1 = H_0$. 

3.6. Stabilizers of types in definable $G$-sets. All that we have done so far in the o-minimal setting was to analyze $S^\mu_G(M)$. We present here several consequences for definable $G$-sets and leave the more substantial investigation for further research. We thus fix a definable group $G$ and a definable $G$-set $X$, in an o-minimal expansion $\mathcal{M}$ of a real closed field $R$.

We first observe:

Claim 3.26. The group $\mu(\mathbb{U})$ is torsion-free. In particular, it does not contain any definable subgroup other than the trivial one.

Proof. Assume for contradiction that $\mu(\mathbb{U})$ contains an $n$-torsion point of $G$. Thus the set $\{g \in G : g \neq e$ and $g^n = e\}$ is an $M$-definable set whose closure contains $e$.

We consider the Lie Algebra $\mathcal{G}$, associated to $G$ (see [14]). It is not hard to see that for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the differential of the map $g \mapsto g^n$ at $e$, call it $\left(\left(\alpha\right)_n\right) : G \to \mathcal{G}$, is just the map $v \mapsto nv$. Since it is invertible, the map $g \mapsto g^n$ must be injective in a small neighborhood of $e$, contradicting the fact that every neighborhood of $e$ contains an $n$-torsion point.

Now, if $H \subseteq \mu(\mathbb{U})$ is a definable nontrivial group then it is necessarily definably compact and hence (see [7]) must have torsion, contradiction.

While we don’t have a precise way to compute $\dim(\text{Stab}^\mu(p))$ for $p \in S_X(M)$, we can state two cases in which $\text{Stab}^\mu(p)$ is infinite.

Proposition 3.27. Assume that $X$ is a definable $G$-set, $p \in S_X(M)$ a definable type and $\alpha \models p$ in $\mathbb{U}$.

1. Let $G_\alpha = \{g \in G(\mathbb{U}) : g \cdot \alpha = \alpha\}$. If $\dim G_\alpha > 0$ then $\dim(\text{Stab}^\mu(p)) > 0$.

2. Assume that $G$ acts transitively on $X$, and endow $X$ with the induced topology (either through $S^\mu_X(M)$, see Corollary [A.11] or by identifying $X$ with $G/G_a$ for some $a \in X(M)$). If $p$ is unbounded with respect to this topology then $\dim(\text{Stab}^\mu(p)) > 0$.

Proof. (1) We work in $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{M}(\alpha)$ a tame extension of $\mathcal{M}$. By Claim [2.21], the group $\text{st}(G_\alpha)$ is a normal subgroup of $\text{Stab}^\mu(p)$ definable in $\mathcal{M}$, hence it is sufficient to find an $\mathcal{N}$-definable subgroup $H \subseteq G_\alpha$ with infinite st$(H)$. Since $G_\alpha$ is infinite, it contains a definable infinite definably connected abelian subgroup $H$.

We now consider two cases. If $H(N)$ is contained in $O_G(N)$ then in particular, $H$ is definably compact and $H(N) \cap O_G$ has infinitely many torsion points. By Claim [3.26], the group $\text{ker}(\text{st}) \cap H(N)$ is torsion-free so the st$(H)$ must be infinite.

If $H(N)$ is not contained in $O_G(N)$ then by connectedness, for every $r \in M$, $Fr(B_r) \cap H(N) \neq \emptyset$ and therefore st$(H)$ is infinite.

Note that even if $G_\alpha$ is definably compact, the group $\text{st}(G_\alpha)$ in this case will be unbounded in $M^n$, so not definably compact.

(2) Fix $a \in X(M)$ and identify $X$ with $G-a$. By definable choice we can find an $M$-definable set $Y \subseteq G$ which is in definable bijection with $X$ via the map $\pi(g) = g-a$. While $\pi$ is not a homeomorphism of $Y \subseteq G$ and $X$ (with its quotient topology), if $D \subseteq Y$ is a definable set such that $\text{Cl}(D)$ is definably compact in $G$, then $\pi(\text{Cl}(D))$ is definably compact with respect to the topology of $X$. 

Assume now that $p \in S_X(M)$ is a definable type which is not bounded, namely, does not contain any definably compact $X$-formula. Let $q \in S_Y(M)$ be the pull-back of $p$ under $\pi$ (so $q \cdot a = p$). Then $q$ is a definable $G$-type which, by the above discussion, is unbounded in $G$. By Theorem 3.9, the $\mu$-stabilizer of $q$ has positive dimension and it is easy to see that $\Stab^\mu(q) \subseteq \Stab^\mu(p)$. We thus showed that $\Stab^\mu(p)$ is infinite.

\section{Some examples}

\subsection{The group $G = \langle \mathbb{R}^2, + \rangle$}

Let $\mathcal{M}$ be an o-minimal expansion of the real field, and $G = \langle \mathbb{R}^2, + \rangle$. Our goal is to understand the space $S_G(M)$ and the $\mu$-stabilizers of types. Note that every type in $S_G(M)$ is definable (see [11]). In our discussion below, $p$ is a complete type in $S_G(M)$.

**Bounded types.** As we pointed earlier, if $p$ contains any formula which defines a bounded subset of $\mathbb{R}^2$ then it is $\mu$-equivalent to a (type of an) element $g \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and hence $\Stab^\mu(p) = \{e\}$ (here $e = (0,0)$).

**Unbounded types of dimension 1.** We may assume that there is a definable unbounded curve $\gamma(t) = (\gamma_1(t), \gamma_2(t)) : (0, \infty) \to \mathbb{R}^2$ such that $p$ is the type of $\gamma$ “at $\infty$”. Clearly, $p$ is $\mu$-reduced, for otherwise it will be infinitesimally close to a point $g \in \mathbb{R}^2$, contradicting the fact that it is unbounded.

If we let
\[
\hat{v} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{\gamma(t)}{||\gamma(t)||},
\]
then $\Stab^\mu(p) = \mathbb{R}\hat{v}$.

**Unbounded types of dimension 2.** We prove here a general claim:

**Claim 4.1.** If $G$ is any definable group in an o-minimal structure $\mathcal{M}$ and $p \in S_G(M)$ is a $\mu$-reduced type with $\dim(p) = \dim(G)$ then $\Stab(p) = \Stab^\mu(p) = G$.

**Proof.** By Claim 3.11, there is an $M$-formula $\varphi$ in $p$, defining a set $S$, such that for every $\alpha \models p$ and $m \in M$, every element in $(B_m \cdot \alpha) \cap S$ realizes $p$. Since $\dim S = \dim p = \dim G$ it means that every element in $B_m \cdot \alpha$ realizes $p$. Because $G(M)$ is the union of these $B_m(M)’$s, it follows that every element in $G(M) \cdot \alpha$ realizes $p$, so $G(M) = \Stab(p)$. \hfill \Box

Going back to our example, we may conclude that $\Stab(p) = \Stab^\mu(p) = \mathbb{R}^2$.

\subsection{The action of $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ on $\mathbb{H}$}

We now let $G = \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ and consider its usual action on the upper half plane $\mathbb{H} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Im}(z) > 0\}$ via
\[
\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} z = \frac{az + b}{cz + d}.
\]
The action is transitive and the stabilizer of each point $z \in \mathbb{H}$, call it $G_z$, is a conjugate of $\text{SO}(2, \mathbb{R})$.

Our goal is to understand $\mu$-types in $\mathbb{H}$.

We are using the fact that there is a definable compactification of $\mathbb{H}$, call it $\overline{\mathbb{H}}$ such that the action of $G$ can be definably extended to that of $\overline{\mathbb{H}}$. Namely,
\[
\overline{\mathbb{H}} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Im}(z) \geq 0\} \cup \{\infty\},
\]
with the action of $G$ on the real line given by the same linear fraction, and with $A \cdot z = \infty$ when $cz + d = 0$ and $A \cdot \infty = a/c$. Clearly, the action is transitive on $\mathbb{P} \setminus \mathbb{P}$. The topology on $\mathbb{P}$ is as follows: the induced topology on $\mathbb{P} \cap C$ is the Euclidean one, and neighborhoods of $\infty$ are of the form $gU$, where $U \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ is a neighborhood of $0$ (by transitivity we could have chosen here any point other than $0$). The space $\mathbb{P}$ is compact and the action of $G$ is continuous. Note however, that because $\mathbb{P} \setminus \mathbb{P}$ is an orbit of $G$, it is not true for a point $z$ there that $B \cdot z$ is open, when $B \subseteq G$ is an open set.

Given a complete type $p \in S_{\mathbb{P}}(M)$, and $z \in \mathbb{P}$, we say that $z$ is in the closure of $p$, if for every $M$-definable open neighborhood $U \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ of $z$, the formula defining $U \cap \mathbb{P}$ is in $p$. Since $p$ is a complete type and $\mathbb{P}$ is a Hausdorff space each $p$ can have at most one $z \in \mathbb{P}$ in its closure, we call it $\lim p$.

Consider now the intersection $\bigcap_{x \in X} \text{Cl}(X)$, where $\text{Cl}(X)$ is the closure of $X$ in $\mathbb{P}$. Since $\mathbb{P}$ is compact and the collection of these $X$'s is finitely satisfiable it follows that the intersection is non-empty. It is not hard to see that any $z$ in this intersection is in the closure of $p$. Hence, we showed that every $p \in S_{\mathbb{P}}(M)$ has a unique limit point $\lim p$ in $\mathbb{P}$.

By direct computations we obtain:

**Claim 4.2.** The map $p \mapsto \lim(p)$ factors through $S^a_{\mathbb{P}}(M)$ and induces a topological homeomorphism, as $G$-spaces, between $S^a_{\mathbb{P}}(M)$ and $\mathbb{P}$.

As an immediate corollary we obtain:

**Claim 4.3.** If $p_\mu \in S^a_{\mathbb{P}}(M)$ and $z_p = \lim p \in \mathbb{P}$ then $\text{Stab}^\mu(p) = G_{z_p}$. Hence, if $\lim p \in \mathbb{P}$ then $\text{Stab}^\mu(p)$ is a conjugate of $\text{SO}(2, \mathbb{R})$ and if $\lim(p) \in \mathbb{P} \setminus \mathbb{P}$ then $\text{Stab}^\mu(p)$ is a conjugate of the solvable group

$$\{ \left( \begin{array}{cc} a & b \\ 0 & 1/a \end{array} \right) : a, b \in \mathbb{R} \}.$$ 

**Appendix A. The topology of $S^a_X(M)$**

In Topological Dynamics the Samuel compactification $S(G)$ of a topological group $G$ is the compactification of $G$ with respect to the uniformity induced via the action of $G$ on itself by left multiplication. Up to a homeomorphism it is the unique compact space with the following properties.

(i) There is an embedding $\chi: G \to S(G)$ such that the image $\chi(G)$ is dense in $S(G)$, and the group multiplication on $G$ extends to a continuous map from $G \times S(G)$ to $S(G)$. (In particular $S(G)$ is a $G$-space.)

(ii) If $C$ is a compact $G$-space then for any $p \in C$ the map $g \mapsto g \cdot p$ from $G$ to $C$ extends uniquely to a continuous map from $S(G)$ to $C$.

We refer to the original article [18] and a survey [19] for more details on the Samuel compactification.

In this section we investigate further properties of $S^a_{\mathbb{P}}(M)$ for a topological group $G$ definable in a first order structure $M$. We show that it has a natural compact topology and under the additional assumption that every complete $G$-type is definable, property (ii) above holds if we restrict ourselves to definably separable actions of $G$ on compact spaces.
In the special case, when every subset of $G(M)$ is definable in $\mathcal{M}$, the space $S^\mu_G(M)$ is exactly the Samuel compactification $S(G)$ (by properties (i) and (ii) above).

If the topology on $G$ is discrete then $S^\mu_G(M) = S_G(M)$. This case has been already studied in several papers (e.g. [12] and [8]).

**Setting:** We work in the same setting as in the section 2.1. We fix a first order structure $\mathcal{M}$ and by definable we always mean $\mathcal{M}$-definable. We also fix a group $G$ definable in $\mathcal{M}$. We assume that $G$ is a topological group and that it has a basis of open neighborhoods of $e$ consisting of definable sets. As in Section 2.1 we will denote by $\mu(v)$ the infinitesimal type of $G$. Here we always write $G$ for $G(M)$.

If $X$ is a definable $G$-set, i.e. a definable set together with a definable action of $G$, then by Claim 2.3, the action of $G$ on $X$ induces an action of $G$ on $S^\mu(X)$. Our first goal is to show that $S^\mu_G(M)$ has a natural Hausdorff topology. With respect to this topology $S^\mu_G(M)$ is compact and the group action is continuous, in other words $S^\mu_G(M)$ is a compact $G$-space (compact $G$-spaces are also called $G$-flows).

Since the relation $\sim_m u$ on $S_X(M)$ is induced by a type definable relation (see below), we present the basics in a more general setting.

Let $X$ be a definable set in $\mathcal{M}$ and $E(x, y)$ an $X^2$-type over $M$ which defines an equivalence relation on $X(U)$ (we call it a type-definable equivalence relation on $X$). We denote by $E^*$ the associated equivalence relation on $S_X(M)$:

$$p E^* q \iff p(x) \cup q(y) \cup E(x, y)$$

For $p \in S_X(M)$, let $[p]$ denote its $E^*$-equivalence class.

**Definition A.1.** We equip the set $S^*_X(M) = S_X(M)/E^*$ with the quotient topology, namely a subset $F \subseteq S^*_X(M)$ is closed if and only if there is a partial $X$-type $\Sigma$ over $M$ such that

$$(A.1) \quad F = \{[p] \in S^*_X(M) : p \vdash \Sigma\}.$$

**Claim A.2.** The relation $E^*$ is closed in $S_X(M) \times S_X(M)$, and hence $S^*_X(M)$ is compact and the projection map $\pi : S_X(M) \to S^*_X(X)$ is closed.

**Proof.** Take $(p, q) \notin E^*$. Then $p(x) \cup q(y) \cup E(x, y)$ is inconsistent, and therefore by compactness there are formulas $\varphi(x) \in p$ and $\psi(y) \in q$ such that $\{\varphi(x), \psi(y)\} \cup E(x, y)$ is inconsistent. The formulas $\varphi$ and $\psi$ define an open neighborhood $U_{\varphi} \times U_{\psi}$ of $(p, q)$ which is disjoint from $E^*$, so $E^*$ is closed.

We now conclude that $S^*_X(M)$ is Hausdorff, so by continuity of $\pi$ it is compact, and $\pi$ is a closed map. \hfill $\square$

As a corollary of the above we see that for each $p \in S^*_X(M)$, the $E^*$-equivalence class $[p] \subseteq S^*_X(M)$ is a closed subset of $S_X(M)$, so given by a partial type, which we denote by $\Phi_p(x)$. The next claim describes the topology on $S^*_X(M)$.

**Claim A.3.** Assume that $X$ and $E$ are as above.

(1) A non-empty subset $F \subseteq S^*_X(M)$ is closed if and only if there is an $X$-type $\Sigma(x)$ over $M$ such that

$$F = \{[p] \in S^*_X(M) : p(x) \cup E(x, y) \cup \Sigma(y) \text{ is consistent}\}.$$
(2) A basis for the open sets in the topology of $S_X^\mu(M)$ is the collection, as $\varphi$ varies in $\mathcal{L}_X(M)$, of sets of the form

$$U_\varphi^* := \{ [p] \in S_X^\mu(M) : \Phi_p(x) \vdash \varphi(x) \}.$$

Proof. (1) follows from the description of closed sets in (A.1).

(2) If $F$ is any closed set as in (1) then its complement is

$$\{ [p] \in S_X^\mu(M) : p(x) \cup E(x, y) \cup \Sigma(y) \text{ is inconsistent} \},$$

which is the same as

$$\{ [p] \in S_X^\mu(M) : \Phi_p(x) \cup \Sigma(x) \text{ is inconsistent} \}.$$

By compactness, this is the union over all $\varphi \in \Sigma$, of the sets

$$\{ [p] \in S_X^\mu(M) : \Phi_p \vdash \neg \varphi \}.$$

Every such set is an open set of the form $U_{\neg \varphi}^*$. □

Remark A.4. Note that the notion of a type definable equivalence relation $E$ on $X$ is the same that of a uniformity on $X$ (see [13], Chapter 6). Namely, the set $\{ \phi(M^2) : \phi(x, y) \in E \}$ is a base for a uniformity on $X$. Conversely, given a uniformity $\mathcal{U}$ on a set $X$, if we endow $X^2$ with a predicate for every set in $\mathcal{U}$, then the set of predicates is a type-definable equivalence relation on $X$.

The space $S_X^\mu(M)$ that we described above is just the compactification of a uniform space (a set together with a uniformity) described by Samuel in [13].

We now return to the case when $X$ is a definable $G$. Obviously,

$$\Phi(x, y) := \{ \exists z(\theta(z) \land z \cdot x = y) : \theta(v) \in \mu \}$$

defines the equivalence relation $\mu(\cup)x = \mu(\cup)y$ on $X(\cup)$, and we have

$$p \sim_\mu q \iff p(x) \cup q(y) \cup \Phi(x, y)$$

is consistent,

therefore $\sim_\mu$ is the associated to $\Phi$ equivalence relation on $S_X(M)$, whose quotient space is $S_X^\mu(M)$.

By our above analysis, the space $S_X^\mu(M)$ is compact and a basis for its topology is given by open sets of the form

$$U_\varphi^\mu := \{ [p] \in S_X^\mu(M) : \mu \vdash \varphi \},$$

as $\varphi$ varies over the $X$-formulas.

Although parts of what we do below can be still presented in a more general setting we stick to the case of definable $G$-sets.

Claim A.5. The action of $G$ on $S_X^\mu(M)$ (see Claim 2.4) is continuous, hence $S_X^\mu(M)$ is a $G$-space.

Proof. It is sufficient to show that for each $X$-formula $\varphi$ over $M$ the set $W_\varphi = \{ (g, p) : g \cdot p \in U_\varphi^\mu \}$ is open in the product topology on $G \times S_X^\mu(M)$.

Assume $(g, p) \in W_\varphi$. Then there is $\theta(v) \in \mu$ and $\psi(x) \in p(x)$ such that $(g \cdot \theta \cdot \psi)(x) \vdash \varphi(x)$. Since $\mu \cdot \mu = \mu$, there is $\theta_1(v) \in \mu$ such that $(\theta_1 \cdot \theta_1)(v) \vdash \theta(v)$. Let $\Theta_1 = \{ h \in G : \vdash \theta_1(h) \}$. It is an open subset of $G$. For every $h \in \Theta_1(M)$ we have

$$((g \cdot h) \cdot (g \cdot h) \cdot (\theta_1 \cdot \psi))(x) \vdash \varphi(x).$$

It is easy to see that $g \cdot \Theta_1 \times U_{\theta_1 \cdot \psi}^\mu$ is an open subset of $W_\varphi$ containing $(g, p)$. □
Recall that in general when a group $G$ acts on sets $X$ and $Y$ then a map $f: A \to B$ is called \textit{equivariant} if it commutes with the action of $G$, i.e. $f(g \cdot a) = g \cdot f(a)$ for all $g \in G$ and $a \in A$.

Also recall that if $f: X \to Y$ is an $M$-definable map between $M$-definable sets then $f$ has a canonical extension to a map $f_*$ from $\mathcal{L}_X(M)$ to $\mathcal{L}_Y(M)$ so that for a saturated elementary extension $\mathcal{U}$ of $M$ we have $f(\Sigma(\mathcal{U})) = f_*(\Sigma)(\mathcal{U})$ for every $X$-type $\Sigma(x)$, and if $p \in S_X(M)$ then $f_*(p) \in S_Y(M)$.

**Claim A.6.** Let $X,Y$ be definable $G$-sets and let $f: X \to Y$ be an $M$-definable equivariant map. Then the map $f_*: S_X(M) \to S_Y(M)$ respects $\sim$, namely for $p \in S_X(M)$ we have $f_*(\mu \cdot p) = \mu \cdot f_*(p)$. The induced map from $S^G_X(M)$ to $S^G_Y(M)$ is equivariant and continuous.

**Proof.** Since $f: X \to Y$ is definable, the map from $X(\mathcal{U})$ to $Y(\mathcal{U})$ that it defines is equivariant with respect of the action of $G(\mathcal{U})$. Using Remark 2.2 and properties of $f_*$ we obtain

$$f_*(\mu \cdot p)(\mathcal{U}) = f((\mu \cdot p)(\mathcal{U})) = f(\mu(\mathcal{U}) \cdot p(\mathcal{U})) = \mu(\mathcal{U}) \cdot f(p(\mathcal{U})) = (\mu \cdot f_*(p))(\mathcal{U}).$$

Hence $f_*(\mu \cdot p) = \mu \cdot f_*(p)$, and it is not hard to see that the induced map from $S^G_X(M)$ to $S^G_Y(M)$ is equivariant. It is continuous since $f_*: S_X(M) \to S_Y(M)$ is continuous in logic topology.

**Notation A.7.** For a definable $G$-set $X$ we will denote by $\chi_X$ the map from $X$ to $S^G_X(M)$ defined as $\chi_X: a \mapsto \mu$-tp$(a/M)$.

**Claim A.8.** Let $X$ be a definable $G$-set.

1. The image $\chi_X(X)$ is dense in $S^G_X(M)$.

2. Let $a,b \in X$. Then $\chi_X(a) = \chi_X(b)$ if and only if $b \in \overline{G_a}a$, where $G_a = \{g \in G: g \cdot a = a\}$ is the stabilizer of $a$ in $G$ and $\overline{G_a}$ is its topological closure. In particular the stabilizer of every $a \in X$ is closed if and only if $\chi_X$ is injective.

**Proof.** (1) Since the set $\{\mu$-tp$(a/M): a \in X\}$ is dense in $S^G_X(M)$ in the logic topology, its image in $S^G_X(X)$ under the projection map is dense as well.

(2) Assume first that $b \in \overline{G_a}a$ and we will show that $\mu$-tp$(b/M) \vdash \mu$-tp$(a/M)$. Choose $g \in \overline{G_a}$ with $b = g \cdot a$. Since $g$ is in the closure of $G_a$, for every $\theta(v) \in \mu(v)$ there is $h_\theta \in G_a$ with $g \in \theta(M) \cdot h_\theta$. Thus $b \in \theta(M) \cdot h_\theta \cdot a = \theta(M) \cdot a$. Hence $\mu$-tp$(b/M) \vdash \theta$-tp$(a/M)$ for every $\theta(x) \in \mu(x)$, so $\mu$-tp$(b/M) \vdash \mu$-tp$(a/M)$.

For the opposite direction assume $\mu$-tp$(b/M) = \mu$-tp$(a/M)$, or equivalently, $\mu$-tp$(b/M) \vdash \mu$-tp$(a/M)$. First we claim that in this case $b$ is in the $G$-orbit of $a$. Indeed take any $\varphi(v) \in \mu(v)$. We have $\mu$-tp$(b/M) \vdash \varphi$-tp$(a/M)$ hence $b = g \cdot a$ for some $g \in \varphi(M)$. Now we fix some $g \in G$ such that $b = g \cdot a$. For every $\theta(v) \in \mu(v)$ there is $h_\theta \in \theta(M)$ such that $b = h_\theta \cdot a$, hence $h_\theta^{-1}g \in G_a$. Since $\mu = \mu^{-1}$, and the sets $\theta(M) \cdot g, \theta(v) \in \mu$ form a basis of open neighborhoods of $g$ we obtain that $g$ is in the closure of $G_a$.

Thus if the stabilizer of each point $a \in X$ is closed, the map $\chi_X$ is injective and we can consider $X$ as a subset of $S^G_X$. Notice that this is indeed the case when $X$ is a definable $G$-set in an o-minimal structure, since all definable subgroups of $G$ are closed.

The next claim describes the induced topology on $X$. 
Claim A.9. Let $X$ be a definable $G$-space. Assume the map $\chi_X : X \rightarrow S^\mu_X(X)$ is injective. Then after identifying $X$ with $\chi(X)$ the topology on $X$ induced by $S^\mu_X(X)$ is exactly the topology whose basis is:

$$\{V \cdot a : V \text{ open in } G, \ a \in X \}.$$ 

In particular,

(1) Every $G$-orbit in $X$ is open and closed.

(2) For every $a \in X$ the orbit $G \cdot a$ is homeomorphic to the factor space $G/G_a$ (with the quotient topology) under the natural map $gG_a \mapsto g \cdot a$.

Proof. Let us see that every such $V \cdot a \subseteq X$ is indeed open in the induced topology. Without loss of generality, $V$ is an open set given by a $G$-formula $\varphi(v)$. We claim that $U^\mu_{\varphi \cdot a} \cap \chi_X(X) = \chi_X(V \cdot a)$. Indeed, if $\mu \cdot b \in U^\mu_{\varphi(x) - a}$ then in particular, $b \in V \cdot a$.

For the converse, if $b \in V \cdot a$ then there is $g \in V$ with $b = g \cdot a$. But then there is an $M$-definable open neighborhood $V_1$ of $g$ contained in $V$, so in particular, $(\mu \cdot g) \cdot a = V \cdot a$, hence $\mu \cdot b \in U^\mu_{\varphi \cdot a}$.

Let us see that every open subset of $\chi_X(X)$ is a union of sets of the form $\chi_X(V \cdot a)$. Consider $\mu \cdot a \in U^\mu_{\varphi(x)} \cap \chi_X(X)$ for some $X$-formula $\varphi(x)$ and $x \in X$. Since $\mu \cdot a \vdash \varphi$ there exists $\theta \in \mu$ with $\theta \cdot a \vdash \varphi$. If we take $V = \theta(G)$ then $\chi_X(V \cdot a) \subseteq U^\mu_{\varphi}$, so we can write $U^\mu_{\varphi} \cap \chi_X(X)$ as a union of sets of this form.

(1) and (2) easily follow. 

Remark A.10. It is not hard to see that in the previous claim properties (1) and (2) define unique topology on $X$ and it is the strongest topology on $X$ making the action of $G$ on $X$ continuous.

Corollary A.11. If $H$ is a definable closed subgroup of $G$ then the space $X = G/H$ with the quotient topology embeds into the compact space $S^\mu_X(M)$ and the action of $G$ on $S^\mu_X(M)$ is the unique continuous extension of the action of $G$ on $G/H$.

In particular, for $H = \{e\}$ we obtain that the map $\chi_G$ is a topological embedding of $G$ into $S^\mu(X)$ and under this embedding the action of $G$ on $S^\mu_G(M)$ is the unique continuous extension of the action of $G$ on itself by left multiplication.

A.1. Definably-separable actions. In [8] a map $f$ from a definable set $D$ to a compact space $C$ was called definable if for every disjoint closed $C_1, C_2 \subseteq C$ their pre-images $f^{-1}(C_1)$ and $f^{-1}(C_2)$ can be separated by definable subsets of $D$. Since we prefer to reserve the term “definable” for actual definable maps, we will use the term “definably separable” instead.

As in [8] we say that an action of a definable group $G$ on a compact space $C$ is definably separable if for every $x_0 \in C$ the map from $G$ to $C$ given by $g \mapsto g \cdot x_0$ is definably separable.

Lemma A.12. Assume $G$ acts continuously on a compact space $C$. Let $c_0 \in C$ and assume the map $f : G \rightarrow C$ given by $g \mapsto g \cdot c_0$ is definably separable. Then $f$ can be extended uniquely to a continuous $G$-equivariant map $f_* : S^\mu_G(M) \rightarrow C$.

Proof. For $C_0 \subseteq C$ we will denote by $\overline{C_0}$ the topological closure of $C_0$ in $C$.

The definition of the map is classical and goes back to Stone-Cech: If $p(v) \in S_G(M)$ then using definable separation of $f$ and compactness of $C$ it follows that the set

$$f[p] := \bigcap_{p(v) \neq \varphi(v)} f(\varphi(M))$$


is a singleton. This gives a $G$-equivariant map from $S^\mu_G(M)$ to $C$. We claim that for $p, q \in S^\mu_G(M)$ with $p \sim \mu q$ we have $f[p] = f[q]$.

Assume not, and $f[p] \neq f[q]$ for some $p \sim \mu q$, hence $f[p] \cap f[q] = \emptyset$. By compactness of $C$ it follows that there are $\varphi(v) \in p(v)$ and $\psi(v) \in q(v)$ such that $\overline{\{\varphi(M)\}} \cap \overline{\{\psi(M)\}} = \emptyset$.

In general, by standard compactness arguments, when a group $G$ acts continuously on a compact space $C$, for any two disjoint closed subsets $C_0, C_1$ of $C$, there is an open subset $O$ of $G$ containing $e$ such that $O \cdot C_1 \cap C_2 = \emptyset$. Therefore there is a formula $\theta(v) \in \mu$ such that

$$\theta(M) \cdot f(\varphi(M)) \cap f(\psi(M)) = \emptyset,$$

and in particular $\theta(M) \cdot f(\varphi(M)) \cap f(\psi(M)) = \emptyset$.

Therefore $(\theta(M) \cdot \varphi(M)) \cdot c_0 \cap \psi(M) \cdot c_0 = \emptyset$, and hence $\theta(M) \cdot \varphi(M) \cap \psi(M) = \emptyset$. But this contradicts to consistency of $\mu \cdot p$ and $q$.

For $p \in S^\mu_G(M)$ we define $f_*(p)$ to be the unique element in $f[p]$. It is not hard to check that the map $f_*$ is continuous.

The uniqueness of $f_*$ and its $G$-equivariance follow from the density of $G$ in $S^\mu_G(M)$.

$\square$

The proof of the following claim is similar to the proof of [3] Lemma 3.7

**Lemma A.13.** Let $X$ be a definable $G$-set, and assume $p \in S^\mu_X(M)$ is a definable type. Then the map $f_\mu: G \to S^\mu_X(M)$ given by $g \mapsto g \cdot p_\mu$ is definably separable.

**Proof.** Let $C_1, C_2$ be disjoint closed subsets of $S^\mu_X(M)$. By Claim A.3.1 there are $X$-types $\Sigma_1(x), \Sigma_2(x)$ such that

$$C_i = \{ s_p(x) \in S^\mu_X(M) : s \vdash \mu \cdot \Sigma_i \}, \quad i = 1, 2.$$

It follows that $\mu \cdot \Sigma_1 \cup \mu \cdot \Sigma_2$ is inconsistent so there are $\theta(v) \in \mu$ and $\psi_i(x) \in \Sigma_i(x)$ such that the $(\theta \cdot \psi_1 \land \theta \cdot \psi_2)(x)$ is inconsistent. Obviously we have $g_\nu \in C_i \Rightarrow g(x) \vdash (\theta \cdot \psi_i)(x)$.

Since $p(x)$ is a definable type the sets $U_i = \{ g \in G : g \cdot p(x) \vdash (\theta \cdot \psi_i)(x) \}$, $i = 1, 2$, are definable. They are disjoint and, by above, $g \cdot p_\mu \in C_i \Rightarrow g \in U_i$, hence $f_\mu^{-1}(C_i) \subseteq U_i$.

$\square$

**Remark A.14.** It follows from the proof that instead of the assumption of definability of $p$ it is sufficient to assume that for any formulas $\varphi(x)$ the set $\{ g \in G : g \cdot p \vdash \varphi(x) \}$ is definable.

In the next theorem we summarize main properties of $S^\mu_G(M)$.

**Theorem A.15.**

(i) The space $S^\mu_G(M)$ is compact. There is a topological embedding $\chi: G \to S^\mu_G(M)$ such that the image $\chi(G)$ is dense in $S^\mu_G(M)$, and the group multiplication of $G$ extends to a continuous map from $G \times S^\mu_G(M)$ to $S^\mu_G(M)$.

(ii) Assume that every type $p \in S_G(M)$ is definable. Then the action of $G$ on $S^\mu_G(M)$ is definably separable. For any compact $G$-space $C$ with definably separable continuous action of $G$ and any $p \in C$ the map $g \mapsto g \cdot p$ from $G$ to $C$ extends uniquely to a continuous map from $S^\mu_G(M)$ to $C$. 
Remark A.16. (a) It follows from the above theorem that in the case when every type \( p \in S^\mu_G(M) \) is definable, the space \( S^\mu_G(M) \) has the same universal property as the Samuel compactification if one considers only definably separable actions of \( G \) on compact spaces.

(b) In general, the spaces \( S^\mu_G(M) \) and the Samuel compactification \( S(G) \) have very different properties. For example, by a theorem of W. Veech [20] every locally compact group acts freely on its Samuel compactification, but as it follows from Theorem 3.25 if \( H \) is a torsion free group definable in an o-minimal expansion \( M \) of the real field then \( H \) fixes a type \( p_\mu \in S^\mu_H(M) \).

(c) Theorem 3.25 and Fact 3.24 give a complete description of minimal compact \( G \)-invariant subsets of \( S^\mu_G(M) \) in the case when \( G \) is a group definable in an o-minimal expansion of the real field. They are exactly orbits of \( \mu \)-types \( q_\mu \) for types \( q \) whose stabilizers are maximal torsion free subgroups of \( G \). Indeed, each such orbit is compact since \( G/\text{Stab}_\mu(q) \) is compact. If \( Y \subseteq S^\mu_G(M) \) is a minimal compact \( G \)-invariant set then there exists a \( G \)-map \( f : S^\mu_G(M) \to Y \) which, by minimality, necessarily sends the orbit of \( q_\mu \) above onto \( Y \). It follows that \( Y = G \cdot f(q_\mu) \) and \( \text{Stab}(q_\mu) \subseteq \text{Stab}(f(q_\mu)) \). Because \( \text{Stab}(q) \) is a maximal torsion-free group, \( \text{Stab}(q_\mu) = \text{Stab}(f(q_\mu)) \).

(d) As for Samuel compactifications, it is easy to see, by property (ii) in Theorem A.15 that when every type \( p \in S^\mu_G(M) \) is definable, the action of \( G \) on \( S^\mu_G(M) \) extends to a semi-group operation on \( S^\mu_G(M) \).

APPENDIX B. ON CONNECTED COMPONENTS OF RELATIVELY DEFINABLE SUBSETS

We work in an o-minimal structure \( \mathcal{M} \) of and by definable we always mean definable in \( \mathcal{M} \).

Recall that every definable non-empty subset \( X \subseteq M^n \) is a disjoint union of finitely many definably connected components \( X_1, \ldots, X_k \). These components are unique, up to a permutation, and characterized by the following two properties:

(I) Every \( X_i \) is a non-empty definable subset of \( X \) that is open and closed in \( X \).

(II) If \( Y \subseteq X \) is a definable open and closed set and \( Y \cap X_i \neq \emptyset \) then \( X_i \subseteq Y \).

In this section we show that the same is true for relatively definable subsets of convexly definable open sets

Let \( I \subseteq M \) be an interval and \( \{ V_i : i \in I \} \) a uniformly definable family of open sets of \( M^n \). For a closed downward subset \( J \subseteq I \) we will denote by \( V_J \) the open set

\[
V_J = \bigcup_{r \in J} V_r,
\]

and call such an open set convexly definable.

As usual, a subset \( X \subseteq V_J \) is called relatively definable if \( X = X \cap V_J \) for some definable set \( X \).

Example B.1. Assume \( \mathcal{M} \) is an o-minimal expansion of a group and \( \mathcal{M}_0 \prec \mathcal{M} \) is an elementary substructure. Then the convex hall \( \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}_0}(M) \) and all its cartesian powers are convexly definable open sets, via \( V_r = (-r, r) \), for \( r \in M_{\geq 0} \).

The following is the main theorem of this section.
Theorem B.2. Let $V_J \subseteq M^n$ be a convexly definable open set and $X \subseteq V_J$ a relatively definable set. Then there are disjoint non-empty relatively definable subsets $X_1, \ldots, X_k \subseteq V_J$ such that $X = \bigcup_{i=1}^k X_i$ and

1. Every $X_i$ is is open and closed in $X$ in the topology induced from $M^n$;
2. if $Y \subseteq X$ is a relatively definable open and closed set and $Y \cap X_i \neq \emptyset$ then $X_i \subseteq Y$.

We call the sets $X_i$ above the connected components of $X$.

In the rest of this section we prove the above theorem.

Replacing $V_r$ by $\cup_{s \leq r} V_s$ if needed we assume that $s \leq r$ implies $V_s \subseteq V_r$. Let $X \subseteq M^n$ be a definable set such that $X = X \cap V_J$. For $r \in I$ we will denote by $X_r$ the set $X \cap V_r$, so $X = \cup_{r \in J} X_r$.

For $r \in I$ and $\alpha \in X_r$ we will denote by $X_r(\alpha)$ the definable connected component of $X_r$ containing $\alpha$.

The following Claim follows easily from o-minimality and properties of connected components.

Claim B.3. (1) The family $\{X_r(\alpha) : \alpha \in X, r \in I\}$ is uniformly definable.
(2) For any $\alpha \in M^n$ and $r_1 < r_2 \in I$ we have $X_{r_1}(\alpha) \subseteq X_{r_2}(\alpha)$.
(3) Assume $X_r(\alpha) \cap X_r(\beta) \neq \emptyset$. Then $X_r(\alpha) = X_r(\beta)$ and for all $r < s \in I$ we have $X_s(\alpha) = X_s(\beta)$.

For $\alpha \in X$ we define

$$\mathcal{X}(\alpha) = \bigcup_{r \in J} X_r(\alpha).$$

The following claim follows from Claim B.3.

Claim B.4. For $\alpha, \beta \in X$, either $\mathcal{X}(\alpha) = \mathcal{X}(\beta)$ or $\mathcal{X}(\alpha) \cap \mathcal{X}(\beta) = \emptyset$.

For $\alpha \in X$ let’s call the set $\mathcal{X}(\alpha)$ a component of $X$.

Claim B.5. $X$ has finitely many components.

Proof. By o-minimality there an integer $N$ such that for every $r \in I$ the set $X_r$ has at most $N$ connected components. We claim that $X$ has at most $N$ components.

Assume not. Then there are $\alpha_0, \ldots, \alpha_N \in X$ such that the sets $\mathcal{X}(\alpha_i), i \leq N$ are disjoint. We can choose $r \in J$ such that all $\alpha_i$ are in $X_r$. But then $X_r$ has at least $N + 1$ connected components. A contradiction.

Claim B.6. Each component $X_i$ is relatively definable.

Proof. The claim is obvious if $J$ has a least upper bound (in $M \cup \{+\infty\}$), since then $X$ and all $X_i$ are definable. Assume $J$ does not have a least upper bound. Choose $\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_k \in X$ such that $X_i = \mathcal{X}(\alpha_i)$.

For every $i < j$ consider the set of all $r \in I$ such that $X_r(\alpha_i) \cap X_r(\alpha_j) = \emptyset$. By Claim B.3(1), it is a definable set containing $J$, hence contains an element $r_{ij} \in I$ that is not in $J$.

Let $r^* = \min\{r_{ij} : i < j\}$. Notice $r^* \notin J$. Since the set $X_{r^*}(\alpha_i)$ is definable and $X_i = X_{r^*}(\alpha_i) \cap V_J$, the set $X_i$ is relatively definable.
Claim B.7. For every $\alpha \in \mathcal{X}$, the component $\mathcal{X}(\alpha)$ is closed and open in $\mathcal{X}$, with respect to the $M^n$-induced topology.

Proof. Since $\mathcal{X}$ is a disjoint union of finitely many $\mathcal{X}(\alpha)$ we only need to show that each $\mathcal{X}(\alpha)$ is open.

Since every $V_r$ is open, for any $r \in J$ the set $X_r = \mathcal{X} \cap V_r$ is open in $\mathcal{X}$. The connected component $X_r(\alpha)$ of $X_r$ is open in $X_r$. Hence $X_r(\alpha)$ is open in $\mathcal{X}$, and $\mathcal{X}(\alpha)$ is open in $\mathcal{X}$ as a union of open sets. □

Claim B.8. Let $\mathcal{Y}$ be a relatively definable closed and open subset of $\mathcal{X}$. If $\mathcal{Y} \cap \mathcal{X}_i \neq \emptyset$ then $\mathcal{X}_i \subseteq \mathcal{Y}$.

Proof. Assume $\mathcal{Y} \cap \mathcal{X}_i \neq \emptyset$ and choose $\alpha \in \mathcal{Y} \cap \mathcal{X}_i$. Since $\mathcal{Y}$ is relatively definable subset, for every $r \in J$ the set $\mathcal{Y} \cap V_r$ is a definable subset of $X_r$ that is open and closed in $X_r$. Thus it contains the definably connected component $X_r(\alpha)$, hence $\mathcal{Y}$ contains $\mathcal{X}_i = \mathcal{X}(\alpha)$. □

This finishes the proof of theorem B.2.

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