

MODEL-THEORETIC INDEPENDENCE IN THE BANACH LATTICES $L_p(\mu)$

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ABSTRACT. We study model-theoretic stability and independence in Banach lattices of the form $L_p(X, U, \mu)$, where $1 \leq p < \infty$. We characterize non-dividing using concepts from analysis and show that canonical bases exist as tuples of real elements.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let X be a set, U a σ -algebra on X and μ a measure on U , and let $p \in [1, \infty)$. We denote by $L_p(X, U, \mu)$ the space of (equivalence classes of) U -measurable functions $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\|f\| = (\int |f|^p d\mu)^{1/p} < \infty$. We consider this space as a Banach lattice (complete normed vector lattice) over \mathbb{R} in the usual way; in particular, the lattice operations \wedge, \vee are given by pointwise maximum and minimum. In this paper we study model-theoretic stability and independence in such L_p Banach lattices.

There are several ways to understand model-theoretic stability for classes of structures, like these, that lie outside the first order context. For the structures considered in this paper, these approaches are completely equivalent. The work of Iovino [Iov99] provides tools for understanding stability in normed space structures using the language of positive bounded formulas developed by Henson [Hen76]. (See also [HI02].) A different approach was initiated by Ben Yaacov [Ben03b] in the compact abstract theory (cat) setting [Ben03a]; first order structures and normed space structures are special cases. Roughly speaking, stability as developed in [Iov99] and [Ben03b] corresponds to the study of universal domains in which there are bounds on the size of spaces of types. Buechler and Lessmann [BL03] developed a notion of simplicity (and thus also of stability) for strongly homogeneous structures. More recently, Ben Yaacov and Usvyatsov [BU] developed local stability for metric structures in a continuous version of first order logic. (See also [BBHU08].)

In all four settings, a key ingredient is the analysis of a model-theoretic concept of independence. In [Iov99, part II, section 3] this analysis is based on a notion of non-forking, which is characterized there using definability of types. Independence is studied in [Ben03b] and in [BL03] by means of the notion of non-dividing (as defined by Shelah); in [Ben03b, section 2], non-dividing in a stable structure is also characterized via definability of types. In [BU] the local stability of continuous formulas is developed and a treatment of independence is sketched

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in [BBHU08]. It follows from what is proved in those papers that stability and independence are the same notions from all four points of view, for the structures to which they all apply.

In particular, for the structures studied here, these four approaches to stability and independence are equivalent. In this paper, we take the concept of non-dividing as the foundation of our study of independence.

We prove here that for each p with $1 \leq p < \infty$, the Banach lattices $L_p(\mu)$ are model-theoretically stable as normed space structures, and we give a characterization of non-dividing using concepts from analysis. See [BBHU08] for a summary of how these results can be translated into the setting of continuous first order logic for metric structures.

Krivine and Maurey [KM81] noted that $L_p(\mu)$ spaces are stable, in a sense that amounts to stability for *quantifier-free* positive formulas in the language of Banach *spaces*. This observation was part of a larger project, in which the main theorem is a deep subspace property of quantifier-free stable (infinite dimensional) Banach spaces: if X is such a Banach space, then for some p in the interval $1 \leq p < \infty$, the sequence space ℓ_p embeds almost isometrically in X .

We strengthen this stability observation about the $L_p(\mu)$ spaces so that it applies to the Banach *lattice* setting and to arbitrary positive bounded formulas in that language (*i.e.*, with bounded quantifiers allowed). Our general motivation is model-theoretic, in that we study independence, non-dividing, and canonical bases in these structures. In this paper we do not attempt to derive structural results that apply to all Banach lattices that are stable in the (strong) sense considered here.

Our work is organized as follows.

In section 2, we introduce basic notions from analysis and probability, such as conditional expectations and distributions.

In section 3 we recall model-theoretic results about atomless L_p Banach lattices, concerning properties such as elimination of quantifiers [HI02] and separable categoricity [Hen76], and we review a characterization of types in terms of conditional distributions that is due to Markus Pomper [Pom00]. We prove that the Banach lattices $L_p(\mu)$ are ω -stable (with respect to the metrics on the spaces of types that are induced by the norm). (This fact had been observed by the third author [Hen87] but not published.) All of this is done in the model theoretic context described in [HI02], which develops the language of *positive bounded formulas* with an approximate semantics.

In section 4 we use conditional expectations to characterize non-dividing for the theory of atomless L_p Banach lattices, thus providing a relation between model-theoretic independence and the notion of independence used in analysis and probability.

In section 5 we give a close analysis of the space of 1-types over a given set of parameters in atomless L_p Banach lattices. In particular, we give an explicit formula for calculating the distance metric on that space of 1-types (Corollary 5.10.) This metric is centrally important in the model theory of structures such as the ones considered here. The tools developed in this section also yield a second characterization of model-theoretic independence in these structures (Proposition 5.12.)

Finally, in section 6, we construct canonical bases for types in atomless L_p Banach lattices using conditional slices. In particular we prove they always exist as sets of ordinary elements, *i.e.*, without any need for imaginary sorts.

2. BASIC ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY

We start with a review of some results from analysis that we use throughout this paper.

Let (X, U, μ) be a measure space; that is, X is a nonempty set, U is a σ -algebra of subsets of X , and μ is a σ -additive measure on U (not necessarily assumed to be finite or even σ -finite, in general).

A measure space (X, U, μ) is called *decomposable* (also called *strictly localizable*) if there exists a partition $\{X_i : i \in I\} \subset U$ of X into measurable sets such that $\mu(X_i) < \infty$ for all $i \in I$ and such that for any subset A of X , $A \in U$ iff $A \cap X_i \in U$ for all $i \in I$ and, in that case, $\mu(A) = \sum_{i \in I} \mu(A \cap X_i)$. When these properties hold, the partition $\{X_i : i \in I\}$ will be called a *witness* for the decomposability of (X, U, μ) . (See [HLR91].)

Convention 2.1. Throughout this paper we require that all measure spaces are decomposable.

If (X, U, μ) and (Y, V, ν) are measure spaces, we define a product measure space $(X, U, \mu) \otimes (Y, V, \nu)$ by defining $\mu \otimes \nu$ in the usual way on rectangles $A \times B$, where $A \in U$ and $B \in V$ have finite measure, and then extending to make the resulting product measure space on $X \times Y$ decomposable. When both measure spaces are σ -finite, this agrees with the usual product measure construction.

Let $1 \leq p < \infty$. A Banach lattice E is an *abstract L_p -space* if $\|x + y\|^p = \|x\|^p + \|y\|^p$ whenever $x, y \in E$ and $x \wedge y = 0$. Evidently $L_p(X, U, \mu)$ is an abstract L_p -space for every measure space (X, U, μ) . For the study of $L_p(\mu)$ spaces, the requirement that all measure spaces be decomposable causes no loss of generality; indeed, the representation theorem for abstract L_p -spaces states that each such space is $L_p(X, U, \mu)$ for some decomposable measure space (X, U, μ) . (Discussions of this representation theorem can be found in [LT79, pp. 15–16] and [Lac74, Chapter 5]; see [Lac74, p. 135] for the history of this result. See also the proof of Theorem 3 in [BDCK67], which was a key paper in the model theory of L_p -spaces.)

Let E be any Banach lattice and $f \in E$. The *positive part* of f is $f \vee 0$, and it is denoted f^+ . The *negative part* of f is $f^- = (-f)^+$, and one has $f = f^+ - f^-$ and $|f| = f^+ + f^-$. Further, f is *positive* if $f = f^+$ and f is *negative* if $-f$ is positive. For $f, g \in E$, one has $f \geq g$ iff $f - g$ is positive.

A subspace $F \subset E$ is an *ideal* if whenever $g \in E$ and $f \in F$ are such that $0 \leq |g| \leq |f|$, one always has $g \in F$. An ideal F is a *band* if for all collections $\{h_j : j \in J\} \subset F$ such that $h = \bigvee_{j \in J} h_j \in E$, one always has $h \in F$. By a *sublattice* of E we mean a norm-closed linear sublattice. If A, B are subsets of E we write $A \leq B$ to mean that A and B are sublattices of E and A is contained in B .

Let $B \subset E$. One defines $B^\perp = \{f \in E : |f| \wedge |g| = 0 \text{ for all } g \in B\}$ and therefore $B^{\perp\perp} = \{f \in E : |f| \wedge |g| = 0 \text{ for all } g \in B^\perp\}$. It is a standard fact that B^\perp and $B^{\perp\perp}$ are bands and $B^{\perp\perp}$ is the smallest band containing B . One refers to B^\perp as the *band orthogonal to B* and to $B^{\perp\perp}$ as the *band generated by B* . In L_p -spaces, every band is a projection band. That is, for any set $B \subset L_p(X, U, \mu)$, one has a lattice direct sum decomposition $L_p(X, U, \mu) = B^\perp \oplus B^{\perp\perp}$. (See [Sch74], for example.)

Let (X, U, μ) be a measure space. A measurable set $S \in U$ is an *atom* if $\mu(S) > 0$ but there do not exist $S_1, S_2 \in U$ disjoint, both of positive measure, such that $S_1 \cup S_2 = S$. One calls (X, U, μ) *atomless* if it has no atoms. An atom in a Banach lattice is an element x such that the ideal generated by x has dimension 1. In $L_p(X, U, \mu)$, the atoms in the sense of this definition

are exactly the elements of the form $r\chi_S$ where $r \neq 0$ and S is an atom in the sense of measure theory. We may write X as the disjoint union of two measurable sets, X_0 and X_1 , such that X_0 is (up to null sets) the union of all atoms in U and X_1 is atomless. Moreover, if B is the set of atoms in $L_p(X, U, \mu)$, then $B^{\perp\perp} = L_p(X_0, U_0, \mu)$ and $B^\perp = L_p(X_1, U_1, \mu)$, where for each $i = 0, 1$, U_i is the restriction of U to X_i .

Definition 2.2. Let (X, U, ν) and (Y, V, μ) be a measure spaces. We write $(Y, V, \nu) \subset (X, U, \mu)$ to mean that $V \subset U$ and $\nu(A) = \mu(A)$ for all $A \in V$, and that there exists a witness $(X_i \mid i \in I)$ for the decomposability of (X, U, μ) and $J \subset I$ such that $(X_i \mid i \in J)$ witnesses the decomposability of (Y, V, ν) . In particular Y and each of the sets in $(X_i \mid i \in J)$ are elements of V .

Notation 2.3. In the rest of this paper, we will frequently use μ as the generic symbol for a measure. This follows usual mathematical practice, as when $+$ is used as the symbol for addition in every abelian group. In particular, when we write $(Y, V, \mu) \subset (X, U, \mu)$, it is the restriction of μ to V that is to be used as the measure in the measure space (Y, V, μ) .

Remark 2.4. Let \mathcal{U} be an abstract L_p -space and let $(C_j: j = 1, \dots, n)$ be an increasing chain of sublattices of \mathcal{U} , so $C_1 \leq \dots \leq C_n \leq \mathcal{U}$. Note that each C_j is an abstract L_p space. One can use the representation theorem for abstract L_p spaces to show that there exist measure spaces (X, U, μ) and $((Y_j, V_j, \mu): j = 1, \dots, n)$ satisfying $(Y_1, V_1, \mu) \subset \dots \subset (Y_n, V_n, \mu) \subset (X, U, \mu)$, as well as an isomorphism Φ from $L_p(X, U, \mu)$ onto \mathcal{U} such that Φ maps $L_p(Y_j, V_j, \mu)$ exactly onto C_j for each j . To see this, proceed inductively to construct for each j a maximal set S_j of pairwise disjoint positive elements of C_j , satisfying $S_1 \subset \dots \subset S_n$, and extend S_n to a maximal set T of pairwise disjoint positive elements of \mathcal{U} . Then the elements of U (respectively, V_j) having finite measure can be identified with the set of elements of \mathcal{U} (respectively, of C_j) that are convergent sums of disjoint components of elements of T (respectively, of S_j), and the measure μ is simply $\|\cdot\|^p$. The full measure spaces are then determined by taking them to be decomposable.

A key relationship between an abstract L_p -space \mathcal{U} and a given sublattice C of \mathcal{U} is based on the following standard theorem. As explained in Remark 2.4, we may take $\mathcal{U} = L_p(X, U, \mu)$ and $C = L_p(Y, V, \mu)$ where $(Y, V, \mu) \subset (X, U, \mu)$.

Fact 2.5. (*Conditional Expectation*) Let $(Y, V, \mu) \subset (X, U, \mu)$ be measure spaces (and recall Convention 2.1, which applies to both (X, U, μ) and (Y, V, μ)). Fix $1 \leq p < \infty$ and let $f \in L_p(X, U, \mu)$. Then there exists a unique $g_f \in L_p(Y, V, \mu)$ such that $\int_A g_f d\mu = \int_A f d\mu$ for every $A \in V$. We call the function g_f the conditional expectation of f with respect to (Y, V, μ) and denote it by $\mathbb{E}(f|V)$. If $f = \chi_B$ for some $B \in U$, we often write $\mathbb{E}(B|V)$ in place of $\mathbb{E}(f|V)$. The operator mapping f to $\mathbb{E}(f|V)$ is a contractive, positive projection from $L_p(X, U, \mu)$ onto $L_p(Y, V, \mu)$, and $\mathbb{E}(f|V) = 0$ for any $f \in L_p(Y, V, \mu)^\perp$.

Proof. If $\mu(Y) < \infty$, the existence of g_f is a standard fact; first restrict f and U to Y , and then apply the usual conditional expectation operator. Our assumption that (Y, V, μ) is decomposable gives the general case. See the proof of [Sch74, Theorem 11.4, p. 212] for details. A somewhat more elementary proof of the existence of a contractive, positive projection from $L_p(X, U, \mu)$ onto $L_p(Y, V, \mu)$ is given in [LT79]. (See Lemma 1.b.9 and its proof on page 20.) ■_{2.5}

Remark 2.6. Consider the case $p = 2$; $L_2(X, U, \mu)$ is the expansion of a Hilbert space by adding the lattice operations \wedge, \vee . Let $(Y, V, \mu) \subset (X, U, \mu)$ and let $f \in L_2(X, U, \mu)$. From the definitions, one has $\langle f - \mathbb{E}(f|V), \chi_A \rangle = 0$ for all $A \in V$; using linearity and continuity of the inner product as well as density of simple functions, it follows that $\langle f - \mathbb{E}(f|V), h \rangle = 0$ for all $h \in L_2(Y, V, \mu)$. Thus $\mathbb{E}(f|V)$ is the orthogonal projection of f on the closed subspace $L_2(Y, V, \mu)$.

For our characterization of model-theoretic independence, it is important that the conditional expectation operator defined above is uniquely determined by some of its Banach lattice properties. This is shown in the following result using functional analysis; a second, more elementary proof is given in Section 5. (See Proposition 5.6 and Remark 5.7).

Proposition 2.7. *Let \mathcal{U} be an abstract L_p Banach lattice and let C be any sublattice of \mathcal{U} . There is a unique linear operator $T: \mathcal{U} \rightarrow C$ such that T is a contractive, positive projection and $T(f) = 0$ for any $f \in C^\perp$. Indeed, if $(Y, V, \mu) \subset (X, U, \mu)$ are any measure spaces and Φ is any isomorphism from $L_p(X, U, \mu)$ onto \mathcal{U} that maps $L_p(Y, V, \mu)$ exactly onto C , then for any $f \in \mathcal{U}$ one has that $T(f) = \Phi^{-1}(\mathbb{E}(\Phi(f)|V))$.*

Proof. The existence of such an operator and its connection to the conditional expectation is given in Fact 2.5.

It remains to prove uniqueness. Suppose $T: \mathcal{U} \rightarrow C$ is a contractive, positive projection and $T(f) = 0$ for any $f \in C^\perp$. We first show that if $f \in C$, then T maps the band $B = \{f\}^{\perp\perp}$ generated by f into itself. To see this, note that if $0 \leq x \leq |f|$, then positivity of T implies $0 \leq T(x) \leq T(|f|) = |f|$, so $T(x) \in B$. In L_p -spaces, B is the closed linear span of such x , so T necessarily maps B into itself.

Let $(Y, V, \mu) \subset (X, U, \mu)$ be measure spaces such that $\mathcal{U} = L_p(X, U, \mu)$ and $C = L_p(Y, V, \mu)$. Recalling that (Y, V, μ) is decomposable and using the band argument in the second paragraph of this proof, we may reduce to the case where $Y = X$ and $\mu(X) < \infty$. Without loss of generality we take $\mu(X) = 1$.

Let q be dual to p , so $q = \infty$ if $p = 1$ and $p + q = pq$ otherwise. Then $L_q(X, U, \mu)$ is the dual space of $L_p(X, U, \mu)$, with the pairing given by $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_X fg d\mu$ for all $f \in L_p(X, U, \mu)$ and $g \in L_q(X, U, \mu)$. Let $T': L_q(X, V, \mu) \rightarrow L_q(X, U, \mu)$ be the adjoint of T , a positive linear operator of norm 1. Note that $T'(\chi_X) = \chi_X$, since $T'(\chi_X)$ is positive, has norm ≤ 1 , and satisfies $\langle \chi_X, T'(\chi_X) \rangle = \langle T(\chi_X), \chi_X \rangle = \langle \chi_X, \chi_X \rangle = \mu(X) = 1$.

To prove T is unique, it suffices to prove $T(f) = \mathbb{E}(f|V)$ for any $f \in L_p(X, U, \mu)$ that satisfies $0 \leq f \leq \chi_X$, since the linear span of such functions is norm dense in $L_p(X, U, \mu)$. Let $A \in V$ and set $B = X \setminus A \in V$ so $f = f\chi_A + f\chi_B$. The band argument above shows that $T(f\chi_A)$ vanishes on B and that $T(f\chi_B)$ vanishes on A . Therefore we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_A T(f) d\mu &= \int_X \chi_A T(f) d\mu = \int_X \chi_A T(f\chi_A) d\mu + \int_X \chi_A T(f\chi_B) d\mu \\ &= \int_X \chi_A T(f\chi_A) d\mu = \int_X \chi_X T(f\chi_A) d\mu = \int_X T'(\chi_X) f \chi_A d\mu \\ &= \int_X \chi_X f \chi_A d\mu = \int_X \chi_A f d\mu = \int_A f d\mu. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $T(f)$ must be the conditional expectation of f relative to (X, V, μ) . ■_{2.7}

Remark 2.8. The uniqueness of T could have been derived from a theorem of Douglas [Dou65] (for $p = 1$) and Ando [And66] (for $p > 1$). The restriction of T to a band generated by a single element of C corresponds to the case of 2.7 where $Y = X$ and $\mu(X) < \infty$, which is exactly the setting of the Douglas-Ando result. Applying this to each such band would give the uniqueness of T globally. In order to make this paper more self-contained and because we did not find in the literature a simple proof of the Douglas-Ando result for all values of p , we included one here. It is adapted from the argument for the $p = 1$ case in [AAB93].

Remark 2.9. In Proposition 2.7 the assumption that $T = 0$ on C^\perp is needed for $p = 1$ but it follows from the other assumptions about T when $p > 1$.

While the definition of conditional expectation is in terms of functions on concrete measure spaces, it follows from the moreover part of Proposition 2.7 that the conditional expectation $\mathbb{E}(f|V)$ only depends on the embedding of C in \mathcal{U} as an abstract sublattice.

Notation 2.10. If \mathcal{U} is an abstract L_p lattice and C is a sublattice of \mathcal{U} then the conditional expectation mapping from \mathcal{U} to C will be denoted by $\mathbb{E}_C^{\mathcal{U}}$, or simply by \mathbb{E}_C if \mathcal{U} is understood from the context.

Definition 2.11. Let $(Y, V, \mu) \subset (X, U, \mu)$. Let $\bar{f} = (f_1, \dots, f_n) \in L_p(X, U, \mu)^n$ and let $\bar{g} = (g_1, \dots, g_n) \in L_p(X, U, \mu)^n$ be such that f_i, g_i are in the band generated by $L_p(Y, V, \mu)$ for $i \leq n$. We write $\text{dist}(f_1, \dots, f_n|V) = \text{dist}(g_1, \dots, g_n|V)$ and say that $(f_1, \dots, f_n), (g_1, \dots, g_n)$ have the same (joint) conditional distribution over (Y, V, μ) if

$$\mathbb{E}(\bar{f}^{-1}(B)|V) = \mathbb{E}(\bar{g}^{-1}(B)|V)$$

for any Borel set $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$.

Definition 2.12. Let $(X, V, \mu) \subset (X, U, \mu)$. The measure space (X, U, μ) is *atomless over* (X, V, μ) if for every $A \in U$ of positive finite measure there exists $B \in U$ such that $A \cap B \neq A \cap C$ for all $C \in V$.

A key property of measure spaces having this “atomless over” relation is the following result [BR85, Theorem 1.3]. See also [Fre04, Lemma 331B].

Fact 2.13 (Maharam’s Lemma). *Let $(X, V, \mu) \subset (X, U, \mu)$ with (X, U, μ) atomless over (X, V, μ) ; then for every $A \in U$ of positive finite measure and for every $f \in L_p(X, V, \mu)$ such that $0 \leq f \leq \mathbb{E}(A|V)$ there is a set $B \in U$ such that $B \subset A$ and $\mathbb{E}(B|V) = f$.*

Example 2.14. Let (Y, V, μ) be a measure space and let $([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, m)$ be the standard Lebesgue measure space on the interval $[0, 1]$. Let \mathcal{T} be the trivial σ -algebra on $[0, 1]$: $\mathcal{T} = \{\emptyset, [0, 1]\}$. Then $(Y, V, \mu) \otimes ([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, m)$ is atomless over $(Y, V, \mu) \otimes ([0, 1], \mathcal{T}, m)$, which is isomorphic to (Y, V, μ) .

The following result shows how to obtain functions with a prescribed conditional distribution. We state the result for L_p functions; in [BR85] Berkes and Rosenthal give a proof of the corresponding result for arbitrary measurable functions.

Fact 2.15. (Theorem 1.5 [BR85]) *Let $(X, V, \mu) \subset (X, U, \mu)$ be measure spaces, where (X, U, μ) is atomless over (X, V, μ) . Let $(X, V, \mu) \subset (X, W, \mu)$ be any other extension, not necessarily atomless over (X, V, μ) . Then for any $f \in L_p(X, W, \mu)$, there is $g \in L_p(X, U, \mu)$ such that $\text{dist}(f|V) = \text{dist}(g|V)$.*

We need an iterated version of the previous result, as stated in the next lemma. This was proved by Markus Pomper in his thesis [Pom00, Theorem 6.2.7]. Pomper gave a direct proof based on generalizing the argument of Berkes and Rosenthal to dimension > 1 . We give a different proof by iterating the 1-dimensional result.

Lemma 2.16. *Let $(X, V, \mu) \subset (X, U, \mu)$ be measure spaces, where (X, U, μ) is atomless over (X, V, μ) . Let $(X, V, \mu) \subset (X, W, \mu)$ be any other extension, not necessarily atomless over (X, V, μ) . Then for any $f_1, \dots, f_n \in L_p(X, W, \mu)$, there are $g_1, \dots, g_n \in L_p(X, U, \mu)$ such that $\text{dist}(f_1, \dots, f_n|V) = \text{dist}(g_1, \dots, g_n|V)$.*

Proof. We reduce this Lemma to the case in which (X, U, μ) is isomorphic over (X, V, μ) to $(X, V, \mu) \otimes ([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, m)$, where $([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, m)$ is the standard Lebesgue space. To see that a treatment of this special case is sufficient, it suffices to show that any (X, U, μ) that is atomless over (X, V, μ) must contain a measure space isomorphic over (X, V, μ) to $(X, V, \mu) \otimes ([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, m)$. To prove this, it suffices to consider the case where $\mu(X) < \infty$ since (X, U, μ) is decomposable. Fact 2.13 yields $X_0 \in U$ with $(\chi_X)/2 = \mathbb{E}(X_0|V)$. Setting $X_1 = X \setminus X_0$ we get a partition $X_0, X_1 \in U$ of X such that $(\chi_X)/2 = \mathbb{E}(X_0|V) = \mathbb{E}(X_1|V)$. Now Fact 2.13 can be applied to each of the sets X_0 and X_1 , yielding a refinement of X_0, X_1 to a partition of X by four sets $X_{00}, X_{01}, X_{10}, X_{11}$ from U , each of which satisfies $(\chi_X)/4 = \mathbb{E}(X_{ij}|V)$. Continuing to apply Fact 2.13 inductively yields a family (X_α) in U , where α ranges over all finite sequences from $\{0, 1\}$, which has the following properties: (i) for each $n \geq 1$, $\pi_n = \{X_\alpha : \alpha \text{ has length } n\}$ is a partition of X ; (ii) π_{n+1} refines π_n for each $n \geq 1$; and (iii) if α has length n , then $\mathbb{E}(X_\alpha|V) = 2^{-n}\chi_X$. The measure subspace of (X, U, μ) generated by V and the sets X_α is isomorphic over (X, V, μ) to $(X, V, \mu) \otimes ([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, m)$.

So, we now assume that (X, U, μ) is isomorphic over (X, V, μ) to $(X, V, \mu) \otimes ([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, m)$. Note that $([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, m)$ is isomorphic to $([0, 1]^n, \mathcal{B}_n, m_n)$, where \mathcal{B}_n is the Lebesgue σ -algebra of the product space, and m_n is the product measure. Thus we may assume that (X, U, μ) is equal to $(X, V, \mu) \otimes ([0, 1]^n, \mathcal{B}_n, m_n)$. Let \mathcal{T}_k be the trivial σ -algebra on $[0, 1]^k$: $\mathcal{T}_k = \{\emptyset, [0, 1]^k\}$. Let V_i be the subalgebra $(X, V, \mu) \otimes ([0, 1]^i, \mathcal{B}_i, m_i) \otimes ([0, 1]^{n-i}, \mathcal{T}_{n-i}, m_{n-i})$ of $(X, W, \mu) \otimes ([0, 1]^n, \mathcal{B}_n, m_n)$ for each $i \leq n$. Then (X, V_{i+1}, μ) is atomless over (X, V_i, μ) for all $i \leq n-1$.

Now we proceed inductively. By Fact 2.15, there is $g_1 \in L_p(X, V_1, \mu)$ such that $\text{dist}(f_1|V) = \text{dist}(g_1|V)$. For the induction step, suppose there are $g_1, \dots, g_l \in L_p(X, V_l, \mu)$ such that $\text{dist}(f_1, \dots, f_l|V) = \text{dist}(g_1, \dots, g_l|V)$. Let W_l be the smallest σ -subalgebra of W containing V and making f_1, \dots, f_l measurable; let U_l be the smallest σ -subalgebra of U containing V and making g_1, \dots, g_l measurable, so $U_l \subset V_l$. Then there is an isomorphism from (X, W_l, μ) to (X, U_l, μ) which is equal to the identity when restricted to V . Since (X, V_{l+1}, μ) is atomless over (X, V_l, μ) , it is also atomless over (X, U_l, μ) . By 2.15 we can find g_{l+1} in $L_p(X, V_{l+1}, \mu)$ such that $\text{dist}(f_1, \dots, f_{l+1}|V) = \text{dist}(g_1, \dots, g_{l+1}|V)$. $\blacksquare_{2.16}$

Corollary 2.17. *Let $(X, W, \mu) \subset (X, V, \mu) \subset (X, U, \mu)$ be measure spaces such that (X, U, μ) is atomless over (X, V, μ) . Let $(X, W, \mu) \subset (X, V', \mu)$ be any other extension. Then for any $\bar{f} = (f_1, \dots, f_n) \in L_p(X, V', \mu)$ there are $\bar{g} = (g_1, \dots, g_n) \in L_p(X, U, \mu)$ such that $\text{dist}(g_1, \dots, g_n|W) = \text{dist}(f_1, \dots, f_n|W)$ and $\mathbb{E}(\bar{g}^{-1}(B)|V) = \mathbb{E}(\bar{g}^{-1}(B)|W)$ for any Borel set $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$.*

Proof. By Lemma 2.16 and Example 2.14, we may assume that $(X, V', \mu) = (X, W, \mu) \otimes ([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, m)$, where $([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, m)$ is the standard Lebesgue space. We view $(X, V, \mu) \otimes$

$([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, m)$ as an extension of (X, V, μ) , and also as an extension of (X, V', μ) . Hence we can regard $\bar{f} = (f_1, \dots, f_n) \in L_p(X, V', \mu)$ as elements of the L_p -space of an extension of (X, V, μ) . By Lemma 2.16 there are $\bar{g} = (g_1, \dots, g_n) \in L_p(X, U, \mu)$ with $\text{dist}(g_1, \dots, g_n|V) = \text{dist}(f_1, \dots, f_n|V)$. Note also that for any Borel set $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, we have $\mathbb{E}(\bar{g}^{-1}(B)|V) = \mathbb{E}(\bar{f}^{-1}(B)|V) = \mathbb{E}(\bar{f}^{-1}(B)|W)$.

■_{2.17}

3. BASIC MODEL THEORY

We use the model-theoretic tools developed in [HI02] to study normed space structures. We use the word *formula* to mean *positive bounded formula* and use the semantics of *approximate satisfaction* as defined there. In particular, the *type* of a tuple over a set, denoted $\text{tp}(\bar{f}, /A)$, is the collection of such formulas (with parameters from the set) approximately satisfied by the tuple. We also write $\bar{f} \equiv_C \bar{g}$ in order to say that $\text{tp}(\bar{f}/C) = \text{tp}(\bar{g}/C)$.

We study the model theory of L_p Banach lattices in the signature $\mathcal{L} = \{0, -, (f_q \mid q \in \mathbb{Q}), +, \wedge, \vee, \| \cdot \| \}$, where each f_q is interpreted as the unary function of scalar multiplication by q . Terms in this signature correspond to lattice polynomials; atomic formulas are of the forms $\|t\| \leq r$ and $s \leq \|t\|$ where t is a term and r, s are rational numbers. By $\text{Th}_{\mathcal{A}}(L_p(X, U, \mu))$ we mean the approximate positive bounded theory of the Banach lattice $L_p(X, U, \mu)$ in this signature. See [HI02] for the necessary background.

Restriction 3.1. In the rest of this paper we only consider the model theory of L_p Banach lattices that are based on *atomless* measure spaces.

Because of the direct sum decomposition of a measure space into its atomless and purely atomic parts, it is routine to extend what is done here to obtain analogous results in the general case. See the end of this section for a brief discussion.

Fact 3.2. (See Theorem 2.2 in [Hen76]) *If (X, U, μ) and (Y, V, ν) are atomless measure spaces, then their L_p Banach lattices are elementarily equivalent; i.e.,*

$$\text{Th}_{\mathcal{A}}(L_p(X, U, \mu)) = \text{Th}_{\mathcal{A}}(L_p(Y, V, \nu)).$$

Fact 3.3. (Axiomatizability, see Example 13.4 in [HI02] and Theorem 2.2 in [Hen76]) *Let (X, U, μ) be an atomless measure space. Let M be a Banach space structure such that $M \models_{\mathcal{A}} \text{Th}_{\mathcal{A}}(L_p(X, U, \mu))$. Then M is an atomless L_p Banach lattice; i.e., there is an atomless measure space (Y, V, ν) such that M is isomorphic to $L_p(Y, V, \nu)$.*

Definition 3.4. Let κ be a cardinal larger than 2^{\aleph_0} . We say that a normed space structure \mathcal{U} is a κ -universal domain if it is κ -strongly homogeneous and κ -saturated. We call a subset $C \subset \mathcal{U}$ *small* if $|C| < \kappa$.

Thus, if $\bar{f}, \bar{g} \in \mathcal{U}^n$ are two tuples and $C \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ is a set (by which we always implicitly mean that $|C| < \kappa$): $\bar{f} \equiv_C \bar{g}$ if and only if there exists an automorphism θ of the Banach lattice \mathcal{U} which fixes C (in symbols: $\theta \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{U}/C)$) sending \bar{f} to \bar{g} .

For each cardinal κ and each consistent set of positive bounded sentences Σ , there exists a normed space structure that is a model of Σ and a κ -universal domain; see [HI02, Corollary 12.3 and Remark 12.4].

For the remainder of this section, \mathcal{U} will be a κ -universal domain for the theory of atomless L_p Banach lattices, where κ is much larger than any set or collection of variables or constants

under consideration. Since \mathcal{U} is at least ω_1 -saturated, \mathcal{U} is a metrically complete structure and there is a measure space (X, U, μ) such that $\mathcal{U} = L_p(X, U, \mu)$. Unless stated otherwise, sets of parameters such as $A, B, C \subset \mathcal{U}$ are required to be small.

Fact 3.5. (*Separable categoricity*) *Let $M \models_{\mathcal{A}} \text{Th}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{U})$ be separable and complete. Then M is isomorphic to $L_p([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, m)$, where \mathcal{B} is the σ -algebra of Lebesgue measurable sets and m is Lebesgue measure.*

Note that Fact 3.5 need not hold if we add constants to the language. By Fact 3.6 below, we get $(L_p([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, m), f) \equiv_{\mathcal{A}} (L_p([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, m), g)$, where f and g are any two norm 1, positive elements of $L_p([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, m)$. However, there are two possible isomorphism types of such structures, depending on whether or not the support of the adjoined function has measure 1 or not.

Fact 3.6. (*Quantifier elimination, see Example 13.18 in [HI02]*) *Let $\bar{a}, \bar{b} \subset \mathcal{U}$. If \bar{a} and \bar{b} have the same quantifier-free type in \mathcal{U} , then \bar{a} and \bar{b} have the same type in \mathcal{U} . That is, if $\|t(\bar{a})\| = \|t(\bar{b})\|$ for every term t , then \bar{a} and \bar{b} have the same type.*

Note that Fact 3.6 fails to be true without the assumption that \mathcal{U} is atomless; atoms and non-atoms can have the same quantifier-free type, but they never have the same type.

An important tool for studying non-dividing (which we do in the next section) is a characterization of types in terms of conditional distributions. The following results were proved by Markus Pomper [Pom00, Theorems 6.3.1 and 6.4.1] in his thesis. We give alternate proofs.

Proposition 3.7. *Let B be a sublattice of \mathcal{U} and let $(Y, V, \mu) \subset (X, U, \mu)$ be measure spaces such that $B = L_p(Y, V, \mu)$ and $\mathcal{U} = L_p(X, U, \mu)$. Let $\bar{f}, \bar{h} \in (B^{\perp\perp})^n$. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) $\bar{f} \equiv_B \bar{h}$.
- (ii) $\sum \lambda_i f_i \equiv_B \sum \lambda_i h_i$ for all $\bar{\lambda} \in \mathbb{R}^n$.
- (iii) $\text{dist}(\bar{f}|V) = \text{dist}(\bar{h}|V)$.

Proof. (i) \implies (ii). Immediate.

(ii) \implies (iii). The joint conditional distribution of a tuple is determined by the family of conditional distributions of linear combinations of the coordinates. (This is proved using characteristic functions or Laplace transforms of distributions; see [Kal02, Theorem 5.3].) Thus it will be enough to show that $f \equiv_B h$ implies that $\text{dist}(f|V) = \text{dist}(h|V)$ (where $f, h \in B^{\perp\perp}$). By splitting into positive and negative parts, we may assume that $f = f^+$. Moreover, since all measure spaces are decomposable here, there is no loss of generality in assuming $\mu(X) < \infty$. Hence also $\mu(Y) < \infty$ and the characteristic function χ_Y is in B .

Assume first that $f = \chi_A$ for some set $A \in U$; because $f \in B^{\perp\perp}$ we have $A \subset Y$ and hence f satisfies $f \wedge (\chi_Y - f) = 0$. This can be equivalently expressed by the family of conditions $f_C \wedge (\chi_C - f_C) = 0$, where C ranges over the sets of finite measure in V and f_C denotes the restriction of f to C , which is $f \wedge \chi_C$ since f is a characteristic function. In particular, this condition on f is expressible by a family of conditions whose parameters come from B . Assuming $\text{tp}(h/B) = \text{tp}(f/B)$ and $h \in B^{\perp\perp}$, it follows that h is the characteristic function of some subset of Y and that $\|f\| = \|h\|$. It is further easy to verify that $\text{dist}(f|V) = \text{dist}(h|V)$.

Now assume that f is a simple positive function, written as $f = r_1\chi_{A_1} + \cdots + r_n\chi_{A_m}$, where $A_1, \dots, A_m \in U$ are disjoint sets of positive measure and $0 < r_1 < \cdots < r_m$ are in \mathbb{R} ; by

assumption, each A_i is a subset of Y . Then $\text{tp}(f/B)$ contains formulas describing the existence of m positive functions g_1, \dots, g_m with disjoint supports such that $f = r_1 g_1 + \dots + r_n g_m$ and g_i is the characteristic function of a subset of Y with $\|g_i\|^p = \mu(A_i)$, for each $i = 1, \dots, m$. By saturation of \mathcal{U} , if $\text{tp}(h/B) = \text{tp}(f/B)$, then h must also be a simple function with the same distribution as f over V .

For a general function f , the type $\text{tp}(f/B)$ describes the existence of a sequence $(f_i : i \in \omega)$ of simple functions converging in norm to f . If $\text{tp}(h/B) = \text{tp}(f/B)$, the saturation of \mathcal{U} ensures the existence of a sequence of functions $(h_i : i \in \omega)$ such that $\text{tp}(h_i, h/B) = \text{tp}(f_i, f/B)$ for all $i \in \omega$. Then $(h_i : i \in \omega)$ converges to h in norm and $\text{dist}(f_i|V) = \text{dist}(h_i|V)$ for all $i \in \omega$. It follows that $\text{dist}(f|V) = \text{dist}(h|V)$.

(iii) \implies (i). Assume that $\text{dist}(\bar{f}|V) = \text{dist}(\bar{h}|V)$. By quantifier elimination, to show that $\text{tp}(\bar{f}/B) = \text{tp}(\bar{h}/B)$ it suffices to prove that for any $\bar{g} \in B^l$ and any term $t(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$, we have $\|t(\bar{f}, \bar{g})\|^p = \|t(\bar{h}, \bar{g})\|^p$.

Let ν be the measure on Borel subsets D of \mathbb{R}^{n+l} defined by $\nu(D) = \mu\{x \in X : (\bar{f}, \bar{g})(x) \in D\}$. Since $\text{dist}(\bar{f}, \bar{g}) = \text{dist}(\bar{h}, \bar{g})$, we have that $\nu(D) = \mu\{x \in X : (\bar{h}, \bar{g})(x) \in D\}$ for any Borel $D \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+l}$. Then, by the change of variable formula,

$$\int_X |t(\bar{f}(x), \bar{g}(x))|^p d\mu(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n+l}} |t(\bar{r}, \bar{s})|^p d\nu(\bar{r}, \bar{s}) = \int_X |t(\bar{h}(x), \bar{g}(x))|^p d\mu(x). \quad \blacksquare_{3.7}$$

Lemma 3.8. *Let $\bar{f} \in \mathcal{U}^n$ be a tuple, $C \leq \mathcal{U}$ a Banach sublattice. We can write each f_i uniquely as $f_i^1 + f_i^2$ where $f_i^1 \in C^{\perp\perp}$ and $f_i^2 \in C^\perp$. Then $\text{tp}(\bar{f}/C)$ determines and is determined by the pair $\text{tp}(f^1/C), \text{tp}(f^2)$.*

In other words, for $\bar{f}, \bar{g} \in \mathcal{U}^n$ we have $\bar{f} \equiv_C \bar{g}$ if and only if both $\bar{f}^1 \equiv_C \bar{g}^1$ and $\bar{f}^2 \equiv \bar{g}^2$.

Proof. Notice that an automorphism $\theta \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{U}/C)$ of \mathcal{U} which fixes C pointwise must fix $C^{\perp\perp}$ and C^\perp set-wise. Thus, if such an automorphism sends \bar{f} to \bar{g} it must also send \bar{f}^1 to \bar{g}^1 and \bar{f}^2 to \bar{g}^2 .

Conversely, assume $\bar{f}^1 \equiv_C \bar{g}^1$ and $\bar{f}^2 \equiv \bar{g}^2$. Since \bar{f}^2 and \bar{g}^2 are both in C^\perp , it follows by quantifier elimination that $\bar{f}^2 \equiv_C \bar{g}^2$. Thus we have $\theta^1, \theta^2 \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{U}/C)$ such that $\theta^1 : \bar{f}^1 \mapsto \bar{g}^1$ and $\theta^2 : \bar{f}^2 \mapsto \bar{g}^2$. Define θ by letting it act as θ^1 on $C^{\perp\perp}$ and as θ^2 on C^\perp , so $\theta \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{U}/C)$ and $\theta(\bar{f}) = \bar{g}$. $\blacksquare_{3.8}$

Lemma 3.9. *Let $\bar{f} \in \mathcal{U}^n$ be a tuple, $C \leq \mathcal{U}$ a Banach sublattice. Then $\text{tp}(\bar{f}/C)$ depends only on the mapping associating to each term $t(\bar{x})$ in n free variables the type $\text{tp}(t(\bar{f})/C)$.*

In other words, for $\bar{f}, \bar{g} \in \mathcal{U}^n$ we have $\bar{f} \equiv_C \bar{g}$ if and only if $t(\bar{f}) \equiv_B t(\bar{g})$ for every term t .

Proof. Assume $\bar{f} \not\equiv_C \bar{g}$. We will follow the notation of Lemma 3.8.

If $\bar{f}^1 \not\equiv_C \bar{g}^1$ then by Proposition 3.7 there is a tuple $\bar{\lambda} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $\sum \lambda_i f_i^1 \not\equiv_C \sum \lambda_i g_i^1$. Notice that $\sum \lambda_i f_i^1 = (\sum \lambda_i f_i)^1$, etc., so by Lemma 3.8 we have $\sum \lambda_i f_i \not\equiv_C \sum \lambda_i g_i$.

If $\bar{f}^1 \equiv_C \bar{g}^1$ then by Lemma 3.8 we have $\bar{f}^2 \not\equiv \bar{g}^2$. By quantifier elimination there is a term t such that $\|t(\bar{f}^2)\| \neq \|t(\bar{g}^2)\|$. Again we have $t(\bar{f}^2) = t(\bar{f})^2$, etc., so: $\|t(\bar{f})\|^p = \|t(\bar{f}^1)\|^p + \|t(\bar{f}^2)\|^p$ and similarly for \bar{g} . But $\bar{f}^1 \equiv_C \bar{g}^1$ implies that $\|t(\bar{f}^1)\| = \|t(\bar{g}^1)\|$, so $\|t(\bar{f})\| \neq \|t(\bar{g})\|$. Thus $t(\bar{f}) \not\equiv_C t(\bar{g})$. $\blacksquare_{3.9}$

Definition 3.10. Let $A \subset \mathcal{U}$ and $f \in \mathcal{U}$. We say f is in the *definable closure* of A and write $f \in \text{dcl}(A)$ if for any automorphism $\Phi \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{U})$, if Φ fixes A pointwise then $\Phi(f) = f$.

Fact 3.11. *Let $A \subset \mathcal{U}$. The definable closure of A in \mathcal{U} is the sublattice of \mathcal{U} generated by A .*

Lemma 3.12. *Let $f \in \mathcal{U}$ and let $A \subset \mathcal{U}$. If $f \notin \text{dcl}(A)$, then the set of realizations of $\text{tp}(f/A)$ is large; that is, it has cardinality greater than or equal to κ .*

Proof. Let $f \in \mathcal{U}$, $A \subset \mathcal{U}$. As $\text{dcl}(A)$ is a sublattice of \mathcal{U} , we may assume that $\text{dcl}(A) = L_p(Y, V, \mu)$, $(Y, V, \mu) \subset (X, U, \mu)$ and $\mathcal{U} = L_p(X, U, \mu)$. If $f \notin \text{dcl}(A)^n$ then by Lemma 2.16 we can find arbitrarily many elements $f' \in \mathcal{U}$ such that $f' \neq f$ and $\text{dist}(f|V) = \text{dist}(f'|V)$. By the previous facts, this shows that the set of realizations of $\text{tp}(f/A)$ is large. $\blacksquare_{3.12}$

Finally we show stability. We first recall two definitions:

Definition 3.13. Let $A \subset \mathcal{U}$; consider $\bar{f}, \bar{g} \in \mathcal{U}^n$ and set $t = \text{tp}(\bar{f}/A)$ and $s = \text{tp}(\bar{g}/A)$. We define $d(t, s)$ to be the infimum of all distances $\max\{\|f'_i - g'_i\| : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ where $f', g' \in \mathcal{U}^n$, $t = \text{tp}(\bar{f}'/A)$ and $s = \text{tp}(\bar{g}'/A)$. This defines a metric on the space of n -types over A .

Definition 3.14. [Iov99] Let $\lambda < \kappa$ be an infinite cardinal. We say that $\text{Th}_A(\mathcal{U})$ is λ -stable (or *metrically λ -stable*) if for any $A \subset \mathcal{U}$ of cardinality $\leq \lambda$, there is a subset of the spaces of types over A that is dense with respect to the metric on the space of types.

Theorem 3.15 (Henson [Hen87]). *The theory $\text{Th}_A(\mathcal{U})$ is ω -stable.*

Proof. Let $A \subset \mathcal{U}$ be countable infinite. Then $\text{dcl}(A)$ is a sublattice of \mathcal{U} and thus we can find measure spaces $(Y, V, \mu) \subset (X, U, \mu)$ such that $\text{dcl}(A) = L_p(Y, V, \mu)$ and $\mathcal{U} = L_p(X, U, \mu)$. We have to prove that the density character of the space of types of functions in the band orthogonal to A is ω and that the density character of the space of types in the band generated by A is ω .

Let $g \in \mathcal{U}$ be such that $g \in \text{dcl}(A)^\perp$. The type $\text{tp}(g/A)$ is determined by $\|g^+\|$ and $\|g^-\|$. Let $B, C \in \mathcal{U}$ be disjoint from Y and from each other, each of measure one. The set $\{\text{tp}(c_1\chi_B - c_2\chi_C) : c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{Q}^+\}$ is a countable dense subset of the space of types of functions in the band orthogonal to $\text{dcl}(A)$.

We can identify $L_p(Y, V, \mu)$ with its canonical image in the space $L_p((Y, V, \mu) \otimes ([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, m))$, where $([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, m)$ is the standard Lebesgue space. Let $f \in \mathcal{U}$ be an element in the band generated by $\text{dcl}(A)$. By Fact 2.15, we can find $f' \in L_p((Y, V, \mu) \otimes ([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, m))$ such that $\text{tp}(f/A) = \text{tp}(f'/A)$. To find the density character of the space of types in the band generated by A it suffices to find the density character of the space of types over $\text{dcl}(A)$ of elements in $L_p((Y, V, \mu) \otimes ([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, m))$. Since $L_p((Y, V, \mu) \otimes ([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, m))$ is separable, the density character of the space of types over $\text{dcl}(A)$ is also ω . $\blacksquare_{3.15}$

Remark 3.16 (L_p spaces with atoms). Let (X, U, μ) be a measure space with atoms such that $L_p(X, U, \mu)$ is infinite dimensional. We discuss briefly how the preceding results in this section can be used to analyze types and prove ω -stability for $\text{Th}_A(L_p(X, U, \mu))$.

Let \mathcal{U} be a κ -universal domain for $\text{Th}_A(L_p(X, U, \mu))$. By [HI02, Example 13.4], there exists a measure space (Y, V, ν) such that \mathcal{U} is isomorphic to $L_p(Y, V, \nu)$ as Banach lattices. Using [Hen87, Theorem 2.2] one can show that the number of atoms in V is the same as the number of atoms in U , if that number is finite, and otherwise both σ -algebras have an infinite number of atoms. As discussed in Section 2, we may write Y as the disjoint union of two measurable sets, $Y = Y_0 \cup Y_1$, with Y_0 being the union (up to null sets) of all the atoms of V and Y_1 being atomless. Since \mathcal{U} is at least ω_1 -saturated, it is easy to show $\nu(Y_1) > 0$.

For each $i = 0, 1$, let V_i, ν_i denote the restrictions of V, ν to Y_i , and let $\mathcal{U}_i = L_p(Y_i, V_i, \nu_i)$. Then we have the ℓ_p direct sum decomposition $\mathcal{U} \cong \mathcal{U}_0 \oplus_p \mathcal{U}_1$ as Banach lattices. Furthermore,

every Banach lattice automorphism of \mathcal{U} leaves the sublattices \mathcal{U}_0 and \mathcal{U}_1 invariant; hence the automorphisms of \mathcal{U} are exactly the maps $\sigma_0 \oplus \sigma_1$ obtained as the direct sum of automorphisms σ_0 of \mathcal{U}_0 and σ_1 of \mathcal{U}_1 . The atomic L_p space \mathcal{U}_0 is isomorphic to the sequence space $\ell_p(S)$ for a suitable set S . Its Banach lattice automorphisms arise from permutations of S . Using [Hen87, HI02] as above, we may assume that \mathcal{U}_1 is a κ -universal domain for its theory. Thus \mathcal{U}_1 has a rich group of Banach lattice automorphisms corresponding to the equivalence relations defined by types, as discussed previously in this section.

It is now easy to use automorphisms of \mathcal{U} to make estimates of the sizes of type spaces, and thus verify that $\text{Th}_A(L_p(X, U, \mu))$ is ω -stable.

4. DIVIDING

Since the theory of L_p Banach lattices is stable, we know it admits a notion of independence defined by non-dividing. Let us recall the definition:

Definition 4.1. Let $p(x, B)$ be a partial type over B in a possibly infinite tuple of variables x (so $p(x, y)$ is a partial type without parameters). Then $p(x, B)$ *divides* over another set C if there exists a C -indiscernible sequence $(B_i: i < \omega)$ in $\text{tp}(B/C)$ such that $\bigcup_{i < \omega} p(x, B_i)$ is inconsistent.

If A, B, C are any sets in a universal domain \mathcal{U} , such that $\text{tp}(A/BC)$ does not divide over C , then we say that A is *independent* from B over C , in symbols $A \downarrow_C B$.

This definition of non-dividing yields a natural notion of independence in every stable theory, and more generally in every simple one. The goal of this section is to give a more natural characterization of non-dividing in the context of L_p Banach lattices. We will prove that it coincides with $*$ -independence (introduced in the next definition) by showing that this relation has the standard properties of dividing independence. (See Proposition 4.11 below.)

Definition 4.2. Let $A, B, C \leq \mathcal{U}$ be sublattices of \mathcal{U} such that $C \leq A \cap B$. Let \mathbb{E}_B and \mathbb{E}_C be the conditional expectation projections to B and C , respectively, as in Notation 2.10. We say that A is *$*$ -independent* from B over C , in symbols $A \downarrow_C^* B$, if $\mathbb{E}_B(f) = \mathbb{E}_C(f)$ for all $f \in A$. If A, B, C are any subsets of \mathcal{U} , we say that $A \downarrow_C^* B$ if $A' \downarrow_{\bar{C}}^* B'$, where $A' = \text{dcl}(AC)$ is the sublattice generated by AC , $\bar{C} = \text{dcl}(C)$ and $B' = \text{dcl}(BC)$.

First we have to point out that if we remove the requirement that C be contained in A we get a weaker (and wrong) definition (see Example 4.14). Therefore transitivity of \downarrow^* does not follow as obviously from the definition as may seem at first sight. However, we may replace the requirement that $C \leq A$ with the following weaker one:

Definition 4.3. Let $A, C \leq \mathcal{U}$ be sublattices. We say that A and C *intersect well* if $A^{\perp\perp} \cap C^{\perp\perp} = (A \cap C)^{\perp\perp}$. (Clearly \supseteq always holds.)

Remark 4.4. It is easy to show (in the notation of the previous definition) that A and C intersect well if and only if there exists a measure space (X, U, μ) such that $\mathcal{U} \cong L_p(X, U, \mu)$, with measure subspaces (Z, W, μ) and (Y, V, μ) such that $Z \cap Y$ is in $W \cap V$ and under this isomorphism $A \cong L_p(Z, W, \mu)$ and $C \cong L_p(Y, V, \mu)$.

Lemma 4.5. Let $A, B, C \leq \mathcal{U}$ be sublattices such that $C \leq B$, A and C intersect well, and $\mathbb{E}_C \upharpoonright_A = \mathbb{E}_B \upharpoonright_A$. Then $A^{\perp\perp} \cap B^{\perp\perp} = (A \cap C)^{\perp\perp}$ (so in particular A and B intersect well).

Proof. Let $D = A \cap C$. The inclusion \supseteq is immediate, so we prove \subseteq . Assume not, and let $f \in (A^{\perp\perp} \cap B^{\perp\perp}) \setminus D^{\perp\perp}$ be positive. Since A and C intersect well and $f \in A^{\perp\perp}$, we necessarily have $f \notin C^{\perp\perp}$. Replacing f with its restriction to C^\perp , we may assume that

$$0 \neq f \in A^{\perp\perp} \cap B^{\perp\perp} \cap C^\perp.$$

As $f \in A^{\perp\perp}$, there is $g \in A$ positive such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (ng) \wedge f = f$. Then we also have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}_B((ng) \wedge f) = \mathbb{E}_B(f) > 0$, whereby $\mathbb{E}_B(g \wedge f) > 0$. Replacing g with its restriction to the band D^\perp , we still have $g \in A$ (since $A \geq D$) and $g \wedge f$ is unchanged (since $f \in D^\perp$). As A and C intersect well: $g \in A \cap D^\perp \subset C^\perp$.

We now have:

$$\mathbb{E}_B(g) \geq \mathbb{E}_B(g \wedge f) > 0 = \mathbb{E}_C(g).$$

This contradicts the assumption. ■_{4.5}

Remark 4.6. When $A, B, C \leq \mathcal{U}$, $C \leq B$ and $A^{\perp\perp} \cap B^{\perp\perp} = (A \cap C)^{\perp\perp}$, we can represent \mathcal{U} as $L_p(X, U, \mu)$ such that the sublattices A, B, C and $A \cap C$ are all the L_p spaces of sub-measure spaces of X .

Lemma 4.7. *Let $A, B, C \leq \mathcal{U}$ be sublattices such that $C \leq B$ and A and C intersect well. Then $A \downarrow_C^* B$ if and only if $\mathbb{E}_B \upharpoonright_A = \mathbb{E}_C \upharpoonright_A$.*

Proof. Let $A' = \text{dcl}(AC)$ and $D = A \cap C$. The left to right is immediate since $A \subset A'$. We prove right to left.

First, by Lemma 4.5 we have $A^{\perp\perp} \cap B^{\perp\perp} = D^{\perp\perp}$. It follows that there exists a measure space (X, U, μ) such that $\mathcal{U} \cong L_p(X, U, \mu)$, and it has measure subspaces such that under this isomorphism $A \cong L_p(Z, W, \mu)$ and $C \cong L_p(Y, V, \mu)$. See Remark 4.4. Then $A' \cong L_p(Y \cup Z, \langle V \cup W \rangle, \mu)$.

Let $P \in W$ and $Q \in V$. Then from the various assumptions we made we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_B(\chi_P) &= \mathbb{E}_C(\chi_P) \\ \mathbb{E}_B(\chi_Q) &= \chi_Q = \mathbb{E}_C(\chi_Q) \\ \mathbb{E}_B(\chi_{P \cap Q}) &= \chi_Q \mathbb{E}_B(\chi_P) = \chi_Q \mathbb{E}_C(\chi_P) = \mathbb{E}_C(\chi_{P \cap Q}) \end{aligned}$$

It follows that $\mathbb{E}_B(\chi_R) = \mathbb{E}_C(\chi_R)$ for all $R \in \langle V \cup W \rangle$, whereby $\mathbb{E}_B \upharpoonright_{A'} = \mathbb{E}_C \upharpoonright_{A'}$, as required. ■_{4.7}

Corollary 4.8. *Let $A, B, C, D \leq \mathcal{U}$ such that $B \leq C \leq D$. Then $A \downarrow_B^* D$ if and only if $A \downarrow_B^* C$ and $A \downarrow_C^* D$.*

Proof. Replacing A with $\text{dcl}(AB)$, we may assume that $A \geq B$.

If $A \downarrow_B^* C$ and $A \downarrow_C^* D$, then clearly $\mathbb{E}_D \upharpoonright_A = \mathbb{E}_B \upharpoonright_A$, whereby $A \downarrow_B^* D$.

Conversely, assume that $A \downarrow_B^* D$. Then $\mathbb{E}_D \upharpoonright_A = \mathbb{E}_B \upharpoonright_A = \mathbb{E}_C \upharpoonright_A$. It follows by definition that $A \downarrow_B^* C$. Also, by Lemma 4.5, A and C intersect well, whereby $A \downarrow_C^* D$ using Lemma 4.7. ■_{4.8}

To prove symmetry of \downarrow^* , we first point out that the following is a special case of Lemma 4.5:

Corollary 4.9. *Let $A, B, C \leq \mathcal{U}$ be sublattices, such that $C \leq A \cap B$, and $A \downarrow_C^* B$. Then $A^{\perp\perp} \cap B^{\perp\perp} = C^{\perp\perp}$.*

It is therefore harmless to assume, when proving symmetry, that $A^{\perp\perp} \cap B^{\perp\perp} = C^{\perp\perp}$.

Lemma 4.10. *Let $A, B, C \leq \mathcal{U}$ be sublattices such that $C \leq A \cap B$ and $A^{\perp\perp} \cap B^{\perp\perp} = C^{\perp\perp}$. Using Remark 4.6, choose $(Y, V, \mu) \subset (Z_i, W_i, \mu) \subset (X, U, \mu)$ such that $\mathcal{U} \cong L_p(X, U, \mu)$, $A \cong L_p(Z_0, W_0, \mu)$, $B \cong L_p(Z_1, W_1, \mu)$, $C \cong L_p(Y, V, \mu)$. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) $A \downarrow_C^* B$.
- (ii) For every $P_0 \in W_0$, $P_1 \in W_1$:

$$\mathbb{E}_C(P_0 \cap P_1) = \mathbb{E}_C(P_0)\mathbb{E}_C(P_1)$$

Proof. Assume first that $A \downarrow_C^* B$. Then for every pair of $P_i \in W_i$ and $Q \in V$:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_Q \chi_{P_0 \cap P_1} d\mu &= \int_Q \mathbb{E}_C(\mathbb{E}_B(\chi_{P_0} \chi_{P_1})) d\mu = \int_Q \mathbb{E}_C(\chi_{P_1} \mathbb{E}_B(\chi_{P_0})) d\mu \\ &= \int_Q \mathbb{E}_C(\chi_{P_1} \mathbb{E}_C(\chi_{P_0})) d\mu = \int_Q \mathbb{E}_C(\chi_{P_0}) \mathbb{E}_C(\chi_{P_1}) d\mu. \end{aligned}$$

Whereby $\mathbb{E}_C(P_0 \cap P_1) = \mathbb{E}_C(P_0) \mathbb{E}_C(P_1)$.

Conversely, assume that $\mathbb{E}_C(P \cap Q) = \mathbb{E}_C(P) \mathbb{E}_C(Q)$ for every $P \in W_0$ and $Q \in W_1$. Then:

$$\int_Q \chi_P d\mu = \int \chi_{P \cap Q} d\mu = \dots$$

As $A^{\perp\perp} \cap B^{\perp\perp} = C^{\perp\perp}$ we have $P \cap Q \subset Y$, whereby:

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &= \int \mathbb{E}_C(\chi_{P \cap Q}) d\mu = \int \mathbb{E}_C(\chi_P) \mathbb{E}_C(\chi_Q) d\mu \\ &= \int \mathbb{E}_C(\mathbb{E}_C(\chi_P) \chi_Q) d\mu = \int \mathbb{E}_C(\chi_P) \chi_Q d\mu \\ &= \int_Q \mathbb{E}_C(\chi_P) d\mu. \end{aligned}$$

As this holds for all $Q \in W_1$ we get $\mathbb{E}_B(\chi_P) = \mathbb{E}_C(\chi_P)$, and by standard arguments it follows that $\mathbb{E}_B(f) = \mathbb{E}_C(f)$ for all $f \in A$. ■_{4.10}

Proposition 4.11. *The relation \downarrow^* satisfies the following properties (here A, B , etc., are any small subsets of \mathcal{U}):*

- (i) *Invariance under automorphisms of \mathcal{U} .*
- (ii) *Symmetry: $A \downarrow_C^* B \iff B \downarrow_C^* A$.*
- (iii) *Transitivity: $A \downarrow_C^* B$ and $A \downarrow_{BC}^* D$ if and only if $A \downarrow_C^* B$ and $A \downarrow_{BC}^* D$.*
- (iv) *Finite Character: $A \downarrow_C^* B$ if and only if $\bar{a} \downarrow_C^* B$ for all finite tuples $\bar{a} \in A$.*
- (v) *Extension: For all A, B and C we can find A' such that $A \equiv_C A'$ and $A' \downarrow_C^* B$.*
- (vi) *Local Character: If \bar{a} is any finite tuple, then there is $B_0 \subset B$ at most countable such that $\bar{a} \downarrow_{B_0}^* B$.*
- (vii) *Stationarity of types: If $A \equiv_C A'$, $A \downarrow_C^* B$, and $A' \downarrow_C^* B$ then $A \equiv_{BC} A'$.*

Proof. (i) The definition of \downarrow^* makes this clear.

(ii) Follows directly from Corollary 4.9 and Lemma 4.10.

(iii) This is just a rephrasing of Corollary 4.8.

(iv) One direction is clear. Conversely, assume that $A \not\downarrow_C^* B$, so there is $f \in \text{dcl}(AC)$ such that $\mathbb{E}_B(f) \neq \mathbb{E}_C(f)$. This f is simply the limit of terms in members of $A \cup C$, so a finite tuple $\bar{a} \in A$ (and all of C) would suffice to get some f' which is close enough to f so that $\mathbb{E}_B(f') \neq \mathbb{E}_C(f')$. Then $\bar{a} \not\downarrow_C^* B$.

(v) We may assume that A, B, C are sublattices of \mathcal{U} and $C \leq A \cap B$. By finite character, symmetry and transitivity, it suffices to prove the result when A is finitely generated over C , say $A = \text{dcl}(\{f_1, \dots, f_n\} \cup C)$. Furthermore, we may assume that there is $l \leq n$ such that $f_i \in C^{\perp\perp}$ if $i \leq l$ and $f_i \in C^\perp$ if $i > l$. First let $g_{l+1}, \dots, g_n \in$

B^\perp with $\text{tp}(g_{l+1}, \dots, g_n) = \text{tp}(f_{l+1}, \dots, f_n)$. (See Lemma 3.8.) By Corollary 2.17, Proposition 3.7 and Lemma 4.10 we can find elements $g_1, \dots, g_l \in C^{\perp\perp}$ such that $\text{tp}(g_1, \dots, g_l/C) = \text{tp}(f_1, \dots, f_l/C)$ and $\{g_1, \dots, g_l\} \downarrow_C^* B$. Let $A' = \text{dcl}(\{g_1, \dots, g_n\} \cup C)$. Then $A' \downarrow_C^* B$ and $A \equiv_C A'$.

- (vi) Let \bar{B} be the sublattice generated by B . Let $C_0 \leq \bar{B}$ be the sublattice generated by $\{\mathbb{E}_{\bar{B}}(f) : f \in \text{dcl}(\bar{a})\}$. Clearly C_0 is separable, whereby $A_0 = \text{dcl}(\bar{a}C_0)$ is also separable. Also, A_0 and B intersect well, so letting C_1 be the lattice generated by $\{\mathbb{E}_{\bar{B}}(f) : f \in A_0\}$ we get $\bar{a} \downarrow_{C_1}^* B$. Then $C_1 \leq \bar{B}$ is also separable, so there is a countable subset $B_0 \subset B$ such that $C_1 \subset \text{dcl}(B_0)$. By transitivity: $\bar{a} \downarrow_{B_0}^* B$ as required.
- (vii) Again we may assume that all are lattices and $C \leq A \cap B$. Then the conditional distribution of members of A over C , along with the fact that they have the same conditional expectation over C and over B , determines their conditional distribution over B . ■_{4.11}

It follows by [Ben03b, Theorems 1.51, 2.8]:

Theorem 4.12. *The theory of L_p Banach lattices is stable, and non-dividing coincides with $*$ -independence (i.e., $A \downarrow_C B \iff A \downarrow_C^* B$).*

The following is a nice feature of independence in L_p lattices:

Proposition 4.13. *Let $A, B, C \subset \mathcal{U}$ be any sets. Then $A \downarrow_C B$ if and only if $f \downarrow_C g$ for all $f \in \text{dcl}(A)$ and $g \in \text{dcl}(B)$. In fact, it suffices to assume that $f \downarrow_C g$ for every f, g which are obtained as terms in members of A and B , respectively.*

Proof. Left to right is clear, so we prove right to left. By the finite character of independence we may assume that A is a finite set, and enumerate it in a tuple \bar{f} . Using symmetry, it would suffice to assume that $h \downarrow_C B$ for all $h \in \text{dcl}(A)$, and we might as well assume that $B \supseteq C$. In particular we have $t(\bar{f}) \downarrow_C B$ for every term t in the right number of variables.

By Proposition 4.11 (extension) we can find a tuple \bar{g} such that $\bar{g} \equiv_C \bar{f}$ and such that in addition $\bar{g} \downarrow_C B$. Thus for every term t we also have $t(\bar{g}) \downarrow_C B$ and $t(\bar{f}) \equiv_C t(\bar{g})$. By stationarity we have $t(\bar{f}) \equiv_C t(\bar{g})$ for every term t , and by Lemma 3.9: $\bar{f} \equiv_B \bar{g}$. Thus by invariance we obtain $\bar{f} \downarrow_C B$, i.e., $A \downarrow_C B$ as required. ■_{4.13}

The following example show that the requirement that $C \leq A$ in the definition of \downarrow^* cannot be entirely done away with:

Example 4.14. Let us work in $L_p([0, 3], \mathcal{B}, \mu)$, where μ is the Lebesgue measure. Let C consist of all constant functions, B consist of all functions which are constant of $[0, 2]$ and $(2, 3]$, and let A consist of all scalar multiples of $f = 2\chi_{[0,1]} + \chi_{[2,3]}$.

The A, B, C are sublattices of the ambient lattice, $C \leq B$, and for all members αf of A (where α is a scalar):

$$\mathbb{E}_B(\alpha f) = \mathbb{E}_C(\alpha f) = \alpha \chi_{[0,3]}.$$

Nevertheless, we have $A \not\downarrow_C^* B$, since $\chi_{[2,3]} \in \text{dcl}(AC)$, and

$$\mathbb{E}_B(\chi_{[2,3]}) = \chi_{[2,3]} \neq \frac{1}{3}\chi_{[0,3]} = \mathbb{E}_C(\chi_{[2,3]}).$$

An interesting feature of Hilbert space and many of its expansions (see [BB04]) is that non-dividing is “trivial” in the following sense: two sets A and B are independent over C if and only if for every $a \in A$ and $b \in B$, a is independent from b over C . The Banach lattice \mathcal{U} is *not* “trivial” in that sense, as it is shown by the following well known example from probability. (See exercise 9.1 in [Fol84].)

Example 4.15. We work inside the standard Lebesgue space $L_p([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, \mu)$. Let $C = \chi_{[0,1]}$. Let $a_1 = \chi_{[0,1/4] \cup [1/2,3/4]}$, $a_2 = \chi_{[0,1/4] \cup [3/4,1]}$, $a_3 = \chi_{[0,1/2]}$. Then $a_j \downarrow_C a_3$ for $j = 1, 2$ but $a_1, a_2 \not\downarrow_C a_3$.

Remark 4.16. As a closing remark in this section, we note that for bounded functions over sets of finite measure, dividing independence in L_p -spaces does not depend at all on p . Specifically, if (X, U, μ) is a measure space with $\mu(X) < \infty$ and $A, B, C \subset L_\infty(X, U, \mu)$, then for any $1 \leq p, q < \infty$, $A \downarrow_C B$ holds in $L_p(X, U, \mu)$ if and only if it holds in $L_q(X, U, \mu)$.

5. CONDITIONAL SLICES

In this section we would like to study types and independence a little further. First, we would like to give a concrete characterization of types over a set C . For this purpose we may always assume that $C = \text{dcl}(C)$, i.e., that C is a Banach sublattice of the ambient model. We have in fact already given such a characterization of types as conditional distributions in Proposition 3.7. However this characterization depends on a particular presentation of C as an L_p space and is not intrinsic to the type.

We find our characterization of independence using conditional expectations similarly deficient as it depends on a good intersection. Indeed Example 4.14 shows that for lattices $C \leq B$, comparing conditional expectations over C and over B does not necessarily suffice to decide whether $A \downarrow_C B$. We should therefore like to have a finer tool that can give an exact measure of the dependencies of A with B (and with C).

We solve both issues using the notion of *conditional slices*. More precisely, the conditional slices of a single function f over a lattice C yield an intrinsic characterization of the type $\text{tp}(f/C)$. We will show that for $C \leq B$, the conditional slices of f over B and C agree if and only if $f \downarrow_C B$. By Proposition 4.13 this suffices to characterize when $A \downarrow_C B$ where A is an arbitrary lattice (i.e., not necessarily intersecting C well).

If A is a Banach lattice then A^+ denotes its positive cone $A^+ = \{f \in A : f \geq 0\}$.

Throughout, $C \leq \mathcal{U}$ will denote a Banach sublattice of the ambient model. We may sometimes wish to fix a presentation of $C \leq \mathcal{U}$ as the L_p spaces of $(Y, V, \mu) \subset (X, U, \mu)$. We start with a simple observation:

Lemma 5.1. *Let $f \in \mathcal{U}$, $r \in [0, 1]$. Fixing a presentation of C as above, let $R = \{x : f(x) \leq 0\}$. Then the property $\mathbb{P}_C(f \leq 0) = \mathbb{P}_C(R) \geq r\chi_Y$ does not depend on the chosen presentation. We will therefore simply write it as “ $\mathbb{P}_C(f \leq 0) \geq r$ ”.*

Proof. The equivalent property $\mathbb{P}_C(f > 0) \leq (1 - r)\chi_Y$ holds if and only if for all $g \in C^+$ and all $n < \omega$: $\|(nf)^+ \wedge g\| \leq \sqrt[n]{1 - r}\|g\|$. ■_{5.1}

We may therefore conveniently work with any fixed presentation of C as an L_p space, while at the same time keeping our constructions independent of this presentation. For $f \in \mathcal{U}^+$ and

$r \in (0, 1)$ we may define, independently of the presentation of C :

$$S_r(f) = \{g \in C^+ : \mathbb{P}_C(g \leq f) \geq r' \text{ for some } r' > r\}.$$

Assume $g \in S_r(f)$, and let $A = \{x \in X : g(x) \leq f(x)\}$. Then $\chi_A g \leq f$ whereby $\int \chi_A g^p d\mu \leq \|f\|^p$. Since $g \in C$ we also have $\int \chi_A g^p d\mu = \int \mathbb{P}[A|C]g^p d\mu \geq r'\|g\|^p \geq r\|g\|^p$. Thus $g \in S_r(f)$ implies $\sqrt[p]{r}\|g\| \leq \|f\|$, whereby $\|g\| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{r}}\|f\|$ for all $g \in S_r(f)$, and thus for all $g \in \overline{S_r(f)}$. If $g_1, g_2 \in S_r(f)$ then considering separately the sets on which $g_1 \geq g_2$ and on which $g_1 < g_2$ we see that $g_1 \vee g_2 \in \overline{S_r(f)}$. Since the lattice operations are continuous it follows that $g_1, g_2 \in \overline{S_r(f)} \implies g_1 \vee g_2 \in \overline{S_r(f)}$. Now let $(g_n : n < \omega) \subseteq \overline{S_r(f)}$ be an increasing sequence and let g be its pointwise limit. By Monotone Convergence we have $\|g\| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{r}}\|f\|$, so $g \in C^+$, and by Dominated Convergence $g_n \rightarrow g$ in L_p and $g \in \overline{S_r(f)}$. In any L_p space, a strictly increasing sequence of positive functions is strictly increasing in norm and therefore at most countable. Putting everything together we conclude that $\overline{S_r(f)}$ must admit a greatest element.

Definition 5.2. Let $C \leq \mathcal{U}$ be a Banach sublattice, $f \in \mathcal{U}$, $r \in (0, 1)$. If $f \geq 0$ we define its *conditional r -slice over C* , denoted $\mathbb{S}_r(f/C)$, as the maximal element of $\overline{S_r(f)}$. In other words, $\mathbb{S}_r(f/C) \in C^+$ and is the supremum of all $g \in C^+$ verifying $\mathbb{P}_C(f \geq g) \geq r' > r$.

For arbitrary f we define $\mathbb{S}_r(f/C) = \mathbb{S}_r(f^+/C) - \mathbb{S}_{1-r}(f^-/C)$.

If $g_1 \in S_r(f^+)$ and $g_2 \in S_{1-r}(f^-)$ then by definition there are $r'' < r < r'$ such that:

$$\mathbb{P}_C(g_1 \leq f^+) \geq r', \quad \mathbb{P}_C(g_2 \leq f^-) \geq 1 - r''.$$

Notice that $r' + (1 - r'') > 1$, so if we had in addition $g_1 \wedge g_2 > 0$ we would obtain $f^+ \wedge f^- > 0$ which is impossible. We conclude that for all $g_1 \in S_r(f^+)$ and $g_2 \in S_{1-r}(f^-)$: $g_1 \wedge g_2 = 0$. It follows by continuity that $\mathbb{S}_r(f^+/C) \wedge \mathbb{S}_{1-r}(f^-/C) = 0$, i.e.:

$$\mathbb{S}_r(f^+/C) = \mathbb{S}_r(f/C)^+, \quad \mathbb{S}_{1-r}(f^-/C) = \mathbb{S}_r(f/C)^-.$$

Observe also that for $f \geq 0$ we have $S_r(f) = \bigcup_{r' > r} S_{r'}(f)$, and this is an increasing union, so

$$\mathbb{S}_r(f) = \bigvee_{r' > r} \mathbb{S}_{r'}(f).$$

In particular $\mathbb{S}_r(f/C)$ decreases as r increases (for $f \geq 0$ and thus for arbitrary f).

Finally observe that $\mathbb{S}_r(f/C)$ only depends on $f|_{C^\perp}$. Moreover, it is unchanged by automorphisms of \mathcal{U} which fix C , so it only depends on $\text{tp}(f/C)$. Thus, if $p = \text{tp}(f/C)$ we may define $\mathbb{S}_r(p) = \mathbb{S}_r(f/C)$.

Lemma 5.3. Let $f \geq 0$, $r \in (0, 1)$, $t \geq 0$, and fix a presentation $C = L_p(Y, V, \mu)$. Then the following subsets of Y are equal up to a null measure set:

$$\{x \in Y : \mathbb{P}_C(f \geq t)(x) \geq r\} \quad =_{a.e.} \quad \bigcap_{r' \in (0, r) \cap \mathbb{Q}} \{x \in Y : \mathbb{S}_{r'}(f/C)(x) \geq t\}.$$

Proof. (All equalities and inequalities here are up to a null measure set.) Let A and B denote the sets on the left and right hand side, respectively. Let $B_{r'}$ denote the set inside the intersection, so $B = \bigcap_{r' \in (0, r) \cap \mathbb{Q}} B_{r'}$. If $r' < r$ then $t\chi_A \in S_{r'}(f)$ whereby $\mathbb{S}_{r'}(f/C) \geq t\chi_A$. Therefore $A \subseteq B_{r'}$ for all $r' < r$, so $A \subseteq B$. On the other hand observe that by construction $\mathbb{P}_C(f \geq \mathbb{S}_{r'}(f/C)) \geq$

r' . Therefore $\mathbb{P}_C(f \geq t\chi_B) \geq r'$ for all (rational) $r' < r$, so $\mathbb{P}_C(f \geq t\chi_B) \geq r$. Since $B \in V$, this is the same as saying that $\mathbb{P}_C(f \geq t) \geq r$ for (almost) all $x \in B$, whence $B \subseteq A$. $\blacksquare_{5.3}$

Proposition 5.4. *For $f, g \in C^{\perp\perp}$: $f \equiv_C g$ if and only if $\mathbb{S}_r(f/C) = \mathbb{S}_r(g/C)$ for all $r \in (0, 1)$.*

More generally, for arbitrary $f, g \in \mathcal{U}$ we have $f \equiv_C g$ if and only if $\mathbb{S}_r(f/C) = \mathbb{S}_r(g/C)$ for all $r \in (0, 1)$ and $\|(f \upharpoonright_{C^\perp})^+\| = \|(g \upharpoonright_{C^\perp})^+\|$, $\|(f \upharpoonright_{C^\perp})^-\| = \|(g \upharpoonright_{C^\perp})^-\|$

Proof. For the first assertion, left to right has already been observed above. For right to left, let us fix a presentation $C = L_p(Y, V, \mu)$, and consider first the case where $f, g \geq 0$. By Lemma 5.3 we have $\mathbb{P}_C(f \geq t) = \mathbb{P}_C(g \geq t)$ for all $t \geq 0$, so the conditional distributions of f and g over V are equal: $\text{dist}(f|V) = \text{dist}(g|V)$. In the general case we have $\mathbb{S}_r(f^+/C) = \mathbb{S}_r(f|C)^+ = \mathbb{S}_r(g|C)^+ = \mathbb{S}_r(g^+/C)$ and $\mathbb{S}_r(f^-/C) = \mathbb{S}_{1-r}(f|C)^- = \mathbb{S}_{1-r}(g|C)^- = \mathbb{S}_r(g^-/C)$ for all $r \in (0, 1)$. Again by Lemma 5.3, $\text{dist}(f^+|V) = \text{dist}(g^+|V)$ and $\text{dist}(f^-|V) = \text{dist}(g^-|V)$, whereby $\text{dist}(f|V) = \text{dist}(g|V)$. We conclude that $f \equiv_C g$ using Proposition 3.7.

The second assertion follows. $\blacksquare_{5.4}$

Thus conditional slices provide a system of invariants for classifying 1-types over C . Unlike conditional distributions they do not depend on any extraneous information such as a presentation of C as a concrete L_p space. We will now see that various properties of types, of which the most important are distance and independence, can be read off directly from the conditional slices.

For this purpose we will first construct, for each system for conditional slices, a canonical realization of the corresponding type in $C^{\perp\perp}$. Let $D = C \otimes L_p([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, \lambda)$, where $([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, \lambda)$ is the standard Lebesgue space. Given a presentation $C = L_p(Y, V, \mu)$ we can present $D = L_p(Y \times [0, 1], V \otimes \mathcal{B}, \mu \times \lambda)$. For $f \in C$ and $g \in L_p([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, \mu)$ the tensor $f \otimes g \in D$ is just the function $h(x, y) = f(x)g(y)$. Alternatively, we can view D as an abstract L_p lattice in which C embeds via $f \mapsto f \otimes \chi_{[0, 1]}$. We may embed D in \mathcal{U} over C , and we will choose (arbitrarily) such an embedding. Notice that then $D \leq C^{\perp\perp}$.

For $f \in \mathcal{U}$ we define $\mathbb{S}(f/C) \in D$ by $\mathbb{S}(f/C)(x, y) = \mathbb{S}_y(f/C)(x)$. As usual, this does not depend on the presentation of C (although it does of course depend on the particular presentation we chose for $L_p([0, 1])$). Indeed we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{S}(f/C)^+ &= \mathbb{S}(f^+/C) \\ &= \bigvee \{\mathbb{S}_r(f^+/C) \otimes \chi_{[0, r]} : r \in \mathbb{Q} \cap (0, 1)\}, \\ \mathbb{S}(f/C)^- &= -\mathbb{S}(-f^-/C) = (\text{id} \otimes \tau)(\mathbb{S}(f^-/C)) \\ &= \bigvee \{\mathbb{S}_{1-r}(f^-/C) \otimes \chi_{[r, 1]} : r \in \mathbb{Q} \cap (0, 1)\}. \end{aligned}$$

Here $\tau \in \text{Aut}(L_p([0, 1]))$ consists of reversing the order on $[0, 1]$: $(\tau h)(y) = h(1 - y)$. As before, $\mathbb{S}(f/C)$ depends only on $\text{tp}(f/C)$, so we may write it instead as $\mathbb{S}(p)$ where $p = \text{tp}(f/C)$.

Let $D_{\text{dec}} \subseteq D$ be the set of $h(x, y) \in D$ which are decreasing in y .

Lemma 5.5. *For all $f \in \mathcal{U}$ we have $\mathbb{S}(f/C) \in D_{\text{dec}}$. If in addition $f \in C^{\perp\perp}$ then $\mathbb{S}(f/C) \equiv_C f$. Finally, if $f \in C^{\perp\perp} \cap D_{\text{dec}}$ then $\mathbb{S}(f/C) = f$.*

Proof. The first assertion is clear.

Before we proceed, let us first observe that if $f \in D_{dec}^+$, $g \in C^+$ and $r \in (0, 1)$ then $g \in \mathbb{S}_r(f/C)$ if and only if $g \otimes \chi_{[0, r']} \leq f$ for some $r' > r$. Thus $\mathbb{S}_r(f/C) = \bigvee \{g \in C^+ : g \otimes \chi_{[0, r']} \leq f, r' > r\}$.

For the second assertion we assume that $f \in C^{\perp\perp}$. Let $h = \mathbb{S}_r(f)$, and consider first the case where $f \geq 0$. Then $\mathbb{S}_r(h/C)$ is equal (by our observation) to $\bigvee \{g \in C^+ : g \otimes \chi_{[0, r']} \leq h, r' > r\}$. This is equal by construction of $h = \mathbb{S}(f/C)$ to $\bigvee_{r' > r} \mathbb{S}_{r'}(f/C) = \mathbb{S}_r(f/C)$. Thus f and h have the same conditional slices and therefore the same type (over C). In the general case this implies that $h^+ \equiv_C f^+$ and $(\text{id} \otimes \tau)(h^-) \equiv_C f^-$. Since $\text{id} \otimes \tau$ is an automorphism of D fixing C , by quantifier elimination we obtain $h^- \equiv_C f^-$. Thus $h \equiv_C f$.

For the third assertion, let us first consider the case $f \in D_{dec}^+$. By our observation $\mathbb{S}_r(f/C) = \bigvee \{g \in C^+ : g \otimes \chi_{[0, r']} \leq f, r' > r\}$, so $\mathbb{S}_r(f/C) \otimes \chi_{[0, r]} \leq f$ and thus $\mathbb{S}(f/C) \leq f$. On the other hand we already know that $f \equiv_C \mathbb{S}(f/C)$, so $\|f\| = \|\mathbb{S}(f/C)\|$, and together with $0 \leq \mathbb{S}(f/C) \leq f$ we obtain $f = \mathbb{S}(f/C)$. If $f \in D_{dec}$ is negative then $(\text{id} \otimes \tau)(-f) \in D_{dec}$ is positive, so $\mathbb{S}(f/C) = -(\text{id} \otimes \tau)\mathbb{S}(-f/C) = -(\text{id} \otimes \tau)(\mathbb{S}((\text{id} \otimes \tau)(-f)/C)) = -(\text{id} \otimes \tau)^2(-f) = f$. The general case ensues. $\blacksquare_{5.5}$

It follows that not only do conditional slices serve as a complete system of invariants for types in $C^{\perp\perp}$, but they also allow easy extraction of various other invariants of such types:

Proposition 5.6. *For all $f \in \mathcal{U}$ we have*

$$\mathbb{E}_C(f) = \int_0^1 \mathbb{S}_r(f/C) dr$$

$$\|f \upharpoonright_{C^{\perp\perp}}\|^p = \left(\int_0^1 \|\mathbb{S}_r(f/C)\|^p dr \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

The first integral is just integration of a function of two variables: $\mathbb{E}_C(f)(x) = \int_0^1 \mathbb{S}_r(f/C)(x) dr$ for (almost) all x .

Proof. Let $h(x, r) = \mathbb{S}(f/C)(x, r) = \mathbb{S}_r(f/C)(x)$. Then $h \equiv_C f \upharpoonright_{C^{\perp\perp}}$, whereby:

$$\mathbb{E}_C(f)(x) = \mathbb{E}_C(h)(x) = \int_0^1 h(x, r) dr$$

$$\|f \upharpoonright_{C^{\perp\perp}}\|^p = \|h\|^p = \int_0^1 \int_C |h(x, r)|^p d\mu(x) dr = \int_0^1 \|h(\cdot, r)\|^p dr$$

For both we use Fubini's theorem (and, for the first, the definition of conditional expectation). $\blacksquare_{5.6}$

Remark 5.7. Since every two presentations of C as a concrete L_p space differ by (essentially) no more than a density change, one can verify that the function $\int_0^1 \mathbb{S}_r(f/C)(x) dr \in C$ does not depend on the presentation of C , justifying the notation $\mathbb{E}_C(f) = \int_0^1 \mathbb{S}_r(f/C) dr$. Alternatively, one may develop a theory of integration of C -valued functions (and more generally, of E -valued functions, where E is any Dedekind complete vector lattice), in which case the identity $\mathbb{E}_C(f) = \int_0^1 \mathbb{S}_r(f/C) dr$ holds directly, the right hand side being the C -valued integral of the mapping $r \mapsto \mathbb{S}_r(f/C)$.

Either way this gives an alternative proof to the fact (Proposition 2.7) that the conditional expectation mapping $\mathbb{E}_C: \mathcal{U} \rightarrow C$ does not depend on any particular choice of presentation for \mathcal{U} and C .

We get a similar result for the distance between types, but a little more work is required.

Let $S_1^{\perp\perp}(C) \subseteq S_1(C)$ denote the set of all types whose realizations are in $C^{\perp\perp}$ and let $S_1^\perp(C) \subseteq S_1(C)$ denote the set of types whose realizations are in C^\perp .

Theorem 5.8. *For every type $p \in S_1^{\perp\perp}(C)$, $\mathbb{S}(p)$ is its unique realization in D_{dec} . Thus $\mathbb{S}: S_1^{\perp\perp}(C) \rightarrow D_{dec}$ is a bijection, whose inverse is the mapping $f \mapsto \text{tp}(f/C)$. Moreover, equipping $S_1^{\perp\perp}(C)$ with the usual distance between types, this bijection is an isometry.*

Proof. The first assertion follows immediately from Lemma 5.5, so we concentrate on the isometry assertion.

Let $p, q \in S_1^{\perp\perp}(C)$, $f = \mathbb{S}(p)$, $g = \mathbb{S}(q)$. Then $f \models p$ and $g \models q$ by Lemma 5.5, and by definition of the distance between types: $d(p, q) \leq d(f, g)$. We should now show that if $f' \models p$ and $g' \models q$ are any two other realizations then $d(f', g') \geq d(f, g)$.

Let us fix a presentation of $C \leq \mathcal{U}$ as the L_p spaces of $(Y, V, \mu) \subset (X, U, \mu)$. By a density change argument we may assume there is $S \in V$ such that $\mu(S) = 1$, and such that f, g, f', g' are in the band generated by χ_S (in fact, for all intents and purposes we may simply assume that $Y = S$).

Having a presentation we may speak of characteristic and simple functions. Let us first consider the case where both f and g are characteristic. Notice that the type of f over C says that f is characteristic: $0 \leq f \leq \chi_S$ and $f \wedge (\chi_S - f) = 0$. Thus we may write $f = \chi_T$, $f' = \chi_{T'}$. As $f \in D$ we may identify T with a $(V \otimes \mathcal{B})$ -measurable subset of $Y \times [0, 1]$. Moreover, $f = \chi_T \in D_{dec}$, so T must be equal to the ‘‘area under the graph’’ of $\mathbb{E}_C(f)$: $T = \{(x, y) \in Y \times [0, 1] : y \leq \mathbb{E}_C(f)(x)\}$. On the other hand, $f \equiv_C f' \implies \mathbb{E}_C(f) = \mathbb{E}_C(f')$.

We make similar assumptions and observations for $g = \chi_R$, $g' = \chi_{R'}$. In particular: $R = \{(x, y) \in Y \times [0, 1] : y \leq \mathbb{E}_C(g)(x)\}$. It follows that $\mathbb{E}_C(T \setminus R) = \mathbb{E}_C(f) \dot{-} \mathbb{E}_C(g)$, while for T', R' we only have: $\mathbb{E}_C(T' \setminus R') \geq \mathbb{E}_C(f') \dot{-} \mathbb{E}_C(g')$, and putting together: $\mathbb{E}_C(T' \setminus R') \geq \mathbb{E}_C(T \setminus R)$. Same holds of course exchanging T and R . We obtain: $d(f', g')^p = \int_Y [\mathbb{E}_C(T' \setminus R') + \mathbb{E}_C(R' \setminus T')] d\mu \geq \int_Y [\mathbb{E}_C(T \setminus R) + \mathbb{E}_C(R \setminus T)] d\mu = d(f, g)^p$.

$$\begin{aligned} d(f', g')^p &= \mu(T' \setminus R') + \mu(R' \setminus T') \\ &= \int_Y [\mathbb{E}_C(T' \setminus R') + \mathbb{E}_C(R' \setminus T')] d\mu \\ &\geq \int_Y [\mathbb{E}_C(T \setminus R) + \mathbb{E}_C(R \setminus T)] d\mu \\ &= d(f, g)^p \end{aligned}$$

Let us now consider the case where f and g are simple positive functions with range in $\{0, \dots, n\}$. We can write them in a unique fashion as $f = \sum_{i < n} \chi_{T_i}$, $g = \sum_{i < n} \chi_{R_i}$ where $T_0 \subseteq T_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq T_{n-1}$ and $R_0 \subseteq R_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq R_{n-1}$. As above the decompositions are coded in the types over C , so we get corresponding decompositions $f' = \sum_{i < n} \chi_{T'_i}$, $g' = \sum_{i < n} \chi_{R'_i}$. Since $f, g \in D_{dec}$ we must have $\chi_{T_i}, \chi_{R_i} \in D_{dec}$ whereby $\chi_{T_i} = \mathbb{S}(\chi_{T'_i})$, $\chi_{R_i} = \mathbb{S}(\chi_{R'_i})$. As above it follows that $\mathbb{E}_C(T'_i \setminus R'_j) \geq \mathbb{E}_C(T_i \setminus R_j)$, $\mathbb{E}_C(R'_i \setminus T'_j) \geq \mathbb{E}_C(R_i \setminus T_j)$.

In order to calculate $d(f', g')$, let us define $c_0 = 1$ and for $n > 0$: $c_n = (n+1)^p - 2n^p + (n-1)^p$. As $x \mapsto x^p$ is convex all c_n are positive. One shows by induction first that $(n+1)^p - n^p = \sum_{i \leq n} c_i$ and then that $n^p = \sum_{i < n} (n-i)c_i$. The last identity can also be written as $n^p = \sum_{i \leq j < n} c_{j-i}$. It follows that $d(f', g')^p = \sum_{i \leq j < n} c_{j-i} [\mu(T'_j \setminus R'_i) + \mu(R'_j \setminus T'_i)]$, and similarly for f, g . Thus:

$$\begin{aligned} d(f', g')^p &= \sum_{i \leq j < n} c_{j-i} \int_Y [\mathbb{E}_C(T'_j \setminus R'_i) + \mathbb{E}_C(R'_j \setminus T'_i)] d\mu \\ &\geq \sum_{i \leq j < n} c_{j-i} \int_Y [\mathbb{E}_C(T_j \setminus R_i) + \mathbb{E}_C(R_j \setminus T_i)] d\mu = d(f, g)^p. \end{aligned}$$

For simple functions with range, say, in $\{\frac{m}{n} : m \leq n^2\}$, just apply the previous result and shrink by a factor of n . Arbitrary positive L_p functions are increasing limits (both pointwise and in L_p norm) of such functions, whence the result for positive functions. If f and g are possibly negative but bounded from below, say $f, g \geq -M\chi_S$, then same hold of f', g' and we have: $d(f', g') = d(f' + M\chi_S, g' + M\chi_S) \geq d(f + M\chi_S, g + M\chi_S) = d(f, g)$. Since the bounded functions are dense in L_p we obtain the general case. $\blacksquare_{5.8}$

This can be extended to obtain an explicit expression for the distance between arbitrary 1-types over C (i.e., not necessarily of functions in $C^{\perp\perp}$).

Notation 5.9. For $p = \text{tp}(f/C) \in S_1(C)$, let:

- (i) $p^+ = \text{tp}(f^+/C)$, $p^- = \text{tp}(f^-/C)$.
- (ii) $\|p\| = \|f\|$.
- (iii) $p \upharpoonright_{C^{\perp\perp}} = \text{tp}(f \upharpoonright_{C^{\perp\perp}}/C)$.
- (iv) $p \upharpoonright_{C^\perp} = \text{tp}(f \upharpoonright_{C^\perp}/C)$.

Corollary 5.10. For all $p, q \in S_1(C)$:

$$\begin{aligned} d(p, q)^p &= \int_0^1 \|\mathbb{S}_r(p) - \mathbb{S}_r(q)\|^p dr \\ &\quad + \left| \|p^+ \upharpoonright_{C^\perp} - \|q^+ \upharpoonright_{C^\perp} \right|^p + \left| \|p^- \upharpoonright_{C^\perp} - \|q^- \upharpoonright_{C^\perp} \right|^p \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Notice that for all f, g : $\|f - g\|^p = \|f \upharpoonright_{C^{\perp\perp}} - g \upharpoonright_{C^{\perp\perp}}\|^p + \|f \upharpoonright_{C^\perp} - g \upharpoonright_{C^\perp}\|^p$, so $d(p, q)^p = d(p \upharpoonright_{C^{\perp\perp}}, q \upharpoonright_{C^{\perp\perp}})^p + d(p \upharpoonright_{C^\perp}, q \upharpoonright_{C^\perp})^p$. By Theorem 5.8: $d(p \upharpoonright_{C^{\perp\perp}}, q \upharpoonright_{C^{\perp\perp}})^p = \|\mathbb{S}(p) - \mathbb{S}(q)\|^p = \int_0^1 \|\mathbb{S}_r(p) - \mathbb{S}_r(q)\|^p dr$.

We are left with showing that if $p, q \in S_1^\perp(C)$ then $d(p, q)^p = \left| \|p^+ - \|q^+ \right|^p + \left| \|p^- - \|q^- \right|^p$. If $f \models p$ then p is determined by the fact that $f \in C^\perp$ and by the numbers $\|f^+\|, \|f^-\|$. If $g \models q$ then:

$$\begin{aligned} \|f - g\|^p &\geq \|f^+ - g^+\|^p + \|f^- - g^-\|^p \\ &\geq \left| \|f^+\| - \|g^+\| \right|^p + \left| \|f^-\| - \|g^-\| \right|^p \\ &= \left| \|p^+\| - \|q^+\| \right|^p + \left| \|p^-\| - \|q^-\| \right|^p. \end{aligned}$$

This lower bound can be attained by taking f^+ and g^+ to be the constants $\|f^+\|$ and $\|g^+\|$, respectively, over a set A of measure 1 (where $\chi_A \in C^{\perp\perp}$) and similarly for f^- and g^- over a disjoint set B of measure 1 (i.e. $\chi_B \in \text{dcl}(\chi_A, C^{\perp\perp})$). $\blacksquare_{5.10}$

Finally, we observe that conditional slices yield another characterization of independence. Indeed, let $C \leq B$, and let $E = B \otimes L_p([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, \lambda)$. Then $D = C \otimes L_p([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, \lambda) \leq E$, and clearly $D \downarrow_C B$.

Lemma 5.11. *For all $f \in \mathcal{U}$, the following are equivalent:*

- (i) $f \downarrow_C B$.
- (ii) For all $0 < r < 1$: $\mathbb{S}_r(f/B) = \mathbb{S}_r(f/C)$.
- (iii) For all $0 < r < 1$: $\mathbb{S}_r(f/B) \in C$.

Proof. First, we may assume that $f \in B^{\perp\perp}$, as replacing f with its component in this band leaves all statements unchanged.

Assume first that $f \downarrow_C B$, and let $f' = \mathbb{S}(f/C) \in D_{dec} \subseteq E_{dec}$. Then $f \in B^{\perp\perp} \implies f \in C^{\perp\perp}$, so $f \equiv_C f'$. Now $D \downarrow_C B \implies f' \downarrow_C B$, and by stationarity we get that $f' \equiv_B f$. As $f' \in E_{dec}$ we must have $f' = \mathbb{S}(f/B)$, so $\mathbb{S}_r(f/B) = \mathbb{S}_r(f/C)$ for all $0 < r < 1$.

Conversely, assume that $\mathbb{S}_r(f/B) \in C$ for all $0 < r < 1$, and let $f' = \mathbb{S}(f/B) \in E_{dec}$. Then $f \equiv_B f'$ and $f' \in D_{dec}$, so $f' \downarrow_C B$ and therefore $f \downarrow_C B$. ■_{5.11}

Using Proposition 4.13, we conclude:

Proposition 5.12. *Let $C \leq B \leq \mathcal{U}$ be sublattices and A any set. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) $A \downarrow_C B$.
- (ii) $\mathbb{S}_r(f/B) = \mathbb{S}_r(f/C)$ for every $r \in (0, 1)$ and f which is a term in members of A .
- (iii) $\mathbb{S}_r(f/B) \in C$ for every $r \in (0, 1)$ and f which is a term in members of A .

6. CANONICAL BASES

The notion of the *canonical base* of a type comes from general stability theory. It is, in a sense, a minimal set of parameters which is required to define the type. Since we did not discuss definability of types in this paper we shall use an alternative approach, namely, viewing the canonical base as a canonical parameter for the *parallelism class* of the type. We will try and give a quick introduction to the uninitiated.

We again work inside a κ -universal domain \mathcal{U} for the theory of atomless L_p Banach lattices, and we take (X, U, μ) to be a measure space such that $\mathcal{U} = L_p(X, U, \mu)$.

Since a type over a subset $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ is the same as a type over $\text{dcl}(A)$, i.e., the Banach sublattice generated by A , we will only consider types over Banach sublattices of \mathcal{U} . For $A \leq B \leq \mathcal{U}$, $q \in S_n(B)$ and $p \in S_n(A)$, we say that q is a *non-forking extension* of p if $\bar{f} \models q$ implies $\bar{f} \models p$ and $\bar{f} \downarrow_A B$. By Proposition 4.11 a type $p \in S_n(A)$ admits a *unique* non-forking extension to a type over B (i.e., all types over sublattices of \mathcal{U} are *stationary*). We will use $p \upharpoonright^B$ to denote the unique non-forking extension.

The group of automorphisms $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{U})$ acts on types over subsets of \mathcal{U} naturally, by acting on their parameters. We wish to distinguish those automorphisms $f \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{U})$ which *essentially* fix p . In order to compare the two types p and $f(p)$, which may have distinct domains A and $f(A)$, we compare their unique non-forking extensions to $A \cup f(A)$. We say that p and $f(p)$ are *parallel* if $p \upharpoonright^{A \cup f(A)} = f(p) \upharpoonright^{A \cup f(A)}$, or equivalently, if $p \upharpoonright^{\mathcal{U}} = f(p) \upharpoonright^{\mathcal{U}}$, noticing that the latter is always equal to $f(p \upharpoonright^{\mathcal{U}})$.

This leads us to:

Definition 6.1. A *canonical base* for a type $p \in S_n(A)$ is a subset $C \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ such that an automorphism $f \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{U})$ fixes $p|^\mathcal{U}$ if and only if it fixes each member of C .

(In a general stable theory we will usually only define canonical bases for stationary types.)

Notice that $f \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{U})$ fixes $p|^\mathcal{U}$ if and only if it fixes set-wise the class $\{q \in S_n(B) : B \leq \mathcal{U}, q|^\mathcal{U} = p|^\mathcal{U}\}$, called the *parallelism class* of p .

It follows from the definition that if C and C' are two canonical bases for p then $\text{dcl}(C) = \text{dcl}(C')$, so it is legitimate in a sense to speak of *the* canonical base of a type. In a general stable theory canonical bases of types need not always exist as sets of ordinary elements as we defined above. They do exist in general as sets of *imaginary elements*, a topic which we will not discuss in the present paper (see [BU, Section 5]).

Our goal in this section is to show that in atomless L_p Banach lattices canonical bases always exist as sets of ordinary elements (some would call this having *built-in canonical bases*). In fact, this has already been essentially proved above in Section 5.

Theorem 6.2. Let $\bar{f} \in \mathcal{U}^n$ be a tuple and $A \leq \mathcal{U}$ a sublattice. Let

$$\text{Cb}(\bar{f}/A) = \{\mathbb{S}_r(t(\bar{f})/A) : r \in (0, 1) \text{ and term } t \text{ in } n \text{ variables}\}.$$

Then $\text{Cb}(\bar{f}/A)$ only depends on $p = \text{tp}(\bar{f}/A)$ and is a canonical base for p .

In the case where $n = 1$ the set $\{\mathbb{S}_r(f/A) : r \in (0, 1)\}$ suffices.

Proof. We have $\text{Cb}(\bar{f}/A) \subseteq A$ by construction. Let $C = \text{dcl}(\text{Cb}(\bar{f}/A)) \leq A$. Then p does not fork over C and $\text{Cb}(\bar{f}/A) = \text{Cb}(\bar{f}/C)$ by Proposition 5.12, so we might as well assume that $C = A$, i.e., that $\text{Cb}(\bar{f}/A)$ generates A . Thus, if $\theta \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{U})$ fixes $\text{Cb}(\bar{f}/A)$ pointwise then it fixes A pointwise, so $\theta(p) = p$ and therefore $\theta(p|^\mathcal{U}) = p|^\mathcal{U}$.

Conversely, assume that $\theta(p|^\mathcal{U}) = p|^\mathcal{U}$. For a term $t(\bar{x})$ let $p^t = \text{tp}(t(\bar{f})/A)$, noticing that this indeed only depends on p , and we may apply the same definition to arbitrary n -types. Observe then that $(p|^\mathcal{U})^t = (p^t)|^\mathcal{U}$. A member of $\text{Cb}(\bar{f}/A)$ is of the form $\mathbb{S}_r(t(\bar{f})/A) = \mathbb{S}_r(p^t) = \mathbb{S}_r((p|^\mathcal{U})^t)$, so each is fixed by θ .

The case $n = 1$ is proved similarly using Lemma 5.11. ■_{6.2}

Notice that it follows that $\text{Cb}(\bar{f}/A) \subseteq \text{dcl}(A)$ and that $\bar{f} \downarrow_{\text{Cb}(\bar{f}/A)} A$ by Proposition 5.12 and Proposition 4.13. Moreover, $\text{Cb}(\bar{f}/A)$ is minimal as such, in the sense that if $B \subseteq \text{dcl}(A)$ and $\bar{f} \downarrow_B A$ then $\text{Cb}(\bar{f}/A) \subseteq \text{dcl}(B)$. These are indeed properties of canonical bases in an arbitrary stable theory.

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