

## Differentially Large Fields

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A field  $K$  is large (or ample) if it is existentially closed in its Laurent series field  $K((t))$ . Most (but not all) fields that have some tameness property are large. Model theoretically, tameness could mean decidability, or, possessing a feasible elimination theory, or, having stable like behavior. Algebraically, tameness could be understood as saying that every class of fields that serves as a locality, in the sense that local global principles hold with respect to this class, consists entirely of large fields. Examples of large fields are  $\mathbb{C}$ ,  $\mathbb{R}$ ,  $\mathbb{Q}_p$ , pseudo finite fields, pseudo-classically closed fields and fields that possess a proper henselian valuation. Differentially large fields are supposed to play a similar role in the class of differential fields (in  $m$  commuting derivations) of characteristic 0. A differentially large field is a differential field of characteristic 0 that is existentially closed in  $K((t))$ ,  $t = (t_1, \dots, t_m)$ , furnished with the natural derivations extending the derivations on  $K$ . Examples are

differentially closed fields, closed ordered differential fields (in the sense of M. Singer) and pseudo differentially closed fields. In the talk I will illustrate tame properties of large fields that transfer to differentially large fields (in the first place: the class is axiomatizable) and then give examples and constructions of differentially large fields via iterated power series. A particular focus will be given to a differential algebraic tool, namely a twisting of the classical Taylor morphism associated to a (not necessarily differential) ring homomorphism  $f$  between differential rings; the twist will extend the differential part of  $f$ . I will explain how the twisting is used to work in differentially large fields and show how to obtain differentially large power series fields  $K$  furnished with a (naturally defined) differential logarithm, i.e. a group homomorphism  $\log : (K^\times, \cdot) \rightarrow (K, +)$  satisfying  $\delta(\log(f)) = \delta(f)/f$ .

This is joint work with Omar León Sánchez.