

\aleph_0 -CATEGORICAL STRONGLY MINIMAL COMPACT COMPLEX MANIFOLDS

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ABSTRACT. *Essential* \aleph_0 -categoricity; i.e., \aleph_0 -categoricity in some full countable language, is shown to be a robust notion for strongly minimal compact complex manifolds. Characterisations of triviality and essential \aleph_0 -categoricity are given in terms of complex-analytic automorphisms in the simply connected case and correspondences in general. As a consequence, we point out that an example of McMullen yields a strongly minimal compact Kähler manifold with trivial geometry but which is not \aleph_0 -categorical, giving a counterexample to a conjecture of the second author and Tom Scanlon.

1. INTRODUCTION AND PRELIMINARIES

This paper is concerned with a model-theoretic study of compact complex manifolds (*ccm*'s) X which have “little structure”, in the sense of there being “few” subvarieties of X^n for all n . Among the motivations for writing the current paper is to point out the existence of a strongly minimal compact Kähler manifold with trivial geometry in the model-theoretic sense, but which is not \aleph_0 -categorical. This provides a counterexample to a conjecture of the second author and Tom Scanlon (analogous to a similar conjecture for strongly minimal differential algebraic varieties) that appears in [9]. However, a closer look reveals that the notion of \aleph_0 -categoricity itself is not so clear-cut for *ccm*'s, and so a large part of the current paper is dedicated to showing that at least for strongly minimal *ccm*'s, \aleph_0 -categoricity is a robust notion and in fact can be characterized by the existence of only finitely many *correspondences*: proper complex-analytic subsets of $X \times X$ that project onto X in each co-ordinate.

A compact complex manifold X can be considered as a first-order structure $\mathcal{A}(X)$ by adjoining predicates for all (closed) complex-analytic subsets of X^n for all n . The first-order theory of the corresponding structure is very tractable from the model-theoretic point of view; it has finite Morley rank. There is a considerable (geometric) model-theoretic machinery around first-order theories of finite Morley rank. Insofar as compact complex manifolds X are concerned, the relevance of this model-theoretic machinery is inversely proportional to the extent to

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which X is an algebraic variety. Loosely speaking, the strongly minimal compact complex manifolds, which are exactly the irreducible *ccm*'s with no proper infinite complex-analytic subsets, are the building blocks of arbitrary *ccm*'s. There is a rudimentary classification of strongly minimal structures M according to the behaviour of algebraic closure in a saturated elementary extension; (a) nonmodular, (b) modular nontrivial, and (c) trivial. When $M = \mathcal{A}(X)$, this essentially corresponds to (a) X is an algebraic curve, (b) X is a nonalgebraic simple complex torus, and (c) X has algebraic and Kummer dimension zero, or equivalently X admits no positive-dimensional compact complex-analytic family of correspondences. The identification of strongly minimal *ccm*'s X of type (c) would seem to be a central problem in bimeromorphic geometry. A further distinction within type (c) is between \aleph_0 -categorical and non- \aleph_0 -categorical. However, the notion is problematic. If M is a structure for a *countable* language, then M (or rather the first-order theory of M) is said to be \aleph_0 -categorical if $\text{Th}(M)$ has a unique countable model, equivalently if for each n , there are only finitely many \emptyset -definable subsets of M^n . However, the underlying first-order language of the structure $\mathcal{A}(X)$ is on the face of it *uncountable*, as for example each point of X is named by a predicate. A possible definition of \aleph_0 -categoricity of X is that there is *some* full countable language \mathcal{L} for X (see Definition 1.1 below) such that (X, \mathcal{L}) is \aleph_0 -categorical. Now X need not have a full countable language, for example if X is a Hopf surface. On the other hand, if X does have a full countable language (which is the case when X is of Kähler type), then as the first author points out in [3], there is a “canonical” choice for such a language, the so-called Douady language. We prove (Theorem 3.14) that for X strongly minimal X is \aleph_0 -categorical in some full countable language iff X is \aleph_0 -categorical in the Douady language iff X has only finitely many correspondences. In section 2 we go through the special case when X is simply connected, where the arguments are easier and where the third condition becomes $\text{Aut}(X)$ is finite. McMullen’s example of a general $K3$ surface X with $\text{Aut}(X) = \mathbb{Z}$ then provides then a trivial strongly minimal Kähler manifold which is not \aleph_0 -categorical.

There are several overviews of the model theory of compact complex manifolds for a general audience, such as [4] and [6], to which we point the reader. A starting point for this theory is the fact that compact complex manifolds are complete ω_1 -compact Zariski structures in the sense of Zilber (see §3.4.2 of [11]) and that this substantially informs the approach taken here. While we will restrict ourselves to manifolds for our main results, smoothness is not essential to the basic model-theoretic development, and it is convenient to sometimes work more generally with arbitrary reduced and irreducible compact complex-analytic spaces, that is, *compact complex varieties*. Douady spaces and full countable languages play an important role in the current paper, and the reader is referred to [3] for a comprehensive treatment. An introduction to key notions of model theory, especially in regard to applications, appears in [8], which we again recommend for the nonexpert.

In the remainder of this section we briefly review essential saturation for compact complex varieties and introduce the “essential \aleph_0 -categoricity”. But first, as strong minimality and triviality are central to the paper, we give brief accounts. When we speak of a *definable set* in a structure M we mean a set (typically a subset of some M^n) definable in M possibly with parameters from M . A one-sorted structure M (in a possibly uncountable language L) is said to be *strongly minimal* if for any elementary extension M' of M every definable subset of M' is finite or cofinite. If

M is strongly minimal and M' a saturated elementary extension of M , algebraic closure yields an infinite-dimensional pregeometry or matroid on M' . The structure M is said to have *trivial geometry* if this pregeometry on M' is trivial, in the sense that for any subset A of M' , $\text{acl}(A) \cap M' = \bigcup_{a \in A} \text{acl}(a) \cap M'$.

If X is a compact complex variety, then by $\mathcal{A}(X)$ we mean the structure which has X as its universe and a predicate for each complex-analytic subset of each finite cartesian power of X . We say that X is *strongly minimal* or that X has *trivial geometry* if it is true of the structure $\mathcal{A}(X)$. It follows from quantifier elimination and ω_1 -compactness that X is strongly minimal just if X has no positive-dimensional proper complex-analytic subsets. We denote by \mathcal{A} the many-sorted structure where there is a sort for each compact complex variety and a predicate for each complex-analytic subset of each finite cartesian product of sorts. We typically work in the many-sorted structure \mathcal{A} . However, note that by definability of types, a subset of X^n is definable in $\mathcal{A}(X)$ if and only if it is definable in \mathcal{A} .

Definition 1.1 (cf. [3]). Suppose X is a compact complex variety. A *full countable language for X* is a countable (one-sorted, relational) language \mathcal{L} and an \mathcal{L} -structure on X such that

- (1) for all $n < \omega$, a subset of X^n is definable in $\mathcal{A}(X)$ if and only if it is definable (with parameters) in (X, \mathcal{L}) .

We will say that \mathcal{L} is *analytic* if in addition

- (2) whenever σ is an automorphism of (X, \mathcal{L}) and $A \subseteq X^n$ is a complex-analytic subset, then $\sigma(A)$ is complex-analytic.

We also say that X is *essentially saturated* if it has some full countable language.

Example 1.2 (The Douady language). Suppose X is an essentially saturated compact complex variety. In [3] it is shown that for all $n > 0$, every irreducible complex-analytic subset of X^n lives in a compact component of the Douady space $D(X^n)$. (In fact this characterises essential saturation.) By a *prime* component of $D(X^n)$ we will mean any irreducible component of $D(X^n)_{\text{red}}$ in which an irreducible complex-analytic subset of X^n lives. Thus there are countably many prime components, each is a compact complex variety, and every irreducible complex-analytic subset of X^n is in a prime component. Let $Z(X^n) \subseteq D(X^n) \times X^n$ be the universal family of complex-analytic subspaces of X^n . Consider the reduct \mathcal{A}_X of \mathcal{A} , where there is a predicate for the restriction of $Z(X^n) \rightarrow D(X^n)$ to each prime component, as $n > 0$ varies. Then, by quantifier elimination, a subset of a cartesian power of X is definable in \mathcal{A}_X if and only if it is definable in $\mathcal{A}(X)$. Now let $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Douady}}$ be the language where there is a predicate for each subset of X^n that is 0-definable in \mathcal{A}_X , for each $n > 0$. By definability of types this is a full countable language for X , and every automorphism of $(X, \mathcal{L}_{\text{Douady}})$ extends to an automorphism of \mathcal{A}_X . Since automorphisms of \mathcal{A}_X preserve complex-analyticity, $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Douady}}$ is a full countable analytic language for X . We call it the *Douady language* of X . Note also that $(X, \mathcal{L}_{\text{Douady}})$ admits quantifier elimination.

Throughout, by acl we mean the algebraic closure in “eq”.

Lemma 1.3. *Suppose X is a compact complex variety. If \mathcal{L} is a full countable analytic language for X and $C \subseteq X^n$ is F -definable in (X, \mathcal{L}) , then C is of the*

form $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\ell} A_i \setminus B_i$ where each A_i is an irreducible $\text{acl}(F)$ -definable complex-analytic subset of X^n and B_i is a proper $\text{acl}(F)$ -definable complex-analytic subset of B_i .

Proof. Let G be the group of automorphisms of (X, \mathcal{L}) , in the model-theoretic sense, that fixes F point-wise. Suppose D is any F -definable set. Since \mathcal{L} is analytic, every member of G will permute the collection of complex-analytic subsets of X^n that contain D . Hence the closure of D , \bar{D} , which we know is definable in (X, \mathcal{L}) by fullness, is fixed set-wise by every automorphism in G . By saturation, it follows that \bar{D} is F -definable in (X, \mathcal{L}) .

Now, by quantifier elimination in $\mathcal{A}(X)$ we can write C irredundantly as $C = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\ell} C_i$, where $C_i = A_i \setminus B_i$ with A_i irreducible complex-analytic and B_i a proper complex-analytic subset of A_i . Moreover, this decomposition is unique up to a permutation of $\{C_1, \dots, C_{\ell}\}$. Since \mathcal{L} is analytic and C is F -definable, it follows that every member of G permutes $\{C_1, \dots, C_{\ell}\}$. Hence, by saturation, each C_i is $\text{acl}(F)$ -definable in (X, \mathcal{L}) . By the discussion in the first paragraph, applied to $D = C_i$ and the parameter set $\text{acl}(F)$, $A_i = \bar{C}_i$ is also $\text{acl}(F)$ -definable. Hence, so is $B_i = A_i \setminus C_i$. \square

Definition 1.4 (Essential \aleph_0 -categoricity). A compact complex variety X is *essentially \aleph_0 -categorical* if there exists a full countable language \mathcal{L} for X such that (X, \mathcal{L}) is \aleph_0 -categorical.

This paper is primarily concerned with essentially \aleph_0 -categorical strongly minimal manifolds. If X is such and \mathcal{L} is a full countable language witnessing \aleph_0 -categoricity, then by Zilber's theorem algebraic closure in (X, \mathcal{L}) and hence also in $\text{Th}(\mathcal{A}(X))$, is a modular geometry. However, modular strongly minimal manifolds are characterised in Proposition 5.1 of [10]: they are either of trivial geometry or are simple complex tori. Since the latter are not essentially \aleph_0 -categorical (by what we know about \aleph_0 -categorical groups, for example), we obtain:

Fact 1.5. Essentially \aleph_0 -categorical strongly minimal compact complex varieties are necessarily of trivial geometry.

The following is a useful characterisation of triviality.

Lemma 1.6. *Suppose X is a strongly minimal compact complex variety. The following are equivalent:*

- (i) X has trivial geometry.
- (ii) There is no infinite definable family of irreducible complex-analytic subsets of X^2 projecting onto X in each co-ordinate.

Proof. This is well-known and comes easily out of the definitions, but we give a sketch of the proof anyway, using freely model-theoretic language. Let us first assume that there is some infinite definable family of irreducible complex-analytic subsets of X^2 projecting onto X in each co-ordinate. Namely, there is some definable subset W of X^k (some k) and some definable subset Z of $W \times X^2$ such that for each $w \in W$ the fibre $Z_w \subset X^2$ is an irreducible complex-analytic set that projects onto X in each co-ordinate and $\{Z_w : w \in W\}$ is infinite. As we may exclude X^2 itself from being among the fibres, we may assume (by strong minimality of X) that each Z_w is generically finite-to-one over X in each co-ordinate. In particular,

each Z_w is itself a strongly minimal compact complex variety. Moreover, shrinking W if necessary, we may also assume that the complex-analytic set \overline{W} , the closure of W in X^k , is irreducible.

Now we pass to a saturated elementary extension \mathcal{A}' of \mathcal{A} . Let $(c, a, b) \in Z(\mathcal{A}')$ be a generic point of \overline{Z} in \mathcal{A}' . In particular, c is generic in \overline{W} . As $Z(\mathcal{A}')_c$ is generically finite-to-one over $X(\mathcal{A}')$ in each co-ordinate, a and b are interalgebraic over c . On the other hand, as $\text{acl-dim}(Z) > \text{acl-dim}(W)$, $a, b \notin \text{acl}(c)$.

We claim that $b \notin \text{acl}(a)$. To prove this, consider $d \models \text{stp}(c/a)$ independent of c over a . Since $a \notin \text{acl}(c)$ and X is of rank 1, c is independent of a over the empty set. Hence d is independent of c over the empty set and is thus generic in \overline{W} over c . Thus, if $Z(\mathcal{A}')_c = Z(\mathcal{A}')_d$, then as this is a closed $\{c\}$ -definable condition on d (and remembering that \overline{W} is irreducible), we would have that all the fibres Z_w are equal, contradicting our assumption that the family is infinite. Hence, $Z(\mathcal{A}')_c \neq Z(\mathcal{A}')_d$, and so $Z(\mathcal{A}')_c \cap Z(\mathcal{A}')_d$ is finite. As $a \notin \text{acl}(c, d)$, it follows that $(a, b) \notin Z(\mathcal{A}')_c \cap Z(\mathcal{A}')_d$. Therefore, $\text{tp}(d/ab) \neq \text{tp}(c/ab)$, which implies that $b \notin \text{acl}(a)$.

Thus $b \in \text{acl}(c, a) \setminus (\text{acl}(c) \cup \text{acl}(a))$, showing nontriviality of X .

Conversely assume X is nontrivial. Let $a, b \in X(\mathcal{A}')$ and $c \in X(\mathcal{A}')^k$ be such that $b \in \text{acl}(c, a) \setminus (\text{acl}(c) \cup \text{acl}(a))$. Extending c we may further assume that $\text{tp}(ab/c)$ is stationary. Let $Z \subset X^k \times X^2$ be the locus of (c, a, b) ; that is, Z is the smallest complex-analytic subset of $X^k \times X^2$ such that $Z(\mathcal{A}')$ contains (c, a, b) . Then for some definable $W \subseteq X^k$ with $c \in W(\mathcal{A}')$, each fibre of X over W is an irreducible complex-analytic subset of X^2 that projects onto X in each co-ordinate. (Note that irreducibility is definable in parameters; see for example page 30 of [1].) If E is the definable equivalence relation on W where wEw' if and only if $Z_w = Z'_w$, then $Z(\mathcal{A}')_c$ is defined over c/E and so $b \in \text{acl}(c/E, a)$. Since $b \notin \text{acl}(a)$, it follows that $\{Z_w : w \in W\}$ must be infinite. \square

2. A WARM-UP: THE SIMPLY CONNECTED CASE

Lemma 2.1. *Suppose X is a simply connected strongly minimal compact complex manifold of dimension greater than one. Then:*

- (a) *The only irreducible complex-analytic subsets of X^2 are points, X^2 itself, vertical and horizontal “slices” $\{a\} \times X$ and $X \times \{a\}$ where $a \in X$, and graphs of automorphisms.*
- (b) *Suppose moreover that X has trivial geometry and that $A \subseteq X^n$ is an irreducible complex-analytic subset. Then, after some permutation of the co-ordinates, there exists $0 \leq r \leq n$ such that A is defined by equations $\phi_1, \dots, \phi_{n-r}$ where ϕ_j is either of the form ‘ $x_{r+j} = \sigma(x_i)$ ’ for some $\sigma \in \text{Aut } X$ and $i \leq r$ or of the form ‘ $x_{r+j} = b$ ’ for some $b \in X$.*

Proof. To prove part (a) we first recall the following fact:

Fact 2.2. *Suppose X is a strongly minimal compact complex manifold of dimension greater than one and that $A \subseteq X^n$ is an irreducible complex-analytic subset such that one of the co-ordinate projections $\pi : A \rightarrow X$ is surjective and finite-to-one. If $\rho : A' \rightarrow A$ is a normalisation of A , then $\pi \circ \rho : A' \rightarrow X$ is an unramified covering.*

Indeed, arguments for this fact can be found in Lemma 7 of [7], Proposition 2.12 of [9], and Lemma 4.2 of [5]. Here is a sketch: The branch locus of $\pi \circ \rho : A' \rightarrow X$,

where the morphism is not locally a biholomorphism, is a proper complex-analytic subset of A' . Since $\pi \circ \rho$ is finite-to-one and A' is irreducible, the image of the branch locus cannot be all of X , and so by strong minimality it must be a finite subset of X . Hence the branch locus itself is finite. However, the smoothness of X and the normality of A' imply that the branch locus is either of codimension one or is empty (by the purity of branch theorem). It follows that $\pi \circ \rho$ is everywhere locally biholomorphic, as desired.

Now, if $A \subseteq X^2$ is an irreducible complex-analytic set that is neither all of X^2 nor a “slice”, then by strong minimality each co-ordinate projection $\pi : A \rightarrow X$ is finite-to-one onto X . Applying Fact 2.2 to this situation, and remembering that X is simply connected, we get that $\pi \circ \rho$, and hence $\pi : A \rightarrow X$ itself, is a biholomorphism. This proves part (a).

We prove part (b) by induction on n . The case of $n = 1$ is by strong minimality, and the case of $n = 2$ is part (a). For the induction step, suppose $n > 2$ and let $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in X(\mathcal{A}')$ be a generic point of A in a sufficiently saturated elementary extension \mathcal{A}' of \mathcal{A} . After permuting co-ordinates we may assume that $\{a_1, \dots, a_r\}$ is an acl-basis for $\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$. If $r = n$, then $A = X^n$, and we are done. If $r = 0$, then A is a point, and we are done. Suppose $0 < r < n$ and consider $a_{r+1} \in \text{acl}(a_1, \dots, a_r)$. By triviality, $a_{r+1} \in \text{acl}(a_i)$ for some $i \leq r$. Let $S = \text{loc}(a_i, a_{r+1}) \subseteq X^2$ be the locus of (a_i, a_{r+1}) . Then $S \rightarrow X$, under the first co-ordinate projection, is a generically finite-to-one map. By part (a), S must either be of the form $X \times \{b\}$ or S is the graph of some $\sigma \in \text{Aut } X$. In the first case $a_{r+1} = b$ is a standard point in X . However, as a was generic in A and A was irreducible, this means that, after a co-ordinate permutation, $A = B \times \{b\}$ for some $B \subseteq X^{n-1}$ irreducible and complex-analytic. The desired description of A then follows by applying the induction hypothesis to B . Therefore, we may assume that S is the graph of some $\sigma \in \text{Aut } X$. Again by genericity of a and irreducibility of A , the $(r + 1)$ st co-ordinate of every element of A is obtained by applying σ to the i th co-ordinate. That is, after a co-ordinate permutation, we get $A \subseteq f(B)$, where $B \subseteq X^{n-1}$ is the projection of A to the first $n - 1$ co-ordinates and $f(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) := (x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, \sigma(x_i))$. As $f(B)$ is irreducible and $\dim A \geq \dim B = \dim f(B) \geq \dim A$, we get that $A = f(B)$. The desired description of A then follows from the description of B given by the induction hypothesis. \square

Lemma 2.1(b) implies in particular that if X is simply connected strongly minimal trivial, then any irreducible complex-analytic set $A \subseteq X^n$, for $n \geq 2$, is completely determined by its co-ordinate projections to X^2 .

Proposition 2.3. *Suppose X is a simply connected strongly minimal compact complex manifold. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) $\text{Aut } X$ is countable.
- (ii) X is essentially saturated and has trivial geometry.

Moreover, in this case, the language \mathcal{L}_{Aut} consisting of a predicate symbol for the graph of each automorphism of X is a full countable analytic language for X .

Proof. Suppose $\text{Aut } X$ is countable. Since by Lemma 2.1(a) the only irreducible complex-analytic subsets of X^2 that project onto each co-ordinate are graphs of automorphisms, there can be no infinite definable family of such. Hence by condition (ii) of Lemma 1.6 X must have trivial geometry. It follows immediately from

Lemma 2.1(b) now that the language of automorphisms of X is a full countable analytic language for X . In particular, X is essentially saturated.

For the converse, suppose $\text{Aut } X$ is uncountable and X is essentially saturated. Then, by the existence of a full countable language, there must exist an infinite definable family of automorphisms of X , which contradicts triviality. \square

Proposition 2.4. *Suppose X is a simply connected strongly minimal compact complex manifold with $\text{Aut } X$ countable. Then:*

- (a) $(X, \mathcal{L}_{\text{Douady}}) = (X, \mathcal{L}_{\text{Aut}})$ in the sense that every basic relation of one is 0-definable in the other, and vice versa.
- (b) In $(X, \mathcal{L}_{\text{Aut}})$, and hence also in $(X, \mathcal{L}_{\text{Douady}})$ by part (a),

$$\text{acl}(\emptyset) \cap X = \bigcup_{\text{id} \neq \sigma \in \text{Aut } X} \text{Fix}(\sigma).$$

Proof. Since $\text{Aut } X$ is discrete, the graph of each automorphism is *isolated in X^2* in the sense that it lives in a zero-dimensional prime component of $D(X^2)$. Hence the graph of each automorphism is a basic relation of $(X, \mathcal{L}_{\text{Douady}})$. In order to prove part (a) it therefore suffices to show that every basic relation in $(X, \mathcal{L}_{\text{Douady}})$ is 0-definable in $(X, \mathcal{L}_{\text{Aut}})$. To that end, fix $n > 0$ and consider $A \subset X^n$ an irreducible complex-analytic subset. We know by essential saturation that A lives in a compact prime component of $D(X^n)$. We wish to describe this component.

Claim 2.5. The prime component C of $D(X^n)$ in which A lives is (up to biholomorphism) of the form $C = X^m$ for some $0 \leq m \leq n$, and the universal family restricted to C , $Z := Z(X^n)|_C \subseteq C \times X^n \subseteq X^{m+n}$, is defined by equations of the form $\sigma(x_i) = x_j$, where $\sigma \in \text{Aut } X$.

Proof of Claim 2.5. We prove this by induction on n . For $n = 1$, A is either X itself, in which case $C = X^0$ and $Z = X$, or a point, in which case $C = X$ and Z is the diagonal in X^2 .

Suppose $n > 1$. Assume moreover that there exists a co-ordinate projection $\pi : X^n \rightarrow X$ such that $\pi(A)$ is a point. Then after a possible permutation of co-ordinates we have that $A = A' \times \{a\}$ for some irreducible complex-analytic $A' \subseteq X^{n-1}$ and $a \in X$. Now A' lives in some prime component C' of $D(X^{n-1})$ with $Z' \subseteq C' \times X^{n-1}$ the restriction of the universal family to C' . As $A = A' \times \{a\}$ the family $Z \rightarrow C$ is obtained from $Z' \rightarrow C'$ by base change with respect to $C' \times X \rightarrow C'$. That is, $C = C' \times X$ and

$$Z = \{(c, x_0, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) : c \in C', x_0 \in X, (c, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) \in Z'\}.$$

Applying the induction hypothesis to C' and Z' we see that the claim is true of C and Z also.

We may therefore assume that no co-ordinate projection of X is a point. By Lemma 2.1(a), for all co-ordinate projections $\pi : X^n \rightarrow X^2$, $\pi(A)$ is the graph of an automorphism. One consequence of this is that A itself is defined by equations of the form $\sigma(x_i) = x_j$, where $\sigma \in \text{Aut } X$. Indeed, looking at the defining formulas for A given in Lemma 2.1(b) we see that these are the only possibilities. On the other hand, by the discreteness of $\text{Aut } X$, we also get that each $\pi(A)$ lives in a zero-dimensional prime component of $D(X^2)$. It follows by triviality that A lives in a zero-dimensional prime component of $D(X^n)$; this is exactly Proposition 3.4 of [5]. Hence $C = X^0$ and $Z = A$. \square

It follows from the claim that \mathcal{A}_X , the reduct of \mathcal{A} where only the components of the universal families $Z(X^n)$ are named, is in fact one-sorted (the sort being X itself) and that the basic relations in \mathcal{A}_X are 0-definable in \mathcal{L}_{Aut} . By definition the same then holds for $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Douady}}$. This proves part (a).

To prove part (b), first note that the right-to-left containment is clear since if $\sigma \neq \text{id}$, then $\text{Fix}(\sigma)$ is finite, as it is a proper closed subset of the strongly minimal X . The left-to-right containment on the other hand is true in any faithful group action: Working in $(X, \mathcal{L}_{\text{Aut}})$ we let $F = \bigcup_{\text{id} \neq \sigma \in \text{Aut } X} \text{Fix}(\sigma)$ and show that there is

a unique 1-type in $X \setminus F$ over F . Note that each member of $\text{Aut } X$ fixes F setwise: if $f \in \text{Fix}(\sigma)$, then $\tau(f) \in \text{Fix}(\tau\sigma\tau^{-1})$. Hence $\text{Aut } X$ acts freely on $X \setminus F$ and regularly on each $\text{Aut } X$ orbit. It follows that for any $a, b \in X \setminus F$ there is an automorphism of the structure $(X, \mathcal{L}_{\text{Aut}})$ which fixes F pointwise and takes a to b . Thus all elements of $X \setminus F$ have the same \mathcal{L}_{Aut} -type over the empty set. \square

Now we investigate \aleph_0 -categoricity for simply connected strongly minimal compact complex manifolds.

Theorem 2.6. *Suppose X is a simply connected strongly minimal compact complex manifold. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) $\text{Aut } X$ is finite.
- (ii) X is essentially saturated and $(X, \mathcal{L}_{\text{Aut}})$ is \aleph_0 -categorical.
- (iii) X is essentially saturated and $(X, \mathcal{L}_{\text{Douady}})$ is \aleph_0 -categorical.
- (iv) X is essentially \aleph_0 -categorical.

Proof. (i) \implies (ii). Assume that $\text{Aut } X$ is finite. By Proposition 2.3 we know that X is essentially saturated and trivial and that \mathcal{L}_{Aut} is a full countable analytic language for X . We need to check that for each $n > 0$, there are only finitely many 0-definable subsets of X^n in $(X, \mathcal{L}_{\text{Aut}})$. By Lemma 1.3, since we are working in an analytic language, it suffices to show that there are only finitely many irreducible complex-analytic subsets of X^n that are $\text{acl}(\emptyset)$ -definable in $(X, \mathcal{L}_{\text{Aut}})$.

For $n = 1$ we need to count the number of $\text{acl}(\emptyset)$ -definable points in X . Since $\text{Aut } X$ is finite and the set of fixed points of each nontrivial member of $\text{Aut } X$ is finite, Proposition 2.4(b) tells us that $\text{acl}(\emptyset) \cap X$ is finite. The $n = 2$ case is taken care of by the description of the irreducible complex-analytic subsets of X^2 given by Lemma 2.1(a): the only possibilities are X^2 , points, slices, or graphs of automorphisms. The first and last of these only contribute finitely many. In the case of points or slices, note that the singletons involved, by $\text{acl}(\emptyset)$ -definability and saturation, must be in $\text{acl}(\emptyset) \cap X$, and hence these also only contribute finitely many possibilities for irreducible complex-analytic subsets of X^2 .

The $n = 2$ case now implies the general case: If $n > 2$ and $A \subseteq X^n$ is irreducible complex-analytic $\text{acl}(\emptyset)$ -definable, then each of the projections of A to X^2 are also irreducible complex-analytic $\text{acl}(\emptyset)$ -definable. Hence, by triviality A is determined by its projections to X^2 ; see Lemma 2.1(b). Hence there are only finitely many possibilities for A .

(ii) \implies (iii). Because of \aleph_0 -categoricity X must have trivial geometry (see Fact 1.5). The implication now follows immediately from Proposition 2.4(a).

(iii) \implies (iv). Clear.

(iv) \implies (i). Suppose \mathcal{L} is a full countable language for X such that (X, \mathcal{L}) is \aleph_0 -categorical. Then (X, \mathcal{L}) must have trivial geometry. It follows that every

automorphism of X is $\text{acl}(\emptyset)$ -definable in (X, \mathcal{L}) . By \aleph_0 -categoricity, there can be only finitely many such automorphisms. \square

This, together with an example of McMullen discussed below, resolves in the negative a conjecture of the second author and Thomas Scanlon from [9]:

Corollary 2.7. *There exist trivial strongly minimal compact Kähler manifolds which are not \aleph_0 -categorical in any full countable language.*

Proof. This comes from the study of generic analytic K3 surfaces due to Gross, McMullen and Oguiso, though we were informed by the survey article [2]. An *analytic K3 surface* is a smooth simply connected compact surface X with trivial canonical bundle. They are Kähler manifolds (and hence essentially saturated). A K3 surface is *generic* if it has trivial Picard group (these are in fact dense in the moduli space of K3 surfaces). Generic K3 surfaces are strongly minimal (as any curve on X would give rise to an effective divisor and hence a nontrivial line bundle). Oguiso has shown that a generic K3 surface either has trivial automorphism group or $\text{Aut } X = \mathbb{Z}$. In particular, by Proposition 2.3, all generic K3 surfaces have trivial geometry. McMullen produced examples with $\text{Aut } X = \mathbb{Z}$, which by Theorem 2.6 cannot be \aleph_0 -categorical in any full countable language. \square

3. THE GENERAL CASE

Fix a strongly minimal compact complex manifold X . Some of what we did in the previous section goes through without the assumption of simply connectedness if we replace automorphisms by finite-to-finite correspondences, but there are additional complications. By a *finite-to-finite correspondence on X* we mean an irreducible complex-analytic subset $S \subset X^2$ such that both co-ordinate projections are surjective finite-to-one maps. By strong minimality this is equivalent to saying that S is a proper irreducible complex-analytic subset of X^2 that projects onto X in each co-ordinate. We denote the set of all finite-to-finite correspondences by $\text{Corr } X$. Unlike in the simply connected case, triviality will not completely reduce the study of irreducible complex-analytic subsets of X^n to members of $\text{Corr } X$. The main problem is that intersections of pull-backs of correspondences may not be irreducible, and so their irreducible components need to be taken into account.

Definition 3.1. By a *generalised correspondence on X* we mean an irreducible $\dim(X)$ -dimensional complex-analytic subset of X^n that projects onto X in each co-ordinate.

Lemma 3.2. *Suppose $A \subseteq X^n$ is a generalised correspondence. For each $i = 2, \dots, n$, let $\pi_i : X^n \rightarrow X^2$ be the co-ordinate projection $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (x_1, x_i)$. Then $S_i := \pi_i(A) \in \text{Corr } X$ for all $i = 1, \dots, \ell$ and A is an irreducible component of $\bigcap_{i=2}^n \pi_i^{-1}(S_i)$.*

Proof. Clearly each $S_i \subseteq X^2$ is proper (it is of dimension $\dim X$), irreducible, complex-analytic and projects onto X in each co-ordinate. Hence, $S_i \in \text{Corr } X$.

Note that $B := \bigcap_{i=2}^n \pi_i^{-1}(S_i)$ is of acl -dimension at most 1 as every co-ordinate is algebraic over the first co-ordinate. Hence $\dim B \leq \dim X$. However, $A \subseteq B$, so that $\dim B = \dim X$, and A must be an irreducible component of B . \square

We have the following analogue of Lemma 2.1.

Lemma 3.3. (a) *The only irreducible complex-analytic subsets of X^2 are points, X^2 itself, vertical and horizontal “slices” $\{a\} \times X$ and $X \times \{a\}$ where $a \in X$, and finite-to-finite correspondences.*

(b) *Suppose moreover that X has trivial geometry. If $A \subseteq X^n$ is an irreducible complex-analytic subset, then, after some permutation of the co-ordinates, A is a product of generalised correspondences and singletons.*

Proof. Suppose $A \subseteq X^2$ is an irreducible complex-analytic subset. Note that by irreducibility the co-ordinate projections of A are either all of X or points. If both projections are points, then A is a point. If one projection is a point and the other is all of X , then A is of the form $\{a\} \times X$ and $X \times \{a\}$. If both projections are onto X , then either $A = X^2$ or $A \in \text{Corr } X$.

For part (b) the $n = 1$ case is clear, and the $n = 2$ case is part (a). For $n > 2$, let $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in X(\mathcal{A}')$ be a generic point of A in a sufficiently saturated elementary extension \mathcal{A}' of \mathcal{A} . Note that if some $a_i \in \text{acl}(\emptyset)$, then a_i is a standard point of X , and so after permuting co-ordinates A is of the form $A' \times \{a_i\}$, and we are done by induction. We may therefore assume that all $a_i \notin \text{acl}(\emptyset)$. Let $\{b_1, \dots, b_r\}$ be an acl-basis for $\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$. By triviality and the fact that no co-ordinate is in $\text{acl}(\emptyset)$, each a_j is in $\text{acl}(b_i)$ for a unique b_i . Hence, after permuting the co-ordinates, we can write $(a_1, \dots, a_n) = (\bar{b}_1, \dots, \bar{b}_r)$, where $\bar{b}_i = (b_i = b_{i,1}, \dots, b_{i,k_i})$ and $b_{i,j} \in \text{acl}(b_{i,1})$ for all $i \leq r$ and $j \leq k_i$. For each $i \leq r$ let $A_i = \text{loc}(\bar{b}_i)$. Then $A_i \subseteq X^{k_i}$ is irreducible complex-analytic; it is of dimension $\dim X$ since \bar{b}_i is of acl-dimension 1, and it projects onto X in each co-ordinate since every co-ordinate of \bar{b}_i is not in $\text{acl}(\emptyset)$. That is, each A_i is a generalised correspondence. Since $\{b_{1,1}, \dots, b_{r,1}\}$ is acl-independent, we have $A = A_1 \times \dots \times A_r$, as desired. \square

Definition 3.4. *The language of generalised correspondences for X , \mathcal{L}_{GC} , is the language where there is a predicate for each generalised correspondence on X .*

It follows from Lemma 3.2 that if $\text{Corr } X$ is countable, then so is \mathcal{L}_{GC} .

The arguments for Proposition 2.3 and Proposition 2.4(a) now generalise to:

Proposition 3.5. *The following are equivalent:*

- (i) *$\text{Corr } X$ is countable.*
- (ii) *X is essentially saturated and has trivial geometry.*

In this case \mathcal{L}_{GC} is a full countable analytic language for X , and $(X, \mathcal{L}_{\text{Douady}}) = (X, \mathcal{L}_{\text{GC}})$ in the sense that every basic relation of one is 0-definable in the other, and vice versa.

Proof. The equivalence of (i) and (ii) is almost exactly as in Proposition 2.3. The countability of $\text{Corr } X$ implies the countability of \mathcal{L}_{GC} by Lemma 3.2. It also implies that there is no infinite definable family of finite-to-finite correspondences. Since finite-to-finite correspondences are the only irreducible complex-analytic subsets of X^2 that project onto both co-ordinates (Lemma 3.3(a)), we see by condition (ii) of Lemma 1.6 that the geometry on X must be trivial. Hence every irreducible complex-analytic subset is up to a co-ordinate permutation a product of generalised correspondences and singletons (Lemma 3.3(b)). From this it follows that \mathcal{L}_{GC} is a full countable analytic language for X . For the converse, note that if X were essentially saturated and $\text{Corr } X$ were uncountable, then there would be an infinite definable family of finite-to-finite correspondences, contradicting triviality.

Now suppose that the equivalent conditions (i) and (ii) are satisfied. We want to show that $(X, \mathcal{L}_{\text{Douady}}) = (X, \mathcal{L}_{\text{GC}})$. Following the argument for automorphisms, in order to show that every generalised correspondence is 0-definable in $(X, \mathcal{L}_{\text{Douady}})$, we prove that they are isolated in the sense that each one lives in a zero-dimensional prime component of the Douady space. Suppose $A \subseteq X^n$ is a generalised correspondence on X living in the irreducible prime component C of the Douady space of X^n . There exists a proper complex-analytic subset $E \subset C$ such that distinct points in $C \setminus E$ correspond to distinct irreducible $\dim(X)$ -dimensional complex-analytic subsets of X^n . In Lemma 2.3 of [5] it is pointed out that projecting onto a singleton in some co-ordinate is a property that is preserved in irreducible components of $D(X^n)$. Since A does not project onto a singleton in any co-ordinate, this must also be true of each of the complex-analytic subsets of X^n given by points in C . By strong minimality it follows that each of the irreducible complex-analytic sets corresponding to points of $C \setminus E$ project onto X in every co-ordinate. That is, distinct points of $C \setminus E$ give rise to distinct generalised correspondences on X . As there are only countably many generalised correspondences, C must be zero-dimensional, as desired.

Finally, still assuming countability of $\text{Corr } X$, we need to prove that every basic relation in $(X, \mathcal{L}_{\text{Douady}})$ is 0-definable in $(X, \mathcal{L}_{\text{GC}})$. Here the argument is exactly as in Proposition 2.4(a) once we replace Claim 2.5 by: *For every irreducible complex-analytic $A \subseteq X^n$, the prime component C of $D(X^n)$ in which A lives is (up to biholomorphism) of the form $C = X^m$ for some $0 \leq m \leq n$, and the universal family restricted to C , $Z := Z(X^n)|_C \subseteq C \times X^n \subseteq X^{m+n}$ is defined by a conjunction of atomic \mathcal{L}_{GC} -formulas.* The claim is also proved by induction on n , with $n = 1$ being clear. For $n > 1$, if some co-ordinate projection of A to X is a singleton, then one reduces to the induction hypothesis exactly as in the proof of Claim 2.5. Hence, by Lemma 3.3(a), we may assume that every co-ordinate projection of A to X^2 is a finite-to-finite correspondence on X . We have already seen that the elements of $\text{Corr } X$ are all isolated in X^2 , so all the projections of A to X^2 are isolated. It follows by triviality, using Proposition 3.4 of [5], that A must be isolated in X^n . Hence $C = X^0$ and $Z = A$. Therefore, it remains to observe that in this case A itself is defined by a conjunction of atomic \mathcal{L}_{GC} -formulas. However, that is just what Lemma 3.3(b) says, given that no co-ordinate projection of A is a singleton. \square

We now need to analyse the structure $(X, \mathcal{L}_{\text{GC}})$. In particular we need to describe the algebraic closure of the empty set. Unlike in the simply connected case, we are not just working with a pure group action. However, as it turns out, we are not so very far away from that situation.

Definition 3.6. Given $S, T \in \text{Corr } X$ and $x \in X$ we set

$$\begin{aligned} T \circ S &:= \{(a, b) \in X^2 : \text{for some } c \in X, (a, c) \in S \text{ and } (c, b) \in T\}, \\ S^{-1} &:= \{(a, b) \in X^2 : (b, a) \in S\}, \\ \Delta &:= \{(a, a) : a \in X\}, \\ \text{orbit}(x) &:= \{a \in X : (x, a) \in U \text{ for some } U \in \text{Corr } X\}, \\ X_{00} &:= \{a \in X : (a, a) \in U \text{ for some } U \in \text{Corr } X \text{ with } U \neq \Delta\}, \\ X_0 &:= \bigcup_{a \in X_{00}} \text{orbit}(a). \end{aligned}$$

Note that in the simply connected case when the only finite-to-finite correspondences are the graphs of automorphisms, $T \circ S$ is the graph of the composition of

the automorphisms, S^{-1} is the graph of the inverse automorphism, Δ is the graph of the identity automorphism, $\text{orbit}(x)$ is the orbit of x under the action of $\text{Aut } X$ on X , and $X_0 = X_{00}$ is the set of fixed points of X under this action.

Proposition 3.7. *The relation $y \in \text{orbit}(x)$ is an equivalence relation on X .*

Proof. Reflexivity is by the fact that $\Delta \in \text{Corr } X$, and symmetry is by the fact that if $S \in \text{Corr } X$, then $S^{-1} \in \text{Corr } X$. Finally, while it is not necessarily the case that $T \circ S \in \text{Corr } X$ whenever $S, T \in \text{Corr } X$, the following lemma shows that the irreducible components of $T \circ S$ are – and that suffices for transitivity. \square

Lemma 3.8. *Suppose $n > 1$ and $A_1, A_2 \subseteq X^n$ are generalised correspondences such that $\pi(A_1) = \pi(A_2)$, where $\pi : X^n \rightarrow X^{n-1}$ is the projection onto the last $n - 1$ co-ordinates. Let*

$$B := \{(a_1, a_2) \in X^2 : \text{for some } z \in X^{n-1}, (a_1, z) \in A_1 \text{ and } (a_2, z) \in A_2\}.$$

Then every irreducible component of B is in $\text{Corr } X$. Moreover, unless $A_1 = A_2$, none of these components is Δ .

In particular, if $S, T \in \text{Corr } X$, then every irreducible component of $T \circ S$ is in $\text{Corr } X$, and unless $S = T^{-1}$ none of these components is Δ .

Proof. The “in particular” clause follows by letting $n = 2$, $A_1 = S$, and $A_2 = T^{-1}$.

For the “moreover” clause, observe that if $\Delta \subseteq B$, then $A_1 \cap A_2$ projects onto X in the first co-ordinate so that $\dim(A_1 \cap A_2) = \dim X$, and hence $A_1 = A_2$.

Now let us prove that main statement. It is not hard to see that $B \subseteq X^2$ is a complex-analytic set that projects onto X in each co-ordinate in a finite-to-one manner. It follows from Lemma 3.3(a) that each irreducible component of B must be either a singleton or a finite-to-finite correspondence. We need to rule out the possibility of zero-dimensional components.

Let $A = \pi(A_1) = \pi(A_2) \subseteq X^{n-1}$, and let $\rho : A' \rightarrow A$ be a normalisation of A . Note that A is again a generalised correspondence and in particular projects onto X in a finite-to-one manner in each co-ordinate. Then, by Fact 2.2, composing ρ with any co-ordinate projection shows that A' is a unramified cover of X . In particular, A' is smooth and of dimension $\dim X$.

Let $p_1 : X \times A' \times X \rightarrow X^n$ be the holomorphic surjection $(x_1, z, x_2) \mapsto (x_1, \rho(z))$, let $p_2 : X \times A' \times X \rightarrow X^n$ be $(x_1, z, x_2) \mapsto (x_2, \rho(z))$ and let $q : X \times A' \times X \rightarrow X^2$ be $(x_1, z, x_2) \mapsto (x_1, x_2)$. Set $W := p_1^{-1}(A_1) \cap p_2^{-1}(A_2) \subseteq X \times A' \times X$. By the surjectivity of ρ , $B = q(W)$. By the smoothness of $X \times A' \times X$ we know that each irreducible component of W is of dimension at least $2 \dim X + 2 \dim X - 3 \dim X = \dim X$. However, since $q|_W$ is also finite-to-one, every irreducible component of B is at least of dimension $\dim X$, as desired. \square

Note that the intersection of distinct generalised correspondences, $A_1, A_2 \subseteq X^n$, must be finite. Indeed, as the first co-ordinate projection of A_1 is finite-to-one onto X , if $A_1 \cap A_2$ were infinite, then its projection, being complex-analytic, would be all of X by strong minimality. Hence $\dim(A_1 \cap A_2) \geq \dim X$. Irreducibility would then imply that $A_1 = A_2$. Therefore, such intersections will always land in the algebraic closure of the empty set in (X, \mathcal{L}_{GC}) . Hence the following lemma is a necessary part of showing that that particular algebraic closure is X_0 .

Lemma 3.9. *Suppose $A_1, A_2 \subseteq X^n$ are distinct generalised correspondences. Then $A_1 \cap A_2 \subseteq X_0^n$.*

Proof. By induction on $n > 0$. The case of $n = 1$ is vacuous since then $A_i = X$ for $i = 1, 2$. Suppose $n > 1$. Let $\pi : X^n \rightarrow X^{n-1}$ be some co-ordinate projection. Note that $\pi(A_1)$ and $\pi(A_2)$ are generalised correspondences so that by induction if $\pi(A_1) \neq \pi(A_2)$, then $\pi(A_1) \cap \pi(A_2) \subseteq X_0^{n-1}$. If this were the case for all co-ordinate projections to X^{n-1} , then we would be done. Thus, we may assume that for some π , $\pi(A_1) = \pi(A_2)$. After permuting co-ordinates we may in addition assume that π is the projection onto the last $n - 1$ co-ordinates. We are thus in a situation to which Lemma 3.8 applies. Now let $(a, z) \in A_1 \cap A_2$, where $a \in X$ and $z = (z_2, \dots, z_n) \in X^{n-1}$. Then (a, a) is in the set B of Lemma 3.8, and so by that lemma, $(a, a) \in S$ for some $\Delta \neq S \in \text{Corr } X$. Hence $a \in X_{00}$. By Lemma 3.2, for all $i = 2, \dots, n$, $(a, z_i) \in T$ for some $T \in \text{Corr } X$. It follows that each $z_i \in \text{orbit}(a)$, and so $z_i \in X_0$, as desired. \square

In order capture algebraic closure in \mathcal{L}_{GC} we need to also consider the following exceptional points: For each $S \in \text{Corr } X$ the second co-ordinate projection, say $\pi : S \rightarrow X$, is finite-to-one and is thus generically m -to-one. Let E_S be the finite subset of X over which the fibres of π are of cardinality different from m . Let $E := \bigcup_{S \in \text{Corr } X} E_S$.

The following is the key step in proving that any two elements outside $X_0 \cup E$ have the same \mathcal{L}_{GC} -type.

Proposition 3.10. *Suppose $\text{Corr } X$ is countable. For all $a, b \in X \setminus (X_0 \cup E)$, there is a bijection $\phi : \text{orbit}(a) \rightarrow \text{orbit}(b)$ such that $\phi(a) = b$, and for any generalised correspondence $A \subseteq X^n$ and $x_1, \dots, x_n \in \text{orbit}(a)$, $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in A$ if and only if $(\phi(x_1), \dots, \phi(x_n)) \in A$.*

Proof. Let $(S_i : i < \omega)$ be an enumeration of $\text{Corr } X \setminus \{\Delta\}$.

Let \mathcal{A}' be a sufficiently saturated elementary extension of \mathcal{A} , and denote by $X(\mathcal{A}')$ the interpretation of X in the extension. Fix a generic point of X in \mathcal{A}' – that is a point $c \in X(\mathcal{A}') \setminus X$. Let

$$\text{orbit}(c) := \{x \in X(\mathcal{A}') : (x, c) \in S(\mathcal{A}') \text{ for some } S \in \text{Corr } X\}.$$

We will show that there is a bijection $\phi : \text{orbit}(a) \rightarrow \text{orbit}(c)$ such that $\phi(a) = c$, and for any generalised correspondence $A \subseteq X^n$ and $x_1, \dots, x_n \in \text{orbit}(a)$, $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in A$ if and only if $(\phi(x_1), \dots, \phi(x_n)) \in A(\mathcal{A}')$. Applying this to b also will prove the proposition.

Let $(c_j : 1 \leq j < \omega)$ be an enumeration of $\bigcup_{i < \omega} S_i(\mathcal{A}')_c$, where

$$S_i(\mathcal{A}')_c := \{x \in X(\mathcal{A}') : (x, c) \in S_i(\mathcal{A}')\}.$$

Moreover, assume the enumeration is coherent in the sense that for some increasing sequence $\ell_0 < \ell_1 < \dots$, (c_1, \dots, c_{ℓ_r}) is an enumeration of $\bigcup_{i \leq r} S_i(\mathcal{A}')_c$. For each

$r < \omega$ let $A_r := \text{loc}(c, c_1, \dots, c_{\ell_r}) \subseteq X^{\ell_r+1}$.

Claim 3.11. Each A_r is a generalised correspondence.

Proof of Claim 3.11. That A_r is irreducible and complex-analytic is by definition. Note that for each j , $c \in \text{acl}(c_j)$ since $(c_j, c) \in S(\mathcal{A}')$ for some $S \in \text{Corr } X$. Hence the genericity of c implies the genericity of each c_j . It follows that the co-ordinate

projections of A_r are all onto X . Finally, it is $\dim(X)$ -dimensional because each $c_j \in \text{acl}(c)$, and so the first co-ordinate projection is generically finite-to-one. \square

The coherence of the enumeration yields a direct system of surjective maps $X \leftarrow A_0 \leftarrow A_1 \leftarrow \dots$ given by the natural initial segment co-ordinate projections. We can therefore find $(a_j : 1 \leq j < \omega)$ such that for all r , $(a, a_1, \dots, a_{\ell_r}) \in A_r$.

Claim 3.12. $(a_j : 1 \leq j < \omega)$ enumerates $\text{orbit}(a) \setminus \{a\}$.

Proof of Claim 3.12. Note that $\text{orbit}(a) \setminus \{a\}$ is the increasing union of the sets $\bigcup_{i=0}^r (S_i)_a$, as r goes to infinity. (Note that a is not in any of the latter, as $a \notin X_0$.)

Hence it suffices to show, fixing r , that (a_1, \dots, a_{ℓ_r}) enumerates $\bigcup_{i=0}^r (S_i)_a$.

By construction, for each $j \leq \ell_r$, $(c_j, c) \in S_i(\mathcal{A}')$ for some $i \leq r$. By genericity of c , it follows that the projection to the $(1+j, 1)$ -co-ordinate of $A_r = \text{loc}(c, c_1, \dots, c_{\ell_r})$ has infinite intersection with S_i . However, as A_r is a generalised correspondence, this projection is itself a finite-to-finite correspondence (see Lemma 3.2), so it must equal S_i . Hence $(a_j, a) \in S_i$. It suffices to show therefore that ℓ_r is the cardinality of $\bigcup_{i=0}^r (S_i)_a$. By construction ℓ_r is the cardinality of $\bigcup_{i=0}^r S_i(\mathcal{A}')_c$. However, note that for $i \neq j$, $S_i \cap S_j$ is finite, and so $S_i(\mathcal{A}')_c \cap S_j(\mathcal{A}')_c = \emptyset$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_r &= \left| \bigcup_{i=0}^r S_i(\mathcal{A}')_c \right| \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^r |S_i(\mathcal{A}')_c| \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^r m_i, \end{aligned}$$

where m_i is the cardinality of the general fibres of the second co-ordinate projection on S_i . On the other hand, for $i \neq j$, $S_i \cap S_j \subseteq X_0^2$ by Lemma 3.9, and so as $a \notin X_0$, $(S_i)_a \cap (S_j)_a = \emptyset$ also. Hence

$$\left| \bigcup_{i=0}^r (S_i)_a \right| = \sum_{i=0}^r |(S_i)_a| = \sum_{i=0}^r m_i,$$

since $a \notin E$ implies that $(S_i)_a$ has the typical size m_i . Hence $\ell_r = \left| \bigcup_{i=0}^r (S_i)_a \right|$. \square

Since $(c_0 := c, c_j : 1 \leq j < \omega)$ enumerates $\text{orbit}(c)$ by construction, and now we know that $(a_0 := a, a_j : 1 \leq j < \omega)$ enumerates $\text{orbit}(a)$, all that remains to be proved is that if $A \subseteq X^n$ is any generalised correspondence and $i_1, \dots, i_n < \omega$ are arbitrary, then $(a_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_n}) \in A$ if and only if $(c_{i_1}, \dots, c_{i_n}) \in A(\mathcal{A}')$. Fix r so that i_1, \dots, i_n are all $\leq \ell_r$. For the right-to-left direction, note that $(c_{i_1}, \dots, c_{i_n}) \in A(\mathcal{A}')$ implies that the (i_1, \dots, i_n) -co-ordinate projection of A_r has infinite intersection with A , and so as both are generalised correspondences, must equal A . Hence, $(a_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_n}) \in A$. Conversely, suppose $(c_{i_1}, \dots, c_{i_n}) \notin A(\mathcal{A}')$, $(a_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_n}) \in A$, and seek a contradiction. Then the (i_1, \dots, i_n) -co-ordinate projection of A_r , say

$B \subseteq X^n$, is a generalised correspondence, different from A . By Lemma 3.9, $A \cap B \subseteq X_0^n$ so that $a_{i_1} \in X_0$. Hence $a \in \text{orbit}(a_{i_1}) \subseteq X_0$. This contradiction proves that $(a_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_n}) \notin A$ and thus completes the proof of Proposition 3.10. \square

Putting Propositions 3.7 and 3.10 together, we obtain the desired characterisation of algebraic closure in (X, \mathcal{L}_{GC}) .

Proposition 3.13. *If $\text{Corr } X$ is countable, then $\text{acl}(\emptyset) \cap X = X_0 \cup E$ in (X, \mathcal{L}_{GC}) .*

Proof. For the right-to-left containment, suppose $a \in X_0$. Then by definition $a \in \text{orbit}(b)$ for some $b \in X_{00}$. But then $(b, b) \in S \cap \Delta$ for some $\Delta \neq S \in \text{Corr } X$. As this intersection must be finite, $b \in \text{acl}(\emptyset)$. Now $a \in \text{orbit}(b)$ implies that $a \in \text{acl}(b) \subseteq \text{acl}(\emptyset)$, as desired. On the other hand, if $a \in E$, then $a \in E_S$ for some $S \in \text{Corr } X$, and E_S , the set of points over which the fibre of the second co-ordinate projection on S is not the generic value, is a finite 0-definable set in (X, \mathcal{L}_{GC}) . Hence $X_0 \cup E$ is contained in $\text{acl}(\emptyset)$.

To prove the left-to-right direction we take $a, b \in X \setminus (X_0 \cup E)$ and show that they have the same type in (X, \mathcal{L}_{GC}) . We do this by exhibiting an automorphism of (X, \mathcal{L}_{GC}) taking a to b . By Proposition 3.7, X is partitioned into disjoint orbits. Let $\phi : \text{orbit}(a) \rightarrow \text{orbit}(b)$ be the bijection given by Proposition 3.10. We define $\sigma : X \rightarrow X$ to be the permutation that is the identity on every orbit except $\text{orbit}(a)$ and $\text{orbit}(b)$, $\sigma|_{\text{orbit}(a)} = \phi$, and $\sigma|_{\text{orbit}(b)} = \phi^{-1}$. To show that σ is an \mathcal{L}_{GC} -automorphism we need to show that it preserves all the generalised correspondences. Let $A \subseteq X^n$ be a generalised correspondence and let $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in A$. Then all the x_i 's are in the same orbit. If that orbit is $\text{orbit}(a)$ or $\text{orbit}(b)$, then Proposition 3.10 implies that $\sigma(x) \in A$. If not, then $\sigma(x) = x \in A$. \square

Now the characterisation of essential \aleph_0 -categoricity goes through.

Theorem 3.14. *The following are equivalent:*

- (i) $\text{Corr } X$ is finite.
- (ii) X is essentially saturated and (X, \mathcal{L}_{GC}) is \aleph_0 -categorical.
- (iii) X is essentially saturated and $(X, \mathcal{L}_{\text{Douady}})$ is \aleph_0 -categorical.
- (iv) X is essentially \aleph_0 -categorical.

Proof. The proof is analogous to the simply connected case (Theorem 2.6).

(i) \implies (ii). Assume $\text{Corr } X$ is finite. First observe that $\text{acl}(\emptyset) \cap X$ is finite. Indeed, by Proposition 3.13, $\text{acl}(\emptyset) \cap X = X_0 \cup E$. Since $\text{Corr } X$ is finite and the intersection of distinct finite-to-finite correspondences are finite, X_{00} is finite. However, every orbit is also finite. Hence X_0 is finite. On the other hand, as each E_S is finite and $\text{Corr } X$ is finite, E is also finite.

Also, by Lemma 3.2 there are only finitely many generalised correspondences in X^n , for each $n > 0$.

Now, if $A \subseteq X^n$ is irreducible complex-analytic, then (after a permutation of co-ordinates) A is a product of generalised correspondences and singletons; this is Lemma 3.3(b). By saturation of (X, \mathcal{L}_{GC}) – which holds because of Proposition 3.5 – one can use automorphisms to show that if A is $\text{acl}(\emptyset)$ -definable in (X, \mathcal{L}_{GC}) , then the singletons that appear must come from $\text{acl}(\emptyset) \cap X$. Hence there are only finitely many $\text{acl}(\emptyset)$ -definable irreducible complex-analytic subsets of X^n in (X, \mathcal{L}_{GC}) for all $n > 0$. Exactly as in Theorem 2.6, this implies \aleph_0 -categoricity.

(ii) \implies (iii). This is because \aleph_0 -categoricity implies triviality, and then we know that $(X, \mathcal{L}_{\text{Douady}})$ is inter-0-definable with (X, \mathcal{L}_{GC}) by Proposition 3.5.

(iii) \implies (iv). Clear.

(iv) \implies (i). Let \mathcal{L} be a full countable language for X such that (X, \mathcal{L}) is \aleph_0 -categorical. Again we conclude that X has trivial geometry, and hence every finite-to-finite correspondence is $\text{acl}(\emptyset)$ -definable in (X, \mathcal{L}) . Thus, by \aleph_0 -categoricity, $\text{Corr } X$ is finite. \square

In conclusion let us discuss some possible extensions and generalisations. First of all, we expect the equivalence of (iii) and (iv) – that is, the robustness of \aleph_0 -categoricity – to hold for arbitrary compact complex varieties and not just for smooth strongly minimal ones. In fact, the right setting in which to investigate \aleph_0 -categoricity in bimeromorphic geometry seems to be what we might call *meromorphic varieties*: Zariski open subsets of compact complex varieties. On the other hand, it also makes sense to leave the complex-analytic context altogether and ask whether (i), (ii), and (iv) are equivalent for strongly minimal *complete presmooth ω_1 -compact Zariski structures* in the sense of Zilber (see [11]). In fact, much of what we have done here works in that setting. The only part of our argument that does not immediately extend is Lemma 3.8, where we made essential use of the existence of normalisations and the purity of branch theorem.

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