

Errata of the paper Generic structures and simple theories, by Zoé Chatzidakis and Anand Pillay, Annals of Pure and Applied Logic 95 (1998) 71 – 92.

**(2.10) Proposition.** Assume that there are tuples  $a$  and  $b$ , and a model  $M$  of  $T$ , such that  $tp_T(b/M, a)$  is a heir of  $tp_T(b/M)$ , and  $acl_T(M, a, b) \cap S \not\subseteq acl_T(M, a) \cup acl_T(M, b)$ . Then  $T_{P,S}$  has the independence property.

*Proof.* We choose an indiscernible sequence  $(b_i)$ ,  $i \in \mathbf{N}$ , of realisations of  $tp_T(b/M, a)$ , such that for every  $i \in \mathbf{N}$ ,  $tp_T(b_i/M, a, b_0, \dots, b_{i-1})$  is the heir of  $tp_T(b/M)$ . Let  $\varphi(x, a, b)$  be an  $\mathcal{L}(M)$ -formula isolating the type over  $(M, a, b)$  of an element  $\alpha \in acl_T(M, a, b) \cap S$ ,  $\alpha \notin acl_T(M, a) \cup acl_T(M, b)$ . Then, for any  $i$  the elements satisfying  $\varphi(x, a, b_i)$  are not in  $acl_T(M, a, b_0, \dots, b_{i-1})$  nor in  $acl_T(M, b_j, j \in \mathbf{N})$ . Let  $I$  be a subset of  $\mathbf{N}$ , and let  $T'$  be a completion of  $T_{P,S}$ . Consider the subset  $P^N$  of  $N = acl_T(M, a, b_j, j \in \mathbf{N})$  defined as follows:  $T'$  tells us which elements of  $acl_T(\emptyset)$  must be in  $P$ , and we let  $P^N \cap acl_T(\emptyset)$  be this set. If  $x \notin acl_T(\emptyset)$ , then  $x \in P^N$  if and only if  $x$  satisfies  $\varphi(x, a, b_i)$  for some  $i \in I$ . Then  $(N, P^N)$  embeds in a model of  $T'$ , and in this model the sequence  $(b_i)$ ,  $i \in \mathbf{N}$ , is indiscernible. This shows that  $T'$  has the independence property, by [Po].

**(3.7).** Add at the beginning of the proof: moving  $\bar{c}_1$  by an  $E$ -automorphism, we may assume that  $tp_T(\bar{c}_1/E, \bar{a}, \bar{b})$  does not fork over  $E$ .

**(3.10) Proposition.** Assume that there is a model  $M$  of  $T$ , and tuples  $a$  and  $b$  which are independent over  $M$  and such that  $acl_T(M, a, b) \neq dcl_T(acl_T(M, a), acl_T(M, b))$ . Then  $T_A$  has the independence property.

*Proof.* The proof begins as in the paper. One needs however to make sure that the sequence  $b_i$ ,  $i \in \mathbf{N}$ , is indiscernible in the sense of  $T_A$ . We are working in a big model  $M^*$  of  $T$  containing everything. We define  $\sigma$  to be the identity on  $A$  and on  $acl_T(M, b_i, i \in \mathbf{N})$ . Then the sequence  $(b_i)$ ,  $i \in \mathbf{N}$ , will be indiscernible in any model of  $T_A$  containing  $(acl_T(M, b_i, i \in \mathbf{N}), \sigma)$ . Let  $C$  be the set obtained by adjoining to  $A \cup acl_T(M, b_i, i \in \mathbf{N})$  the elements satisfying  $\varphi(x, a, b_i)$  for some  $i \in \mathbf{N}$ . Extend  $\sigma$  to an elementary (in the sense of  $N$ ) permutation of  $C$  by imposing that  $\sigma$  is the identity on the set of elements satisfying  $\varphi(x, a, b_i)$  if and only if  $i \in I$ . Then  $(C, \sigma)$  embeds in a model of  $T_A$ .