

## ON SOCLES OF ABELIAN $p$ -GROUPS IN $L$

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**0. Introduction.** All groups in this paper are (separable) abelian  $p$ -groups. Our notations are standard as in [5]. For set theoretic notations we refer to [2] or [8].

One of the most celebrated results in the theory of  $p$ -groups is Ulm's Theorem: Each *countable*  $p$ -group  $A$  is uniquely determined by its socle  $A[p] = \{x \in A \mid px = 0\}$ , viewed as a valued  $Z/pZ$ -vectorspace with values induced by the height-function of  $A$ .

Since each countable, separable  $p$ -group is  $\Sigma$ -cyclic (i.e., a direct sum of cyclics), Ulm's Theorem doesn't provide much information in the case of separable  $p$ -groups. The  $\Sigma$ -cyclic and the torion-complete  $p$ -groups are the only ones known to be determined by their socles in the class of all separable  $p$ -groups. If we only want to deal with separable  $p$ -groups of *cardinality*  $\aleph_1$ , a result due to Hill and Megibben [6] reads as follows:

Assume  $2^{\aleph_0} < 2^{\aleph_1}$ . If  $A$  is neither  $\Sigma$ -cyclic nor torion-complete and  $A$  has a *countable* basic subgroup, then there exists a group  $A'$  such that  $A$  and  $A'$  are not isomorphic but the socles  $A[p]$  and  $A'[p]$  are isometric, i.e., there exists a height-preserving isomorphism  $\sigma : A[p] \rightarrow A'[p]$ .

Assuming that a consequence of Gödel's axiom of constructibility holds, namely,  $\Diamond(E)$  for each stationary subset  $E$  of  $\aleph_1$ , we will show that one may drop the countability condition in the Hill-Megibben theorem:

**THEOREM ( $V = L$ ).** *Let  $A$  be a separable, abelian  $p$ -group of cardinality  $\aleph_1$ . If  $A$  is neither  $\Sigma$ -cyclic nor torion-complete, then there exists a  $p$ -group  $A'$  such that  $A \cong A'$  but  $A[p]$  and  $A'[p]$  are isometric.*

In our second chapter, we study (weakly)  $\omega_1$ -separable  $p$ -groups  $A$  of cardinality  $\aleph_1$ , cf. [9]. Such a group has an  $\omega_1$ -filtration  $A = \bigcup_{\nu < \omega_1} A_\nu$  into *pure*, countable subgroups  $A_\nu$  such that  $A_{\nu+1}$  is a summand of