## ORDERINGS AND VALUATIONS ON \*-FIELDS

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1. Introduction to orderings. Let (D,\*) be a \*-field; that is, a skew field D with an involution \* (an anti-automorphism of order 2). Beginning with a definition of Baer, at least four different notions of ordering have been proposed for D [1, 3, 5, 6] with various relationships among them. In this paper we shall work with three of these notions, giving a description of the liftings to D of orderings of the residue class field of a valuation on D. The theorems proved below generalize the commutative theory for orderings and semiorderings (D commutative, \* equal to the identity) found in [7, Chapter 7]. The pioneering work with valuations on \*-fields was done by Holland [4, 5]. We shall find it convenient to slightly modify some of his definitions in order to arrive at a complete theory of how orderings lift.

Some notation that we shall use throughout this paper includes writing S(D) for the set of symmetric elements in D, namely  $\{d \in D \mid d = d^*\}$ ,  $\Pi S(D)$  for the set of all nonzero products of elements from S(D) and, for any subset A of D, writing  $A^{\times}$  for the collection of nonzero elements of A.

DEFINITION 1.1. A Baer ordering on (D, \*) is a subset P of S(D) satisfying

- (a)  $P + P \subseteq P$ ;
- (b)  $1 \in P$  and, for any nonzero element  $d \in D$ ,  $dPd^* \subseteq P$ ;
- (c)  $P \cup -P = S(D)^{\times}$ ; and
- (d)  $P \cap -P = \emptyset$

For D commutative with \* = identity, a Baer ordering is a semiordering as defined in [7]. The next two definitions give different ways of extending the standard notion of ordering.

DEFINITION 1.2. A Jordan ordering of (D,\*) is a Baer ordering P