

# Generics in a measurable wreath product

Rafael Zamora  
Joint with A. Berenstein

Universidad de Costa Rica, Costa Rica  
Centro de investigación en matemática pura y aplicada



UNIVERSIDAD DE  
COSTA RICA

CIMPA

Centro de Investigación en  
Matemática Pura y Aplicada

Winter school in abstract analysis: set theory and topology  
Hejnice, January 29th, 2019

## Section 1

# Polish groups and automatic continuity

-Polish group = group + Polish topology + continuity.

-Polish group = group + Polish topology + continuity.

-Examples:  $(\mathbb{R}, +)$ ,  $(\mathbb{R}^n, +)$ .

-Polish group = group + Polish topology + continuity.

-Examples:  $(\mathbb{R}, +)$ ,  $(\mathbb{R}^n, +)$ .

-The set of permutations of  $\mathbb{N}$ ,  $S_\infty$ , with pointwise topology.

- Polish group = group + Polish topology + continuity.
- Examples:  $(\mathbb{R}, +)$ ,  $(\mathbb{R}^n, +)$ .
- The set of permutations of  $\mathbb{N}$ ,  $S_\infty$ , with pointwise topology.
- Many other examples (some for later).

## Theorem (Banach)

*Let  $G$  and  $H$  be Polish groups, and  $\varphi : G \rightarrow H$  be a baire-measurable (group) homomorphism. Then  $\varphi$  is continuous.*

## Theorem (Banach)

*Let  $G$  and  $H$  be Polish groups, and  $\varphi : G \rightarrow H$  be a baire-measurable (group) homomorphism. Then  $\varphi$  is continuous.*

Natural question: When is any homomorphism continuous?



## Theorem (Banach)

*Let  $G$  and  $H$  be Polish groups, and  $\varphi : G \rightarrow H$  be a baire-measurable (group) homomorphism. Then  $\varphi$  is continuous.*

Natural question: When is any homomorphism continuous?

Answer: Might be hard, even if both groups are Polish. Consider  $(\mathbb{R}, +)$  and  $(\mathbb{R}^2, +)$ .

Conjugation action:  $g, h \in G$   $g^h := h^{-1}gh$ .

# Dynamic Properties

Conjugation action:  $g, h \in G$   $g^h := h^{-1}gh$ .

Diagonal conjugation action  $(g_0, \dots, g_{n-1}) \in G^n$ ,  $h \in G$   
 $(g_0, \dots, g_{n-1})^h := (g_0^h, \dots, g_{n-1}^h)$ .

# Dynamic Properties

Conjugation action:  $g, h \in G$   $g^h := h^{-1}gh$ .

Diagonal conjugation action  $(g_0, \dots, g_{n-1}) \in G^n$ ,  $h \in G$   
 $(g_0, \dots, g_{n-1})^h := (g_0^h, \dots, g_{n-1}^h)$ .

Orbits:  $g^G := \{g^h | h \in G\}$ .

# Dynamic Properties

Conjugation action:  $g, h \in G$   $g^h := h^{-1}gh$ .

Diagonal conjugation action  $(g_0, \dots, g_{n-1}) \in G^n$ ,  $h \in G$   
 $(g_0, \dots, g_{n-1})^h := (g_0^h, \dots, g_{n-1}^h)$ .

Orbits:  $g^G := \{g^h | h \in G\}$ .

## Definition

Let  $G$  be a Polish group.

- 1  $G$  has the Rohklin property if there is  $g \in G$  such that  $g^G$  is dense.

# Dynamic Properties

Conjugation action:  $g, h \in G$   $g^h := h^{-1}gh$ .

Diagonal conjugation action  $(g_0, \dots, g_{n-1}) \in G^n$ ,  $h \in G$   
 $(g_0, \dots, g_{n-1})^h := (g_0^h, \dots, g_{n-1}^h)$ .

Orbits:  $g^G := \{g^h | h \in G\}$ .

## Definition

Let  $G$  be a Polish group.

- 1  $G$  has the Rohklin property if there is  $g \in G$  such that  $g^G$  is dense.
- 2  $G$  has the strong Rohklin property if there is  $g \in G$  such that  $g^G$  is comeager.

# Dynamic Properties

Conjugation action:  $g, h \in G$   $g^h := h^{-1}gh$ .

Diagonal conjugation action  $(g_0, \dots, g_{n-1}) \in G^n$ ,  $h \in G$   
 $(g_0, \dots, g_{n-1})^h := (g_0^h, \dots, g_{n-1}^h)$ .

Orbits:  $g^G := \{g^h | h \in G\}$ .

## Definition

Let  $G$  be a Polish group.

- 1  $G$  has the Rohklin property if there is  $g \in G$  such that  $g^G$  is dense.
- 2  $G$  has the strong Rohklin property if there is  $g \in G$  such that  $g^G$  is comeager.
- 3  $G$  has ample generics if for any  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  there is  $(g_0, \dots, g_{n-1}) \in G^n$  such that  $(g_0, \dots, g_{n-1})^G$  is comeager.

# Some (Important) Examples

**Some ergodic theory:**



# Some (Important) Examples

## Some ergodic theory:

$\text{Aut}[0, 1] := \{T : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1] \mid T \text{ invertible and measure preserving}\}.$

# Some (Important) Examples

## Some ergodic theory:

$\text{Aut}[0, 1] := \{T : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1] \mid T \text{ invertible and measure preserving}\}.$

Fact:  $\text{Aut}[0, 1]$  can be identify with  $\text{Iso}(\text{MALG})$ .

Two topologies:

# Some (Important) Examples

## Some ergodic theory:

$\text{Aut}[0, 1] := \{T : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1] \mid T \text{ invertible and measure preserving}\}.$

Fact:  $\text{Aut}[0, 1]$  can be identify with  $\text{Iso}(\text{MALG})$ .

Two topologies:

-Pointwise convergence –  $>$  Polish

# Some (Important) Examples

## Some ergodic theory:

$\text{Aut}[0, 1] := \{T : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1] \mid T \text{ invertible and measure preserving}\}.$

Fact:  $\text{Aut}[0, 1]$  can be identify with  $\text{Iso}(\text{MALG})$ .

Two topologies:

-Pointwise convergence –  $>$  Polish

-Uniform topology –  $>$  finer, not separable.

# Some (Important) Examples

## Some ergodic theory:

$\text{Aut}[0, 1] := \{T : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1] \mid T \text{ invertible and measure preserving}\}.$

Fact:  $\text{Aut}[0, 1]$  can be identify with  $\text{Iso}(\text{MALG})$ .

Two topologies:

-Pointwise convergence –  $\rightarrow$  Polish

-Uniform topology –  $\rightarrow$  finer, not separable.

Fact:  $\text{Aut}[0, 1]$  has the RP but not the SRP.

# Some (Important) Examples

## Some ergodic theory:

$\text{Aut}[0, 1] := \{T : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1] \mid T \text{ invertible and measure preserving}\}$ .

Fact:  $\text{Aut}[0, 1]$  can be identify with  $\text{Iso}(\text{MALG})$ .

Two topologies:

-Pointwise convergence –  $>$  Polish

-Uniform topology –  $>$  finer, not separable.

Fact:  $\text{Aut}[0, 1]$  has the RP but not the SRP.

**The automorphism group of  $(Q, <)$ :** SRP but no ample generics.

# Some (Important) Examples

## Some ergodic theory:

$\text{Aut}[0, 1] := \{T : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1] \mid T \text{ invertible and measure preserving}\}$ .

Fact:  $\text{Aut}[0, 1]$  can be identify with  $\text{Iso}(\text{MALG})$ .

Two topologies:

-Pointwise convergence –  $>$  Polish

-Uniform topology –  $>$  finer, not separable.

Fact:  $\text{Aut}[0, 1]$  has the RP but not the SRP.

**The automorphism group of  $(Q, <)$ :** SRP but no ample generics.

**The automorphism group of  $\mathbb{N}$ :** This is  $S_\infty$ . It has ample generics.

# Why we care about dynamics?

## Theorem (Kechris-Rosendal)

*Let  $G$  be a Polish groups with ample generics. Then for any  $H$  separable group and any homomorphism  $\varphi : G \rightarrow H$ ,  $\varphi$  is continuous.*



# Why we care about dynamics?

## Theorem (Kechris-Rosendal)

*Let  $G$  be a Polish groups with ample generics. Then for any  $H$  separable group and any homomorphism  $\varphi : G \rightarrow H$ ,  $\varphi$  is continuous.*

They also characterized when automorphism groups of countable models had any of the previous properties.

## Section 2

### A model-theoretic motivation

Keisler: The randomization of a model of first order logic.

Keisler: The randomization of a model of first order logic.

Ben-Yaccov & Keisler: The randomization of a separable model in continuous logic.

Keisler: The randomization of a model of first order logic.

Ben-Yaccov & Keisler: The randomization of a separable model in continuous logic.

For a separable model  $(M, d, \dots)$ , its Borel randomization is

$$M^R := (L^0([0, 1], M), d^0, \dots)$$

where

$$L^0([0, 1], M) := \{f : [0, 1] \rightarrow M \mid f \text{ is measurable}\}$$

And  $d^0(f, g) := \int d(f(\omega), g(\omega))d\lambda(\omega)$

## Theorem

*Let  $M$  be a separable structure.*

- ① *(C.C. Moore) If  $M$  is Polish, then  $L^0([0, 1], M)$  is Polish.*

## Theorem

Let  $M$  be a separable structure.

- 1 (C.C. Moore) If  $M$  is Polish, then  $L^0([0, 1], M)$  is Polish.
- 2 (Ben Yaacov-Keisler) If  $M$  is  $\omega$ -categorical, then  $M^R$  is  $\omega$ -categorical.
- 3 (Ben Yaacov-Keisler) If  $M$  is stable, then  $M^R$  is stable.

## Theorem (Ibarlucia)

*Let  $G = \text{Aut}(M)$ , the group of isometries of a separable structure  $M$ .  
Then  $\text{Aut}(M^R) = G \wr [0, 1] := L^0([0, 1], G) \rtimes \text{Aut}[0, 1]$*



## Theorem (Ibarlucia)

*Let  $G = \text{Aut}(M)$ , the group of isometries of a separable structure  $M$ .  
Then  $\text{Aut}(M^R) = G \wr [0, 1] := L^0([0, 1], G) \rtimes \text{Aut}[0, 1]$*

The action of  $\text{Aut}[0, 1]$  over  $L^0([0, 1], G)$  that defines the semidirect product is defined by  $Tf(\omega) := f(T^{-1}\omega)$ .

## Theorem (Ibarlucia)

*Let  $G = \text{Aut}(M)$ , the group of isometries of a separable structure  $M$ .  
Then  $\text{Aut}(M^R) = G \wr [0, 1] := L^0([0, 1], G) \rtimes \text{Aut}[0, 1]$*

The action of  $\text{Aut}[0, 1]$  over  $L^0([0, 1], G)$  that defines the semidirect product is defined by  $Tf(\omega) := f(T^{-1}\omega)$ .

We will denote  $\tilde{G} := L^0([0, 1], G) \rtimes \text{Aut}[0, 1]$

## Theorem (Ibarlucia)

*Let  $G = \text{Aut}(M)$ , the group of isometries of a separable structure  $M$ .  
Then  $\text{Aut}(M^R) = G \wr [0, 1] := L^0([0, 1], G) \rtimes \text{Aut}[0, 1]$*

The action of  $\text{Aut}[0, 1]$  over  $L^0([0, 1], G)$  that defines the semidirect product is defined by  $Tf(\omega) := f(T^{-1}\omega)$ .

We will denote  $\tilde{G} := L^0([0, 1], G) \rtimes \text{Aut}[0, 1]$

Fact: If  $G$  is a Polish group, then  $L^0([0, 1], G)$  and  $\tilde{G}$  are also Polish groups.

## Section 3

### A topological motivation

## Theorem (Kaïchouh-Le Maitre)

*Let  $G$  be a Polish group. If  $G$  has RP (resp. SRP, ample generics), then  $L_0([0, 1], G)$  also has RP (resp. SRP, ample generics).*

## Theorem (Kaïchouh-Le Maitre)

*Let  $G$  be a Polish group. If  $G$  has RP (resp. SRP, ample generics), then  $L_0([0, 1], G)$  also has RP (resp. SRP, ample generics).*

## Section 4

# The automorphism group of a Randomization

## Proposition (Berenstein-Z.)

*For any Polish group  $G$ ,  $\tilde{G}$  does not have ample generics.*



## Proposition (Berenstein-Z.)

*For any Polish group  $G$ ,  $\tilde{G}$  does not have ample generics.*

## Proof.

$\text{Aut}[0, 1]$  does not have ample generics. So by using Kuratowski-Ulam, one obtains a contradiction if  $\tilde{G}$  has ample generics.



## Theorem (Berenstein, Z.)

*If  $G$  is a Polish group with RP, then  $\tilde{G}$  has the RP.*

## Section 5

# Metric generics

Let  $G = \text{ISO}(M)$ . Then it has two main group topologies, pointwise convergence and uniform topologies. Former is Polish.

Let  $G = \text{ISO}(M)$ . Then it has two main group topologies, pointwise convergence and uniform topologies. Former is Polish.

## Definition (Ben Yaacov, Berenstein, Melleray)

Let  $G = \text{ISO}(M)$ :

- it has *metric generics* if it has an orbit whose uniform closure is comeager in the pointwise convergence topology;
- it has *ample metric generics* if it has diagonal orbits whose uniform closure is comeager in the pointwise convergence topology.

Let  $G = \text{ISO}(M)$ . Then it has two main group topologies, pointwise convergence and uniform topologies. Former is Polish.

## Definition (Ben Yaacov, Berenstein, Melleray)

Let  $G = \text{ISO}(M)$ :

- it has *metric generics* if it has an orbit whose uniform closure is comeager in the pointwise convergence topology;
- it has *ample metric generics* if it has diagonal orbits whose uniform closure is comeager in the pointwise convergence topology.

Examples(Ben Yacoov, Berenstein, Melleray):  $\text{Aut}[0, 1]$ , the isometry group of the bounded Urysohn space, the unitary group of a separable Hilbert space.

## Theorem (Ben Yaacov, Berenstein, Melleray)

*Let  $G = \text{ISO}(M)$  with ample metric generics and  $\varphi : G \rightarrow H$  a homomorphism for  $H$  separable topological group. If  $\varphi$  is continuous in the uniform topology, it is continuous in the pointwise convergence topology.*

## Theorem (Berenstein, Z.)

- *If  $G$  is a Polish group with metric generics, then  $L^0([0, 1], G)$  also has metric generics.*
- *If  $G$  is a Polish group with ample metric generics, then  $L^0([0, 1], G)$  also has ample metric generics.*



## Theorem (Berenstein, Z.)

- *If  $G$  is a Polish group with metric generics, then  $L^0([0, 1], G)$  also has metric generics.*
- *If  $G$  is a Polish group with ample metric generics, then  $L^0([0, 1], G)$  also has ample metric generics.*
- *If  $G$  is a Polish group with metric generics, then  $\tilde{G}$  also has metric generics.*
- *If  $G$  is a Polish group with ample metric generics, then  $\tilde{G}$  also has ample metric generics.*

## Theorem (Berenstein, Z.)

- *If  $G$  is a Polish group with metric generics, then  $L^0([0, 1], G)$  also has metric generics.*
- *If  $G$  is a Polish group with ample metric generics, then  $L^0([0, 1], G)$  also has ample metric generics.*
- *If  $G$  is a Polish group with metric generics, then  $\tilde{G}$  also has metric generics.*
- *If  $G$  is a Polish group with ample metric generics, then  $\tilde{G}$  also has ample metric generics.*

Open Question: Does  $\tilde{G}$  has automatic continuity if  $G$  does?

Thanks