

SOME APPLICATIONS OF THE ADAMS-KECHRIS TECHNIQUE

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ABSTRACT. We analyze the technique used by Adams and Kechris in [1] to obtain their results about Borel reducibility of countable Borel equivalence relations. Using this technique, we show that every Σ_1^1 equivalence relation is Borel reducible to the Borel bi-reducibility of countable Borel equivalence relations. We also apply the technique to two other classes of essentially uncountable Borel equivalence relations and derive analogous results for the classification problem of Borel automorphisms.

1. INTRODUCTION

For equivalence relations E and F on standard Borel spaces X and Y respectively, we say that E is *Borel reducible* to F and write $E \leq_B F$ if there is a Borel function $f : X \rightarrow Y$ such that, for every $x, y \in X$, xEy iff $f(x)Ff(y)$. Furthermore, E is said to be *Borel bi-reducible* to F and denoted $E \sim_B F$ if both $E \leq_B F$ and $F \leq_B E$. Let \mathcal{E} be the class of all Borel equivalence relations and $\mathcal{E}^{\text{ctbl}}$ be the class of all countable Borel equivalence relations, i.e., those relations in \mathcal{E} whose equivalence classes are countable. The structures (\mathcal{E}, \leq_B) and $(\mathcal{E}^{\text{ctbl}}, \leq_B)$ have been investigated quite extensively in recent years. In [1] Adams and Kechris developed a powerful technique to deal with countable Borel equivalence relations and obtained a number of important results. A sample of these results is the following embedding theorem:

Theorem 1 (Adams-Kechris). *The structure of Borel sets with inclusion can be embedded into $(\mathcal{E}^{\text{ctbl}}, \leq_B)$.*

Previously Louveau and Veclickovic had shown that the structure $(\mathcal{P}(\omega), \subseteq_*)$ can be embedded into (\mathcal{E}, \leq_B) , where $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$ is the power set of ω and \subseteq_* denotes inclusion modulo finite sets ([10]); whereas for $(\mathcal{E}^{\text{ctbl}}, \leq_B)$ there had only been an observation that it contains an increasing chain with four elements.

Let \sim_B denote the equivalence relation of Borel bi-reducibility on \mathcal{E} and let \sim_B^{ctbl} be the restriction of \sim_B on $\mathcal{E}^{\text{ctbl}}$. The embedding in Theorem 1 is in fact effective so as to give the following corollary.

Theorem 2 (Adams-Kechris). *The equality of Borel sets is Borel reducible to \sim_B^{ctbl} . Consequently, every Borel equivalence relation is Borel reducible to \sim_B^{ctbl} .*

With appropriate codings, the equality of Borel sets becomes a Π_1^1 equivalence relation and \sim_B^{ctbl} can be seen to be Σ_2^1 . Adams and Kechris also showed that \sim_B^{ctbl} is Σ_2^1 -complete.

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In addition, they also considered the weaker reducibility by $\sigma(\Sigma_1^1)$ -measurable functions. Here $\sigma(\Sigma_1^1)$ denotes the smallest σ -algebra containing all Σ_1^1 sets. In the sequel we replace the subscript B by S when we deal with $\sigma(\Sigma_1^1)$ -measurable reductions instead of Borel ones. In [1] it was also proved that \sim_S^{ctbl} is Π_2^1 -hard and that there are $E, F \in \mathcal{E}^{\text{ctbl}}$ such that $E \leq_S F$ but $E \not\leq_B F$.

There were a number of new ideas involved in proving these important results, but as we shall see in the next section, there is a very general and powerful technique which lies in the core of several arguments. By isolating this technique we are able to improve some of the results in [1] and also apply it to various other situations. Specifically, we shall use the technique to prove the following theorems.

Theorem 3. *Every Σ_1^1 equivalence relation is Borel reducible to \sim_B^{ctbl} .*

Theorem 4. *Every Σ_1^1 or Π_1^1 equivalence relation is Borel reducible to \sim_S^{ctbl} .*

In order to state the other results we need some more notation. Given equivalence relations E and F with $E \leq_B F$, we let

$$[E, F] = \{R \in \mathcal{E} \mid E \leq_B R \leq_B F\}$$

and call it the *interval* between E and F . Recall that there is a universal countable Borel equivalence relation E_∞ , i.e., E_∞ is a largest element in the structure $(\mathcal{E}^{\text{ctbl}}, \leq_B)$. Also the classical Glimm-Effros dichotomy theorem of Harrington-Kechris-Louveau implies that there is a smallest non-smooth element in (\mathcal{E}, \leq_B) , namely E_0 , the Vitali equivalence relation (c.f., e.g., [2]). Putting all the notation together, Theorem 1 can be restated in a slightly weaker form as: the structure of Borel sets with inclusion can be embedded into $([E_0, E_\infty], \leq_B)$. Here the interval $[E_0, E_\infty]$ is the class of all Borel equivalence relations which are *essentially countable* yet non-smooth.

We would like to apply the Adams-Kechris technique to *essentially uncountable* Borel equivalence relations, i.e., those that are not essentially countable. For this we consider the following operation on equivalence relations. Given an equivalence relation E on a standard Borel space X , we denote by E^ω the equivalence relation on X^ω defined by

$$(x_n)E^\omega(y_n) \Leftrightarrow \forall n(x_n E y_n).$$

It is well known that E_0^ω is not essentially countable (in fact not essentially F_σ). Therefore all the equivalence relations in the interval $[E_0^\omega, E_\infty^\omega]$ are not essentially countable. However, the Adams-Kechris technique applies.

Theorem 5. *The structure of Borel sets with inclusion can be embedded into $([E_0^\omega, E_\infty^\omega], \leq_B)$.*

Other results similar to Adams-Kechris' can be similarly obtained.

Theorem 6. *The following facts hold for the interval $\mathcal{I} = [E_0^\omega, E_\infty^\omega]$:*

- (a) *Every Σ_1^1 equivalence relation is Borel reducible to $\sim_B^{\mathcal{I}}$, the restriction of \sim_B to \mathcal{I} .*
- (b) *Every Σ_1^1 or Π_1^1 equivalence relation is Borel reducible to $\sim_S^{\mathcal{I}}$.*
- (c) *$\sim_B^{\mathcal{I}}$ is Σ_2^1 -complete.*
- (d) *$\sim_S^{\mathcal{I}}$ is Π_2^1 -hard.*
- (e) *There are $E, F \in \mathcal{I}$ such that $E \leq_S F$ but $E \not\leq_B F$.*

A map f from a standard Borel space X to the set $[2^{\mathbb{N}}]^{\omega}$ of countable sets of reals is said to be *Borel* if there is a Borel map $g : X \rightarrow (2^{\mathbb{N}})^{\omega}$ such that, for any $x \in X$,

$$f(x) = \{g(x)(n) \mid n \in \omega\}.$$

Note that E_{∞}^{ω} is, in a natural sense in accordance with the above definition, Borel reducible to the equality relation of countable sets of reals. In fact, the countable set of reals assigned to the element $(x_n) \in (2^{\mathbb{N}})^{\omega}$ as a complete invariant can be $\{\langle n, z \rangle \mid z E_{\infty} x_n, n \in \omega\}$. Moreover it is easy to code countable sets of reals up to identity by countable structures (in some countable language) up to isomorphism (c.f., e.g. section 2 of [8] for a thorough treatment of these remarks). Therefore, overall, one can assign countable structures as complete invariants for the equivalence classes of E_{∞}^{ω} .

In the next application we step further away to consider the class

$$\mathcal{E}^{\text{turb}} = \{R \in \mathcal{E} \mid R \not\leq_B \text{ the isomorphism of countable structures}\}.$$

The superscript *turb* comes from Hjorth's theory of turbulence for this class of equivalence relations (c.f. [7]). It follows that none of the equivalence relations we considered above belongs to $\mathcal{E}^{\text{turb}}$. Nevertheless, the Adams-Kechris technique applies to $\mathcal{E}^{\text{turb}}$ as well. We will show a complete analogue of the results again.

Theorem 7. *The following hold for $\mathcal{E}^{\text{turb}}$:*

- (a) *The structure of Borel sets with inclusion can be embedded into $(\mathcal{E}^{\text{turb}}, \leq_B)$.*
- (b) *Every Σ_1^1 equivalence relation is Borel reducible to \sim_B^{turb} .*
- (c) *Every Σ_1^1 or Π_1^1 equivalence relation is Borel reducible to \sim_S^{turb} .*
- (d) *\sim_B^{turb} is Σ_2^1 -complete.*
- (e) *\sim_S^{turb} is Π_2^1 -hard.*
- (f) *There are $E, F \in \mathcal{E}^{\text{turb}}$ such that $E \leq_S F$ but $E \not\leq_B F$.*

Finally, the Adams-Kechris technique can even be applied to study objects other than equivalence relations. Following [3] we can consider Borel embeddings and Borel isomorphisms of Borel automorphisms. The complete analogy is preserved and we obtain

Theorem 8. *Every Σ_1^1 equivalence relation is Borel reducible to the Borel isomorphism of Borel automorphisms. Every Σ_1^1 or Π_1^1 equivalence relation is Borel reducible to the $\sigma(\Sigma_1^1)$ -measurable isomorphism of Borel automorphisms.*

The paper is organized as follows. In section 2 we prove Theorems 3 and 4 and extract the generalities of the Adams-Kechris technique. Section 3 deals with Theorems 5 and 6. Section 4 deals with Theorem 7. In the last section we remark on Theorem 8 and discuss some further questions. The author is grateful to A. S. Kechris and G. Hjorth for inspiring conversations.

2. ELEMENTS OF THE TECHNIQUE

In this section we prove Theorems 3 and 4 and extract from the proofs the basic elements of the technique used by Adams and Kechris in [1]. The proofs here will be mostly self-contained except for the following fundamental theorem in [1] resulting from a deep analysis in ergodic theory.

Theorem 9 (Adams-Kechris). *There is a map $x \mapsto E_x$ assigning to each $x \in 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ a countable Borel equivalence relation E_x on $2^{\mathbb{N}}$ such that*

- (i) E_x admits an ergodic, non-atomic, invariant measure μ_x .
- (ii) If $x_0 \neq x_1$ and $f : 2^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ is a Borel function such that $y E_{x_0} z \Rightarrow f(y) E_{x_1} f(z)$, then there is a Borel E_{x_0} -invariant set M of μ_{x_0} -measure 1 such that $f(M)$ is contained in a single E_{x_1} -class. In particular, for any Borel set N of μ_{x_0} -measure 1, $E_{x_0} \upharpoonright N \not\leq_B E_{x_1}$.
- (iii) The assignment $x \mapsto E_x$ is Borel in the sense that $E \subseteq (2^{\mathbb{N}})^3$ below is Borel:

$$(x, y, z) \in E \Leftrightarrow y E_x z.$$

Moreover, $x \mapsto \mu_x$ is Borel, where the Borel structure of the space of measures arises from the fact that each Borel probability measure on $2^{\mathbb{N}}$ is uniquely determined by a function $\varphi : 2^{<\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ with $\varphi(\emptyset) = 1$ and $\varphi(s) = \varphi(s^{\text{a}} 0) + \varphi(s^{\text{a}} 1)$ for all $s \in 2^{<\mathbb{N}}$.

Theorem 3. *Every Σ_1^1 equivalence relation is Borel reducible to \sim_B^{ctbl} .*

Proof. Without loss of generality let R be a Σ_1^1 equivalence relation on $2^{\mathbb{N}}$. By a result of Shelah (c.f. [2], page 90) there is a standard Borel group G and a Borel action of G on $2^{\mathbb{N}}$ so that R is the induced orbit equivalence relation. For each $x \in 2^{\mathbb{N}}$, define

$$A_x = \{(y, g) \in 2^{\mathbb{N}} \times G \mid g \cdot y = x\}.$$

Then A_x is a Borel subset of $2^{\mathbb{N}} \times G$, hence is itself standard Borel. We then assign to each $x \in 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ the following equivalence relation:

$$S_x = \bigsqcup_{(y, g) \in A_x} E_y,$$

where \bigsqcup denotes direct sum of equivalence relations and E_y is as described in Theorem 9 above. More formally, S_x is an equivalence relation on $A_x \times 2^{\mathbb{N}}$, and

$$((y, g), z) S_x ((y', g'), z') \Leftrightarrow y = y' \text{ and } g = g' \text{ and } z E_y z'.$$

Hence S_x is Borel and each S_x -class is countable.

We check that, for $x, x' \in 2^{\mathbb{N}}$, $x R x'$ iff $S_x \sim_B S_{x'}$. First suppose $x R x'$. Then there is $h \in G$ such that $x' = h \cdot x$. Define $f : A_x \times 2^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow A_{x'} \times 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ by $f(y, g, z) = (y, hg, z)$ (we abbreviate $((y, g), z)$ by (y, g, z)). Then f is Borel, and for $(y, g, z), (y', g', z') \in A_x \times 2^{\mathbb{N}}$,

$$\begin{aligned} (y, g, z) S_x (y', g', z') &\Leftrightarrow y = y' \text{ and } g = g' \text{ and } z E_y z' \\ &\Leftrightarrow y = y' \text{ and } hg = hg' \text{ and } z E_y z' \\ &\Leftrightarrow f(y, g, z) S_{x'} f(y', g', z') \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $S_x \leq_B S_{x'}$. By symmetry, we have $S_x \sim_B S_{x'}$.

Now suppose $x \not R x'$. Note that $E_x \leq_B S_x$, as witnessed by the map $z \mapsto (x, 1_G, z)$, where 1_G is the identity element of the group G . We just show that $E_x \not\leq_B S_{x'}$, hence concluding that $S_x \not\leq_B S_{x'}$ and $S_x \not\sim_B S_{x'}$. Assume f is a Borel reduction from E_x into $S_{x'}$, i.e., $f : 2^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow A_{x'} \times 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ is such that $z E_x z'$ iff $f(z) S_{x'} f(z')$, for any $z, z' \in 2^{\mathbb{N}}$. Letting $\pi_1(u, v, w) = (u, v)$, then we have in particular that, for any $z, z' \in 2^{\mathbb{N}}$,

$$z E_x z' \Rightarrow \pi_1(f(z)) = \pi_1(f(z')).$$

By ergodicity of μ_x given by Theorem 9 (i), there is a μ_x -measure 1 set M_x such that $\pi_1(f(z))$ is constant for $z \in M_x$. Say $\pi_1(f(z)) = (y_0, g_0)$ for $z \in M_x$. Then

$g_0 \cdot y_0 = x'$, hence $y_0 R x'$ and in particular $y_0 \neq x$. Letting $\pi_2(u, v, w) = w$, it follows that the map $z \mapsto \pi_2(f(z))$ is a reduction from $E_x \upharpoonright M_x$ into E_{y_0} . But since $y_0 \neq x$, this contradicts Theorem 9 (ii).

Finally, by Theorem 9 (iii) it is easy to see that the map $x \mapsto S_x$ is Borel. Thus we have shown that there is a Borel reduction from R into \sim_B^{ctbl} . \square

It is now fairly clear that the above proof establishes the following lemma.

Lemma 10. *Let A be a standard Borel space, $\gamma : A \rightarrow 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ be a Borel function and Γ be the image of γ . Let S be the equivalence relation defined by*

$$S = \bigsqcup_{a \in A} E_{\gamma(a)}.$$

Let $x \notin \Gamma$. Then $E_x \not\leq_B S$.

In fact, the above proof can be divided into two logical parts: one of them proves Lemma 10 from Theorem 9 and the other part finishes the argument by making use of the statement of Lemma 10, the Borelness (which is a moderate condition) provided by Theorem 9 (iii) and general facts about Borel equivalence relations. In the sequel when we prove analogous results about other classes of equivalence relations it suffices to verify the lemma and then we can repeat the rest of the proof verbatim (the Borelness is usually not a problem).

Adams and Kechris' original proof of Theorem 1 made use of a similar, in fact simpler, direct sum. Specifically, they assigned to each Borel set $A \subseteq 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ the equivalence relation

$$E_A = \bigsqcup_{x \in A} E_x.$$

Then by Lemma 10 and a similar argument as the above proof, one can check that

$$A_1 \subseteq A_2 \Leftrightarrow E_{A_1} \leq_B E_{A_2}.$$

In the rest of this section we deal with $\sigma(\Sigma_1^1)$ -measurable reductions and prove Theorem 4. Following [1] we use the following notation. Given a Borel equivalence relation E on a standard Borel space X , define E^* or $\mathfrak{c}E$ to be the following direct sum

$$\bigsqcup_{x \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}} E,$$

i.e., the direct sum of continuum many copies of E . More formally, E^* is an equivalence relation on $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \times X$, and

$$(x, z) E^*(x', z') \Leftrightarrow x = x' \text{ and } z E z'.$$

Theorem 4. *Every Σ_1^1 or Π_1^1 equivalence relation is Borel reducible to \sim_S^{ctbl} .*

Proof. First let R be a Σ_1^1 equivalence relation on $2^{\mathbb{N}}$. Let C be a closed subset of $2^{\mathbb{N}}$ such that

$$x R y \Leftrightarrow \exists z(x, y, z) \in C.$$

Let $C_x = \{(y, z) \in 2^{\mathbb{N}} \times 2^{\mathbb{N}} \mid (x, y, z) \in C\}$. For each $x \in 2^{\mathbb{N}}$, define an equivalence relation T_x by

$$T_x = \bigsqcup_{(y, z) \in C_x} E_y^*,$$

where E_y is again given by Theorem 9. Then T_x is a Borel equivalence relation on $C_x \times \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \times 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ and the map $x \mapsto T_x$ is clearly Borel.

We check that, for $x, x' \in 2^{\mathbb{N}}$, xRx' iff $T_x \sim_S T_{x'}$. First suppose xRx' . Consider the set

$$C_{x,x'} = \{(y, z, z') \mid (y, z) \in C_x \text{ and } (y, z') \in C_{x'}\}.$$

$C_{x,x'}$ is Borel subset of the product space $C_x \times 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ and moreover, for any $(y, z) \in C_x$, there is $z' \in 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ such that $(y, z, z') \in C_{x,x'}$. By the Jankov-von Neumann Uniformization Theorem ([9], Theorem 18.1), there is a $\sigma(\Sigma_1^1)$ -measurable uniformization function $g : C_x \rightarrow 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ such that $(y, g(y, z)) \in C_{x'}$ for any $(y, z) \in C_x$. We then define, for $((y, z), u, v) \in C_x \times \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \times 2^{\mathbb{N}}$,

$$f(y, z, u, v) = (y, g(y, z), \langle u, z \rangle, v)$$

where we abbreviate again $((y, z), u, v)$ by (y, z, u, v) and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is a fixed Borel bijection from $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \times 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ onto $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$. Then f is a $\sigma(\Sigma_1^1)$ -measurable function such that, for $(y, z, u, v), (y', z', u', v') \in C_x \times \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \times 2^{\mathbb{N}}$,

$$\begin{aligned} (y, z, u, v)T_x(y', z', u', v') &\Leftrightarrow y = y', z = z', u = u' \text{ and } vE_yv' \\ &\Leftrightarrow y = y', \langle u, z \rangle = \langle u', z' \rangle \text{ and } vE_yv' \\ &\Leftrightarrow y = y', g(y, z) = g(y', z'), \langle u, z \rangle = \langle u', z' \rangle \text{ and } vE_yv' \\ &\Leftrightarrow f(y, z, u, v)T_{x'}f(y', z', u', v'). \end{aligned}$$

This shows that $T_x \leq_S T_{x'}$. By symmetry, we have $T_x \sim_S T_{x'}$.

Now suppose $x \not R x'$. Then again $E_x \leq_B T_x$, therefore it suffices to check that $E_x \not\leq_S T_{x'}$. Assume $E_x \leq_S T_{x'}$ via function f . Then there is a μ_x -measure 1 set M_x such that f is Borel on M_x , thus $E_x \upharpoonright M_x \leq_B T_{x'}$ via f . We can then argue as in the proof of Theorem 3 to conclude that there must be some y for which E_y appears as a summand of $T_{x'}$ so that $E_x \upharpoonright N_x \leq_B E_y$ for some μ_x -measure 1 set $N_x \subseteq M_x$. But $x \neq y$ since yRx' , and we arrive at a contradiction to Theorem 9 (ii) again.

This finishes the proof for Σ_1^1 equivalence relations.

Now let R be a Π_1^1 equivalence relation on $2^{\mathbb{N}}$ and let F be a Borel subset of $(2^{\mathbb{N}})^3$ such that

$$xRy \Leftrightarrow \forall z(x, y, z) \in F.$$

For each $x \in 2^{\mathbb{N}}$, define an equivalence relation U_x by

$$U_x = \bigsqcup_{(x, y, z) \notin F} E_y^*.$$

Then E_y appears in the direct sum of U_x iff yRx . If xRx' then as before we have $U_x \sim_S U_{x'}$. If $x \not R x'$, then $E_{x'} \leq_B U_x$ but $E_{x'} \not\leq_S U_{x'}$, so $U_x \not\sim_S U_{x'}$. \square

Note that in the above proof we relied on a stronger claim that $E_x \not\leq_S S$ when E_x does not appear as a summand of the direct sum S . The rest of the argument again only used general facts about Borel equivalence relations. Also note that the Σ_1^1 part of the proof would work fine if we used direct sums as those in the proof of Theorem 3. The current proof makes the Π_1^1 part much easier.

3. ESSENTIALLY UNCOUNTABLE EQUIVALENCE RELATIONS

Throughout this section we fix $\{E_x\}_{x \in 2^{\mathbb{N}}}$ to be the system of countable Borel equivalence relations given by Theorem 9 of last section. In this section we consider the system $\{E_x^\omega\}_{x \in 2^{\mathbb{N}}}$ and prove that all the previous results about countable Borel equivalence relations have counterparts in the interval $[E_0^\omega, E_\infty^\omega]$.

Note that the Borelness of the enumeration of the system follows from Theorem 9 (iii), therefore it is indeed enough to verify the stronger version of Lemma 10 for this new system.

Lemma 11. *Let A be a standard Borel space, $\gamma : A \rightarrow 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ be a Borel function and Γ be the image of γ . Let S be the equivalence relation defined by*

$$S = \bigsqcup_{a \in A} E_{\gamma(a)}^{\omega}.$$

Let $x \notin \Gamma$. Then $E_x^{\omega} \not\leq_S S$.

Proof. We actually show that $E_x \not\leq_S S$. Since $E_x \leq_B E_x^{\omega}$, this implies that $E_x^{\omega} \not\leq_S S$.

Assume f is a $\sigma(\Sigma_1^1)$ -measurable reduction from E_x into S , i.e., $f : 2^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow A \times (2^{\mathbb{N}})^{\omega}$ is $\sigma(\Sigma_1^1)$ -measurable so that $yE_x z \Leftrightarrow f(y)Sf(z)$ for any $y, z \in 2^{\mathbb{N}}$. Let g, f_0, f_1, \dots be an infinite sequence of $\sigma(\Sigma_1^1)$ -measurable functions such that, for any $y \in 2^{\mathbb{N}}$,

$$f(y) = (g(y), f_0(y), f_1(y), \dots) \in A \times (2^{\mathbb{N}})^{\omega}.$$

Then by the definition of S , we have

$$yE_x z \Leftrightarrow g(y) = g(z) \text{ and } f_i(y)E_{\gamma(g(y))} f_i(z) \text{ for all } i \in \omega.$$

Now by Theorem 9, there are subsets M, N_0, N_1, \dots of $2^{\mathbb{N}}$ each of μ_x -measure 1, such that g is constant on M , say with value u_0 , and for each i , $f_i \upharpoonright N_i$ is Borel and $f_i(N_i)$ is contained in a single $E_{\gamma(u_0)}$ -class. Put

$$W = M \cap \bigcap_{i \in \omega} N_i.$$

Then W is of μ_x -measure 1, $f \upharpoonright W$ is Borel and $f(W)$ is contained in a single S -class. It follows that W is contained in a single E_x -class, contradicting non-atomicity of μ_x . \square

A slight modification of the above proof also establishes the following stronger result, which will be useful in our subsequent proofs.

Lemma 12. *Let A be a standard Borel space, $\gamma : A \rightarrow 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ be a Borel function and Γ be the image of γ . Let S be the equivalence relation defined by*

$$S = \bigsqcup_{a \in A} E_{\gamma(a)}^{\omega}.$$

Let $x \notin \Gamma$. Then $E_x \upharpoonright M \not\leq_S S$ for any μ_x -measure 1 set M .

We next check that the direct sums are in fact within the interval $[E_0^{\omega}, E_{\infty}^{\omega}]$.

Lemma 13. *Let A be a standard Borel space and $\gamma : A \rightarrow 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ be a Borel function. Let S be the equivalence relation defined by*

$$S = \bigsqcup_{a \in A} E_{\gamma(a)}^{\omega}.$$

Then $E_0^{\omega} \leq_B S \leq_B E_{\infty}^{\omega}$.

Proof. It is clear that $E_0^\omega \leq_B S$. To see that $S \leq_B E_\infty^\omega$, we consider

$$T = \bigsqcup_{a \in A} E_{\gamma(a)}.$$

It is clear that T is a countable Borel equivalence relation, therefore $T \leq_B E_\infty^\omega$. We claim that $S \leq_B T^\omega$, which suffices since $T^\omega \leq_B E_\infty^\omega$.

For $(a, x_0, x_1, \dots) \in A \times (2^\mathbb{N})^\omega$, define

$$f(a, x_0, x_1, \dots) = ((a, x_0), (a, x_1), \dots) \in (A \times 2^\mathbb{N})^\omega.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} (a, x_0, x_1, \dots)S(b, y_0, y_1, \dots) &\Leftrightarrow a = b \text{ and for any } i \in \omega, x_i E_{\gamma(a)} y_i \\ &\Leftrightarrow \text{for any } i \in \omega, a = b \text{ and } x_i E_{\gamma(a)} y_i \\ &\Leftrightarrow \text{for any } i \in \omega, (a, x_i)T(b, y_i) \\ &\Leftrightarrow ((a, x_0), (a, x_1), \dots)T^\omega((b, y_0), (b, y_1), \dots). \end{aligned}$$

This finishes the proof of the lemma. \square

We now have the following immediate corollaries.

Theorem 5. *The structure of Borel sets with inclusion can be embedded into $([E_0^\omega, E_\infty^\omega], \leq_B)$.*

Theorem 6.(First half) *The following facts hold for the interval $\mathcal{I} = [E_0^\omega, E_\infty^\omega]$:*

- (a) *Every Σ_1^1 equivalence relation is Borel reducible to $\sim_B^{\mathcal{I}}$.*
- (b) *Every Σ_1^1 or Π_1^1 equivalence relation is Borel reducible to $\sim_S^{\mathcal{I}}$.*

The clauses (c)-(e) of Theorem 6 can be proved verbatim from the Adams-Kechris' proofs in [1] for the corresponding statements for countable Borel equivalence relations. For convenience of the reader we sketch the proofs below.

Theorem 6.(Second half) *The following facts hold for the interval $\mathcal{I} = [E_0^\omega, E_\infty^\omega]$:*

- (c) *$\sim_B^{\mathcal{I}}$ is Σ_2^1 -complete.*
- (d) *$\sim_S^{\mathcal{I}}$ is Π_2^1 -hard.*
- (e) *There are $E, F \in \mathcal{I}$ such that $E \leq_S F$ but $E \not\leq_B F$.*

Proof. First by modifying Theorem 9 in an obvious way we can think of all E_x to be equivalence relations on $\mathbb{N}^\mathbb{N}$ instead of on $2^\mathbb{N}$. Also we think of the index set to be $\mathbb{N}^\mathbb{N}$ instead of $2^\mathbb{N}$. It is clear that (e) follows from (c) and (d). To prove (c) and (d), consider trees on $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$. For a tree T on $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$, let $[T]$ denote the set of infinite branches of T . Then $[T]$ is a closed subset of $(\mathbb{N}^\mathbb{N})^2$. Associate with T the equivalence relation

$$E_T = \bigsqcup_{(x,y) \in [T]} (E_x^\omega)^*,$$

and let

$$E = \bigsqcup_{x \in \mathbb{N}^\mathbb{N}} (E_x^\omega)^*.$$

For (c) we shall show that the class $\{R \in \mathcal{I} \mid R \sim_B E\}$ is Σ_2^1 -complete. This is done in turn by considering the set FBU of trees T on $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ where T has a full Borel uniformization, i.e., there is a Borel function $u : \mathbb{N}^\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^\mathbb{N}$ such that, for every $x \in \mathbb{N}^\mathbb{N}$, $(x, u(x)) \in [T]$. It is a result of Steel and there is a proof in [1] that FBU is Σ_2^1 -complete. (c) would be established by verifying that $T \in \text{FBU}$ iff $E \sim_B E_T$.

Suppose that u is a full Borel uniformization of $[T]$. Then a reduction from E into E_T can clearly be defined by $f : \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \times \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \times (\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}})^{\omega} \rightarrow [T] \times \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \times (\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}})^{\omega}$ where

$$f(x, y, \vec{z}) = (x, u(x), y, \vec{z}).$$

Since u is Borel, so is f , and hence $E \leq_B E_T$. On the other hand,

$$E_T \leq_B \bigsqcup_{(x,y) \in (\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}})^2} (E_x^{\omega})^* \leq_B \bigsqcup_{x \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}} \mathfrak{c}(E_x^{\omega}) \cong_B E$$

where \cong_B denotes Borel isomorphism. Therefore $E_T \leq_B E$ and hence $E_T \sim_B E$.

Conversely, suppose $E \sim_B E_T$. In particular, there is a Borel function $g : \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \times \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \times (\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}})^{\omega} \rightarrow [T] \times \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \times (\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}})^{\omega}$ reducing E into E_T . For each $x \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$, the function $g_x(y, \vec{z}) = g(x, y, \vec{z})$ is a Borel reduction of $(E_x^{\omega})^*$ into E_T . Fix a Borel function ρ reducing each E_x into $(E_x^{\omega})^*$ (so that ρ does not depend on x). Then $g_x \circ \rho$ is a Borel reduction of E_x into E_T , thus in particular,

$$yE_x z \rightarrow \pi_1((g_x \circ \rho)(y)) = \pi_1((g_x \circ \rho)(z)) \in [T]$$

where $\pi_1(u, v, y, \vec{z}) = (u, v)$. By ergodicity of μ_x , there is a set M_x of μ_x -measure 1 so that $\pi_1 \circ g_x \circ \rho$ is constant on M_x , say with value $(u(x), f(x)) \in [T]$. Then $\pi_2 \circ g_x \circ \rho$ is a Borel reduction of $E_x \upharpoonright M_x$ into $(E_{u(x)}^{\omega})^*$, where $\pi_2(u, v, y, \vec{z}) = (y, \vec{z})$. Now by Lemma 12, we must have $u(x) = x$. Thus f is a full uniformization of $[T]$. f is Borel since its graph G_f is given by the computation

$$(x, y) \in G_f \Leftrightarrow y = f(x) \Leftrightarrow \mu_x(\{z \mid (\pi_1 \circ g_x \circ \rho)(z) = (x, y)\}) = 1$$

and this is Borel by [9], Theorem 17.25.

Now for the proof of (d) we consider the set FP of trees T on $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ where $[T]$ has full projection, i.e., for every $x \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ there is some $y \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ with $(x, y) \in [T]$. By the Jankov-von Neumann Uniformization Theorem again, $T \in \text{FP}$ iff $[T]$ admits a full $\sigma(\Sigma_1^1)$ -measurable uniformization. And it is well known that FP is Π_2^1 -hard. Note that a $\sigma(\Sigma_1^1)$ -measurable function is Borel on a measure 1 set. An obvious modification of the above argument for part (c) shows that $T \in \text{FP}$ iff $E \sim_S E_T$, therefore showing that the set $\{R \mid R \sim_S E\}$ is Π_2^1 -hard. \square

In this proof one need to apply one more round of ergodicity and Lemma 12 other than the generalities of Borel equivalence relations. Fortunately, we shall see in the other examples to come that there are natural analogs of the ergodicity condition, sometimes in the form of generic ergodicity, and that of Lemma 12.

4. ANOTHER CLASS OF BOREL EQUIVALENCE RELATIONS

The system of equivalence relations which serves our purposes in this section are the so-called *Tsirelson* equivalence relations. The notion of Tsirelson ideals was first studied by Farah ([5],[6]) and Velickovic ([11]), with the fundamental ideas borrowed from the analysis of Tsirelson spaces by functional analysts. The Tsirelson ideals are Borel ideals on $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$ and hence naturally induces Borel equivalence relations on $2^{\mathbb{N}}$. It will not be important how the equivalence relations are actually defined. Let us only mention here the basic properties relevant to our application below. The details of the proofs can be found in [6] and [7].

Theorem 14 (Farah-Hjorth). *There is a system of Borel equivalence relations $\{E_{\alpha}\}_{\alpha \in (0,1)}$, where $(0,1)$ is the open interval of real numbers between 0 and 1, which has the following properties:*

- (i) For each $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, E_α is a Borel equivalence relation on $2^{\mathbb{N}}$ so that every E_α -class is meager and E_α is generically F_2 -ergodic, i.e., if $f : 2^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow [2^{\mathbb{N}}]^\omega$ is a Borel function such that $x E_\alpha y \Rightarrow f(x) = f(y)$, then f is constant on a Borel comeager set.
- (ii) If $\alpha \neq \beta$ are both reals in $(0, 1)$, and F is a Borel equivalence relation such that $F \leq_B E_\alpha$ and $F \leq_B E_\beta$, then F is essentially countable.
- (iii) The assignment $\alpha \mapsto E_\alpha$ is Borel.

In the clause (i) above a much stronger statement is true by Hjorth's theory of turbulence ([7]): every E_α is generically S_∞ -ergodic. Roughly speaking, each E_α is not Borel reducible to the isomorphism of countable models in a very strong sense: if there were such a reduction then there would be a comeager E_α -class, which is not the case. It is then clear that any direct sum of the Tsirelson relations E_α is not Borel reducible to the isomorphism of countable models, in other words, they all belong to $\mathcal{E}^{\text{turb}}$.

Let us first prove an analog of Lemma 10 to illustrate the speciality of the argument.

Lemma 15. *Let A be a standard Borel space, $\gamma : A \rightarrow (0, 1)$ be a Borel function and Γ be the image of γ . Let S be the equivalence relation defined by*

$$S = \bigsqcup_{a \in A} E_{\gamma(a)}.$$

Let $\alpha \notin \Gamma$. Then $E_\alpha \not\leq_B S$.

Proof. Assume that f is a Borel reduction from E_α into S , i.e., $f : 2^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow A \times 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ is such that $x E_\alpha y$ iff $f(x) S f(y)$. Letting $\pi_1(u, v) = u$ and $\pi_2(u, v) = v$, we have that, for $x, y \in 2^{\mathbb{N}}$,

$$x E_\alpha y \Rightarrow \pi_1(f(x)) = \pi_1(f(y)).$$

Fix a Borel embedding ρ from A into $2^{\mathbb{N}}$. By the generic ergodicity given by Theorem 14 (i), there is a Borel comeager subset C of $2^{\mathbb{N}}$ such that $\pi_1 \circ f$ is constant on C , say with value a . Let $\beta = \gamma(a)$. It then follows that $\pi_2 \circ f$ is a Borel reduction from $E_\alpha \upharpoonright C$ into E_β . Moreover, $\beta \neq \alpha$.

Denote $F = E_\alpha \upharpoonright C$. Then $F \leq_B E_\alpha$ via the identity function and $F \leq_B E_\beta$ via $\pi_2 \circ f$. By Theorem 14 (ii), we conclude that F is essentially countable. In particular, there is a Borel function $g : C \rightarrow [2^{\mathbb{N}}]^\omega$ such that, for any $x, y \in C$, $x F y$ iff $g(x) = g(y)$. We extend g to g' defined on the whole of $2^{\mathbb{N}}$ by letting g' be some constant on $2^{\mathbb{N}} \setminus C$. Then $g' : 2^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow [2^{\mathbb{N}}]^\omega$ is a Borel function such that, for any $x, y \in 2^{\mathbb{N}}$,

$$x E_\alpha y \Rightarrow g'(x) = g'(y).$$

By the generic ergodicity again, there is a comeager set $D \subseteq 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ such that g' is constant on D . Now $C \cap D$ is comeager and it follows that $C \cap D$ is contained in a single E_α -class. But this is absurd since every E_α -class is meager. \square

The analog of Lemma 12 can now be stated with the measure 1 set replaced by a comeager set, whose proof is similar to the above.

Lemma 16. *Let A be a standard Borel space, $\gamma : A \rightarrow (0, 1)$ be a Borel function and Γ be the image of γ . Let S be the equivalence relation defined by*

$$S = \bigsqcup_{a \in A} E_{\gamma(a)}.$$

Let $\alpha \notin \Gamma$. Then $E_\alpha \upharpoonright C \not\leq_S S$ for any comeager set C .

By now it is clear that the Adams-Kechris' results have counterparts in $\mathcal{E}^{\text{turb}}$.

Theorem 7. *The following facts hold for $\mathcal{E}^{\text{turb}}$:*

- (a) *The structure of Borel sets with inclusion can be embedded into $(\mathcal{E}^{\text{turb}}, \leq_B)$.*
- (b) *Every Σ_1^1 equivalence relation is Borel reducible to \sim_B^{turb} .*
- (c) *Every Σ_1^1 or Π_1^1 equivalence relation is Borel reducible to \sim_S^{turb} .*
- (d) *\sim_B^{turb} is Σ_2^1 -complete.*
- (e) *\sim_S^{turb} is Π_2^1 -hard.*
- (f) *There are $E, F \in \mathcal{E}^{\text{turb}}$ such that $E \leq_S F$ but $E \not\leq_B F$.*

Proof. (a) and (b) are immediate from Lemma 15. (c) is immediate from Lemma 16. For (d) repeat the proof of Theorem 6 (c), where we replace the ergodicity of the measures by the generic ergodicity and use Lemma 16. For (e) note in extra that every $\sigma(\Sigma_1^1)$ -measurable function is Baire measurable, hence is Borel on a Borel comeager set. Finally (f) follows from (d) and (e). \square

5. BOREL AUTOMORPHISMS AND FURTHER QUESTIONS

Inspired by the work [4] of Eigen-Hajian-Weiss, Clemens ([3]) considered the structure of Borel automorphisms with Borel embedding or Borel isomorphism. Even if these are not equivalence relations, there is still a natural sense to make for direct sums of Borel automorphisms. In [3] Clemens essentially proved the analog of Theorem 9 or 14 for Borel automorphisms and hence was able to recover all the Adams-Kechris' results for this class of objects. Here let us just remark that our proofs of Theorems 3 and 4 can be repeated verbatim to give the following stronger result.

Theorem 8. *Every Σ_1^1 equivalence relation is Borel reducible to the Borel isomorphism of Borel automorphisms. Every Σ_1^1 or Π_1^1 equivalence relation is Borel reducible to the $\sigma(\Sigma_1^1)$ -measurable isomorphism of Borel automorphisms.*

We close by mentioning some further questions.

In [1] the authors asked whether every Π_1^1 equivalence relation is Borel reducible to \sim_B^{ctbl} . This seems still open, together with the obvious modifications for other classes of objects we discussed in this paper.

For the equivalence relations constructed in section 4 (direct sums of the Tsirelson equivalence relations), we do not know whether they are induced by Polish group actions or Borel reducible to such. This would be the case if all of them are Borel reducible to a fixed Borel equivalence relation induced by a Polish group action, as given by the argument of Lemma 13.

Finally we do not know if the Adams-Kechris technique can be applied to non-Borel equivalence relations, especially to orbit equivalence relations of Polish group actions.

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