

Applications of continuous logic to the theory of Polish groups

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Workshop on Concentration Phenomenon, Transformation Groups
and Ramsey Theory

Fields Institute, Toronto

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$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists g \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{M}) \quad d(g(\bar{m}), \bar{n}) < \varepsilon$$

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- The group of measure-preserving automorphisms of $[0, 1]$, seen as $\text{Aut}(\text{MALG}_\mu, d, d(., \emptyset))$, with

$$d(A, B) = \mu(A \Delta B) .$$

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Theorem

The automorphism group of a separable metric structure is a Polish group.

Conversely, any Polish group is (isomorphic to) the automorphism group of some approximately ultrahomogeneous separable metric structure.

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d_u is always complete and usually nonseparable. For instance, the uniform metric on $\mathcal{U}(\ell_2)$ is given by the operator norm.

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If (G, τ, ∂) is a Polish topometric group and $A \subseteq G$, we let, for any $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$(A)_\varepsilon = \{g \in G : \exists a \in A, \partial(a, g) < \varepsilon\}$$

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The three groups above have meagre conjugacy classes.

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Assume G is a Polish group with ample generics, H is a topological group with uniform Suslin number $< 2^{\aleph_0}$ and $\varphi: G \rightarrow H$ is a homomorphism. Then φ is continuous.

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Theorem (Ben Yaacov, Berenstein, M.)

Assume (G, τ, ∂) is a Polish topometric group with ample generics, H is a topological group with uniform Suslin number $< 2^{\aleph_0}$ and $\varphi: G \rightarrow H$ is a homomorphism such that $\varphi: (G, \partial) \rightarrow H$ is continuous. Then φ is continuous from (G, τ) to H .

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Assume G is a Polish group with ample generics. Then G has the *small index property*, i.e any subgroup H of G such that $[G: H] < 2^{\aleph_0}$ is open.

Theorem (Ben Yaacov, Berenstein, M.)

Assume (G, τ, ∂) is a Polish topometric group with ample generics, H is a topological group with uniform Suslin number $< 2^{\aleph_0}$ and $\varphi: G \rightarrow H$ is a homomorphism such that $\varphi: (G, \partial) \rightarrow H$ is continuous. Then φ is continuous from (G, τ) to H .

Theorem (Ben Yaacov, M.)

Assume (G, τ, ∂) is a Polish topometric group with ample generics. Then G has the *small density property*, i.e: For any seminorm l on G which is ∂ -lower semicontinuous and has a density character $< 2^{\aleph_0}$, l is τ -continuous.

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Extreme amenability and finite oscillation stability (I)

Definition (Granirer-Mitchell)

A topological group G is *extremely amenable* if any continuous action of G on a compact Hausdorff space X admits a (global) fixed point.

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Definition (Milman)

Let a group G act on a set X , and consider a function $f: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$. f is *finitely oscillation stable* if for any finite $F \subseteq X$ and any $\varepsilon > 0$ there is $g \in G$ such that the oscillation of f on gF is $< \varepsilon$.

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Proposition (Pestov)

Let G be a Polish group. Then the following are equivalent:

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- There is a directed collection of bounded left-invariant continuous pseudometrics $\{d_i\}$, determining the topology of G and such that each metric space G/d_i is finitely oscillation stable.

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