

The Borel complexity of the bi-interpretability relation between omega-categorical structures

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Generic structures

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Results, and a question (will explain...)

Theorem (N, Schlicht and Tent, J. Math Logic 2021)

BI is Borel-below E_∞ , where BI is the bi-interpretability relation between omega-categorical structures, and E_∞ is a Borel equivalence relation with all classes countable.

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Recall that $G \leq_c \text{Sym}(\mathbb{N})$ is called **oligomorphic** if for each k , the action of G on \mathbb{N}^k only has finitely many orbits.

Corollary

The topological isomorphism relation between oligomorphic groups is also Borel-below E_∞ .

Question

Is there a lower bound other than $id_{\mathbb{R}}$ on the complexity?

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- (a) Determine whether classes \mathcal{C} of closed subgroups of S_∞ are Borel.
- (b) If \mathcal{C} is Borel, study the relative complexity of the topological isomorphism relation, using Borel reducibility \leq_B .

Largest \mathcal{C} : locally Roelcke precompact groups

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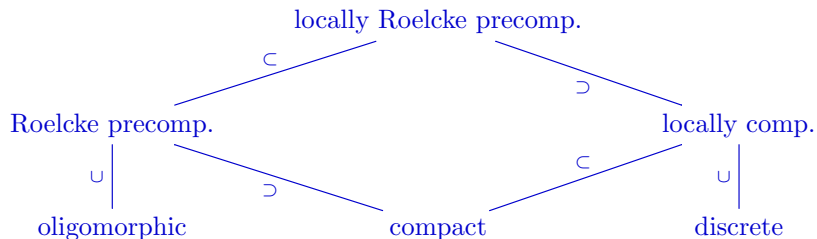
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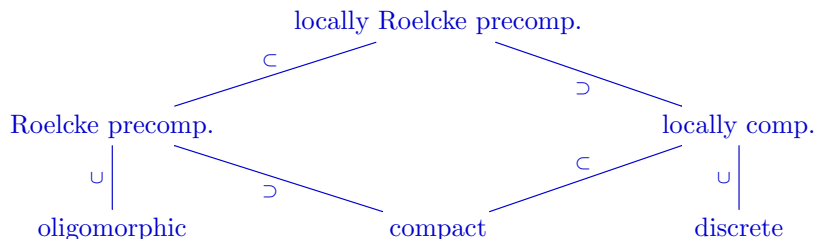
Let T_∞ be the undirected tree with each vertex of infinite degree.

- $\text{Aut}(T_\infty)$ is locally R.p. (Zielinski), and not locally compact.
- The stabiliser of a vertex is Roelcke precompact.

Some Borel classes \mathcal{C} , and inclusion relations

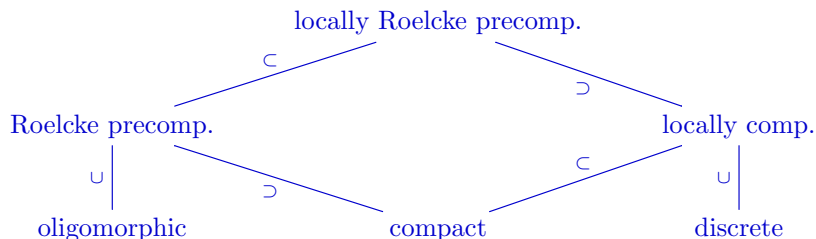


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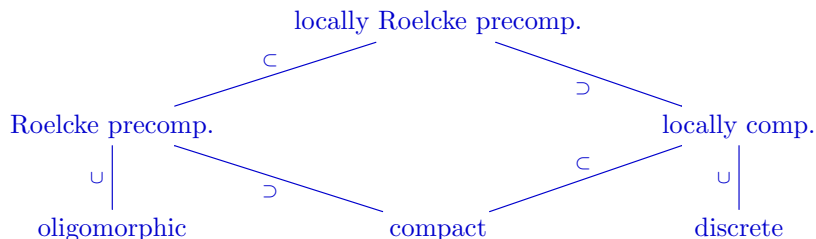
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- \cong on the profinite groups is \geq_B graph isomorphism (Kechris, N. and Tent, 2018).
- \cong on the class of oligomorphic groups is \leq_B a countable Borel equivalence relation (N., Schlicht and Tent, 2021).

Coarse group associated with a l.R.p. group

The following originates in Kechris, N., Tent JSL 2018.

Given a locally R.p. G , let $\mathcal{M}(G)$ be its coarse group:

- The domain consists of (numbers encoding) the **Roelcke precompact** open cosets in G .

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Using descriptive set theory, we can view the operator \mathcal{M} as a Borel function from locally R.p. groups to structures **with domain \mathbb{N}** .

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Definition

Given a structure $M \in \mathbf{CG}$, let $\mathcal{G}(M)$ be the closed subgroup of $\text{Sym}(\mathbb{N})$ consisting of the permutations p such that

$$AB \sqsubseteq C \iff p(A)B \sqsubseteq p(C) \text{ for each } A, B, C \in M.$$

Recall that we have defined maps $\mathbf{LRP} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{M}} \\ \xleftarrow{\mathcal{G}} \end{array} \mathbf{CG}$.

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Theorem (Borel duality for l.R.p. groups)

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As a consequence, for $G_0, G_1 \in \mathbf{LRP}$ and $M_0, M_1 \in \mathbf{CG}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} G_0 \cong_{top} G_1 &\iff \mathcal{M}(G_0) \cong \mathcal{M}(G_1) \\ M_0 \cong M_1 &\iff \mathcal{G}(M_0) \cong_{top} \mathcal{G}(M_1) \end{aligned}$$

The case of oligomorphic groups G

Note that G and hence each open subgroup is Roelcke precompact.

Theorem (NST, 21)

Among structures on \mathbb{N} with a ternary relation symbol, let \mathcal{D} be the closure under isomorphism of $\{\mathcal{M}(G) : G \text{ is oligomorphic}\}$.

- (a) The class \mathcal{D} is Borel.
- (b) \cong_{top} on the oligomorphic groups is Borel equivalent with the isomorphism relation on \mathcal{D} .

(a) is proved by a suitable axiomatisation of the class \mathcal{D} using an infinitary language;

(b) is obtained via Borel duality for oligomorphic groups:

introduce a modification $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}$ of the “reverse” Borel operator \mathcal{G} so that $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}(M)$ is oligomorphic for $M \in \mathcal{D}$.

A result of Hjorth and Kechris

The following will be used for showing that bi-interpretability on ω -categorical structures is $\leq_B E_\infty$ (a Borel equivalence relation with all classes countable):

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In our setting \mathcal{D} is the class of coarse groups above.

We will verify the hypothesis on \mathcal{D} by showing that the relation of bi-interpretability among ω -categorical structures is F_σ .