

An effective version of Nadkarni's Theorem

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1 Introduction

In effective descriptive set theory one often considers the following type of question: Suppose we are given a (lightface) Δ_1^1 structure R on the Baire space \mathcal{N} (like, e.g., an equivalence relation, graph, etc.) and a problem about R that admits a (classical) $\mathbf{\Delta}_1^1$ (i.e., Borel) solution. Is there an effective, i.e., Δ_1^1 , solution?

For example, consider the case where $R = E$ is a Δ_1^1 equivalence relations which is **smooth**, i.e., admits a Borel function $f: \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ such that $xEy \iff f(x) = f(y)$. Then it turns out that one can find such a function which is actually Δ_1^1 .

One often derives such results via an effective version of a dichotomy theorem, For instance, for the example of smoothness above we have the following classical version of the so-called General Glimm-Effros Dichotomy proved in [HKL]. Below E_0 is the equivalence relation on the Cantor space \mathcal{C} given by $xE_0y \iff \exists m \forall n \geq m (x(n) = y(n))$.

Theorem 1.1 (General Glimm-Effros Dichotomy, see [HKL]). *Let E be a Borel equivalence relation on the Baire space \mathcal{N} . Then exactly one of the following holds:*

- (i) *E is smooth, i.e., admits a Borel function $f: \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ such that $xEy \iff f(x) = f(y)$,*
- (ii) *There is a Borel injective function $g: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ such that $xE_0y \iff g(x)Eg(y)$.*

Now it turns out that the proof of this result in [HKL] actually gives the following effective version:

Theorem 1.2 (Effective General Glimm-Effros Dichotomy, see [HKL]). *Let E be a Δ_1^1 equivalence relation on the Baire space \mathcal{N} . Then exactly one of the following holds:*

- (i) *E admits a Δ_1^1 function $f: \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ such that $xEy \iff f(x) = f(y)$.*
- (ii) *There is a Borel injective function $g: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ such that $xE_0y \iff g(x)Eg(y)$.*

From this it is immediate that the smoothness of E is witnessed effectively as mentioned earlier. For more examples of such effectivity results see also the recent paper [T].

The purpose of this paper is to show that the notion of compressibility of a countable Borel equivalence relation (CBER) is effective, i.e., if a Δ_1^1 CBER on the Baire space \mathcal{N} is compressible, then it admits a Δ_1^1 compression. This follows from an effective version of Nadkarni's Theorem that we state below.

First recall the following standard concepts. A **CBER** E on a standard Borel space X is a Borel equivalence relation all of whose classes are countable. A **compression** of E is an injective map $f: X \rightarrow X$ such that for each E -class C we have $f(C) \subsetneq C$. We say that E is **compressible** if it admits a Borel compression. Finally a Borel probability measure μ on X is **invariant** for E if for any Borel bijection $f: X \rightarrow X$ with $f(x)Ex, \forall x$, we have that $f_*\mu = \mu$.

We now have:

Theorem 1.3 (Nadkarni's Theorem, see [N] and [BK]). *Let E be a CBER on the Baire space \mathcal{N} . Then exactly one of the following holds:*

- (i) *E is compressible, i.e., admits a Borel compression;*
- (ii) *E admits an invariant probability Borel measure.*

We prove below the following effective version of Nadkarni's Theorem:

Theorem 1.4 (Effective Nadkarni's Theorem). *Let E be a (lightface) Δ_1^1 CBER on the Baire space \mathcal{N} . Then exactly one of the following holds:*

- (i) *E admits a Δ_1^1 compression;*
- (ii) *E admits an invariant probability Borel measure.*

As a consequence of the proof of the Effective Nadkarni Theorem we also note that the classical Ergodic Decomposition Theorem (see [Fa] and [Va]) also admits an effective version.

First we recall the classical Ergodic Decomposition Theorem. For a CBER E on a standard Borel space X , we let INV_E denote the space of

E -invariant probability Borel measures on X . We say $\mu \in \text{INV}_E$ is **ergodic** for E if $\mu(A) \in \{0, 1\}$ for all E -invariant Borel sets $A \subseteq X$, and we let $\text{EINV}_E \subseteq \text{INV}_E$ denote the space of E -ergodic invariant probability Borel measures on X .

Theorem 1.5 (Ergodic Decomposition Theorem, see [Fa] and [Va]). *Let E be a CBER on the Baire space \mathcal{N} and suppose that $\text{INV}_E \neq \emptyset$. Then $\text{EINV}_E \neq \emptyset$ and there is a Borel surjection $\pi : \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \text{EINV}_E$ such that:*

- (i) π is E -invariant;
- (ii) if $S_e = \{x : \pi(x) = e\}$, for $e \in \text{EINV}_E$, then $e(S_e) = 1$ and e is the unique E -ergodic invariant probability Borel measure on $E|S_e$;
- (iii) for any $\mu \in \text{INV}_E$, $\mu = \int \pi(x)d\mu(x)$.

Nadkarni in [N] noted that his proof of Theorem 1.3 can be also used to give a proof of Theorem 1.5. We will show below that this argument can also be effectivized.

Let $P(\mathcal{N})$ denote the space of probability Borel measures on \mathcal{N} . One can identify a probability Borel measure μ on \mathcal{N} with the map $\varphi_\mu : \mathbb{N}^{<\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow [0, 1]$, $\varphi_\mu(s) = \mu(N_s)$, where $N_s = \{x \in \mathcal{N} : s \subseteq x\}$ (cf. [K, 17.7]). In this way, one may view $P(\mathcal{N})$ as the Π_2^0 subset of $[0, 1]^{\mathbb{N}^{<\mathbb{N}}}$ consisting of all φ satisfying $\varphi(\emptyset) = 1$ and $\varphi(s) = \sum_n \varphi(s \frown n)$ for all $s \in \mathbb{N}^{<\mathbb{N}}$. Via this identification, we will prove the following effective version of the Ergodic Decomposition Theorem:

Theorem 1.6 (Effective Ergodic Decomposition Theorem). *Let E be a (light-face) Δ_1^1 CBER on the Baire space \mathcal{N} and suppose that $\text{INV}_E \neq \emptyset$. Then $\text{EINV}_E \neq \emptyset$, and there is a Δ_1^1 E -invariant set $Z \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ and a Δ_1^1 map $\pi : Z \rightarrow [0, 1]^{\mathbb{N}^{<\mathbb{N}}}$ such that:*

- (i) $E|(\mathcal{N} \setminus Z)$ admits a Δ_1^1 compression, i.e. there is a Δ_1^1 injective map $f : \mathcal{N} \setminus Z \rightarrow \mathcal{N} \setminus Z$ such that $f(C) \not\subseteq C$ for every E -class $C \subseteq \mathcal{N} \setminus Z$;
- (ii) π maps Z onto EINV_E ;
- (iii) π is E -invariant;
- (iv) if $S_e = \{x \in Z : \pi(x) = e\}$, for $e \in \text{EINV}_E$, then $e(S_e) = 1$ and e is the unique E -ergodic invariant probability Borel measure on $E|S_e$;
- (v) for any $\mu \in \text{INV}_E$, $\mu = \int \pi(x)d\mu(x)$.

In Section 4, we will show that there is a Δ_1^1 CBER E on \mathcal{N} that admits an invariant probability Borel measure but does not admit a Δ_1^1 invariant probability measure. It follows that we cannot, in general, make the map

π from Theorem 1.6 total, because if we could then E would admit a Δ_1^1 invariant probability measure.

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2 A representation of Δ_1^1 equivalence relations

In this section we will prove a representation of Δ_1^1 CBER that is needed for the proof of Theorem 1.4. It can be viewed as a strengthening and effective refinement of the Feldman-Moore Theorem, which asserts that every CBER is obtained from a Borel action of a countable group. Below we use the following terminology:

Definition 2.1. A sequence (A_n) of Δ_1^1 subsets of \mathcal{N} is **uniformly Δ_1^1** if the relation $A \subseteq \mathbb{N} \times \mathcal{N}$ given by

$$A(n.x) \iff x \in A_n,$$

is Δ_1^1 . Similarly a sequence (f_n) of partial Δ_1^1 functions $f_n: \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ (i.e., functions with Δ_1^1 graph) is uniformly Δ_1^1 if the partial function $f: \mathbb{N} \times \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ given by

$$f(n, x) = f_n(x),$$

is Δ_1^1 .

We also say that a countable collection of subsets of \mathcal{N} is uniformly Δ_1^1 if it admits a uniformly Δ_1^1 enumeration. Similarly for a countable set of partial functions.

Theorem 2.2. *Let E be a Δ_1^1 CBER on the Baire space \mathcal{N} . Then*

(1) *E is induced by a uniformly Δ_1^1 sequence of (total) involutions, i.e., there is a such a sequence (f_n) with $xEy \iff \exists n(f_n(x) = y)$.*

(2) *There is a Polish 0-dimensional topology τ on \mathcal{N} , extending the standard topology, and a uniformly Δ_1^1 countable Boolean algebra \mathcal{U} of clopen sets in τ , which is a basis for τ and is closed under the group Γ generated by (f_n) .*

(3) *There is a complete compatible metric d for τ such that for every $U \in \mathcal{U}$ and $k > 0$, there is a uniformly Δ_1^1 , pairwise disjoint, sequence (U_n^k) with $U_n^k \in \mathcal{U}$, $U = \bigcup_n U_n^k$ and $\text{diam}_d(U_n^k) < \frac{1}{k}$, and such that moreover the sequence (U_n^k) is uniformly Δ_1^1 in U, k, n .*

Proof. For (1): This follows immediately from the usual proof of the Feldman-Moore Theorem (see [FM] or [S, Section 1.2]). So fix below such a sequence (f_n) and consider the corresponding Δ_1^1 action of the group Γ .

For (2), (3): We will first find a topology τ as in (2), which has a uniformly Δ_1^1 countable basis \mathcal{B} of clopen sets closed under the Γ -action, because we can then take \mathcal{U} to be the Boolean algebra generated by \mathcal{B} .

For (3) we will find a complete compatible Δ_1^1 metric d for τ (i.e., $d: \mathcal{N}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is Δ_1^1). Then if (\mathcal{U}_n) is a uniformly Δ_1^1 enumeration of \mathcal{U} , we have that

$$A(k, n) \iff \text{diam}_d(\mathcal{U}_n) < \frac{1}{k+1}$$

is Π_1^1 and

$$\forall x \in \mathcal{N} \forall k \exists n (n \in A_k \ \& \ x \in \mathcal{U}_n),$$

where $A_k = \{n: (k, n) \in A\}$.

So, by the Number Uniformization Theorem for Π_1^1 , there is a Δ_1^1 function $f: \mathcal{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$\forall x \in \mathcal{N} \forall k (f(x, k) \in A_k \ \& \ x \in \mathcal{U}_{f(x, k)}).$$

Since $A'(k, n) \iff \exists x \in \mathcal{N} (n = f(x, k))$ is a Σ_1^1 subset of A , let A'' be Δ_1^1 such that $A' \subseteq A'' \subseteq A$. Since

$$\mathcal{N} \times \mathbb{N} = \bigcup_{(k, n) \in A''} \mathcal{U}_n \times \{k\},$$

we can find a uniformly Δ_1^1 sequence (X_n^k) of sets in \mathcal{U} , such that for all $k > 0$ the sequence $(X_n^k)_n$ is a partition of \mathcal{N} of sets with d -diameter less than $\frac{1}{k}$. Finally given any $U \in \mathcal{U}$, let $U_n^k = X_n^k \cap U$.

It thus remains to find τ, d with these properties. We will need first a couple of lemmas.

Lemma 2.3. *Let $A \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ be Δ_1^1 . Then there is a Polish 0-dimensional topology τ_A on \mathcal{N} , which extends the standard topology, has a uniformly Δ_1^1 countable basis consisting of clopen sets containing A , and has a complete compatible Δ_1^1 metric d_A .*

Proof. Let $f: \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ be computable and let $B \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ be Π_1^0 and such that $f|_B$ is injective and $f(B) = A$. Use f to move the (relative) topology of B to A and the standard metric of B to A . Do the same for $\mathcal{N} \setminus A$ and then take the direct sum of these topologies and metrics on $A, \mathcal{N} \setminus A$ to find τ_A, d_A . \square

Lemma 2.4. *Let $\mathcal{A} = (A_n)$ be a uniformly Δ_1^1 sequence of subsets of \mathcal{N} . Then there is a Polish 0-dimensional topology $\tau_{\mathcal{A}}$ on \mathcal{N} , which extends the standard topology, has a uniformly Δ_1^1 countable basis $\mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{A}}$ containing all the sets in \mathcal{A} , and has a complete compatible Δ_1^1 metric $d_{\mathcal{A}}$.*

Proof. Consider τ_{A_n}, d_{A_n} as in Lemma 2.3. Then put

$$\tau_{\mathcal{A}} = \text{the topology generated by } \bigcup_n \tau_{A_n}.$$

Then by [K, Lemma 13.3], $\tau_{\mathcal{A}}$ is Polish (and contains the standard topology). A basis for $\tau_{\mathcal{A}}$ consists of all sets of the form

$$U_1 \cap U_2 \cap \cdots \cap U_n,$$

where $U_i \in \mathcal{B}_{A_{j_i}}, 1 \leq i \leq n$, and so it is 0-dimensional with a uniformly Δ_1^1 basis $\mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{A}}$ containing all the sets in \mathcal{A} .

Finally, as in the proof of [K, Lemma 13.3] again, a complete compatible metric for $\tau_{\mathcal{A}}$ is

$$d_{\mathcal{A}}(x, y) = \sum_n 2^{-n-1} \cdot \frac{d_{A_n}(x, y)}{1 + d_{A_n}(x, y)}.$$

Because of the uniformity in A of the proof of Lemma 2.3 this metric is also Δ_1^1 . \square

We finally find τ, d . To do this we recursively define a sequence of Polish 0-dimensional topologies τ_0, τ_1, \dots on \mathcal{N} , extending the standard topology, and uniformly Δ_1^1 countable bases \mathcal{B}_n for τ_n and complete compatible Δ_1^1 metrics d_n for τ_n , *all uniformly in n as well*, and such that $\Gamma \cdot \mathcal{B}_n \subseteq \mathcal{B}_{n+1}$.

For $n = 0$, let $\tau_0, d_0, \mathcal{B}_0$ be the standard topology, metric and basis for \mathcal{N} .

Given $\tau_n, d_n, \mathcal{B}_n$, consider $\Gamma \cdot \mathcal{B}_n$ and use Lemma 2.4 to define $\tau_{n+1}, \mathcal{B}_{n+1} \supseteq \Gamma \cdot \mathcal{B}_n, d_{n+1}$. The uniformity in n is clear from the construction.

Finally let τ be the topology generated by $\bigcup_n \tau_n$. It is 0-dimensional, Polish, with basis the sets of the form

$$U_1 \cap U_2 \cap \cdots \cap U_n,$$

with $U_i \in \mathcal{B}_{j_i}, 1 \leq i \leq n$, so this is a uniformly Δ_1^1 countable basis \mathcal{B} consisting of clopen sets. Also clearly for any $\gamma \in \Gamma$,

$$\gamma \cdot (U_1 \cap U_2 \cap \cdots \cap U_n) = \gamma \cdot U_1 \cap \gamma \cdot U_2 \cap \cdots \cap \gamma \cdot U_n,$$

where $\gamma \cdot U_i \in \mathcal{B}_{j_i+1}$, thus $\gamma \cdot (U_1 \cap U_2 \cap \dots \cap U_n) \in \mathcal{B}$ as well. Finally, as before, a complete compatible Δ_1^1 metric for τ is

$$d(x, y) = \sum_n 2^{-n-1} \cdot \frac{d_n(x, y)}{1 + d_n(x, y)}$$

and the proof is complete. \square

3 Proof of Effective Nadkarni

In this section we show, using the representation of Δ_1^1 CBERs constructed in Section 2, that we can effectivize the proof of Nadkarni's Theorem as presented, for example, in [BK] or [S].

The classical proof of Nadkarni's Theorem proceeds as follows. Fix a CBER E on \mathcal{N} . We first define a way to compare the "size" of sets. For Borel sets $A, B \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ we write $A \sim_B B$ if there is a Borel bijection $g: A \rightarrow B$ with $x E g(x), \forall x \in A$. We write $A \prec_B B$ if there is some $B' \subseteq B$ with $A \sim_B B'$ and $[B]_E = [B \setminus B']_E$, and $A \approx_B nB$ if we can partition A into pieces A_0, \dots, A_n so that $A_i \sim_B B$ for $i < n$ and $A_n \prec_B B$. One thinks of $A \approx_B nB$ to mean that A is about n times the size of B . In particular, if $A \approx_B nB$ and μ is an E -invariant probability Borel measure, then $n\mu(B) \leq \mu(A) \leq (n+1)\mu(B)$.

Note that E is compressible iff $\mathcal{N} \prec_B \mathcal{N}$. More generally, we say that $A \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ is *compressible* if $A \prec_B A$, i.e., if the equivalence relation $E|A$ is compressible.

Next we construct a *fundamental sequence* for E , i.e., a decreasing sequence (F_n) of Borel sets such that $F_0 = \mathcal{N}$ and $F_{n+1} \sim_B F_n \setminus F_{n+1}$. Each F_n is a complete section for E , and is a piece of \mathcal{N} of "size" 2^{-n} , in the sense that $\mathcal{N} \approx_B 2^n F_n$ and $\mu(F_n) = 2^{-n}$ for all E -invariant probability Borel measures μ . It follows that if $A \approx_B kF_n$ then $k2^{-n} \leq \mu(A) \leq (k+1)2^{-n}$ for any E -invariant probability Borel measure μ .

We then use the relative size of A with respect to the F_n to approximate what the measure of A would be with respect to some E -invariant probability Borel measure. To do this, we construct, for all m , a partition $[A]_E = \bigsqcup_{n \leq \infty} Q_n^{A,m}$ of $[A]_E$ into E -invariant Borel pieces such that $Q_\infty^{A,m}$ admits a Borel compression and $A \cap Q_n^{A,m} \approx_B n(F_m \cap Q_n^{A,m})$ for $n < \infty$. We define the *fraction function* $[A/F_m]$ by setting $[A/F_m](x) = n$ if $x \in Q_n^{A,m}$ or if $n = 0$ & $x \notin [A]_E$, and let the *local measure function* $m(A, x) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[A/F_m](x)}{[N/F_m](x)}$. We

show that $m(A, x)$ is well-defined modulo an E -invariant compressible set, meaning there is an E -invariant set $C \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ admitting a Borel compression and such that $m(A, x)$ is well-defined when $x \notin C$. We also show that for any partition $A = \bigsqcup_n A_n$ into Borel pieces we have $m(A, x) = \sum_n m(A_n, x)$ modulo an E -invariant compressible set, and if $A \sim B$ then $m(A, x) = m(B, x)$ modulo an E -invariant compressible set.

Finally, we show that the local measure function $m(\cdot, x)$ defines an E -invariant probability Borel measure, for all $x \in \mathcal{N} \setminus C$, where $C \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ is some E -invariant compressible set. To see this, we fix a Borel action $\Gamma \curvearrowright \mathcal{N}$ of a countable group Γ inducing E , a zero-dimensional Polish topology τ on \mathcal{N} extending the usual one in which the action $\Gamma \curvearrowright \mathcal{N}$ is continuous, a complete compatible metric d for τ and a countable Boolean algebra of clopen-in- τ sets closed under the Γ action forming a basis for τ , and satisfying additionally that for every $U \in \mathcal{U}$ and $k > 0$ there is a pairwise disjoint sequence (U_n^k) of sets in \mathcal{U} with $U = \bigcup_n U_n^k$ and $\text{diam}_d(U_n^k) < \frac{1}{k}$. For each $U \in \mathcal{U}, k > 0$ we fix such a sequence. Since the countable union of Borel E -invariant compressible sets is itself a Borel E -invariant compressible set, it follows that there is an E -invariant compressible set $C \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ such that for $x \notin C$ we have $m(U, x) = \sum_n m(U_n^k, x)$ for $U \in \mathcal{U}, k > 0$, $m(U \cup V, x) = m(U, x) + m(V, x)$ for $U, V \in \mathcal{U}$ disjoint, and $m(U, x) = m(\gamma U, x)$ for $U \in \mathcal{U}, \gamma \in \Gamma$. Using this, we show that for $x \notin C$ there is an E -invariant probability Borel measure μ with $\mu(U) = m(U, x)$ for $U \in \mathcal{U}$. It follows that either $C = \mathcal{N}$, in which case E is compressible, or E admits an invariant probability Borel measure.

In order to prove the effective version of Nadkarni's Theorem, we will show that the classical proof outlined above can be effectivized using the representation in Section 2.

For the remainder of this section, we fix a Δ_1^1 CBER E on \mathcal{N} and a uniformly Δ_1^1 sequence of (total) involutions (γ_n) inducing E , as in Theorem 2.2(1). Moreover, we assume, without loss of generality, that E is **aperiodic**, meaning that every E -class is infinite, because if $C \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ were a finite E -class then the uniform measure on C would be an E -invariant probability Borel measure.

(A) Comparing the “size” of sets.

We begin by defining a way to compare the “size” of Δ_1^1 sets. The notation we use is the same as the notation typically used for the equivalent classical notions (cf. [S, Definition 2.2.4, Section 2.3]), which we denoted with the subscript B above. In this paper, these notions will *always* refer to the

effective definitions below.

Definition 3.1. Let $A, B \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ be Δ_1^1 .

(1) We write $A \sim B$ if there is a Δ_1^1 bijection $f: A \rightarrow B$ and such that $x E f(x), \forall x \in A$. If f is such a function we write $f: A \sim B$.

(2) We write $A \preceq B$ if $A \sim B'$ for some Δ_1^1 subset $B' \subseteq B$. If f is such a function we write $f: A \preceq B$.

(3) We write $A \prec B$ if there is some $f: A \preceq B$ such that $[B \setminus f(A)]_E = [B]_E$. If f is such a function we write $f: A \prec B$.

(4) We say A **admits a Δ_1^1 compression** if $A \prec A$, and if $f: A \prec A$ then we call f a Δ_1^1 compression of A .

(5) We write $A \preceq nB$ if there are Δ_1^1 sets $A_i, i < n$ such that $A = \bigcup_{i < n} A_i$ and $A_i \preceq B$ for $i < n$. Note that $A \preceq 1B \iff A \preceq B$.

(6) We write $A \prec nB$ if in the previous definition there is some $i < n$ for which $A_i \prec B$. Note that $A \prec 1B \iff A \prec B$.

(7) We write $A \succeq nB$ if there are pairwise disjoint Δ_1^1 sets $B_i \subseteq A, i < n$ such that $B_i \sim B$.

(8) We write $A \approx nB$ if there is a partition $A = \bigsqcup_{i < n} B_i \sqcup R$ into Δ_1^1 pieces such that $B_i \sim B$ and $R \prec B$. In particular, $A \approx 0B \iff A \prec B$. Note that $A \approx nB$ implies that $A \succeq nB$ and $A \prec (n+1)B$.

We also let \mathcal{H} denote the set of all E -invariant Δ_1^1 subsets $C \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ that admit a Δ_1^1 compression.

Lemma 3.2. (1) Let $A \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ be Δ_1^1 . If $A \prec A$ then $[A]_E \prec [A]_E$.

(2) Let $(A_n), (B_n)$ be uniformly Δ_1^1 families of E -invariant sets and let (f_n) be a uniformly Δ_1^1 sequence of maps satisfying $f_n: A_n \prec B_n$. Then $\bigcup_n A_n \prec \bigcup_n B_n$. The same holds when \prec is replaced by \preceq or \sim , or if these are sequences of pairwise disjoint but not necessarily E -invariant sets.

(3) Let $A, B, C \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ be Δ_1^1 . If $A \succeq nB$ and $C \preceq mB$ for some $m \leq n$, then $C \preceq A$. If additionally $C \prec mB$ then $C \prec A$.

Proof. (1) Let $f: A \prec A$ and let $g(x) = f(x)$ for $x \in A$, $g(x) = x$ for $x \in [A]_E \setminus A$. Then $g: [A]_E \prec [A]_E$.

(2) For $x \in \bigcup_n A_n$ set $f(x) = f_n(x)$ where n is least with $x \in A_n$. Then $f: \bigcup_n A_n \prec \bigcup_n B_n$.

(3) Let $A_i, i < n$ be pairwise disjoint Δ_1^1 subsets of A , $f_i: A_i \sim B$ for $i < n$, $C_j, j < m$ be Δ_1^1 sets covering C and $g_j: C_j \preceq B$ for $j < m$. Define

$$h(x) = f_j^{-1} \circ g_j(x) \text{ for } j \text{ least with } x \in C_j.$$

Then $h: C \preceq A$, and if $g_j: C_j \prec B$ then, letting $C' = C_j \setminus \bigcup_{k < j} C_k$, we have

$$[A \setminus h(C)]_E \supseteq ([A]_E \setminus [B]_E) \cup [B \setminus g_j(C')]_E = ([A]_E \setminus [B]_E) \cup [B]_E = [A]_E,$$

so $f: C \prec A$. \square

(B) Fundamental sequences.

Definition 3.3. A **uniformly Δ_1^1 fundamental sequence** for E is a uniformly Δ_1^1 decreasing sequence (F_n) of sets and a uniformly Δ_1^1 sequence (f_n) of maps such that $F_0 = \mathcal{N}$ and $f_n: F_{n+1} \sim F_n \setminus F_{n+1}$ for all n .

Lemma 3.4. *Let $X \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ be a Δ_1^1 set on which $E|X$ is aperiodic. Then there is a partition $X = A \sqcup B$ of X into Δ_1^1 pieces such that $A \sim B$. In particular, $E|A, E|B$ are also aperiodic.*

Proof. Let $<$ be a Δ_1^1 linear order on \mathcal{N} (for example the lexicographic order) and let $x \in A_n \iff x < \gamma_n x$. Define recursively the sets

$$\tilde{A}_n = \{x \in X \cap A_n : x, \gamma_n x \in X \setminus \bigcup_{i < n} (\tilde{A}_i \cup \gamma_i \tilde{A}_i)\}.$$

Let $A = \bigsqcup_n \tilde{A}_n$ and define $f = \bigcup_n \gamma_n|_{\tilde{A}_n}: A \rightarrow X$. Because of the uniformity of this construction, A, f are Δ_1^1 . It is easy to see that f is injective and that $f(A) \cap A = \emptyset$, so in particular that $f: A \sim f(A)$.

We claim that $A \cup f(A)$ omits at most one point from each $E|X$ -class. To see this, let $x < y \in X$ and suppose that xEy . Let $\gamma_n x = y$. If $x, y \notin \bigcup_{i < n} (\tilde{A}_i \cup \gamma_i \tilde{A}_i)$, then by definition we have $x, y \in \tilde{A}_n \cup \gamma_n \tilde{A}_n \subseteq A \cup f(A)$.

Now let $T = X \setminus (A \cup f(A)), Y = X \cap [T]_E, Z = X \setminus [T]_E$. Then T is a traversal of $E|Y$ and $f|(A \cap Z): A \cap Z \sim f(A) \cap Z$. Thus it remains to prove the lemma for $E|Y$. In this case, using T and the sequence (γ_n) , one can enumerate each $E|Y$ -class, and since these are infinite we can take A (resp. B) to be the even (resp. odd) elements of this enumeration. \square

Proposition 3.5. *There exists a uniformly Δ_1^1 fundamental sequence for E .*

Proof. We construct the sequences recursively. Let $F_0 = \mathcal{N}$ and, given F_n , apply Lemma 3.4 to get F_{n+1} and $f_n: F_{n+1} \sim F_n \setminus F_{n+1}$. Uniformity of these sequences follows from the uniformity in the proof of Lemma 3.4. \square

For the remainder of this section, we fix a uniformly Δ_1^1 fundamental sequence (F_n) for E .

(C) Decompositions of Δ_1^1 sets.

Lemma 3.6. *Let $A, B \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ be Δ_1^1 and let $Z = [A]_E \cap [B]_E$. There is a partition $Z = P \sqcup Q$ of Z into E -invariant uniformly Δ_1^1 sets such that $A \cap P \prec B \cap P$ and $B \cap Q \preceq A \cap Q$.*

Proof. Define recursively the sets

$$A_n = \{x \in A \setminus \bigcup_{i < n} A_i : \gamma_n x \in B \setminus \bigcup_{i < n} B_i\}, B_n = \gamma_n A_n.$$

Let $\tilde{A} = \bigcup_n A_n, \tilde{B} = \bigcup_n B_n$ and $f = \bigcup_n \gamma_n \upharpoonright A_n$. By the uniformity of this construction, \tilde{A}, \tilde{B}, f are all Δ_1^1 , so that $f: \tilde{A} \sim \tilde{B}$. If we set $P = Z \cap [B \setminus \tilde{B}]_E, Q = Z \setminus P$ then it is easy to see that $A \cap P \subseteq \tilde{A}, B \cap Q \subseteq \tilde{B}$ and hence that $f|(A \cap P): A \cap P \prec B \cap P$ and $f^{-1}|(B \cap Q): B \cap Q \preceq A \cap Q$. \square

Proposition 3.7. *Let $A, B \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ be Δ_1^1 and let $Z = [A]_E \cap [B]_E$. There exists a partition $Z = \bigsqcup_{n < \infty} Q_n$ of Z into E -invariant Δ_1^1 pieces such that $A \cap Q_n \approx n(B \cap Q_n)$ for $n < \infty$ and $Q_\infty \in \mathcal{H}$.*

Proof. We recursively construct sequences of sets

$$A_n, B_n, \tilde{P}_n, \tilde{Q}_n, f_n, g_n, \tilde{B}_n, Q_n, R_n, B_n^i, f_n^i$$

for $i < n$ such that $A \cap Q_n = \bigsqcup_{i < n} B_n^i \sqcup R$ for $n < \infty, f_n^i: B_n^i \sim B \cap Q_n$ for $i < n < \infty$, and $f_n: R_n \prec B \cap Q_n$ for $n < \infty$.

First we let $A_0 = A, B_0 = B$. We apply Lemma 3.6 to these sets to get $\tilde{P}_0, \tilde{Q}_0, f_0, g_0, \tilde{B}_0$ satisfying

$$f_0: A_0 \cap \tilde{P}_0 \prec B_0 \cap \tilde{P}_0, \quad g_0: B_0 \cap \tilde{Q}_0 \preceq A_0 \cap \tilde{Q}_0, \quad \tilde{B}_0 = \text{Im}(g_0).$$

Define $Q_0 = \tilde{P}_0, R_0 = A_0 \cap Q_0$.

Now let $n > 0$ and suppose we have already constructed

$$A_k, B_k, \tilde{P}_k, \tilde{Q}_k, f_k, g_k, \tilde{B}_k, Q_k, R_k, B_k^i, f_k^i$$

for all $i < k < n$. Let $A_n = (A_{n-1} \cap \tilde{Q}_{n-1}) \setminus \tilde{B}_{n-1}, B_n = B \cap \tilde{Q}_{n-1}$. Apply Lemma 3.6 to A_n, B_n to get $\tilde{P}_n, \tilde{Q}_n, f_n, g_n, \tilde{B}_n$ such that

$$f_n: A_n \cap \tilde{P}_n \prec B_n \cap \tilde{P}_n, \quad g_n: B_n \cap \tilde{Q}_n \preceq A_n \cap \tilde{Q}_n, \quad \tilde{B}_n = \text{Im}(g_n).$$

Define $Q_n = \tilde{Q}_{n-1} \setminus \tilde{Q}_n, R_n = A_n \cap Q_n, B_n^i = \tilde{B}_i \cap Q_n, f_n^i = (g_i)^{-1}|_{B_n^i}$.

By uniformity of this construction it is clear that these sequences are uniformly Δ_1^1 . Additionally, $A \cap Q_n \approx n(B \cap Q_n)$ for $n < \infty$.

Now let $Q_\infty = Z \setminus \bigcup_n Q_n = \bigcap_n \tilde{Q}_n$. The sets \tilde{B}_n are pairwise disjoint and $g_n: B \cap \tilde{Q}_n \sim \tilde{B}_n$ for all n . Therefore, if we define $B_\infty^n = \tilde{B}_n \cap Q_\infty, g_\infty^n = g_n|(B \cap Q_\infty)$ and $g_\infty^{n,m} = g_\infty^m \circ (g_\infty^n)^{-1}$, we have that the B_∞^n are pairwise disjoint and $g_\infty^{n,m}: B_\infty^n \sim B_\infty^m$. Let $B_\infty = \bigcup_n B_\infty^n$ and $g_\infty = \bigcup_n g_\infty^{n,n+1}$. Then B_∞, g_∞ are Δ_1^1 and $g_\infty: B_\infty \prec B_\infty$. Since $[B_\infty]_E = [B_\infty^0]_E = [B \cap Q_\infty]_E = Q_\infty$, Q_∞ admits a Δ_1^1 compression by Lemma 3.2(1). \square

Notation 3.8. For Δ_1^1 sets $A, B \subseteq \mathcal{N}$, we let $Q_n^{A,B}, n \leq \infty$ be the decomposition of $[A]_E \cap [B]_E$ constructed in Proposition 3.7.

(D) The fraction functions.

Definition 3.9. We associate to all Δ_1^1 sets $A, B \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ a **fraction function** $[A/B]: \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ defined by

$$\left[\frac{A}{B} \right] (x) = \begin{cases} n & \text{if } x \in Q_n^{A,B} \text{ for some } n \leq \infty, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Lemma 3.10. Let $A, A_0, A_1, A_2, B, S \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ be Δ_1^1 .

- (1) If xEy then $[A/B](x) = [A/B](y)$.
- (2) If $A_0 \preceq A_1$ then there is some $C \in \mathcal{H}$ such that $[A_0/B](x) \leq [A_1/B](x)$ for $x \notin C$.
- (3) If $A_0 \sim A_1$ then there is some $C \in \mathcal{H}$ such that $[A_0/B](x) = [A_1/B](x)$ for $x \notin C$.
- (4) If S is E -invariant then there is some $C \in \mathcal{H}$ such that for $x \in S \setminus C$ we have $[A/B](x) = [(A \cap S)/B](x)$.
- (5) If A_0, A_1 are disjoint then there is some $C \in \mathcal{H}$ such that for $x \notin C$,

$$[A_0/B] + [A_1/B] \leq [(A_0 \cup A_1)/B] \leq [A_0/B] + 1 + [A_1/B] + 1.$$

- (6) If A_1 is an E -complete section then there is some $C \in \mathcal{H}$ such that for $x \notin C$,

$$[A_0/A_1][A_1/A_2] \leq [A_0/A_2] < ([A_0/A_1] + 1)([A_1/A_2] + 1).$$

- (7) There is some $C \in \mathcal{H}$ such that $[F_n/F_{n+m}] = 2^m$ holds for all $m, n \in \mathbb{N}, x \notin C$.

(8) There is some $C \in \mathcal{H}$ such that for all $x \in [A]_E \setminus C$ we have $[A/F_n](x) \rightarrow \infty$.

(9) The set $Y = \{x : [A_0/B](x) < [A_1/B](x)\}$ is Δ_1^1 and E -invariant and $A_0 \cap Y \preceq A_1 \cap Y$.

Proof. (1) This is clear, as the sets $Q_n^{A,B}$ are E -invariant.

(2) Let $C_{n,m} = Q_n^{A_0,B} \cap Q_m^{A_1,B}$ for $m < n$. Then $A_0 \cap C_{n,m} \approx n(B \cap C_{n,m})$ and $A_1 \cap C_{n,m} \approx m(B \cap C_{n,m})$ so by Lemma 3.2(3) and our assumption we have $A_0 \cap C_{n,m} \preceq A_1 \cap C_{n,m} \prec A_0 \cap C_{n,m}$. By Lemma 3.2(2) and the uniformity of the proofs of Proposition 3.7 and Lemma 3.2(3), $C = \bigcup_{m < n} C_{n,m} \in \mathcal{H}$, and $[A_0/B](x) \leq [A_1/B](x)$ for $x \notin C$.

(3) This follows from (2).

(4) As in the proof of (2), it suffices to show that $C = S \cap Q_k^{A,B} \cap Q_l^{A \cap S, B}$ admits a Δ_1^1 compression (in a uniform way) for $k \neq l$. But

$$A \cap C \approx k(B \cap C) \text{ and } A \cap C \approx l(B \cap C)$$

by E -invariance of C , so by Lemma 3.2(1),(3) C admits a Δ_1^1 compression.

(5) Let $C = C_{i,j,k} = Q_i^{A_0,B} \cap Q_j^{A_1,B} \cap Q_k^{A_2,B}$. Then (5) fails to hold exactly when $x \in C_{i,j,k}$ for $k < i + j$ or $k > i + 1 + j + 1$. Therefore, as in the proof of (2), it suffices to show that $C_{i,j,k}$ admits a Δ_1^1 compression (in a uniform way) for such i, j, k .

Now we know that $A_0 \cap C \approx i(B \cap C)$, $A_1 \cap C \approx j(B \cap C)$, $A_2 \cap C \approx k(B \cap C)$ by E -invariance of C . If $k < i + j$ then $(A_0 \cup A_1) \cap C \prec (i + j)(B \cap C)$ and (since A_0, A_1 are disjoint) we have $(A_0 \cap C) \cup (A_1 \cap C) \succeq (i + j)(B \cap C)$. Thus by Lemma 3.2(1),(3) $C = [(A_0 \cup A_1) \cap C]_E$ admits a Δ_1^1 compression. On the other hand, if $k > i + 1 + j + 1$ then $(A_0 \cap C) \cup (A_1 \cap C) \prec (i + 1 + j + 1)(B \cap C)$ and $(A_0 \cup A_1) \cap C \succeq k(B \cap C)$, so again C admits a Δ_1^1 compression.

(6) If $x \notin [A_0]_E \cup [A_2]_E$ then this clearly holds. Thus if $C = C_{k,l,m} = Q_k^{A_0,A_1} \cap Q_l^{A_1,A_2} \cap Q_m^{A_0,A_2}$ then (6) fails to hold exactly when $x \in C_{k,l,m}$ for $m < kl$ or $m \geq (k + 1)(l + 1)$. Therefore, as in the proof of (2), it suffices to show that these sets admit a Δ_1^1 compression (in a uniform way).

Since $A_0 \cap C \approx k(A_1 \cap C)$ and $A_1 \cap C \approx l(A_2 \cap C)$ we have that $A_0 \cap C \succeq kl(A_2 \cap C)$. Also, $A_0 \cap C \approx m(A_2 \cap C)$, so if $kl > m$ then by Lemma 3.2(1),(3) we are done. On the other hand, if $m \geq (k + 1)(l + 1)$ then $A_0 \cap C \succeq (k + 1)(l + 1)(A_2 \cap C)$, and since $A_1 \cap C \approx l(A_2 \cap C)$ one easily sees that $A_0 \cap C \succeq (k + 1)(A_1 \cap C)$. Thus by Lemma 3.2(1),(3) we are done.

(7) Again it suffices to show that $Q_k^{F_n, F_{n+m}}$ admits a Δ_1^1 compression in a uniform way for $k \neq 2^m$. When $k = \infty$ this is clear. Otherwise, one easily sees

by definition of the fundamental sequence that $F_n \approx 2^m F_{n+m}$, and moreover there is a uniformly Δ_1^1 sequence of witnesses to this. It follows that $F_n \cap Q_k^{F_n, F_{n+m}} \approx 2^m (F_{n+m} \cap Q_k^{F_n, F_{n+m}})$ and $F_n \cap Q_k^{F_n, F_{n+m}} \approx k (F_{n+m} \cap Q_k^{F_n, F_{n+m}})$, so when $k \neq 2^m$ this follows from Lemma 3.2(1),(3).

(8) Let C_0 be the set constructed in (7), $C(A_0, A_1, A_2)$ be the set constructed in (6), $C_1 = \bigcap_n Q_0^{A, F_n}$ and

$$C_2 = \bigcup_{n,m} C(A, F_n, F_{n+m}) \cup \bigcup_n C(F_0, F_n, A).$$

Let $C = C_0 \cup C_1 \cup C_2$. If $x \in [A]_E \setminus C$ then there is some n for which $[A/F_n](x) \neq 0$, so for all m we have

$$[A/F_{n+m}](x) \geq [A/F_n](x)[F_n/F_{n+m}](x) \geq 2^m,$$

and therefore $[A/F_n](x) \rightarrow \infty$. By uniformity of the proofs of (6), (7) and Proposition 3.7, C is Δ_1^1 , so it remains to show that it admits a Δ_1^1 compression. By Lemma 3.2(2) and the uniformity of the proofs of (6), (7), it suffices to show that $C_1 \setminus (C_0 \cup C_2)$ admits a Δ_1^1 compression.

First we show that $C_1 \cap \bigcup_n Q_0^{F_n, A}$ admits a Δ_1^1 compression. For this it suffices to show that $C_1 \cap Q_0^{F_n, A}$ admits a Δ_1^1 compression for all n (in a uniform way), by Lemma 3.2(2). But by definition and E -invariance we have

$$F_n \cap C_1 \cap Q_0^{F_n, A} \prec A \cap C_1 \cap Q_0^{F_n, A} \prec F_n \cap C_1 \cap Q_0^{F_n, A},$$

so $F_n \cap C_1 \cap Q_0^{F_n, A}$ admits a Δ_1^1 compression, and since F_n is a complete section we are done by Lemma 3.2(1).

Next we consider $C' = C_1 \setminus (C_0 \cup C_2 \cup \bigcup_n Q_0^{F_n, A})$. For any $x \in C'$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$[F_0/A](x) \geq [F_0/F_n](x)[F_n/A](x) \geq 2^n,$$

so $[F_0/A](x) = \infty$ and $x \in Q_\infty^{F_0, A}$. Thus $C' \subseteq Q_\infty^{F_0, A}$ admits a Δ_1^1 compression.

(9) This set is clearly Δ_1^1 and it is E -invariant by (1). Next note that $Y \subseteq [B]_E \setminus Q_\infty^{A_0, B}$ so we can decompose Y into $Y_0 = Y \setminus [A_0]_E$ and $Y_1 = Y \cap [A_0]_E = \bigcup_n (Y \cap Q_n^{A_0, B})$. Since $Y_0 \cap A_0 = \emptyset$ we clearly have $Y_0 \cap A_0 \preceq Y_0 \cap A_1$, so it remains to show that $Y_1 \cap A_0 \preceq Y_1 \cap A_1$. But by Lemma 3.2(3) we have that $A_0 \cap Q_m^{A_0, B} \cap Q_n^{A_1, B} \preceq A_1 \cap Q_m^{A_0, B} \cap Q_n^{A_1, B}$ for $m < n$, so by Lemma 3.2(2) we are done. \square

(E) Local measures.

Proposition 3.11. *Let $A \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ be Δ_1^1 . Then there is some $C \in \mathcal{H}$ such that*

$$\lim_n \frac{[A/F_n](x)}{[\mathcal{N}/F_n](x)}$$

exists for $x \notin C$, and the limit is zero for $x \notin [A]_E \cup C$ and is non-zero and finite for $x \in [A]_E \setminus C$.

Proof. Let $C_0(A_0, A_1, A_2), C_1, C_2(A)$ be the sets constructed in the proofs of Lemma 3.10(6)(7)(8), respectively, and take $C = \bigcup_{n,m} C_0(A, F_n, F_{n+m}) \cup C_1 \cup C_2(A) \cup \bigcup_n Q_\infty^{A, F_n}$. By Lemma 3.2(2) and the uniformity in the proof of Lemma 3.10, $C \in \mathcal{H}$. If $x \notin [A]_E \cup C$ then $[A/F_n](x) = 0$ and $[\mathcal{N}/F_n](x) = 2^n$ for all n , so the limit exists and is zero.

Now suppose that $x \in [A]_E \setminus C$. Then $[F_n/F_{n+m}](x) = 2^m$ for all $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, and

$$[A/F_{n+m}](x) \leq ([A/F_n](x) + 1)([F_n/F_{n+m}](x) + 1),$$

so

$$\limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[A/F_{n+m}](x)}{[\mathcal{N}/F_{n+m}](x)} \leq \frac{[A/F_n](x) + 1}{[\mathcal{N}/F_n](x)}.$$

Thus the limit exists and is finite at x . To see that the limit is non-zero at x , note that $[A/F_{n+m}](x) \geq [A/F_n](x)[F_n/F_{n+m}](x)$ for all $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, so

$$\liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[A/F_{n+m}](x)}{[\mathcal{N}/F_{n+m}](x)} \geq \frac{[A/F_n](x)}{[\mathcal{N}/F_n](x)}$$

for all n , and since $[A/F_n](x) \rightarrow \infty$ this lower bound must be non-zero for some n . \square

Definition 3.12. Let $A \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ be Δ_1^1 and let $C_A \in \mathcal{H}$ be the set constructed in the proof of Proposition 3.11. We associate to A the **local measure function** $m(A, \cdot): \mathcal{N} \setminus C_A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$m(A, x) = \lim_n \frac{[A/F_n](x)}{[\mathcal{N}/F_n](x)}.$$

Note that the local measure function is Δ_1^1 , uniformly in A .

Lemma 3.13. *Let $A, B, S \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ be Δ_1^1 .*

(1) *If xEy then $m(A, x) = m(A, y)$ for $x, y \notin C_A$.*

(2) *Let $Y = \{x \in \mathcal{N} \setminus (C_A \cup C_B) : m(A, x) < m(B, x)\}$. Then Y is Δ_1^1 , E -invariant and $A \cap Y \preceq B \cap Y$.*

(3) *Suppose S is E -invariant. Then there is some $C \in \mathcal{H}$ such that for $x \notin C$,*

$$m(S, x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in S, \\ 0 & x \notin S. \end{cases}$$

(4) *If S is E -invariant, then there is some $C \in \mathcal{H}$ such that for $x \in S \setminus C$ we have $m(A, x) = m(A \cap S, x)$.*

Proof. (1) This follows from Lemma 3.10(1).

(2) This set is E -invariant by (1) and is Δ_1^1 because the local measure functions are Δ_1^1 . Now let

$$Y_n = \{x \in Y : [A/F_n](x) < [B/F_n](x)\}.$$

The sets Y_n are E -invariant, Δ_1^1 and cover Y , so by Lemma 3.10(9) and Lemma 3.2(2) we have $A \cap Y \preceq B \cap Y$.

(3) If $x \notin S$ then $[S/F_n](x) = 0$ for all n , so $m(S, x) = 0$. On the other hand, if $x \in S$ then $[S/F_n](x) = k \iff x \in Q_k^{S, F_n}$, so it suffices to show that $\bigcup_{k \neq 2^n} Q_k^{S, F_n} \in \mathcal{H}$. This is done exactly as in the proof of Lemma 3.10(7).

(4) Let $C_0(A, B, S)$ be the set constructed in the proof of Lemma 3.10(4) and take $C = \bigcup_n C_0(A, F_n, S) \cup C_A \cup C_{A \cap S}$. Then $C \in \mathcal{H}$ by Lemma 3.2(2) and clearly C works. \square

Proposition 3.14. *Let $A, B, S \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ be Δ_1^1 and let (A_n) be a uniformly Δ_1^1 sequence of subsets of \mathcal{N} .*

(1) *If $A \preceq B$ then there is some $C \in \mathcal{H}$ such that $m(A, x) \leq m(B, x)$ for $x \notin C$.*

(2) *If $A \sim B$ then there is some $C \in \mathcal{H}$ such that $m(A, x) = m(B, x)$ for $x \notin C$.*

(3) *If A, B are disjoint then there is some $C \in \mathcal{H}$ such that $m(A, x) + m(B, x) = m(A \sqcup B, x)$ for $x \notin C$.*

(4) *Suppose the (A_n) are pairwise disjoint, S is E -invariant and the partial maps $m(A, \cdot), m(A_n, \cdot)$ are defined on S . Suppose additionally that $m(A, x) > \sum_n m(A_n, x)$ for $x \in S$. Then there is some $C \in \mathcal{H}$ satisfying $(\bigsqcup_n A_n) \cap (S \setminus C) \preceq A \cap (S \setminus C)$.*

(5) If $A = \bigsqcup_n A_n$ then there is some $C \in \mathcal{H}$ such that $m(A, x) = \sum_n m(A_n, x)$ for $x \notin C$.

Proof. (1) Let $C = \bigcup_n C_0(A, B, F_n) \cup C_A \cup C_B$, where $C_0(A_0, A_1, B)$ denotes the set constructed in the proof of Lemma 3.10(2).

(2) This follows from (1).

(3) Let $C_0(A_0, A_1, B)$ and C_1 be the sets constructed in the proofs of Lemma 3.10(5) and (7), respectively, and take $C = \bigcup_n C_0(A, B, F_n) \cup C_A \cup C_B \cup C_1$.

(4) We construct recursively a sequence of Δ_1^1 sets and functions $\tilde{A}_n, B_n, C_n, S_n, f_n, g_n$ such that $\tilde{A}_{n+1} = \tilde{A}_n \setminus B_n, S_{n+1} = S_n \setminus C_n, f_n: A_n \cap S_n \sim B_n \cap S_n, g_n: C_n \prec C_n$, and $m(\tilde{A}_n, x) > \sum_{k \geq n} m(A_k, x)$ for $x \in S_n$. To do this, we first set $\tilde{A}_0 = A, S_0 = S$. Now suppose we have \tilde{A}_n, S_n satisfying $m(\tilde{A}_n, x) > \sum_{k \geq n} m(A_k, x)$ for $x \in S_n$. Then $m(\tilde{A}_n, x) > m(A_n, x)$ for $x \in S_n$, so by Lemma 3.13(2) we can find $B_n \subseteq \tilde{A}_n$ and $f_n: A_n \cap S_n \sim B_n \cap S_n$. By (2), (3) and Lemma 3.13(4) there are $g_n: C_n \prec C_n$ such that for $x \in S_n \setminus C_n$ we have $m(A_n, x) = m(B_n, x)$ and $m(\tilde{A}_n, x) = m(B_n, x) + m(\tilde{A}_n \setminus B_n, x)$. We then define $\tilde{A}_{n+1} = \tilde{A}_n \setminus B_n, S_{n+1} = S_n \setminus C_n$.

By the uniformity of the proofs of (2), (3) and Lemma 3.13, these sequences are uniformly Δ_1^1 . Let $C = \bigcup_n C_n$, and note that $S \setminus C = \bigcap_n S_n$, so $A_n \cap (S \setminus C) \sim B_n \cap (S \setminus C)$ for all n . Thus by Lemma 3.2(2) we have $C \in \mathcal{H}$ and

$$\left(\bigsqcup_n A_n\right) \cap (S \setminus C) \sim \left(\bigsqcup_n B_n\right) \cap (S \setminus C) \subseteq A \cap (S \setminus C).$$

(5) Let $C_0(A, B), C_1(A, B)$ be the sets constructed in the proofs of (1) and (3), respectively, and let

$$\tilde{C} = C_A \cup \bigcup_n [C_{A_n} \cup C_0(A_0 \cup \dots \cup A_n, A) \cup C_1(A_0 \cup \dots \cup A_n, A_{n+1})].$$

Then for $x \notin \tilde{C}$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we have

$$\sum_{k < n} m(A_k, x) = m\left(\bigcup_{k < n} A_k, x\right) \leq m(A, x),$$

and therefore $\sum_n m(A_n, x) \leq m(A, x)$ for $x \notin \tilde{C}$.

Now let C_2 be the set constructed in the proof of Lemma 3.10(7) and define

$$C = \tilde{C} \cup C_2 \cup C_{\mathcal{N} \setminus A} \cup C_1(A, \mathcal{N} \setminus A) \cup \bigcup_n [C_{F_n} \cup C_{\mathcal{N} \setminus F_n} \cup C_1(F_n, \mathcal{N} \setminus F_n)].$$

Then for $x \notin C$ we have

- $\sum_n m(A_n, x) \leq m(A, x)$,
- $m(A, x) + m(\mathcal{N} \setminus A, x) = m(\mathcal{N}, x)$,
- $\forall n (m(F_n, x) = 2^{-n})$, and
- $\forall n (m(F_n, x) + m(\mathcal{N} \setminus F_n, x) = m(\mathcal{N}, x))$.

Let $S_k = \{x \notin C : m(A, x) > \sum_n m(A_n, x) + 2^{-k}\}$. These sets are Δ_1^1 and E -invariant, and if $x \notin C \cup \bigcup_k S_k$ then $m(A, x) = \sum_n m(A_n, x)$. By the uniformity of the construction of C, S_k and Lemma 3.2(2), it remains to show that each $S_k \in \mathcal{H}$.

For $x \in S_k$ we have

$$m(\mathcal{N} \setminus F_k, x) = m(A, x) + m(\mathcal{N} \setminus A, x) - m(F_k, x) > m(\mathcal{N} \setminus A, x) + \sum_n m(A_n, x).$$

By (4) there is some $C_k \in \mathcal{H}$ for which

$$S_k \setminus C_k = \left(\bigcup_n A_n \cup (\mathcal{N} \setminus A) \right) \cap (S_k \setminus C_k) \preceq (\mathcal{N} \setminus F_k) \cap (S_k \setminus C_k).$$

Since F_k is an E -complete section, this means that $S_k \setminus C_k \in \mathcal{H}$, and hence that $S_k \in \mathcal{H}$, as desired. \square

(F) Proof of the Effective Nadkarni's Theorem.

Recall that we have fixed some sequence of maps (γ_n) satisfying (1) of Theorem 2.2. Fix now some $\tau, \mathcal{U}, d, (U_n^k)$ satisfying (2), (3) of Theorem 2.2. Let C_A be the set defined in Definition 3.12, and let $C_0(A, B), C_1(A, B), C_2(A, (A_n))$ be the sets constructed in the proofs of Proposition 3.14(2), (3)

and (5), respectively. Now define

$$\begin{aligned}
C &= \bigcup \{C_U : U \in \mathcal{U}\} \\
&\cup \bigcup \{C_0(U, \gamma_n U) : U \in \mathcal{U}, n \in \mathbb{N}\} \\
&\cup \bigcup \{C_1(U, V \setminus U) : U, V \in \mathcal{U}\} \\
&\cup \bigcup \{C_2(U, (U_n^k)_n) : U \in \mathcal{U}, k > 0\}.
\end{aligned}$$

By the uniformity of the constructions of the C_A, C_0, C_1, C_2 , along with the fact that $\mathcal{U}, (U_n^k)$ are uniformly Δ_1^1 , there is a uniformly Δ_1^1 enumeration of the sets in this union, so C is Δ_1^1 . By this uniformity and Lemma 3.2(2), C admits a Δ_1^1 compression.

If $\mathcal{N} = C$, then E admits a Δ_1^1 compression. So suppose $\mathcal{N} \neq C$ and fix some $x \in \mathcal{N} \setminus C$. By construction, the following hold for x :

- $m(\emptyset, x) = 0$ and $m(\mathcal{N}, x) = 1$;
- for all $U \in \mathcal{U}$, $m(U, x)$ exists, is zero for $x \notin [U]_E$, and is non-zero and finite for $x \in [U]_E$;
- $m(U, x) = m(\gamma_n U, x)$ for all $U \in \mathcal{U}, n \in \mathbb{N}$;
- $m(U \sqcup V, x) = m(U, x) + m(V, x)$ for all disjoint $U, V \in \mathcal{U}$; and
- for all $U \in \mathcal{U}$ and $k > 0$, $m(U, x) = \sum_n m(U_n^k, x)$.

Now define

$$\mu_x^*(A) = \inf \left\{ \sum_n m(U_n, x) : U_n \in \mathcal{U} \ \& \ A \subseteq \bigcup_n U_n \right\}.$$

As in the classical proof of Nadkarni's Theorem (cf. [BK, p. 51-52] or [S, Theorem 2.8.1]), μ_x^* is a metric outer measure whose restriction μ_x to the Borel sets is an E -invariant probability Borel measure satisfying $\mu_x(U) = m(U, x)$, for $U \in \mathcal{U}$. Thus, E admits an invariant probability Borel measure.

4 A counterexample

Let E be a Δ_1^1 CBER on \mathcal{N} . Nadkarni's Theorem says that either E is compressible or E admits an invariant probability Borel measure. We have

seen in Theorem 1.4 that if E is compressible, then actually there is a Δ_1^1 witness of this. On the other hand, if E is non-compressible, one may ask if there is an effective witness of this, i.e., if E admits a Δ_1^1 invariant probability measure. It turns out that this is true if, for example, E is induced by a continuous, Δ_1^1 action of a countable group on the Cantor space, but it is not true in general.

Let $P(\mathcal{C})$ denote the space of probability Borel measures on \mathcal{C} . As with $P(\mathcal{N})$, we identify $P(\mathcal{C})$ with the Π_1^0 set of all $\varphi \in [0, 1]^{2^{<\mathbb{N}}}$ satisfying $\varphi(\emptyset) = 1$ and $\varphi(s) = \varphi(s \smallfrown 0) + \varphi(s \smallfrown 1)$ for $s \in 2^{<\mathbb{N}}$. We then have the following:

Proposition 4.1. *Let E be a CBER on the Cantor space \mathcal{C} . Suppose there is a uniformly Δ_1^1 sequence (f_n) of homeomorphisms of \mathcal{C} inducing E , i.e., such that $xEy \iff \exists n(f_n(x) = y)$. Then if E is non-compressible, E admits a Δ_1^1 invariant probability measure.*

Proof. Let $\text{INV}_E \subseteq P(\mathcal{C})$ be the set of all E -invariant probability Borel measures on \mathcal{C} . If E is non-compressible, then INV_E is compact, Δ_1^1 and non-empty. By the basis theorem [Mo, 4F.11], INV_E contains a Δ_1^1 point, which is a Δ_1^1 E -invariant probability measure on \mathcal{C} . \square

Let E, F be CBERs on the standard Borel spaces X, Y respectively. We say that E is **Borel invariantly embeddable** to F , denoted $E \sqsubseteq_B^i F$, if there is an injective Borel map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ such that $xEy \iff f(x)Ff(y)$, and such that additionally $f(X) \subseteq Y$ is F -invariant. We say F is **invariantly universal** if $E \sqsubseteq_B^i F$ for any CBER E . Clearly, all invariantly universal CBERs admit invariant probability Borel measures.

Proposition 4.2. *There exists an invariantly universal Δ_1^1 CBER on \mathcal{N} that does not admit a Δ_1^1 invariant probability measure.*

Proof. Let \mathbb{F}_∞ be the free group on a countably infinite set of generators, and take F_0 to be the shift equivalence relation on $\mathcal{N}^{\mathbb{F}_\infty} \cong \mathcal{N}$. Note that F_0 is an invariantly universal Δ_1^1 CBER. Let F_1 be a compressible Δ_1^1 CBER on \mathcal{N} . Let T be an ill-founded computable tree on \mathbb{N} with no Δ_1^1 branches (cf. [Mo, 4D.10]), and define the equivalence relation E on $\mathcal{N} \times \mathcal{N}$ by

$$(w, x)E(y, z) \iff w = y \ \& \ [(w \in [T] \ \& \ xF_0z) \text{ or } (w \notin [T] \ \& \ xF_1z)].$$

Then E is a non-compressible invariantly universal Δ_1^1 CBER on $\mathcal{N} \times \mathcal{N} \cong \mathcal{N}$, because T is ill-founded and F_0 is non-compressible and invariantly universal.

Now suppose for the sake of contradiction that E admits a Δ_1^1 invariant probability measure μ . For $s \in \mathbb{N}^{<\mathbb{N}}$, let $N_s = \{x \in \mathcal{N} : s \subseteq x\}$, and define $S = \{s \in \mathbb{N}^{<\mathbb{N}} : \mu(N_s \times \mathcal{N}) > 0\}$. Then S is a non-empty pruned Δ_1^1 subtree of T , because if $s \notin T$ then $E|(N_s \times \mathcal{N})$ is compressible, so $\mu(N_s \times \mathcal{N}) = 0$. But then S , and hence T , has a Δ_1^1 branch, a contradiction. \square

Remark 4.3. Let E be the equivalence relation induced by the shift action of \mathbb{F}_∞ on $\mathcal{C}^{\mathbb{F}_\infty}$, and let $Fr(\mathcal{C}^{\mathbb{F}_\infty}) \subseteq \mathcal{C}^{\mathbb{F}_\infty}$ be the free part of $\mathcal{C}^{\mathbb{F}_\infty}$, i.e., the set of points x such that $\gamma x \neq x, \forall \gamma \in \mathbb{F}_\infty, \gamma \neq 1$. Then $E|Fr(\mathcal{C}^{\mathbb{F}_\infty})$ is invariantly universal for CBERs that can be induced by a free Borel action of \mathbb{F}_∞ .

Using the representation of Δ_1^1 CBERs constructed in Section 2, and [Mo, 4F.14], one sees that the proof of [FKSV, Theorem 3.3.1] is effective. In particular, there is a Δ_1^1 , compact, E -invariant set $K \subseteq \mathcal{C}^{\mathbb{F}_\infty}$ admitting a Δ_1^1 isomorphism $E|K \cong E|Fr(\mathcal{C}^{\mathbb{F}_\infty})$.

Now consider the equivalence relation F on $\mathcal{N} \times \mathcal{C}^{\mathbb{F}_\infty}$ given by

$$(w, x)F(y, z) \iff w = y \ \& \ xEz.$$

Let T be the tree from the proof of Proposition 4.2 and let $X = [T] \times Fr(\mathcal{C}^{\mathbb{F}_\infty})$. Then $F|X$ is invariantly universal for CBERs that can be induced by a free action of \mathbb{F}_∞ , so there is a Borel isomorphism $F|X \cong E|Fr(\mathcal{C}^{\mathbb{F}_\infty})$, and $F|X$ does not admit a Δ_1^1 invariant probability Borel measure.

It follows that $F|X$ is Borel isomorphic to a Δ_1^1 compact subshift of $\mathcal{C}^{\mathbb{F}_\infty}$. However, by the proof of Proposition 4.1, every such subshift admits a Δ_1^1 invariant probability Borel measure, so there is no Δ_1^1 isomorphism between $F|X$ and a Δ_1^1 compact subshift of $\mathcal{C}^{\mathbb{F}_\infty}$. In particular, $F|X$ is a concrete witness to [FKSV, Proposition 3.8.15].

5 Proof of Effective Ergodic Decomposition

As noted in [N], the proof of Nadkarni's Theorem can be used to provide a proof of the Ergodic Decomposition Theorem (see also [S, Section 2.9]). We will now show that this argument can also be effectivized, providing a proof of the Effective Ergodic Theorem from the proof of the Effective Nadkarni's Theorem.

Let E be a non-compressible CBER on the Baire space \mathcal{N} , in order to prove the Ergodic Decomposition Theorem for E . We may partition $\mathcal{N} =$

$X \sqcup Y$ into Δ_1^1 E -invariant pieces so that $E|X$ is aperiodic and every $E|Y$ -class $C \subseteq Y$ is finite. It is easy to see that the Ergodic Decomposition Theorem holds for $E|Y$, so we may assume that E is aperiodic.

Fix $(f_n), \tau, \mathcal{U}, d, (U_n^k)$ satisfying Theorem 2.2 for E . By the proof of the Effective Nadkarni's Theorem, there is a Δ_1^1 E -invariant set $C \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ and a local measure function m , such that that C admits a Δ_1^1 compression and for each $x \in \mathcal{N} \setminus C$ there is a (unique) E -invariant probability Borel measure μ_x on X satisfying $\mu_x(U) = m(U, x)$ for all $U \in \mathcal{U}$.

For Δ_1^1 sets $A, B \subseteq \mathcal{N}$, let $Q_n^{A,B}$ be the associated decomposition (cf. Notation 3.8). Let F_n be the uniformly Δ_1^1 fundamental sequence for E used in the proof of the Effective Nadkarni's Theorem, and for $s \in \mathbb{N}^{<\mathbb{N}}$, let $N_s = \{x \in \mathcal{N} : s \subseteq x\}$. For $s \in \mathbb{N}^{<\mathbb{N}}, n, k \in \mathbb{N}$ define

$$S_{s,n,k} = \begin{cases} (\mathcal{N} \setminus [N_s]_E) \cup Q_0^{N_s, F_n} & k = 0, \\ Q_k^{N_s, F_n} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

By the proof of Theorem 2.2, we may assume that $S_{s,n,k} \in \mathcal{U}$ for all s, n, k .

Now let $Z = \mathcal{N} \setminus (C \cup \bigcup_{s,n,k} C_0(S_{s,n,k}))$, where $C_0(S)$ is the set constructed in the proof of Lemma 3.13(3). By the uniformity of this construction and Lemma 3.2(2), $\mathcal{N} \setminus Z$ is Δ_1^1 and admits a Δ_1^1 compression. By invariance of the local measure function, the assignment $x \mapsto \mu_x$ is E -invariant. Additionally, as noted in the introduction, we may identify $P(\mathcal{N})$ with the subspace of $\varphi \in [0, 1]^{\mathbb{N}^{<\mathbb{N}}}$ satisfying $\varphi(\emptyset) = 1$ and $\varphi(s) = \sum_n \varphi(s \frown n)$, for $s \in \mathbb{N}^{<\mathbb{N}}$. Then, by uniformity in A of the local measure function $m(A, x)$, the assignment $x \mapsto \mu_x$ defines a Δ_1^1 map $Z \rightarrow \text{INV}_E \subseteq [0, 1]^{\mathbb{N}^{<\mathbb{N}}}$.

For $x \in Z$, let $S_x = \{y \in Z : \mu_y = \mu_x\}$.

Lemma 5.1. *For any $x \in Z$, $\mu_x(S_x) = 1$.*

Proof. If $x \in S_{s,n,k}$, then by definition of Z , E -invariance of $S_{s,n,k}$ and the fact that $S_{s,n,k} \in \mathcal{U}$, we have $\mu_x(S_{s,n,k}) = m(S_{s,n,k}, x) = 1$.

Now define $\tilde{S}_x = Z \cap \bigcap \{S_{s,n,k} : x \in S_{s,n,k}\}$. Since $\mathcal{N} \setminus Z$ is compressible, $\mu_x(Z) = 1$, and so $\mu_x(\tilde{S}_x) = 1$. If $y \in \tilde{S}_x$, then $[N_s/F_n](x) = [N_s/F_n](y)$ for all s, n , so $\mu_y(N_s) = m(N_s, y) = m(N_s, x) = \mu_x$ for all $s \in \mathbb{N}^{<\mathbb{N}}$, and hence $\mu_y = \mu_x$. Therefore $\tilde{S}_x \subseteq S_x$, and $\mu_x(S_x) = 1$. \square

Lemma 5.2. *Let $S \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ be E -invariant and Borel. Then there is an E -invariant compressible Borel set $C \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ such that for $x \notin C$ we have*

$$\mu_x(S) = m(S, x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in S, \\ 0 & x \notin S. \end{cases}$$

Proof. By relativizing, we may assume S is Δ_1^1 . Repeat the proofs of this section, assuming this time that $S \in \mathcal{U}$, to get a Δ_1^1 set $Z' \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ and a Δ_1^1 assignment $Z' \ni x \mapsto \mu'_x \in \text{INV}_E$ induced by a local measure function m' . Note that $m = m'$ by uniformity of the construction of the local measure function, and hence $\mu_x = \mu'_x$ for $x \in Z \cap Z'$.

Let $C = (\mathcal{N} \setminus Z \cap Z') \cup C_0(S)$, where $C_0(S)$ is the set constructed in the proof of Lemma 3.13(3). Then C admits a Δ_1^1 compression, and if $x \notin C$ then

$$\mu_x(S) = \mu'_x(S) = m'(S, x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in S, \\ 0 & x \notin S. \end{cases}$$

□

Proposition 5.3. *For any $x \in Z$, μ_x is the unique E -ergodic invariant probability Borel measure on $E|S_x$. Moreover, every E -ergodic invariant probability Borel measure is equal to μ_x , for some $x \in Z$.*

Proof. Fix $x \in Z$. Note that S_x is E -invariant, Borel and non-compressible (as it supports the E -invariant measure μ_x). Now let $Y \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ be E -invariant and Borel. By Lemma 5.2 there is an E -invariant compressible Borel set $C \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ such that for $y \notin C$, $\mu_x(S) \in \{0, 1\}$. Since S_x is E -invariant and non-compressible, there must be some $y \in S_x \setminus C$. Then $\mu_x(S) = \mu_y(S) \in \{0, 1\}$. Since Y was arbitrary, μ_x is E -ergodic.

Now let ν be any E -ergodic invariant probability Borel measure. For every $s \in \mathbb{N}^{<\mathbb{N}}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there is a unique $k(s, n) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\nu(S_{s,n,k(s,n)}) = 1$. Let $S = \bigcap_{s,n} S_{s,n,k(s,n)}$. Then $\nu(S) = 1$, so in particular S is non-compressible, and hence $S \cap Z \neq \emptyset$. Let $x \in S \cap Z$.

We claim that $\mu_x = \nu$. To see this, fix some $s \in \mathbb{N}^{<\mathbb{N}}$, in order to show that $\mu_x(N_s) = \nu(N_s)$. Note that $[N_s/F_n](x) = k(s, n)$, for all s, n , so that $\mu_x(N_s) = \lim_n \frac{k(s,n)}{2^n}$ (cf. Definition 3.9 and Definition 3.12). We now consider two cases. If $\nu([N_s]_E) = 0$, then $k(s, n) = 0$ for all n , so $\mu_x(N_s) = 0 = \nu(N_s)$. Now suppose $\nu([N_s]_E) = 1$. For all n , we have $N_s \cap Q_{k(s,n)}^{N_s, F_n} \approx k(s, n)(F_n \cap Q_{k(s,n)}^{N_s, F_n})$, so, as noted at the start of Section 3, $\nu(N_s) \in [k(s, n)2^{-n}, (k(s, n) + 1)2^{-n}]$ for all n . Thus

$$\nu(N_s) = \lim_n \frac{k(s, n)}{2^n} = \mu_x(N_s).$$

Finally, it remains to show that μ_x is the unique E -ergodic invariant probability Borel measure on $E|S_x$. To see this, let ν be any other such

measure and write $\nu = \mu_y$ for some $y \in Z$. Then $\nu(S_y) = \mu_y(S_y) = 1$, so $\nu(S_x \cap S_y) = 1$. Thus $S_x \cap S_y \neq \emptyset$, and so $\mu_x = \mu_y = \nu$. \square

Proposition 5.4. *Let $\mu, \nu \in \text{INV}_E$. If $\mu(S) = \nu(S)$ for all E -invariant Borel sets $S \subseteq \mathcal{N}$, then $\mu = \nu$.*

Proof. Let $A \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ be Δ_1^1 . As in the proof of Proposition 5.3, we have

$$\mu(A \cap Q_k^{A, F_n}) \in [k2^{-n}\mu(Q_k^{A, F_n}), (k+1)2^{-n}\mu(Q_k^{A, F_n})].$$

Similarly,

$$\nu(A \cap Q_k^{A, F_n}) \in [k2^{-n}\nu(Q_k^{A, F_n}), (k+1)2^{-n}\nu(Q_k^{A, F_n})].$$

Since the sets Q_k^{A, F_n} are E -invariant, we have $\mu(Q_k^{A, F_n}) = \nu(Q_k^{A, F_n})$, and therefore

$$|\mu(A \cap Q_k^{A, F_n}) - \nu(A \cap Q_k^{A, F_n})| \leq 2^{-n}\mu(Q_k^{A, F_n}).$$

It follows that

$$|\mu(A) - \nu(A)| \leq \sum_k |\mu(A \cap Q_k^{A, F_n}) - \nu(A \cap Q_k^{A, F_n})| \leq 2^{-n} \sum_k \mu(Q_k^{A, F_n}) \leq 2^{-n}.$$

Since n was arbitrary, $\mu(A) = \nu(A)$. \square

Proposition 5.5. *For any $\nu \in \text{INV}_E$, $\nu = \int \mu_x d\nu(x)$.*

Proof. Let $A \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ be E -invariant. Then $\int \mu_x(A) d\nu(x) = \nu(A \cap Z) = \nu(A)$. Thus, by Proposition 5.4, $\nu = \int \mu_x d\nu(x)$. \square

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