

New examples of small Polish structures

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Abstract

We answer some questions from [4] by giving suitable examples of small Polish structures. First, we present a class of small Polish group structures without generic elements. Next, we construct a first example of a small non-zero-dimensional Polish G -group.

0 Introduction

In [4], Krupiński defined and investigated Polish structures by methods motivated by model theory.

Definition 0.1 *A Polish structure is a pair (X, G) , where G is a Polish group acting faithfully on a set X so that the stabilizers of all singletons are closed subgroups of G . We say that (X, G) is small if for every $n < \omega$, there are only countably many orbits on X^n under the action of G .*

A particularly interesting situation is when the underlying set X is a group itself. Throughout this paper, we follow the terminology from [4].

Definition 0.2 *Let G be a Polish group.*

(i) *A Polish group structure is a Polish structure (H, G) such that H is a group and G acts as a group of automorphisms of H .*

(ii) *A (topological) G -group is a Polish group structure (H, G) such that H is a topological group and the action of G on H is continuous.*

(iii) *A Polish [compact] G -group is a topological G -group (H, G) , where H is a Polish [compact] group.*

Let (X, G) be a Polish structure. For any finite $C \subseteq X$, by G_C we denote the pointwise stabilizer of C in G , and for a finite tuple a of elements of X , by $o(a/C)$ we denote the orbit of a under the action of G_C (and we call it the orbit of a over C).

A fundamental concept for [4] is the relation of nm -independence in an arbitrary Polish structure.

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Definition 0.3 Let a be a finite tuple and A, B finite subsets of X . Let $\pi_A : G_A \rightarrow o(a/A)$ be defined by $\pi_A(g) = ga$. We say that a is nm -independent from B over A (written $a \perp_A^{nm} B$) if $\pi_A^{-1}[o(a/AB)]$ is non-meager in $\pi_A^{-1}[o(a/A)]$. Otherwise, we say that a is nm -dependent on B over A (written $a \not\perp_A^{nm} B$).

This is a generalization of m -independence, which was introduced by Newelski for profinite structures ([6, 7]). Under the assumption of smallness, nm -independence has similar properties to those of forking independence in stable theories, and hence it allows to transfer some ideas and techniques from stability theory to small Polish structures (which are purely topological objects). The investigation of Polish structures has been undertaken in [5] and [1]. For example, in [5], some structural theorems about compact G -groups were proved, and in [1], dendrites were considered as Polish structures, and some properties introduced in [4] were examined for them.

The class of Polish structures contains many more interesting examples from classical mathematics than the class of profinite structures. For example, for any compact metric space P , if we consider the group $Homeo(P)$ of all homeomorphisms of P equipped with the compact-open topology, then $(P, Homeo(P))$ is a Polish structure (examples of small Polish structures of this form were investigated in [4] and [1]). However, in the class of small Polish group structures, it is more difficult to construct interesting examples. In the present paper, we answer some questions from [4] by constructing suitable examples of small Polish group structures.

The following is [4, Question 5.4] (see Definition 1.5 for the notion of nm -generic orbit).

Question 0.4 Let (H, G) be a small Polish group structure. Does H possess an nm -generic orbit?

Proposition 5.5 from [4] gives us a positive answer to Question 0.4 in the class of small Polish G -groups. In Section 2, we construct a class of small Polish group structures for which the answer to Question 0.4 is negative.

The following problem was formulated in [4] (after Question 5.32):

Problem 0.5 Find a non-zero-dimensional, small Polish G -group.

In Section 3, we construct a small Polish G -group (H, G) , such that H is homeomorphic to the complete Erdős space, which is known to be one-dimensional.

1 Preliminaries

If A is a finite subset of X (where (X, G) is a Polish structure), we define the algebraic closure of A (written $Acl(A)$) as the set of all elements of X with countable orbits over A . If A is infinite, we define $Acl(A) = \bigcup \{Acl(A_0) : A_0 \subseteq A \text{ is finite}\}$. By Theorems 2.5 and 2.10 from [4], we have:

Theorem 1.1 In any Polish structure (X, G) , nm -independence has the following properties:

(0) (Invariance) $a \downarrow_A^{\text{nm}} B \iff g(a) \downarrow_{g[A]}^{\text{nm}} g[B]$ whenever $g \in G$ and $a, A, B \subseteq X$ are finite.

(1) (Symmetry) $a \downarrow_C^{\text{nm}} b \iff b \downarrow_C^{\text{nm}} a$ for every finite $a, b, C \subseteq X$.

(2) (Transitivity) $a \downarrow_B^{\text{nm}} C$ and $a \downarrow_A^{\text{nm}} B$ iff $a \downarrow_A^{\text{nm}} C$ for every finite $A \subseteq B \subseteq C \subseteq X$ and $a \subseteq X$.

(3) For every finite $A \subseteq X$, $a \in \text{Acl}(A)$ iff for all finite $B \subseteq X$ we have $a \downarrow_A^{\text{nm}} B$.

If additionally (X, G) is small, then we also have:

(4) (Existence of nm-independent extensions) For all finite $a \subseteq X$ and $A \subseteq B \subseteq X$ there is $b \in o(a/A)$ such that $b \downarrow_A^{\text{nm}} B$.

The notion of nm-independence leads to the definition of \mathcal{NM} -rank.

Definition 1.2 The \mathcal{NM} -rank is the unique function from the collection of orbits over finite sets to the ordinals together with ∞ , satisfying

$\mathcal{NM}(a/A) \geq \alpha + 1$ iff there is a finite set $B \supseteq A$ such that $a \not\downarrow_A^{\text{nm}} B$ and $\mathcal{NM}(a/B) \geq \alpha$.

The \mathcal{NM} -rank of X is defined as the supremum of $\mathcal{NM}(x/\emptyset)$, $x \in X$.

We say that a Polish structure (X, G) is nm-stable, if $\mathcal{NM}(X) < \infty$.

The following fact is a part of [4, Proposition 2.3].

Fact 1.3 Let (X, G) be a Polish structure, a be a finite tuple and A, B be finite subsets of X . Then, TFAE:

(1) $a \downarrow_A^{\text{nm}} B$

(2) $G_{AB}G_{Aa} \subseteq_{\text{nm}} G_A$ (where $Y \subseteq_{\text{nm}} Z$ means that Y is a non-meager subset of Z)

By [4, 2.14], under some assumptions, nm-dependence in a G -group (H, G) can be expressed in terms of the topology on H :

Theorem 1.4 Let (X, G) be a Polish structure such that G acts continuously on a Hausdorff space X . Let $a, A, B \subseteq X$ be finite. Assume that $o(a/A)$ is non-meager in its relative topology. Then, $a \downarrow_A^{\text{nm}} B \iff o(a/AB) \subseteq_{\text{nm}} o(a/A)$.

Counterparts of various notions from model theory were studied by Krupiński in the context of Polish structures. One of them is the notion of a generic orbit:

Definition 1.5 Let (H, G) be a Polish group structure. We say that the orbit $o(a/A)$ is left nm-generic (or that a is left nm-generic over A) if for all $b \in H$ with $a \downarrow_A^{\text{nm}} b$, one has that $b \cdot a \downarrow_A^{\text{nm}} b$. We say that it is right nm-generic if, for b as above, we have $a \cdot b \downarrow_A^{\text{nm}} b$. An orbit is nm-generic if it is both right and left nm-generic.

It was noticed in [4] that nm-generics have similar properties to generics in simple theories, e.g. being right nm-generic is equivalent to being left nm-generic. We recall Proposition 5.5 from [4], which gives us a positive answer to Question 0.4 for the class of small G -groups (H, G) in which H is not meager in itself (this holds, for example, in all Polish G -groups).

Fact 1.6 Suppose (H, G) is a small G -group. Assume H is not meager in itself (e.g. H is Polish or compact, or, more generally, Baire). Then, at least one nm-generic orbit in H exists, and an orbit is nm-generic in H iff it is non-meager in H .

2 Small Polish group structures without generic elements

In this section, we construct a class of small Polish group structures for which the answer to Question 0.4 is negative.

Suppose (X, G) is a Polish structure. Let H be an arbitrary group. For any $x \in X$ we consider an isomorphic copy $H_x = \{h_x : h \in H\}$ of H . By $H(X)$ we will denote the group $\bigoplus_{x \in X} H_x$. Although $H(X)$ is not necessarily commutative, we will denote its group action by $+$. For any $y \in H(X)$ there are $h_1, \dots, h_n \in H \setminus \{e\}$ and pairwise distinct $x_1, \dots, x_n \in X$ such that $y = (h_1)_{x_1} + \dots + (h_n)_{x_n}$. Then, by \tilde{y} we will denote the set $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$. We also put $\tilde{A} = \bigcup_{y \in A} \tilde{y}$ for any $A \subseteq H(X)$.

The group G acts as automorphisms on $H(X)$ by

$$g((h_1)_{x_1} + \dots + (h_n)_{x_n}) = (h_1)_{gx_1} + \dots + (h_n)_{gx_n}.$$

It is easy to see that if $h_1, \dots, h_k \in H \setminus \{e\}$ are pairwise distinct, and $x_{1,1}, \dots, x_{1,i_1}, x_{2,1}, \dots, x_{2,i_2}, \dots, x_{k,1}, \dots, x_{k,i_k} \in X$ are pairwise distinct as well, then the stabilizer of $(h_1)_{x_{1,1}} + \dots + (h_1)_{x_{1,i_1}} + \dots + (h_k)_{x_{k,1}} + \dots + (h_k)_{x_{k,i_k}}$ consists exactly of those elements of G which stabilise each of the finite sets $\{x_{ij} : j = 1, \dots, i_j\}$. Thus, we get that for every $a \in H(X)$, $G_{\tilde{a}}$ is a subgroup of finite index in G_a , and hence, for every finite $A \subseteq H(X)$, $G_{\tilde{A}}$ is a subgroup of finite index in G_A .

Proposition 2.1 *If (X, G) is a Polish structure, and H is a group, then $(H(X), G)$ is a Polish group structure. If, additionally, (X, G) is small and H is countable, then $(H(X), G)$ is small.*

Proof. For any $a \in H(X)$ we have that $G_{\tilde{a}}$ is closed in G and has finite index in G_a , so, G_a is also closed in G . Hence, $(H(X), G)$ is a Polish group structure.

Now, assume that (X, G) is small, and H is countable. Then, for every fixed $k < \omega$ and $i_1, \dots, i_n < \omega$, the orbit of a tuple $((h_{1,1})_{x_{1,1}} + \dots + (h_{1,i_1})_{x_{1,i_1}}, \dots, (h_{k,1})_{x_{k,1}} + \dots + (h_{k,i_k})_{x_{k,i_k}})$ depends only on $h_{1,1}, \dots, h_{1,i_1}, \dots, h_{k,1}, \dots, h_{k,i_k}$ and on the orbit of the tuple $(x_{1,1}, \dots, x_{1,i_1}, \dots, x_{k,1}, \dots, x_{k,i_k})$ in (X, G) . So, there are only countably many k -orbits in $(H(X), G)$. \square

Proposition 2.2 *Let (X, G) be a Polish structure, and H a countable group. Then, for any finite $A, B, C \subseteq H(X)$, we have:*

$$(1) A \downarrow_C^{nm} B \iff \tilde{A} \downarrow_{\tilde{C}}^{nm} \tilde{B}.$$

(2) *If a is a finite tuple of elements of $H(X)$, and b is a tuple of elements of X enumerating \tilde{a} , then $\mathcal{NM}(a/A) = \mathcal{NM}(b/\tilde{A})$. In particular, $(H(X), G)$ is nm -stable iff (X, G) is.*

Proof. (1) By Fact 1.3, it is enough to show that $G_{CB}G_{CA} \subseteq_{nm} G_C \iff G_{\tilde{C}\tilde{B}}G_{\tilde{C}\tilde{A}} \subseteq_{nm} G_{\tilde{C}}$. First, suppose that $G_{CB}G_{CA} \subseteq_{nm} G_C$. Since $[G_{CB} : G_{\tilde{C}\tilde{B}}], [G_{CA} : G_{\tilde{C}\tilde{A}}] < \omega$, we get that $G_{CB}G_{CA}$ is a union of finitely many two-sided translates of $G_{\tilde{C}\tilde{B}}G_{\tilde{C}\tilde{A}}$ by elements of G_C . So, $G_{\tilde{C}\tilde{B}}G_{\tilde{C}\tilde{A}}$ is non-meager in G_C , and, hence, in $G_{\tilde{C}}$.

Now, suppose that $G_{\tilde{C}\tilde{B}}G_{\tilde{C}\tilde{A}} \subseteq_{nm} G_{\tilde{C}}$. Then $G_{CB}G_{CA} \cap G_{\tilde{C}}$ is non-meager in $G_{\tilde{C}}$, and hence, in G_C (because $[G_C : G_{\tilde{C}}] < \omega$). Thus, $G_{CB}G_{CA}$ is non-meager in G_C . This proves (1). Now, (2) follows by (1) and transfinite induction. \square

The following corollary gives a negative answer to Question 0.4 in its full generality, i.e., in the class of all Polish group structures. Recall that Fact 1.6 tells us that the answer is positive for small Polish G -groups.

Corollary 2.3 *Let (X, G) be a Polish structure, where X is uncountable. If H is a countable group, then $(H(X), G)$ is a small Polish group structure, and it has no generic orbit (neither left nor right).*

Proof. Take any $a \in H(X)$ and a finite $A \subseteq H(X)$. We will show that $o(a/A)$ is not a generic orbit. Take any $h \in H \setminus \{e\}$ and $b \in X \setminus Acl(\emptyset)$ such that $b \not\downarrow^m A, \tilde{a}$. Then, by Proposition 2.2, $h_b \not\downarrow^m_A a$. Since $b \not\downarrow^m A, \tilde{a}$ and $b \notin Acl(\emptyset)$, we see that $b \notin \tilde{a}$. Hence, $\widetilde{a + h_b} = \tilde{a} \cup \{b\}$. But $\tilde{a}, b \not\downarrow^m b$, so, again by Proposition 2.2, we have that $a + h_b \not\downarrow^m h_b$. Hence, $o(a/A)$ is not a generic orbit. \square

By the above corollary and Fact 1.6, we get in particular that there is no Polish topology on $H(X)$ such that $(H(X), G)$ is a G -group, i.e., such that the action of G on $H(X)$ is continuous.

By [4] and [5], every nm -stable compact G -group is nilpotent-by-finite. When the assumption of compactness is dropped, the corresponding questions concern searching for a subgroup of countable index having some nice algebraic properties. The algebraic structure of nm -stable Polish G -groups remains unexplored. The following corollary shows that in general, not much can be said about the algebraic structure of small nm -stable Polish group structures.

Corollary 2.4 *Let (X, G) be an uncountable, small, nm -stable Polish structure, and H a non-solvable, countable group. Then $(H(X), G)$ is a small, nm -stable Polish group structure, which is not solvable-by-countable.*

Proof. By Proposition 2.2(2), $(H(X), G)$ is nm -stable. Now, take a subgroup A of countable index in $H(X)$. Then, there is some $x \in X$, such that $\pi_x[A] = H_x$, where $\pi_x : H(X) \rightarrow H_x$ is the projection on the x -th coordinate. Since H_x is not solvable, we get that A is not solvable. Thus, $H(X)$ is not solvable-by-countable. \square

Now, we will give a variant of the above construction. Suppose R is a countable commutative ring, and (X, G) is a small Polish structure. Let $R(X) = R[(y_x)_{x \in X}]$ be the ring of polynomials in variables $(y_x)_{x \in X}$ with coefficients in R . Then G acts on $R(X)$ by $gw(y_{x_1}, \dots, y_{x_n}) = w(y_{gx_1}, \dots, y_{gx_n})$. If R is a countable field, we can additionally consider $R(X)_0 = R((y_x)_{x \in X})$, the field of rational functions in variables $(y_x)_{x \in X}$ with coefficients in R . Then, G acts on $R(X)$ by $gf(y_{x_1}, \dots, y_{x_n}) = f(y_{gx_1}, \dots, y_{gx_n})$. As for $H(X)$, one can check that $(R(X), G)$, $(R_0(X), G)$ are small Polish structures. Moreover, if we define \tilde{w} as the set of all $x \in X$ such that y_x occurs

in the reduced form of w , then we get the same description of nm -independence for $(R(X), G), (R_0(X), G)$ as was done for $(H(X), G)$ in Proposition 2.2. Thus, we get that these structures (which we could call Polish ring structures and Polish field structures) have no generics (in the sense of the additive group), and hence, there is no Polish topology on $(R(X), G)$ or on $(R_0(X), G)$ such that the action of G is continuous.

3 A non-zero-dimensional small Polish G -group

In this section, we construct a first example of a small non-zero-dimensional Polish G -group.

First, we recall some results from [2]. Consider any $p \geq 1$ and the Banach space ℓ^p (over \mathbb{R}). We extend the p -norm from ℓ^p to \mathbb{R}^ω by putting $\|z\| = \infty$ for every $z \in \mathbb{R}^\omega \setminus \ell^p$. The complete Erdős space is the intersection of ℓ^p with $(\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q})^\omega$ (with the topology induced from ℓ^p).

Let E_0, E_1, \dots be a fixed sequence of subsets of \mathbb{R} and put

$$\mathcal{E} = \ell^p \cap \prod_{n < \omega} E_n.$$

The following is a part of [2, Theorem 1]:

Theorem 3.1 *Assume that \mathcal{E} is not empty and that every E_n is zero-dimensional. For each $k \in \omega \setminus \{0\}$ we let $\eta(k) \in \mathbb{R}^\omega$ be given by*

$$\eta(k)_n = \sup\{|a| : a \in E_n \cap [-1/k, 1/k]\},$$

where $\sup \emptyset = 0$. The following statements are equivalent:

- (1) $\|\eta(k)\| = \infty$ for each $k \in \omega \setminus \{0\}$
- (2) $\dim \mathcal{E} > 0$

Under the assumptions of the above theorem, also the following theorem was proved there ([2, Theorem 3]):

Theorem 3.2 *If every E_i is closed in \mathbb{R} , then \mathcal{E} is homeomorphic to the complete Erdős space if and only if $\dim \mathcal{E} > 0$ and every E_n is zero dimensional.*

We define a structure of a group on the complete Erdős space as in [3, Proposition 4.3] (with the only difference that we do not choose a particular p), which is done as follows. Fix any $p \in [1, \infty)$. We let $C \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ be the ternary Cantor set, and $X = C^\omega \cap \ell^p$. By Theorems 3.1 and 3.2, X (considered with the topology induced from ℓ^p) is homeomorphic to the complete Erdős space. Consider the standard bijection $\phi : 2^\omega \rightarrow C$ and the product map $\psi := \phi^\omega : (2^\omega)^\omega \rightarrow C^\omega$. It follows exactly as in [3, Proposition 4.3] that $H := \psi^{-1}[X]$ is a subgroup of $(2^\omega)^\omega$ (we will identify the latter group with $2^{\omega \times \omega}$ in the natural way), and becomes a Polish group with the topology induced from X by ψ (and is homeomorphic to the complete Erdős

space). This topology is generated by the norm $\|z\| := \|\psi(z)\|_p$, $z \in H$. We also put $\|z\| = \infty$ if $z \in 2^{\omega \times \omega} \setminus H$. For a subset A of $\omega \times \omega$, we define $\|A\| := \|\chi_A\|$, where χ_A is the characteristic function of A .

Now, we will define an action of a Polish group G on H . Let G_1 be the group of all permutations of $\omega \times \omega$. For any $g \in G_1$, we define the support of g to be $\text{supp}(g) = \{a \in \omega \times \omega : g(a) \neq a\}$. We put:

$$G = \{g \in G_1 : \|\text{supp}(g)\| < \infty\} < G_1.$$

It is clear that for any $g \in G$ and $h \in H$, the composition $h \circ g : \omega \times \omega \rightarrow 2$ is an element of H (since $\|h \circ g\| \leq \|h\| + \|\text{supp}(g)\|$). Hence, we can define an action of G on H by $gh = h \circ g^{-1}$. Then, G acts on H as automorphisms (both algebraic and topological). Notice, however, that if we consider G with the product topology, then this action is not continuous. Hence, we need another topology on G .

We define a metric d on G :

$$d(f, g) = \|\text{supp}(f^{-1}g)\|.$$

We will consider G with the topology generated by d .

Proposition 3.3 *G is a Polish group.*

Proof. It is easy to check that d is a complete metric on G . Also, the set of elements of G with finite support is a countable, dense subset of G . Now, we will check that the composition $\circ : G \times G \rightarrow G$ is continuous. For any $(f, g), (f_1, g_1) \in G \times G$ we have $d(fg, f_1g_1) = \|\text{supp}((fg)^{-1}f_1g_1)\| = \|\text{supp}(g^{-1}(f^{-1}f_1g_1g^{-1})g)\|$. Clearly, the composition is continuous at $(e, e) \in G \times G$ (since $\text{supp}(fg) \subseteq \text{supp}(f) \cup \text{supp}(g)$), so it is enough to check that conjugating by g is continuous at $e \in G$. We will check that for every $f \in G$ conjugating by f^{-1} is continuous at $e \in G$, which is of course sufficient. Notice that $\text{supp}(fhf^{-1}) = f[\text{supp}(h)]$. For any $\epsilon > 0$ there is $n < \omega$ such that $\|\text{supp}(f) \setminus n \times \omega\| < \epsilon$ (where n denotes the set $\{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$), and since $\text{supp}(f) \cap n \times \omega$ is finite, we can choose $m < \omega$ such that $f[\omega \times \omega \setminus m \times \omega] \subseteq \omega \times \omega \setminus n \times \omega$. So, for h so close to e that $\text{supp}(h) \subseteq \omega \times \omega \setminus m \times \omega$, we have that $f[\text{supp}(h)] \subseteq \text{supp}(h) \cup (f[\text{supp}(h)] \cap \text{supp}(f)) \subseteq \text{supp}(h) \cup (\text{supp}(f) \setminus n \times \omega)$. This shows that the conjugation by f is continuous, and hence, so is the group composition. Similarly, one checks that the group inversion on G is continuous. \square

The next proposition shows that we have constructed (the first known) example of a small, non-zero-dimensional Polish G -group.

Proposition 3.4 *(H, G) is a small, Polish G -group.*

Proof. To check that the action of G on H is continuous at every $(g, h) \in G \times H$, consider any $(g_1, h_1) \in G \times H$. Then, the functions $gh = h \circ g^{-1}$ and $g_1h_1 = h_1 \circ g_1^{-1}$ agree on the set $\{a \in \omega \times \omega : g^{-1}(a) = g_1^{-1}(a)\} \cap \{a \in \omega \times \omega : h(g^{-1}(a)) = h_1(g^{-1}(a))\}$. The complement of this set in H is the union of $\text{supp}(g_1g^{-1})$ and $g[\{a \in \omega \times \omega :$

$h(a) \neq h_1(a)\}$. For (g_1, h_1) sufficiently close to (g, h) these sets are arbitrary small in the sense of $\|\cdot\|$ (by a similar argument to the one in the proof of Proposition 3.3). So, the action of G on H is continuous.

It remains to check that for every finite $A \subseteq H$, there are countably many G_A -orbits in H . Fix such an A . For any $h \in H$ we put $h_0 := h^{-1}[\{0\}]$, $h_1 := h^{-1}[\{1\}]$ (then $\|h_1\| < \infty$ and $\|h_0\| = \infty$). Let B be the Boolean algebra generated by the family of sets: $\{a_0, a_1 : a \in A\}$, and let b_0, b_1, \dots, b_n be all its atoms. For exactly one $i \leq n$ we have $\|b_i\| = \infty$ (this happens for i such that $b_i = \bigcap_{a \in A} a_0$), and we assume that this is the case for $i = 0$. We will show that the G_A -orbit of an element x of H depends only on the cardinalities of the sets $x_0 \cap b_0, x_0 \cap b_1, \dots, x_0 \cap b_n$ and $x_1 \cap b_0, x_1 \cap b_1, \dots, x_1 \cap b_n$. Suppose that for two elements $x, y \in H$ these cardinalities are the same. For all $0 \leq i \leq n$ let g_i be a permutation of b_i such that $g_i[b_i \cap x_0] = b_i \cap y_0$ and $g_i[b_i \cap x_1] = b_i \cap y_1$. We can choose g_0 in such a way that $\|supp(g_0)\| < \infty$ (to see this, choose any $c \subseteq b_0$ such that $b_0 \cap x_1, b_0 \cap y_1 \subseteq c$, $c \setminus (x_1 \cup y_1)$ is infinite and $\|c\| < \infty$, and notice that we can choose g_0 such that $supp(g_0) \subseteq c$). Then, $\bigcup_{i \leq n} g_i$ is an element of G_A , and $gx = y$. This completes the proof. \square

Proposition 3.5 *(H, G) is not nm -stable.*

Proof. For $c \in 2^{\omega \times \omega}$, we will write c_{ij} instead of $c(i, j)$. Consider $o = o(a/\emptyset)$, where $a_{ij} = 1$ if $j = 0$ and $a_{ij} = 0$ if $j > 0$. For any $n < \omega$, let $b_n \in H$ be given by $(b_n)_{ij} = 1$ if $j = n + 1$, and $(b_n)_{ij} = 0$ if $j \neq n + 1$. Then, by the proof of Proposition 3.4, for every $n < \omega$, we have

$$o(a/b_{<n}) = \{x \in H : |(i, j) \in \omega \times \omega : x_{ij} = 1| = \omega \wedge \forall j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} x_{ij} = 0\}.$$

So, $o(a/b_{<n})$ is a G_δ subset of H , and hence, it is non-meager in itself. Moreover, for every $n < \omega$, $o(a/b_{<n+1})$ is nowhere dense in $o(a/b_{<n})$. Thus, by Theorem 1.4, $\mathcal{NM}(o) = \infty$. So, (H, G) is not nm -stable. \square

Similarly, one can check that \mathcal{NM} -rank of every uncountable 1-orbit in (H, G) is equal to ∞ .

Question 3.6 *Is there an nm -stable, non-zero-dimensional small Polish G -group?*

Notice that since the product $H \times H$ is homeomorphic to H , we cannot obtain examples of higher dimensions just by taking finite cartesian powers of H .

Question 3.7 *Is there a small Polish G -group of dimension greater than one?*

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