

$\aleph_0$ -categorical models  
and  
Roelcke precompact groups

Tomás Ibarlucía

Institut Camille Jordan  
Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1

Istanbul, March 27, 2015.

## Setting

Let  $G$  be a Polish group. The left completion  $M = \widehat{G}_L$  can be seen as a metric first-order structure with automorphism group  $G$ .

## Setting

Let  $G$  be a Polish group. The left completion  $M = \widehat{G}_L$  can be seen as a metric first-order structure with automorphism group  $G$ .

A **compactification** of  $G$  (equivalently, of  $M$ ) will be a uniformly continuous  $G$ -map  $\nu : G \rightarrow X$  with dense image, where  $X$  is a compact  $G$ -space.

## Setting

Let  $G$  be a Polish group. The left completion  $M = \widehat{G}_L$  can be seen as a metric first-order structure with automorphism group  $G$ .

A **compactification** of  $G$  (equivalently, of  $M$ ) will be a uniformly continuous  $G$ -map  $\nu : G \rightarrow X$  with dense image, where  $X$  is a compact  $G$ -space.

The continuous functions  $f : G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  that factor through a compactification of  $G$  are exactly the **Roelcke uniformly continuous** functions (i.e. functions uniformly continuous with respect to both the left and right uniformities of  $G$ ). They form an algebra, **UC( $G$ )**.

## Banach representations of compact $G$ -spaces

If  $X$  is a compact  $G$ -space and  $V$  is a Banach space, a **representation** of  $X$  on  $V$  is given by a pair

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha &: X \rightarrow V^*, \\ h &: G \rightarrow \text{Iso}(V),\end{aligned}$$

where  $h$  is a continuous homomorphism and  $\alpha$  is a weak\*-continuous  $G$ -map with respect to the dual action  $G \times V^* \rightarrow V^*$ ,  $(g\phi)(v) = \phi(h(g)^{-1}(v))$ .

## Banach representations of compact $G$ -spaces

If  $X$  is a compact  $G$ -space and  $V$  is a Banach space, a **representation** of  $X$  on  $V$  is given by a pair

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha &: X \rightarrow V^*, \\ h &: G \rightarrow \text{Iso}(V),\end{aligned}$$

where  $h$  is a continuous homomorphism and  $\alpha$  is a weak\*-continuous  $G$ -map with respect to the dual action  $G \times V^* \rightarrow V^*$ ,  $(g\phi)(v) = \phi(h(g)^{-1}(v))$ .

If  $\mathcal{K}$  is a class of Banach spaces, the  $G$ -space  $X$  is said  **$\mathcal{K}$ -approximable** if the family of its representations on Banach spaces  $V \in \mathcal{K}$  separates points of  $X$ .

# The dynamical hierarchy after Glasner and Megrelishvili

## Theorem

*Good dynamical properties of a continuous function  $f : G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  correspond to good classes  $\mathcal{K}$  and the possibility of factoring  $f$  through a  $\mathcal{K}$ -approximable compactification  $X$ , as follows.*

# The dynamical hierarchy after Glasner and Megrelishvili

## Theorem

Good dynamical properties of a continuous function  $f : G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  correspond to good classes  $\mathcal{K}$  and the possibility of factoring  $f$  through a  $\mathcal{K}$ -approximable compactification  $X$ , as follows.

<i>Name: <math>f</math> is</i>	<i>The orbit <math>Gf \subset \mathcal{C}(X) \subset \mathcal{C}(G)</math></i>	<i><math>\mathcal{K}</math> is the class of</i>
<i>AP</i>	<i>is precompact</i>	<i>Euclidean</i>
<i>WAP</i>	<i>is weakly precompact</i>	<i>reflexive</i>
<i>Asplund</i>	<i>has metrizable closure in <math>\mathbb{R}^X</math></i>	<i>Asplund</i>
<i>Tame<sub>u</sub></i>	<i>is precompact in <math>\mathcal{B}_1(X)</math></i>	<i>Rosenthal</i>
<i>UC</i>	<i>(-)</i>	<i>Banach spaces</i>



# The dynamical hierarchy after Glasner and Megrelishvili

## Theorem

Good dynamical properties of a continuous function  $f : G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  correspond to good classes  $\mathcal{K}$  and the possibility of factoring  $f$  through a  $\mathcal{K}$ -approximable compactification  $X$ , as follows.

<i>Name: <math>f</math> is</i>	<i>The orbit <math>Gf \subset \mathcal{C}(X) \subset \mathcal{C}(G)</math></i>	<i><math>\mathcal{K}</math> is the class of</i>
<i>AP</i>	<i>is precompact</i>	<i>Euclidean</i>
<i>WAP</i>	<i>is weakly precompact</i>	<i>reflexive</i>
<i>Asplund</i>	<i>has metrizable closure in <math>\mathbb{R}^X</math></i>	<i>Asplund</i>
<i>Tame<sub>u</sub></i>	<i>is precompact in <math>\mathcal{B}_1(X)</math></i>	<i>Rosenthal</i>
<i>UC</i>	<i>(-)</i>	<i>Banach spaces</i>

$$AP(G) \subset WAP(G) \subset Asp(G) \subset Tame_u(G) \subset UC(G)$$

# Roelcke precompact Polish groups after Ben Yaacov and Tsankov

$G$  is **Roelcke precompact** if for every open  $U \subset G$  there is a finite  $F \subset G$  such that  $UFU = G$ .

Examples:  $S_\infty$ ,  $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q}, <)$ ,  $\text{Aut}(RG)$ ,  $\text{Homeo}(2^\omega)$ ,  $\text{Iso}(\mathbb{U}_1)$ ,  $\text{Aut}(\mu)$ ,  $\text{Aut}^*(\mu)$ ,  $\mathcal{U}(H)$ ,  $\text{Homeo}_+([0, 1])$ , etc.

# Roelcke precompact Polish groups after Ben Yaacov and Tsankov

$G$  is **Roelcke precompact** if for every open  $U \subset G$  there is a finite  $F \subset G$  such that  $UFU = G$ .

Examples:  $S_\infty$ ,  $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q}, <)$ ,  $\text{Aut}(RG)$ ,  $\text{Homeo}(2^\omega)$ ,  $\text{Iso}(\mathbb{U}_1)$ ,  $\text{Aut}(\mu)$ ,  $\text{Aut}^*(\mu)$ ,  $\mathcal{U}(H)$ ,  $\text{Homeo}_+([0, 1])$ , etc.

## Theorem

*Equivalently,  $M$  is an  $\aleph_0$ -categorical structure.*

## Functions as formulas

### Proposition

Take  $f \in UC(G)$  and define  $\varphi : G^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by  $\varphi(h, g) = f(h^{-1}g)$ .  
Then  $\varphi$  extends to an invariant continuous function  $\varphi : M^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

If  $G$  is Roelcke precompact, then  $\varphi(x, y)$  is a  $\emptyset$ -definable predicate on  $M$  (and so  $f = \varphi_1 = \varphi(1, \cdot)$  is an  $M$ -definable predicate on  $M$ ).  
Moreover, dynamical properties of  $f$  correspond to classical model-theoretic properties of  $\varphi$ , as follows.

# Functions as formulas

## Proposition

Take  $f \in UC(G)$  and define  $\varphi : G^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by  $\varphi(h, g) = f(h^{-1}g)$ .  
Then  $\varphi$  extends to an invariant continuous function  $\varphi : M^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

If  $G$  is Roelcke precompact, then  $\varphi(x, y)$  is a  $\emptyset$ -definable predicate on  $M$  (and so  $f = \varphi_1 = \varphi(1, \cdot)$  is an  $M$ -definable predicate on  $M$ ).  
Moreover, dynamical properties of  $f$  correspond to classical model-theoretic properties of  $\varphi$ , as follows.

$f$	$V$	$\varphi$
AP	Euclidean	
WAP	reflexive	
Asp	Asplund	
Tame <sub>u</sub>	Rosenthal	
UC	Banach	any formula

# Functions as formulas

## Proposition

Take  $f \in UC(G)$  and define  $\varphi : G^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by  $\varphi(h, g) = f(h^{-1}g)$ .  
Then  $\varphi$  extends to an invariant continuous function  $\varphi : M^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

If  $G$  is Roelcke precompact, then  $\varphi(x, y)$  is a  $\emptyset$ -definable predicate on  $M$  (and so  $f = \varphi_1 = \varphi(1, \cdot)$  is an  $M$ -definable predicate on  $M$ ).  
Moreover, dynamical properties of  $f$  correspond to classical model-theoretic properties of  $\varphi$ , as follows.

$f$	$V$	$\varphi$
AP	Euclidean	
WAP	reflexive	$\varphi(x, y)$ is stable
Asp	Asplund	
Tame <sub>u</sub>	Rosenthal	
UC	Banach	any formula

# Functions as formulas

## Proposition

Take  $f \in UC(G)$  and define  $\varphi : G^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by  $\varphi(h, g) = f(h^{-1}g)$ .  
Then  $\varphi$  extends to an invariant continuous function  $\varphi : M^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

If  $G$  is Roelcke precompact, then  $\varphi(x, y)$  is a  $\emptyset$ -definable predicate on  $M$  (and so  $f = \varphi_1 = \varphi(1, \cdot)$  is an  $M$ -definable predicate on  $M$ ).  
Moreover, dynamical properties of  $f$  correspond to classical model-theoretic properties of  $\varphi$ , as follows.

$f$	$V$	$\varphi$
AP	Euclidean	$\varphi_1 \in \text{acl}^{\text{eq}}(\emptyset)$
WAP	reflexive	$\varphi(x, y)$ is stable
Asp	Asplund	
Tame <sub>u</sub>	Rosenthal	
UC	Banach	any formula

# Functions as formulas

## Proposition

Take  $f \in UC(G)$  and define  $\varphi : G^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by  $\varphi(h, g) = f(h^{-1}g)$ .  
Then  $\varphi$  extends to an invariant continuous function  $\varphi : M^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

If  $G$  is Roelcke precompact, then  $\varphi(x, y)$  is a  $\emptyset$ -definable predicate on  $M$  (and so  $f = \varphi_1 = \varphi(1, \cdot)$  is an  $M$ -definable predicate on  $M$ ).  
Moreover, dynamical properties of  $f$  correspond to classical model-theoretic properties of  $\varphi$ , as follows.

$f$	$V$	$\varphi$
AP	Euclidean	$\varphi_1 \in \text{acl}^{\text{eq}}(\emptyset)$
WAP	reflexive	$\varphi(x, y)$ is stable
Asp	Asplund	
Tame <sub>u</sub>	Rosenthal	$\varphi(x, y)$ is NIP
UC	Banach	any formula



## Examples

- ▶ For the groups  $S_\infty$ ,  $\text{Aut}(\mu)$ ,  $\text{Aut}^*(\mu)$  and  $\mathcal{U}(H)$  we have  $\text{WAP}(G) = \text{UC}(G)$ .

## Examples

- ▶ For the groups  $S_\infty$ ,  $\text{Aut}(\mu)$ ,  $\text{Aut}^*(\mu)$  and  $\mathcal{U}(H)$  we have  $\text{WAP}(G) = \text{UC}(G)$ .
- ▶ For  $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q}, <)$  we have  $\text{WAP}(G) \subsetneq \text{Tame}_u(G) = \text{UC}(G)$ .

## Examples

- ▶ For the groups  $S_\infty$ ,  $\text{Aut}(\mu)$ ,  $\text{Aut}^*(\mu)$  and  $\mathcal{U}(H)$  we have  $\text{WAP}(G) = \text{UC}(G)$ .
- ▶ For  $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q}, <)$  we have  $\text{WAP}(G) \subsetneq \text{Tame}_u(G) = \text{UC}(G)$ .
- ▶ For  $\text{Aut}(RG)$ ,  $\text{WAP}(G) = \text{Tame}_u(G) \subsetneq \text{UC}(G)$ .

## Examples

- ▶ For the groups  $S_\infty$ ,  $\text{Aut}(\mu)$ ,  $\text{Aut}^*(\mu)$  and  $\mathcal{U}(H)$  we have  $\text{WAP}(G) = \text{UC}(G)$ .
- ▶ For  $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q}, <)$  we have  $\text{WAP}(G) \subsetneq \text{Tame}_u(G) = \text{UC}(G)$ .
- ▶ For  $\text{Aut}(RG)$ ,  $\text{WAP}(G) = \text{Tame}_u(G) \subsetneq \text{UC}(G)$ .
- ▶ For  $\text{Homeo}(2^\omega)$ ,  $\text{WAP}(G) = \text{Tame}_u(G) \subsetneq \text{UC}(G)$ .

## Examples

- ▶ For the groups  $S_\infty$ ,  $\text{Aut}(\mu)$ ,  $\text{Aut}^*(\mu)$  and  $\mathcal{U}(H)$  we have  $\text{WAP}(G) = \text{UC}(G)$ .
- ▶ For  $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q}, <)$  we have  $\text{WAP}(G) \subsetneq \text{Tame}_u(G) = \text{UC}(G)$ .
- ▶ For  $\text{Aut}(RG)$ ,  $\text{WAP}(G) = \text{Tame}_u(G) \subsetneq \text{UC}(G)$ .
- ▶ For  $\text{Homeo}(2^\omega)$ ,  $\text{WAP}(G) = \text{Tame}_u(G) \subsetneq \text{UC}(G)$ .
- ▶ For  $\text{Iso}(\mathbb{U}_1)$ ,  $\text{Tame}_u(G)$  is trivial.

## Examples

- ▶ For the groups  $S_\infty$ ,  $\text{Aut}(\mu)$ ,  $\text{Aut}^*(\mu)$  and  $\mathcal{U}(H)$  we have  $\text{WAP}(G) = \text{UC}(G)$ .
- ▶ For  $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q}, <)$  we have  $\text{WAP}(G) \subsetneq \text{Tame}_u(G) = \text{UC}(G)$ .
- ▶ For  $\text{Aut}(RG)$ ,  $\text{WAP}(G) = \text{Tame}_u(G) \subsetneq \text{UC}(G)$ .
- ▶ For  $\text{Homeo}(2^\omega)$ ,  $\text{WAP}(G) = \text{Tame}_u(G) \subsetneq \text{UC}(G)$ .
- ▶ For  $\text{Iso}(\mathbb{U}_1)$ ,  $\text{Tame}_u(G)$  is trivial.

The group  $\text{Homeo}_+([0, 1])$ , for which it is known that  $\text{WAP}(G)$  is trivial but  $\text{Tame}_u(G) = \text{UC}(G)$ , offers an example of a completely unstable NIP structure.

## Functions as formulas, back

### Proposition

Take  $f \in UC(G)$  and define  $\varphi : G^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by  $\varphi(h, g) = f(h^{-1}g)$ .  
Then  $\varphi$  extends to an invariant continuous function  $\varphi : M^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

If  $G$  is Roelcke precompact, then  $\varphi(x, y)$  is a  $\emptyset$ -definable predicate on  $M$  (and so  $f = \varphi_1 = \varphi(1, \cdot)$  is an  $M$ -definable predicate on  $M$ ).  
Moreover, dynamical properties of  $f$  correspond to classical model-theoretic properties of  $\varphi$ , as follows.

$f$	$V$	$\varphi$
AP	Euclidean	$\varphi_1 \in \text{acl}^{\text{eq}}(\emptyset)$
WAP	reflexive	$\varphi(x, y)$ is stable
Asp	Asplund	
Tame <sub>u</sub>	Rosenthal	$\varphi(x, y)$ is NIP
UC	Banach	any formula

## Functions as formulas, back

### Proposition

Take  $f \in UC(G)$  and define  $\varphi : G^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by  $\varphi(h, g) = f(h^{-1}g)$ .  
Then  $\varphi$  extends to an invariant continuous function  $\varphi : M^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

If  $G$  is Roelcke precompact, then  $\varphi(x, y)$  is a  $\emptyset$ -definable predicate on  $M$  (and so  $f = \varphi_1 = \varphi(1, \cdot)$  is an  $M$ -definable predicate on  $M$ ).  
Moreover, dynamical properties of  $f$  correspond to classical model-theoretic properties of  $\varphi$ , as follows.

$f$	$V$	$\varphi$
AP	Euclidean	$\varphi_1 \in \text{acl}^{\text{eq}}(\emptyset)$
WAP	reflexive	$\varphi(x, y)$ is stable
Asp	Asplund	(?)
Tame <sub>u</sub>	Rosenthal	$\varphi(x, y)$ is NIP
UC	Banach	any formula



## Functions as formulas, back

### Proposition

Take  $f \in UC(G)$  and define  $\varphi : G^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by  $\varphi(h, g) = f(h^{-1}g)$ .  
Then  $\varphi$  extends to an invariant continuous function  $\varphi : M^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

If  $G$  is Roelcke precompact, then  $\varphi(x, y)$  is a  $\emptyset$ -definable predicate on  $M$  (and so  $f = \varphi_1 = \varphi(1, \cdot)$  is an  $M$ -definable predicate on  $M$ ).  
Moreover, dynamical properties of  $f$  correspond to classical model-theoretic properties of  $\varphi$ , as follows.

$f$	$V$	$\varphi$
AP	Euclidean	$\varphi_1 \in \text{acl}^{\text{eq}}(\emptyset)$
WAP	reflexive	$\varphi(x, y)$ is stable
Asp	Asplund	(?): stable!
Tame <sub>u</sub>	Rosenthal	$\varphi(x, y)$ is NIP
UC	Banach	any formula

## Strongly uniformly continuous functions

A continuous  $f : G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is called **strongly uniformly continuous (SUC)** if it factors through a compactification  $X$  such that, for all  $x \in X$ , the map

$$g \in G \mapsto gx \in X$$

is left uniformly continuous.

## Strongly uniformly continuous functions

A continuous  $f : G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is called **strongly uniformly continuous (SUC)** if it factors through a compactification  $X$  such that, for all  $x \in X$ , the map

$$g \in G \mapsto gx \in X$$

is left uniformly continuous.

The algebra  $SUC(G)$  is the greatest subalgebra of  $UC(G)$  whose associated compactification has the structure of a right topological semigroup.

## Strongly uniformly continuous functions

A continuous  $f : G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is called **strongly uniformly continuous (SUC)** if it factors through a compactification  $X$  such that, for all  $x \in X$ , the map

$$g \in G \mapsto gx \in X$$

is left uniformly continuous.

The algebra  $SUC(G)$  is the greatest subalgebra of  $UC(G)$  whose associated compactification has the structure of a right topological semigroup.

We have  $Asp(G) \subset SUC(G)$ . Glasner and Megrelishvili showed that  $SUC(\text{Homeo}_+([0, 1]))$  is trivial.

$$\text{WAP}(G) = \text{Asp}(G) = \text{SUC}(G)$$

### Theorem (I.)

*If  $M$  is  $\aleph_0$ -categorical and  $f \in \text{SUC}(M)$ , then the associated formula is stable.*

### Corollary

*Let  $G$  be a Roelcke precompact Polish group. Then  $\text{WAP}(G) = \text{Asp}(G) = \text{SUC}(G)$ .*

## An easy crucial example

Consider the function  $f$  on  $G = \text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q}, <)$  given by

$$f(g) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 0 \leq g(0) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

Thus,  $\varphi(g, h) = f(g^{-1}h) = 1$  means  $g(0) \leq h(0)$ .

$f$  is  $\text{Tame}_u$  but not WAP.

## An easy crucial example

Consider the function  $f$  on  $G = \text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q}, <)$  given by

$$f(g) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 0 \leq g(0) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

Thus,  $\varphi(g, h) = f(g^{-1}h) = 1$  means  $g(0) \leq h(0)$ .

$f$  is  $\text{Tame}_u$  but not WAP.

If it was SUC (sketch):

## An easy crucial example

Consider the function  $f$  on  $G = \text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q}, <)$  given by

$$f(g) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 0 \leq g(0) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

Thus,  $\varphi(g, h) = f(g^{-1}h) = 1$  means  $g(0) \leq h(0)$ .

$f$  is  $\text{Tame}_u$  but not WAP.

If it was SUC (sketch):

- ▶ we factor  $f$  through an SUC compactification  $X$ ;



## An easy crucial example

Consider the function  $f$  on  $G = \text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q}, <)$  given by

$$f(g) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 0 \leq g(0) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

Thus,  $\varphi(g, h) = f(g^{-1}h) = 1$  means  $g(0) \leq h(0)$ .

$f$  is  $\text{Tame}_u$  but not WAP.

If it was SUC (sketch):

- ▶ we factor  $f$  through an SUC compactification  $X$ ;
- ▶ an irrational  $r \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$  can be seen as an element  $x_r \in X$ ;

## An easy crucial example

Consider the function  $f$  on  $G = \text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q}, <)$  given by

$$f(g) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 0 \leq g(0) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

Thus,  $\varphi(g, h) = f(g^{-1}h) = 1$  means  $g(0) \leq h(0)$ .

$f$  is  $\text{Tame}_U$  but not WAP.

If it was SUC (sketch):

- ▶ we factor  $f$  through an SUC compactification  $X$ ;
- ▶ an irrational  $r \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$  can be seen as an element  $x_r \in X$ ;
- ▶ since  $f$  factors through  $X$  and  $g \mapsto gx_r$  is left uniformly continuous, there is a neighborhood  $U$  of the identity such that  $h(a) < r$  for every  $a < r$  ( $a \in \mathbb{Q}$ ) and  $h \in U$ ;

## An easy crucial example

Consider the function  $f$  on  $G = \text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q}, <)$  given by

$$f(g) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 0 \leq g(0) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

Thus,  $\varphi(g, h) = f(g^{-1}h) = 1$  means  $g(0) \leq h(0)$ .

$f$  is  $\text{Tame}_u$  but not WAP.

If it was SUC (sketch):

- ▶ we factor  $f$  through an SUC compactification  $X$ ;
- ▶ an irrational  $r \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$  can be seen as an element  $x_r \in X$ ;
- ▶ since  $f$  factors through  $X$  and  $g \mapsto gx_r$  is left uniformly continuous, there is a neighborhood  $U$  of the identity such that  $h(a) < r$  for every  $a < r$  ( $a \in \mathbb{Q}$ ) and  $h \in U$ ;
- ▶ a neighborhood of the identity of  $G$  is the stabilizer of a finite tuple of rationals.

## An easy crucial example

Consider the function  $f$  on  $G = \text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q}, <)$  given by

$$f(g) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 0 \leq g(0) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

Thus,  $\varphi(g, h) = f(g^{-1}h) = 1$  means  $g(0) \leq h(0)$ .

$f$  is  $\text{Tame}_u$  but not WAP.

If it was SUC (sketch):

- ▶ we factor  $f$  through an SUC compactification  $X$ ;
- ▶ an irrational  $r \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$  can be seen as an element  $x_r \in X$ ;
- ▶ since  $f$  factors through  $X$  and  $g \mapsto gx_r$  is left uniformly continuous, there is a neighborhood  $U$  of the identity such that  $h(a) < r$  for every  $a < r$  ( $a \in \mathbb{Q}$ ) and  $h \in U$ ;
- ▶ a neighborhood of the identity of  $G$  is the stabilizer of a finite tuple of rationals.

Contradiction.

## Representations on Hilbert spaces

The algebra  $\text{Hilb}(G)$  consists of the continuous functions that factor through a Hilbert-approximable compactification of  $G$ .

## Representations on Hilbert spaces

The algebra  $\text{Hilb}(G)$  consists of the continuous functions that factor through a Hilbert-approximable compactification of  $G$ .

Theorem (Ben Yaacov, I., Tsankov)

*Let  $M$  be a **classical**  $\aleph_0$ -categorical structure,  $G = \text{Aut}(M)$ . Then  $\text{Hilb}(G) = \text{UC}(G)$  if and only if  $M$  is stable and one-based.*

## Representations on Hilbert spaces

The algebra  $\text{Hilb}(G)$  consists of the continuous functions that factor through a Hilbert-approximable compactification of  $G$ .

**Theorem** (Ben Yaacov, I., Tsankov)

*Let  $M$  be a **classical**  $\aleph_0$ -categorical structure,  $G = \text{Aut}(M)$ . Then  $\text{Hilb}(G) = \text{UC}(G)$  if and only if  $M$  is stable and one-based.*

**Corollary**

*For the automorphism group of Hrushovski's pseudoplane we have  $\text{Hilb}(G) \subsetneq \text{WAP}(G) = \text{UC}(G)$ .*

Thank you.



## References

- ▶ I. Ben Yaacov and T. Tsankov.  
*Weakly almost periodic functions, model-theoretic stability, and minimality of topological groups*,  
preprint, [arXiv:1312.7757](https://arxiv.org/abs/1312.7757).
- ▶ E. Glasner and M. Megrelishvili.  
*Representations of dynamical systems on Banach spaces not containing  $\ell_1$* ,  
[Trans. Amer. Math. Soc. 364 \(2012\)](#).  
*New algebras of functions on topological groups arising from  $G$ -spaces*,  
[Fund. Math. 201 \(2008\)](#).
- ▶ T. Ibarlućía.  
*The dynamical hierarchy for Roelcke precompact Polish groups*,  
preprint, [arXiv:1405.4613](https://arxiv.org/abs/1405.4613).