

The class of
perfectly null sets
and its transitive
version

Michał Korch

Preliminaries and
introduction

Perfectly null sets

Perfectly null sets
in the transitive
sense

The class of perfectly null sets and its transitive version

Michał Korch
joint work with T. Weiss

Faculty of Mathematics, Informatics, and Mechanics
University of Warsaw

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Preliminaries: special subsets in 2^ω

The class of perfectly null sets and its transitive version

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Perfectly null sets

Perfectly null sets in the transitive sense

perfectly meager

PM

meager in any perfect set (in the subspace topology) [2]

universally null

UN

null with respect to any finite Borel diffused measure

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can be covered by a sequence of open sets of any given sequence of diameters

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Thm. (Galvin-Mycielski-Solovay). If it can be shifted away from any meager set.

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universally meager **UM**

its every Borel isomorphic image is meager in 2^ω [1], [9]

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perfectly null in the transitive sense **PN'**

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Outline

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 - simple properties
 - main open problem
- 2 Perfectly null in the transitive sense sets
 - definitions
 - two theorems
 - open problems

Perfectly null sets: measure on perfect sets

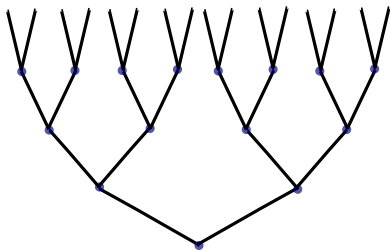
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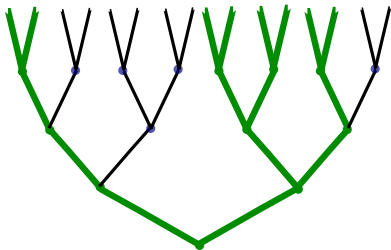
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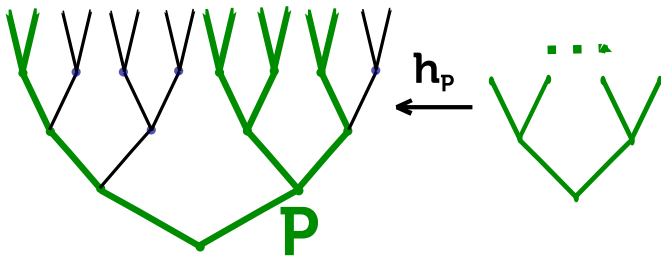
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Canonical homeomorphism: $h_P: 2^\omega \rightarrow P$



Perfectly null sets: measure on perfect sets

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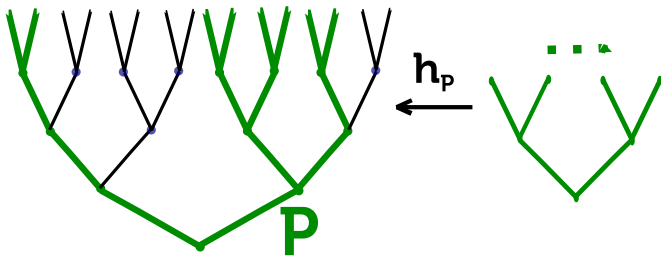
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Measure on perfect set $\mu_P(A) = \lambda(h_P^{-1}[A])$,
where λ is the standard Lebesgue measure on 2^ω .

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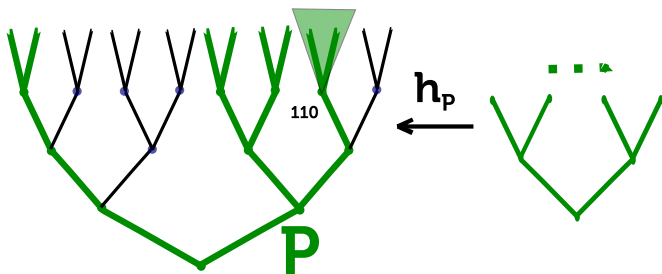
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Ex. $\mu_P([110]) = \frac{1}{4}$.

Perfectly null sets: measure on perfect sets

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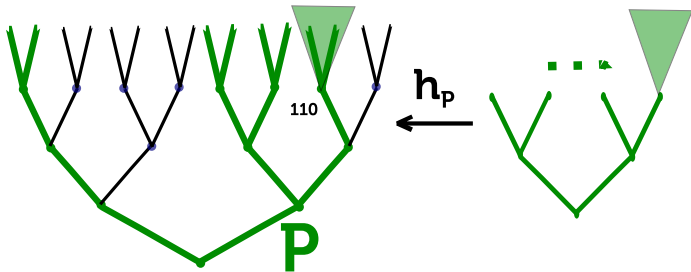
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A set $X \subseteq 2^\omega$ is **perfectly null** if for every perfect set $P \subseteq 2^\omega$,
 $\mu_P(P \cap X) = 0$.

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Observation

$UN \subseteq PN$.

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Recall that a set X is in Marczewski ideal s_0 if for any perfect set P , there exists a perfect set $Q \subseteq P$ such that $X \cap Q = \emptyset$.

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Observation

$PN \subseteq s_0$.

The main problem

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The main open question

Is it consistent, that $UN \subsetneq PN$?

The main problem

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On the category side all known arguments proving that it is consistent that $UM \subsetneq PM$ use the idea of the Lusin function or similar ideas.

Lusin function

(Lusin, Sierpiński, [7])

There exists a function $\mathcal{L}: \omega^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$, such that:

- \mathcal{L} is continuous and one-to-one,
- if L is a Lusin set, then $\mathcal{L}[L] \in PM$,
- \mathcal{L}^{-1} is of the Baire class one.

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Recall that UM is closed under taking Borel isomorphic images. So if there exists a Lusin set it is obvious that $UM \subsetneq PM$.

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Question

Does there exist a measure counterpart to the Lusin function?

The idea of the transitive version

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Recall that a set is perfectly meager if it is meager in every perfect set (in the subset topology). It may seem superfluous but we can say that a set X is perfectly meager if for every perfect set P and $t \in 2^\omega$ there exists a F_σ set $F \supseteq X$ such that F is meager in $P + t$. This, and the question of M. Scheepers of whether the algebraic sum of a SN set and a SM set is always s_0 , motivates the following definition.

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Perfectly meager in the transitive sense (Nowik, Scheepers, Weiss, [4])

A set X is perfectly meager in the transitive sense (**PM'**) if for any perfect set P there exists F_σ set F , $F \supseteq X$ such that for every $t \in 2^\omega$, F is meager in $P + t$.

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Theorem (Nowik, Scheepers, Weiss, [4], [5], [3])

$SM \subseteq PM' \subseteq UM$ and those inclusions are consistently proper.

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Perfectly null in the transitive sense

A set X is perfectly null in the transitive sense (**PN'**) if for any perfect set P there exists G_δ set G , $G \supseteq X$ such that for every $t \in 2^\omega$, $G + t$ is μ_P -null.

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A set X is perfectly null in the transitive sense (**PN'**) if for any perfect set P there exists $G_{\delta\sigma}$ set G , $G \supseteq X$ such that for every $t \in 2^\omega$, $G + t$ is μ_P -null.

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Now we would like to know whether

$\text{SN} \subseteq \text{PN}' \subseteq \text{UN}$ and whether those inclusions are consistently proper?

$$SN \subseteq PN'$$

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Theorem

Every strongly null set is perfectly null in the transitive sense.

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Every strongly null set is perfectly null in the transitive sense.

Proof (sketch):

Let X be a strongly null set and P a perfect set. Recall that since X is strongly null, for every sequence of positive numbers $\langle \varepsilon_n \rangle_{n \in \omega}$ there exists a sequence of open sets $\langle A_n : n \in \omega \rangle$ such that

$$X \subseteq \bigcap_{m \in \omega} \bigcup_{n \geq m} A_n \text{ and } \text{diam} A_n \leq \varepsilon_n.$$

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We can take such ε_n , that for every A such that $\text{diam} A < \varepsilon_n$,

$$\mu_P(A) < \frac{1}{2^n}.$$

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$X \subseteq \bigcap_{m \in \omega} \bigcup_{n \geq m} A_n$ and $\text{diam} A_n \leq \varepsilon_n$.

We can take such ε_n , that for every A such that $\text{diam} A < \varepsilon_n$, $\mu_P(A) < \frac{1}{2^n}$.

For such ε_n , $(\bigcap_{m \in \omega} \bigcup_{n \geq m} A_n) + t$ is of measure μ_P zero for any $t \in 2^\omega$ and therefore it can be used as the $G_{\delta\sigma}$ set in the definition of perfectly null set in the transitive sense. \square

It is consistent that $UN \neq PN'$

Theorem

If there exists a UN set of cardinality \aleph_1 then there exists a set $Y \in UN \setminus PN'$.

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Theorem

If there exists a UN set of cardinality \mathfrak{c} then there exists a set $Y \in UN \setminus PN'$.

Proof (sketch): The method used in this proof first appeared in a paper of I. Reclaw [6] and later in [8].

We can construct disjoint perfect sets $C, D \subseteq 2^\omega$, such that $C \cup D$ is linearly independent over \mathbb{Z}_2 . And we can assume that $X \in UN$, $X \subseteq C$ and $|X| = \mathfrak{c}$.

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Enumerate all $G_{\delta\sigma}$ sets as $\{B_x : x \in X\}$.

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Enumerate all $G_{\delta\sigma}$ sets as $\{B_x : x \in X\}$.

Choose $y_x \in x + D$ for $x \in X$, such that $y_x \notin B_x$ if $(x + D) \setminus B_x \neq \emptyset$. Let $Y = \{y_x : x \in X\}$.

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$+$: $C \times D \rightarrow C + D$ is a homeomorphism and $\pi_1[+^{-1}[Y]] = X$, so Y is also universally null.

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Enumerate all $G_{\delta\sigma}$ sets as $\{B_x : x \in X\}$.

Choose $y_x \in x + D$ for $x \in X$, such that $y_x \notin B_x$ if $(x + D) \setminus B_x \neq \emptyset$. Let $Y = \{y_x : x \in X\}$.

$+$: $C \times D \rightarrow C + D$ is a homeomorphism and $\pi_1[+^{-1}[Y]] = X$, so Y is also universally null.

Assume that $Y \in PN'$. Then there exists $x \in X$ such that $Y \subseteq B_x$ and for any $t \in 2^\omega$ $\mu_D(B_x + t) = 0$. Take $t = x$. We see that $y_x \in B_x$, so $D \cap (B_x + x) = D$, so $\mu_D(B_x + x) = 1$. A contradiction.

□

Open problems

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We wanted to know whether $SN \subseteq PN' \subseteq UN$ and whether those inclusions are consistently proper.

We proved that:

- 1 Every strongly null set is perfectly null in the transitive sense.
- 2 If there exists a UN set of cardinality \mathfrak{c} , there exists a set $Y \in UN \setminus PN'$.

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We proved that:

- 1 Every strongly null set is perfectly null in the transitive sense.
- 2 If there exists a UN set of cardinality \mathfrak{c} , there exists a set $Y \in UN \setminus PN'$.

The other two problems are still open:

Question

Is it consistent that $SN \neq PN'$?

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We wanted to know whether $SN \subseteq PN' \subseteq UN$ and whether those inclusions are consistently proper.

We proved that:

- 1 Every strongly null set is perfectly null in the transitive sense.
- 2 If there exists a UN set of cardinality \mathfrak{c} , there exists a set $Y \in UN \setminus PN'$.

The other two problems are still open:

Question

Is it consistent that $SN \neq PN'$?

Question

$PN' \subseteq UN$?

Open problems

The class of perfectly null sets and its transitive version

Michał Korch

Preliminaries and introduction

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Is it consistent that $SN \neq PN'$?

In particular, does there exist uncountable PN' set in every model of ZFC?

Question

$PN' \subseteq UN$?

References

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