

A SURVEY OF MEASURED GROUP THEORY

TO ROBERT ZIMMER ON THE OCCASION OF HIS 60TH BIRTHDAY

Abstract

Measured group theory is an area of research that studies infinite groups using measure-theoretic tools, and studies the restrictions that group structure imposes on ergodic-theoretic properties of their actions. This paper is a survey of recent developments focused on the notion of measure equivalence between groups, and orbit equivalence between group actions.

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1. Introduction

This survey concerns an area of mathematics that studies infinite countable groups using measure-theoretic tools, and studies ergodic theory of group actions, emphasizing the impact of group structure on the actions. *Measured group theory* is a particularly fitting title as it suggests an analogy with *geometric group theory*. The origins of measured group theory go back to the seminal paper of Robert Zimmer [139], which established a deep connection between questions on orbit equivalence in ergodic theory to Margulis's celebrated superrigidity theorem for lattices in semisimple groups. The notion of amenable actions, introduced by Zimmer in an earlier work [138], became an indispensable tool in the field. Zimmer continued to study orbit structures of actions of large groups in [32, 41, 140–144, 146, 147] and [135]. The monograph [146] had a particularly big impact on both ergodic theorists and people studying big groups, as well as researchers in other areas, such as operator algebras and descriptive set theory.¹

In recent years several new layers of results have been added to what we called measured group theory, and this paper aims to give an overview of the current state of the subject. Such a goal is unattainable—any survey is doomed to be partial, biased, and outdated before it appears. Nevertheless, we shall try our best, hoping to encourage further interest in this topic. The reader is also referred to Gaboriau's paper [58], which contains a very nice overview of some of the results discussed here, and to Shalom's survey [133], which is even closer to the present paper (hence the similarity of the titles). The monographs by Kechris and Miller [81] and the forthcoming one [80] by Kechris include topics

1. Zimmer's cocycle superrigidity proved in [139] plays a central role in another area of research, vigorously pursued by Zimmer and others, concerning actions of large groups on manifolds. David Fisher surveys this direction in [42] in this volume.

in descriptive set theory related to measured group theory. Readers interested in connections to von Neumann algebras are referred to Vaes's [136], Popa's [114], and references therein.

The scope of this paper is restricted to interaction of infinite groups with ergodic theory, leaving out the connections to the theory of von Neumann algebras and descriptive set theory. When possible, we try to indicate proofs or ideas of proofs for the stated results. In particular, we chose to include a proof of one cocycle superrigidity theorem (Theorem 5.21), which enables a self-contained presentation of a number of important results: a very rigid equivalence relation (Theorem 4.19) with trivial fundamental group and outer automorphism group (Theorem 4.15), an equivalence relation that cannot be generated by an essentially free action of any group (§4.3.1).

DISCLAIMER. As usual, the quoted results are often presented not in the full possible generality, so the reader should consult the original papers for full details. The responsibility for inaccuracies, misquotes, and other flaws lies solely with the author of these notes.

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ORGANIZATION OF THE PAPER. The paper is organized as follows: the next section is devoted to a general introduction that emphasizes the relations among measure equivalence, quasi-isometry, and orbit equivalence in ergodic theory. One may choose to skip most of this, but read Definition 2.1 and the following remarks. Section 3 concerns groups considered up to measure equivalence. Section 4 focuses on the notion of equivalence relations with orbit relations as a prime (but not only) example. In both of these sections we consider separately the *invariants* of the studied objects (groups and relations) and *rigidity* results, which pertain to questions of classification. Section 5 describes the main techniques used in these theories (mostly for rigidity): a discussion of superrigidity phenomena and some of the ad hoc tools used in the subject; generalities on cocycles appear in Appendix A.

2. Preliminary Discussion and Remarks

This section contains an introduction to measure equivalence and related topics and contains a discussion of this framework. Readers familiar with the subject (especially Definition 2.1 and the following remarks) may skip to the next section in the first reading.

There are two natural entry points to Measured group theory, corresponding to the ergodic-theoretic and group-theoretic perspectives. Let us start from the latter.

2.1. Lattices and Other Countable Groups

When should two infinite discrete groups be viewed as closely related? Isomorphism of abstract groups is an obvious, maybe trivial, answer. The next degree of closeness would be **commensurability**: two groups are commensurable if they contain isomorphic subgroups of finite index. This relation might be relaxed a bit further, by allowing to pass to a quotient modulo finite normal subgroups. The algebraic notion of being commensurable, modulo finite kernels, can be vastly generalized in two directions: measure equivalence (measured group theory) and quasi-isometry (geometric group theory).

The key notion discussed in this paper is that of **measure equivalence** of groups, introduced by Gromov in [66, 0.5.E].

DEFINITION 2.1. Two infinite discrete countable groups Γ, Λ are **measure equivalent** (abbreviated as ME, and denoted $\Gamma \overset{\text{ME}}{\sim} \Lambda$) if there exists an infinite measure space (Ω, m) with a measurable, measure-preserving action of $\Gamma \times \Lambda$, so that both actions $\Gamma \curvearrowright (\Omega, m)$ and $\Lambda \curvearrowright (\Omega, m)$ admit finite-measure fundamental domains $Y, X \subset \Omega$:

$$\Omega = \bigsqcup_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \gamma Y = \bigsqcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \lambda X.$$

The space (Ω, m) is called a (Γ, Λ) -**coupling** or ME-coupling. The **index** of Γ to Λ in Ω is the ratio of the measures of the fundamental domains

$$[\Gamma : \Lambda]_{\Omega} = \frac{m(X)}{m(Y)} \quad \left(= \frac{\text{meas}(\Omega/\Lambda)}{\text{meas}(\Omega/\Gamma)} \right).$$

We shall motivate this definition after making a few immediate comments.

- a) The index $[\Gamma : \Lambda]_{\Omega}$ is well defined—it does not depend on the choice of the fundamental domains X, Y for $\Omega/\Lambda, \Omega/\Gamma$ respectively, because their measures are determined by the group actions on (Ω, m) . However,

a given pair (Γ, Λ) might have ME-couplings with different indices (the set $\{[\Gamma : \Lambda]_\Omega\}$ is a coset of a subgroup of \mathbf{R}_+^* corresponding to possible indices $[\Gamma : \Gamma]_\Omega$ of self- Γ -couplings. Here it makes sense to focus on *ergodic* couplings only).

- b) Any ME-coupling can be decomposed into an integral over a probability space of *ergodic* ME-couplings, that is, ones for which the $\Gamma \times \Lambda$ -action is ergodic.
- c) measure equivalence is indeed an *equivalence relation* between groups: for any countable Γ the action of $\Gamma \times \Gamma$ on $\Omega = \Gamma$ with the counting measure m_Γ by $(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) : \gamma \mapsto \gamma_1 \gamma \gamma_2^{-1}$ provides the **trivial** self-ME-coupling, giving reflexivity; symmetry is obvious from the definition;² while transitivity follows from the following construction of **composition**, or **fusion**, of ME-couplings. If (Ω, m) is a (Γ_1, Γ_2) coupling and (Ω', m') is a (Γ_2, Γ_3) coupling, then the quotient $\Omega'' = \Omega \times_{\Gamma_2} \Omega'$ of $\Omega \times \Omega'$ under the diagonal action $\gamma_2 : (\omega, \omega') \mapsto (\gamma_2 \omega, \gamma_2^{-1} \omega')$ inherits a measure $m'' = m \times_{\Gamma_2} m'$ so that (Ω'', m'') becomes a (Γ_1, Γ_3) coupling structure. The indices satisfy:

$$[\Gamma_1 : \Gamma_3]_{\Omega''} = [\Gamma_1 : \Gamma_2]_\Omega \cdot [\Gamma_2 : \Gamma_3]_{\Omega'}.$$

- d) The notion of ME can be extended to the broader class of all *unimodular locally compact second countable* groups: a ME-coupling of G and H is a measure space (Ω, m) with measure space isomorphisms

$$i : (G, m_G) \times (Y, \nu) \cong (\Omega, m), \quad j : (H, m_H) \times (X, \mu) \cong (\Omega, m)$$

with $(X, \mu), (Y, \nu)$ being *finite* measure spaces, so that the actions $G \curvearrowright (\Omega, m), H \curvearrowright (\Omega, m)$ given by $g : i(g', \gamma) \mapsto i(gg', \gamma), h : j(h', x) \mapsto j(hh', x)$ commute. The index is defined by $[G : H]_\Omega = \mu(X)/\nu(Y)$.

- e) Measure equivalence between countable groups can be viewed as a *category*, whose *objects* are countable groups and *morphisms* between, say Γ and Λ , are possible (Γ, Λ) couplings. Composition of morphisms is the operation of composition of ME-couplings as in (c). The trivial ME-coupling (Γ, m_Γ) is nothing but the *identity* of the object Γ . It is also useful to consider **quotient maps** $\Phi : (\Omega_1, m_1) \rightarrow (\Omega_2, m_2)$ between (Γ, Λ) -couplings (these are 2-morphisms in the category), which are assumed to be $\Gamma \times \Lambda$ nonsingular maps, that is, $\Phi_*[m_1] \sim m_2$. Since

2. One should formally distinguish between (Ω, m) as a (Γ, Λ) coupling, and the same space with the same actions as a (Λ, Γ) coupling; hereafter we shall denote the latter by $(\check{\Omega}, \check{m})$. Example 2.2 illustrates the need to do so.

preimage of a fundamental domain is a fundamental domain, it follows (under the ergodicity assumption) that $m_1(\Phi^{-1}(E)) = c \cdot m_2(E)$, $E \subset \Omega_2$, where $0 < c < \infty$. ME self-couplings of Γ that have the trivial Γ -coupling are especially useful, their cocycles are conjugate to isomorphisms. Similarly, (Γ, Λ) -couplings, which have a discrete coupling as a quotient, correspond to virtual isomorphisms (see Lemma 4.18).

- f) Finally, one might relax the definition of quotients by considering equivariant maps $\Phi : \Omega_1 \rightarrow \Omega_2$ between (Γ_i, Λ_i) -couplings (Ω_i, m_i) with respect to homomorphisms $\Gamma_1 \rightarrow \Gamma_2, \Lambda_1 \rightarrow \Lambda_2$ with finite kernels and cokernels.

Gromov’s motivation for ME comes from the theory of lattices. Recall that a subgroup Γ of a locally compact second countable (**lcsc** for short) group G is a **lattice** if Γ is discrete in G and the quotient space G/Γ carries a finite G -invariant Borel regular measure (necessarily unique up to normalization); equivalently, if the Γ -action on G by left (equivalently, right) translations admits a Borel fundamental domain of finite positive Haar measure. A discrete subgroup $\Gamma < G$ with G/Γ being compact is automatically a lattice. Such lattices are called **uniform** or **cocompact**; others are **nonuniform**. The standard example of a nonuniform lattice is $\Gamma = \text{SL}_n(\mathbf{Z})$ in $G = \text{SL}_n(\mathbf{R})$. Recall that a lcsc group that admits a lattice is necessarily unimodular.

A common theme in the study of lattices (say in Lie, or algebraic groups over local fields) is that certain properties of the ambient group are inherited by its lattices. From this perspective it is desirable to have a general framework in which lattices in the same group are considered equivalent. Measure equivalence provides such a framework.

EXAMPLE 2.2. If Γ and Λ are lattices in the same lcsc group G , then $\Gamma \overset{\text{ME}}{\sim} \Lambda$; the group G with the Haar measure m_G is a (Γ, Λ) coupling where

$$(\gamma, \lambda) : g \mapsto \gamma g \lambda^{-1}.$$

(In fact, $\Gamma \overset{\text{ME}}{\sim} G \overset{\text{ME}}{\sim} \Lambda$ if ME is considered in the broader context of unimodular lcsc groups: $G \times \{pt\} \cong \Gamma \times G/\Gamma$). This example also illustrates the fact that the *dual* (Λ, Γ) -coupling \check{G} is better related to the original (Γ, Λ) -coupling G via $g \mapsto g^{-1}$ rather than the identity map.

In **geometric group theory** the basic notion of equivalence is **quasi-isometry** (QI). Two metric spaces (X_i, d_i) , $i = 1, 2$ are quasi-isometric (notation: $X_1 \overset{\text{QI}}{\sim} X_2$) if there exist maps $f : X_1 \rightarrow X_2, g : X_2 \rightarrow X_1$, and constants M, A so that

$$d_2(f(x), f(x')) < M \cdot d_1(x, x') + A \quad (x, x' \in X_1)$$

$$d_2(g(y), g(y')) < M \cdot d_2(y, y') + A \quad (y, y' \in X_2)$$

$$d_1(g \circ f(x), x) < A \quad (x \in X_1)$$

$$d_2(f \circ g(y), y) < A \quad (y \in X_2).$$

Two finitely generated groups are QI if their Cayley graphs (with respect to some/any finite sets of generators) are QI as metric spaces. It is easy to see that finitely generated groups commensurable modulo finite groups are QI.

Gromov observes that QI between groups can be characterized as **topological equivalence** (TE) defined in the following statement.

THEOREM 2.3. (GROMOV [66, THEOREM 0.2.C'₂']) *Two finitely generated groups Γ and Λ are quasi-isometric iff there exists a locally compact space Σ with a continuous action of $\Gamma \times \Lambda$, where both actions $\Gamma \curvearrowright \Sigma$ and $\Lambda \curvearrowright \Sigma$ are properly discontinuous and cocompact.*

The space X in the above statement is called a **TE-coupling**. Here is an idea for the proof. Given a TE-coupling Σ one obtains a quasi-isometry from any point $p \in \Sigma$ by choosing $f : \Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda$, $g : \Lambda \rightarrow \Gamma$ so that $\gamma p \in f(\gamma)X$ and $\lambda p \in g(\lambda)Y$, where $X, Y \subset \Sigma$ are open sets with compact closures and $\Sigma = \bigcup_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \gamma Y = \bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \lambda X$. To construct a TE-coupling Σ from a quasi-isometry $f : \Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda$, consider the pointwise closure of the $\Gamma \times \Lambda$ -orbit of f in the space of all maps $\Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda$ where Γ acts by precomposition on the domain and Λ by postcomposition on the image. For more details see the guided exercise in [67, p. 98].

A nice instance of QI between groups is a situation where the groups admit a common **geometric model**. Here a **geometric model** for a finitely generated group Γ is a (complete) separable metric space (X, d) with a properly discontinuous and cocompact action of Γ on X by *isometries*. If X is a common geometric model for Γ_1 and Γ_2 , then $\Gamma_1 \stackrel{\text{QI}}{\sim} X \stackrel{\text{QI}}{\sim} \Gamma_2$. For example, fundamental groups $\Gamma_i = \pi_1(M_i)$ of compact locally symmetric manifolds M_1 and M_2 with the same universal cover $\tilde{M}_1 \cong \tilde{M}_2 = X$ have X as a common geometric model. Notice that the common geometric model X itself does not serve as a TE-coupling because the actions of the two groups do not commute. However, a TE-coupling can be explicitly constructed from the group $G = \text{Isom}(X, d)$, which is a locally compact (in fact, compactly generated due to finite generation assumption on Γ_i) second countable group. Indeed, the isometric actions

$\Gamma_i \curvearrowright (X, d)$ define homomorphisms $\Gamma_i \rightarrow G$ with finite kernels and images being uniform lattices. Moreover, the converse is also true: if Γ_1, Γ_2 admit homomorphisms with finite kernels and images being uniform lattices in the same compactly generated second countable group G , then they have a common geometric mode—take G with a (pseudo-)metric arising from an analogue of a word metric using compact sets.

Hence all uniform lattices in the same group G are QI to each other. Yet, typically, nonuniform lattices in G are not QI to uniform ones—see Farb’s survey [37] for the QI classification for lattices in semisimple Lie groups.

To summarize this discussion: the notion of measure equivalence is an equivalence relation between countable groups, an important instance of which is given by groups that can be embedded as lattices (uniform or not) in the same lcsc group. It can be viewed as a measure-theoretic analogue of the equivalence relation of being quasi-isometric (for finitely generated groups) by taking Gromov’s topological equivalence point of view. An important instance of QI/TE is given by groups that can be embedded as uniform lattices in the same lcsc group. In this situation one has both ME and QI. However, we should emphasize that this is merely an *analogy*: the notions of QI and ME do not imply each other.

2.2. Orbit Equivalence in Ergodic Theory

Ergodic theory investigates dynamical systems from a measure-theoretic point of view. Hereafter we shall be interested in measurable, measure-preserving group actions on a standard nonatomic probability measure space, and will refer to such actions as *probability measure preserving (p.m.p.)*. It is often convenient to assume the action to be **ergodic**, that is, to require all measurable Γ -invariant sets to be **null** or **conull** (that is, $\mu(E) = 0$ or $\mu(X \setminus E) = 0$).

A basic question in this context concerns possible *orbit structures* of actions. Equivalence of orbit structures is captured by the following notions of orbit equivalence (the notion of an orbit structure itself is discussed in §4.1).

DEFINITION 2.4. Two p.m.p. actions $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ and $\Lambda \curvearrowright (Y, \nu)$ are **orbit equivalent** (abbreviated OE, denoted $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu) \overset{\text{OE}}{\sim} \Lambda \curvearrowright (Y, \nu)$) if there exists a measure space isomorphism $T : (X, \mu) \cong (Y, \nu)$ which takes Γ -orbits onto Λ -orbits. More precisely, an orbit equivalence is a Borel isomorphism $T : X' \cong Y'$ between conull subsets $X' \subset X$ and $Y' \subset Y$ with $T_*\mu(E) = \nu(T^{-1}E) = \nu(E)$, $E \subset Y'$ and $T(\Gamma.x \cap X') = \Lambda.T(x) \cap Y'$ for $x \in X'$.

A **weak OE**, or **stable OE** (SOE) is a Borel isomorphism $T : X' \cong Y'$ between *positive measure* subsets $X' \subset X$ and $Y' \subset Y$ with $T_*\mu_{X'} = \nu_{Y'}$, where $\mu_{X'} = \mu(X')^{-1} \cdot \mu|_{X'}$, $\nu_{Y'} = \nu(Y')^{-1} \cdot \nu|_{Y'}$, so that $T(\Gamma.x \cap X') = \Lambda.T(x) \cap Y'$ for all $x \in X'$. The **index** of such an SOE-map T is $\mu(Y')/\nu(X')$.

In the study of orbit structure of dynamical systems in the topological or smooth category, one often looks at such objects as fixed or periodic points/orbits. Despite the important role these notions play in the underlying dynamical system, periodic orbits have zero measure and therefore are invisible from the purely measure-theoretic standpoint. Hence OE in ergodic theory is a study of the global orbit structure. This point of view is consistent with the general philosophy of “noncommutative measure theory,” that is, von Neumann algebras. Specifically, OE in ergodic theory is closely related to the theory of II_1 factors as follows.

In the 1940s Murray and von Neumann introduced the so-called “group-measure space” construction to provide interesting examples of von Neumann factors:³ given a probability measure preserving (or more generally, nonsingular) group action $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ the associated von Neumann algebra $M_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}$ is a cross-product of Γ with the abelian algebra $L^\infty(X, \mu)$, namely the weak closure in bounded operators on $L^2(\Gamma \times X)$ of the algebra generated by the operators $\{f(g, x) \mapsto f(\gamma g, \gamma.x) : \gamma \in \Gamma\}$ and $\{f(g, x) \mapsto \phi(x)f(g, x) : \phi \in L^\infty(X, \mu)\}$. Ergodicity of $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ is equivalent to $M_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}$ being a factor. It turns out that (for *essentially free*) OE actions $\Gamma \curvearrowright X \stackrel{\text{OE}}{\cong} \Lambda \curvearrowright Y$ the associated algebras are isomorphic $M_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X} \cong M_{\Lambda \curvearrowright Y}$, with the isomorphism identifying the abelian subalgebras $L^\infty(X)$ and $L^\infty(Y)$. The converse is also true (one has to specify, in addition, an element in $H^1(\Gamma \curvearrowright X, \mathbb{T})$)—see Feldman-Moore [39, 40]. So orbit equivalence of (essentially free p.m.p. group actions) fits into the study of II_1 factors $M_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}$ with a special focus on the so-called *Cartan subalgebra* given by $L^\infty(X, \mu)$. We refer the reader to Popa’s 2006 ICM lecture [114] and Vaes’s Seminar Bourbaki paper [136] for some more recent reports on this rapidly developing area.

The above-mentioned assumption of **essential freeness** of an action $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ means that, up to a null set, the action is free; equivalently, for μ -a.e. $x \in X$ the stabilizer $\{\gamma \in \Gamma : \gamma.x = x\}$ is trivial. This is a natural assumption, when one wants the acting group Γ to “fully reveal itself” in a.e. orbit of the action. Let us now link the notions of OE and ME.

3. von Neumann algebras whose center consists only of scalars.

THEOREM 2.5. *Two countable groups Γ and Λ are measure equivalent iff they admit essentially free (ergodic) probability measure-preserving actions $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ and $\Lambda \curvearrowright (Y, \nu)$ that are stably orbit equivalent.*

(SOE) \implies (ME) direction is more transparent in the special case of orbit equivalence, that is, index 1. Let $\alpha : \Gamma \times X \rightarrow \Lambda$ be the cocycle associated to an orbit equivalence $T : (X, \mu) \rightarrow (Y, \nu)$ defined by $T(g \cdot x) = \alpha(g, x) \cdot T(x)$ (here freeness of $\Lambda \curvearrowright Y$ is used). Consider $(\Omega, m) = (X \times \Lambda, \mu \times m_\Lambda)$ with the actions

$$2.1 \quad g : (x, h) \mapsto (gx, \alpha(g, x)h), \quad h : (x, k) \mapsto (x, hk^{-1}) \quad (g \in \Gamma, h \in \Lambda).$$

Then $X \times \{1\}$ is a common fundamental domain for both actions (note that here freeness of $\Gamma \curvearrowright X$ is used). Of course, the same coupling (Ω, m) can be viewed as $(Y \times \Gamma, \nu \times m_\Gamma)$ with the Λ -action defined using $\beta : \Lambda \times Y \rightarrow \Gamma$ given by $T^{-1}(h \cdot y) = \beta(h, y) \cdot T^{-1}(y)$. In the more general setting of *stable* OE one needs to adjust the definition for the cocycles (see [45]) to carry out a similar construction.

Alternative packaging for the (OE) \implies (ME) argument uses the language of equivalence relations (see §4.1). Identifying Y with X via T^{-1} , one views $\mathcal{R}_{\Lambda \curvearrowright Y}$ and $\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}$ as a single relation \mathcal{R} . Taking $\Omega = \mathcal{R}$ equipped with the measure $\tilde{\mu}$ (§4.1) consider the actions

$$g : (x, y) \mapsto (g \cdot x, y), \quad h : (x, y) \mapsto (x, h \cdot y) \quad (g \in \Gamma, h \in \Lambda).$$

Here the diagonal embedding $X \mapsto \mathcal{R}, x \mapsto (x, x)$, gives the fundamental domain for both actions.

(ME) \implies (SOE). Given an ergodic (Γ, Λ) coupling (Ω, m) , let $X, Y \subset \Omega$ be fundamental domains for the Λ, Γ actions; these may be chosen so that $m(X \cap Y) > 0$. The finite measure-preserving actions

$$2.2 \quad \Gamma \curvearrowright X \cong \Omega/\Lambda, \quad \Lambda \curvearrowright Y \cong \Omega/\Gamma$$

have weakly isomorphic orbit relations, since they appear as the restrictions to X and Y of the relation $\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \times \Lambda \curvearrowright \Omega}$ (of type II_∞); these restrictions coincide on $X \cap Y$. The index of this SOE coincides with the ME-index $[\Gamma : \Lambda]_\Omega$ (if $[\Gamma : \Lambda]_\Omega = 1$ one can find a common fundamental domain $X = Y$). The only remaining issue is that the actions $\Gamma \curvearrowright X \cong \Omega/\Lambda, \Lambda \curvearrowright Y \cong \Omega/\Gamma$ may not be essential free. This can be fixed (see [56]) by passing to an extension $\Phi : (\bar{\Omega}, \bar{m}) \rightarrow (\Omega, m)$ where $\Gamma \curvearrowright \bar{\Omega}/\Lambda$ and $\Lambda \curvearrowright \bar{\Omega}/\Gamma$ are essentially free. Indeed, take $\bar{\Omega} = \Omega \times Z \times W$, where $\Lambda \curvearrowright Z$ and $\Lambda \curvearrowright W$ are *free probability measure-preserving actions* and let

$$g : (\omega, z, w) \mapsto (g\omega, gz, w), \quad h : (\omega, z, w) \mapsto (h\omega, z, hw) \quad (g \in \Gamma, h \in \Lambda).$$

REMARK 2.6. *Freeness of actions is mostly used in order to define the rearrangement cocycles for a (stable) orbit equivalence between actions. However, if SOE comes from a ME-coupling, the well-defined ME-cocycles satisfy the desired rearrangement property (such as $T(g.x) = \alpha(g, x).T(x)$) and freeness becomes superfluous.*

If $\Phi : \bar{\Omega} \rightarrow \Omega$ is as above and \bar{X}, \bar{Y} denote the preimages of X, Y , then \bar{X}, \bar{Y} are Λ, Γ fundamental domains and the OE-cocycles $\Gamma \curvearrowright \bar{X} \stackrel{\text{SOE}}{\sim} \Lambda \curvearrowright \bar{Y}$ coincide with the ME-cocycles associated with $X, Y \subset \Omega$.

Another, essentially equivalent, point of view is that ME-coupling defines a weak isomorphism between the groupoids $\Gamma \curvearrowright \Omega/\Lambda$ and $\Lambda \curvearrowright \Omega/\Gamma$. In case of free actions these groupoids reduce to their relations groupoids, but in general the information about stabilizers is carried by the ME-cocycles.

2.3. Further Comments on QI, ME, and Related Topics

Let Σ be Gromov’s topological equivalence between Γ and Λ . Then any point $x \in \Sigma$ defines a quasi-isometry $q_x : \Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda$ (see the sketch of proof of Theorem 2.3). In ME the maps $\alpha(-, x) : \Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda$ defined for a.e. $x \in X$ play a similar role. However, due to their measure-theoretic nature, such maps are insignificant taken individually, and are studied as a measured family with the additional structure given by the cocycle equation.

Topological and measure equivalences are related to the following interesting notion, introduced by Nicolas Monod in [98] under the appealing term “**randomorphisms.**” Consider the Polish space Λ^Γ of all maps $f : \Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda$ with the product uniform topology, and let

$$[\Gamma, \Lambda] = \{f : \Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda : f(e_\Gamma) = e_\Lambda\}.$$

Then Γ acts on $[\Gamma, \Lambda]$ by $g : f(x) \mapsto f(xg)f(g)^{-1}, x \in \Gamma$. The basic observation is that homomorphisms $\Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda$ are precisely Γ -fixed points of this action.

DEFINITION 2.7. A **randomorphism** is a Γ -invariant probability measure on $[\Gamma, \Lambda]$.

A measurable cocycle $c : \Gamma \times X \rightarrow \Lambda$ over a p.m.p. action $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ defines a randomorphism by pushing forward the measure μ by the cocycle $x \mapsto c(-, x)$. Thus orbit equivalence cocycles (see Appendix A.2) correspond to randomorphisms supported on *bijections* in $[\Gamma, \Lambda]$. Also note that the

natural composition operation for randommorphisms, given by the push-forward of the measures under the natural map

$$[\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2] \times [\Gamma_2, \Gamma_3] \rightarrow [\Gamma_1, \Gamma_3], \quad (f, g) \mapsto g \circ f$$

corresponds to the composition of couplings. The viewpoint of topological dynamics of the Γ -action on $[\Gamma, \Lambda]$ may be related to quasi-isometries and topological equivalence. For example, points in $[\Gamma, \Lambda]$ with precompact Γ -orbits correspond to Lipschitz embeddings $\Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda$.

2.3.1. USING ME FOR QI Although measure equivalence and quasi-isometry are parallel in many ways, these concepts are different and neither one implies the other. Yet, Yehuda Shalom has shown [132] how one can use ME ideas to study QI of *amenable* groups. The basic observation is that a topological coupling Σ of amenable groups Γ and Λ carries a $\Gamma \times \Lambda$ -invariant measure m (coming from a Γ -invariant *probability measure* on Σ/Λ), which gives a measure equivalence. It can be thought of as an invariant distribution on quasi-isometries $\Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda$, and can be used to induce unitary representations, cohomology with unitary coefficients, and so on from Λ to Γ . Using such constructions, Shalom [132] was able to obtain a list of new QI invariants in the class of amenable groups, such as (co)homology over \mathbf{Q} , ordinary Betti numbers $\beta_i(\Gamma)$ among nilpotent groups, and others. Shalom also studied the notion of **uniform embedding** (UE) between groups and obtained group invariants, which are *monotonic* with respect to UE.

In [125] Roman Sauer obtains further QI-invariants and UE-monotonic invariants using a combination of QI, ME, and homological methods.

In another work [126] Sauer used ME point of view to attack problems of purely topological nature related to the work of Gromov.

2.3.2. ℓ^p -MEASURE EQUIVALENCE Let Γ and Λ be finitely generated groups, equipped with some word metrics $|\cdot|_\Gamma, |\cdot|_\Lambda$. We say that a (Γ, Λ) coupling (Ω, m) is ℓ^p for some $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ if there exist fundamental domains $X, Y \subset \Omega$ so that the associated ME-cocycles (see Appendix A.3) $\alpha : \Gamma \times X \rightarrow \Lambda$ and $\beta : \Lambda \times Y \rightarrow \Gamma$ satisfy

$$\forall g \in \Gamma : |\alpha(g, -)|_\Lambda \in L^p(X, \mu), \quad \forall h \in \Lambda : |\beta(h, -)|_\Gamma \in L^p(Y, \nu).$$

If an ℓ^p -ME-coupling exists, say that Γ and Λ are ℓ^p -ME. Clearly any ℓ^p -ME-coupling is ℓ^q for all $q \leq p$. So ℓ^1 -ME is the weakest and ℓ^∞ -ME is the most stringent among these relations. One can check that ℓ^p -ME is an

equivalence relation on groups (the ℓ^p condition is preserved under composition of couplings), so we obtain a hierarchy of ℓ^p -ME categories with ℓ^1 -ME being the weakest (largest classes) and at $p = \infty$ one arrives at ME + QI. Thus ℓ^p -ME amounts to measure equivalence with some geometric flavor.

The setting of ℓ^1 -ME is considered in [13, 14] by Uri Bader, Roman Sauer, and the author to analyze rigidity of the least rigid family of lattices—lattices in $\mathrm{SO}_{n,1}(\mathbf{R}) \simeq \mathrm{Isom}(\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{R}}^n)$, $n \geq 3$, and fundamental groups of general negatively curved manifolds. It should be noted that examples of non amenable ME groups that are not ℓ^1 -ME seem to be rare (surface groups and free groups seem to be the main culprits). In particular, it follows from Shalom’s computations in [131] that for $n \geq 3$ all lattices in $\mathrm{SO}_{n,1}(\mathbf{R})$ are mutually ℓ^1 -ME. We shall return to invariants and rigidity in the ℓ^1 -ME framework in Sections 3.1.8 and 3.2.4.

3. Measure Equivalence Between Groups

This section is concerned with the notion of measure equivalence between countable groups $\Gamma \overset{\mathrm{ME}}{\sim} \Lambda$ (Definition 2.1). First recall the following deep result (extending previous work of Dye [33, 34] on some amenable groups, and followed by Connes-Feldman-Weiss [27] concerning all nonsingular actions of all amenable groups).

THEOREM 3.1. (ORNSTEIN-WEISS [105]) *Any two ergodic probability measure-preserving actions of any two infinite countable amenable groups are orbit equivalent.*

This result implies that all infinite countable amenable groups are ME; moreover, for any two infinite amenable groups Γ and Λ there exists an ergodic ME-coupling Ω with index $[\Gamma : \Lambda]_{\Omega} = 1$ (hereafter we shall denote this situation by $\Gamma \overset{\mathrm{OE}}{\sim} \Lambda$). Measure equivalence of all amenable groups shows that many QI-invariants are not ME-invariants; these include growth type, being virtually nilpotent, (virtual) cohomological dimension, finite generations/presentation, and so on.

The following are basic constructions and examples of measure equivalent groups:

- 1) If Γ and Λ can be embedded as lattices in the same lcsc group, then $\Gamma \overset{\mathrm{ME}}{\sim} \Lambda$.

- 2) If $\Gamma_i \overset{\text{ME}}{\sim} \Lambda_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$, then $\Gamma_1 \times \dots \times \Gamma_n \overset{\text{ME}}{\sim} \Lambda_1 \times \dots \times \Lambda_n$.
- 3) If $\Gamma_i \overset{\text{OE}}{\sim} \Lambda_i$ for $i \in I$ (i.e. the groups admit an ergodic ME-coupling with index 1), then $(\ast_{i \in I} \Gamma_i) \overset{\text{OE}}{\sim} (\ast_{i \in I} \Lambda_i)$.⁴

For $2 \neq n, m < \infty$ the free groups \mathbf{F}_n and \mathbf{F}_m are commensurable, and therefore are ME (however, $\mathbf{F}_\infty \not\overset{\text{ME}}{\sim} \mathbf{F}_2$). The measure equivalence class $\text{ME}(\mathbf{F}_{2 \leq n < \infty})$ is very rich and remains mysterious (see [58]). For example, it includes surface groups $\pi_1(\Sigma_g)$, $g \geq 2$, nonuniform (infinitely generated) lattices in $\text{SL}_2(F_p[[X]])$, the automorphism group of a regular tree, free products $\ast_{i=1}^n A_i$ of arbitrary infinite amenable groups, more complicated free products such as $\mathbf{F}_2 \ast \pi_1(\Sigma_g) \ast \mathbf{Q}$, and so on. In the aforementioned paper by Gaboriau he constructs interesting geometric examples of the form $\ast_c^n \mathbf{F}_{2g}$, which are fundamental groups of certain “branched surfaces.” Bridson, Tweedale, and Wilton [19] prove that a large class of *limit groups*, namely all *elementarily free* groups, are ME to \mathbf{F}_2 . Notice that $\text{ME}(\mathbf{F}_{2 \leq n < \infty})$ contains uncountably many groups.

The fact that some ME classes are so rich and complicated should emphasize the impressive list of ME invariants and rigidity results below.

3.1. Measure Equivalence Invariants

By **ME-invariants** we mean properties of groups that are preserved under measure equivalence, and numerical invariants that are preserved or predictably transformed as a function of the ME index.

3.1.1. AMENABILITY, KAZHDAN’S PROPERTY (T), AND A-T-MENABILITY These properties are defined using the language of unitary representations. Let $\pi : \Gamma \rightarrow U(\mathcal{H})$ be a unitary representation of a (topological) group. Given a finite (respectively compact) subset $K \subset G$ and $\epsilon > 0$, we say that a unit vector $v \in \mathcal{H}$ is (K, ϵ) -almost invariant if $\|v - \pi(g)v\| < \epsilon$ for all $g \in K$. A unitary Γ -representation π that has (K, ϵ) -almost invariant vectors for all $K \subset \Gamma$ and $\epsilon > 0$ is said to **weakly contain** the trivial representation 1_Γ , denoted $1_\Gamma \prec \pi$. The trivial representation 1_Γ is **(strongly) contained** in π , denoted $1_\Gamma \prec \pi$, if there exist non-zero $\pi(G)$ -invariant vectors, that is, $\mathcal{H}^{\pi(\Gamma)} \neq \{0\}$. Of course $1_\Gamma \prec \pi$ trivially implies $1_\Gamma \prec \pi$. We recall:

AMENABILITY: Γ is **amenable** if the trivial representation is weakly contained in the regular representation $\rho : \Gamma \rightarrow U(\ell^2(\Gamma))$, $\rho(g)f(x) = f(g^{-1}x)$.

4. The appearance of the sharper condition $\overset{\text{OE}}{\sim}$ in (2) is analogous to the one in the QI context: if groups Γ_i and Λ_i are *bi-Lipschitz*, then $\ast_{i \in I} \Gamma_i \overset{\text{QI}}{\sim} \ast_{i \in I} \Lambda_i$.

PROPERTY (T): Γ has **property (T)** (Kazhdan [79]) if for every unitary Γ -representation $\pi: 1_\Gamma < \pi$ implies $1_\Gamma < \pi$. This is equivalent to an existence of a compact $K \subset \Gamma$ and $\epsilon > 0$ so that any unitary Γ -representation π with (K, ϵ) -almost invariant vectors has nontrivial invariant vectors. For compactly generated groups, another equivalent characterization (Delorme and Guichardet) is that any affine isometric Γ -action on a Hilbert space has a fixed point, that is, if $H^1(\Gamma, \pi) = \{0\}$ for any (orthogonal) Γ -representation π . We refer to [17] for the details.

(HAP): Γ is **a-T-menable** (or has **Haagerup approximation property**) if the following equivalent conditions hold: (i) Γ has a mixing Γ -representation weakly containing the trivial one, or (ii) Γ has a proper affine isometric action on a (real) Hilbert space. The class of infinite a-T-menable groups contains amenable groups, free groups but is disjoint from infinite groups with property (T). See [24] as a reference.

Measure equivalence allows us to relate unitary representations of one group to another. More concretely, let (Ω, m) be a (Γ, Λ) coupling, and $\pi: \Lambda \rightarrow U(\mathcal{H})$ be a unitary Λ -representation. Denote by $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ the Hilbert space consisting of equivalence classes (mod null sets) of all measurable, Λ -equivariant maps $\Omega \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ with square-integrable norm over a Λ -fundamental domain:

$$\tilde{\mathcal{H}} = \left\{ f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathcal{H} : f(\lambda x) = \pi(\lambda)f(x), \int_{\Omega/\Lambda} \|f\|^2 < \infty \right\} \quad \text{mod null sets.}$$

The action of Γ on such functions by translation of the argument defines a unitary Γ -representation $\tilde{\pi}: \Gamma \rightarrow U(\tilde{\mathcal{H}})$. This representation is said to be **induced** from $\pi: \Lambda \rightarrow U(\mathcal{H})$ via Ω . (In Example 2.2 this is precisely the usual Mackey induction of a unitary representations, of a lattice to the ambient group, followed by a restriction to another lattice).

The ME invariance of the properties above (amenability, property (T), Haagerup approximation property) can be deduced from the following observations. Let (Ω, m) be a (Γ, Λ) ME-coupling, $\pi: \Lambda \rightarrow U(\mathcal{H})$ a unitary representation, and $\tilde{\pi}: \Gamma \rightarrow U(\tilde{\mathcal{H}})$ the corresponding induced representation. Then

- 1) If π is the regular Λ -representation on $\mathcal{H} = \ell^2(\Lambda)$, then $\tilde{\pi}$ on $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ can be identified with the Γ -representation on $L^2(\Omega, m) \cong n \cdot \ell^2(\Gamma)$, where $n = \dim L^2(\Omega/\Lambda) \in \{1, 2, \dots, \infty\}$.
- 2) If $1_\Lambda < \pi$, then $1_\Gamma < \tilde{\pi}$.
- 3) If (Ω, m) is $\Gamma \times \Lambda$ ergodic and π is *weakly mixing* (i.e., $1_\Lambda \not< \pi \otimes \pi^*$), then $1_\Gamma \not< \tilde{\pi}$.

- 4) If (Ω, m) is $\Gamma \times \Lambda$ ergodic and π is *mixing* (i.e., for all $v \in \mathcal{H}$: $\langle \pi(h)v, v \rangle \rightarrow 0$ as $h \rightarrow \infty$ in Λ), then $\tilde{\pi}$ is a mixing Γ -representation.

Combining (1) and (2) we obtain that being amenable is an ME-invariant. The deep result of Ornstein-Weiss [105] and Theorem 2.5 imply that any two infinite countable amenable groups are ME. This gives

COROLLARY 3.2. *The measure equivalence class of \mathbf{Z} is the class of all infinite countable amenable groups*

$$\text{ME}(\mathbf{Z}) = \text{Amen.}$$

Bachir Bekka and Alain Valette [16] showed that if Λ does not have property (T), then it admits a *weakly mixing* representation π weakly containing the trivial one. By (2) and (3) this implies that property (T) is an ME-invariant (this is the argument in [44, corollary 1.4]; see also Zimmer [146, theorem 9.1.7(b)]). The ME-invariance of amenability and Kazhdan’s property for groups indicates that it should be possible to define these properties for *equivalence relations* and then relate them to groups. This was done by Zimmer in [138, 141] and was recently further studied in the context of measured groupoids in [8, 9]. We return to this discussion in §4.2.1. The ME-invariance of a-T-menability follows from (2) and (4); see [24, 76].

3.1.2. COST OF GROUPS The notion of the cost of an action/relation was introduced by Levitt [90] and developed by Damien Gaboriau [53, 54, 56]; the monographs [81] and [80] also contain an extensive discussion of this topic.

The cost of an essentially free p.m.p. action $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$, denoted $\text{cost}(\Gamma \curvearrowright X)$, is the cost of the corresponding orbit relations $\text{cost}(\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X})$ as defined in §4.2.4 (it is the infimum of the weights of generating systems for the groupoid where the “weight” is the sum of the measures of the domain/image sets of the generating system). The cost of an action can be turned into a group invariant/(s) by setting

$$\mathcal{C}_*(\Gamma) = \inf_X \text{cost}(\Gamma \curvearrowright X), \quad \mathcal{C}^*(\Gamma) = \sup_X \text{cost}(\Gamma \curvearrowright X)$$

where the infimum/supremum are taken over all essentially free p.m.p. actions of Γ (we drop ergodicity assumption here; in the definition of $\mathcal{C}_*(\Gamma)$ essential freeness is also superfluous). Groups Γ for which $\mathcal{C}_*(\Gamma) = \mathcal{C}^*(\Gamma)$ are said to have fixed price, or **prix fixe** (abbreviated P.F.). For general groups,

Gaboriau defined **the cost of a group** to be the lower one:

$$\mathcal{C}(\Gamma) = \mathcal{C}_*(\Gamma).$$

To avoid confusion, we shall use here the notation $\mathcal{C}_*(\Gamma)$ for general groups, and reserve $\mathcal{C}(\Gamma)$ for P.F. groups only.

QUESTION 3.3. *Do all countable groups have property P.F.?*

The importance of this question will be illustrated in §4.2.4; for example, a positive answer to an apparently weaker Question 4.11 would have applications to groups theory and 3-manifold (Abert-Nikolov [1]).

The properties $\mathcal{C}_* = 1$, $1 < \mathcal{C}_* < \infty$, and $\mathcal{C}_* = \infty$ are ME-invariants. More precisely:

THEOREM 3.4. *If $\Gamma \stackrel{\text{ME}}{\sim} \Lambda$, then $\mathcal{C}_*(\Lambda) - 1 = [\Gamma : \Lambda]_{\Omega} \cdot (\mathcal{C}_*(\Gamma) - 1)$ for some/any (Γ, Λ) -coupling Ω .*

We do not know whether the same holds for \mathcal{C}^* . Note that in [54] this ME-invariance is stated for P.F. groups only.

Proof. Let Ω be a (Γ, Λ) -coupling with $\Gamma \curvearrowright X = \Omega/\Lambda$ and $\Lambda \curvearrowright Y = \Omega/\Gamma$ being free, where $X, Y \subset \Omega$ are Λ -, Γ -fundamental domains. Given any essentially free p.m.p. action $\Lambda \curvearrowright Z$, consider the (Γ, Λ) -coupling $\bar{\Omega} = \Omega \times Z$ with the actions

$$g : (\omega, z) \mapsto (g\omega, z), \quad h : (\omega, z) \mapsto (h\omega, hz) \quad (g \in \Gamma, h \in \Lambda).$$

The actions $\Gamma \curvearrowright \bar{X} = \bar{\Omega}/\Lambda$ and $\Lambda \curvearrowright \bar{Y} = \bar{\Omega}/\Gamma$ are stably orbit equivalent with index $[\Gamma : \Lambda]_{\bar{\Omega}} = [\Gamma : \Lambda]_{\Omega} = c$. Hence (using Theorem 4.7 below) we have

$$c \cdot (\text{cost}(\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright \bar{X}}) - 1) = \text{cost}(\mathcal{R}_{\Lambda \curvearrowright \bar{Y}}) - 1.$$

While $\Gamma \curvearrowright \bar{X}$ is a skew product over $\Gamma \curvearrowright X$, the action $\Lambda \curvearrowright \bar{Y}$ is the diagonal action on $\bar{Y} = Y \times Z$. Since $\bar{Y} = Y \times Z$ has Z as a Λ -equivariant quotient, it follows (by considering preimages of any “graphing system”) that

$$\text{cost}(\Lambda \curvearrowright \bar{Y}) \leq \text{cost}(\Lambda \curvearrowright Z).$$

Since $\Lambda \curvearrowright Z$ was arbitrary, we deduce $\mathcal{C}_*(\Lambda) - 1 \geq c \cdot (\mathcal{C}_*(\Gamma) - 1)$. A symmetric argument completes the proof. \square

THEOREM 3.5. (GABORIAU [53,54,56]) *The following classes of groups have P.F.:*

- 1) Any finite group Γ has $\mathcal{C}_*(\Gamma) = \mathcal{C}^*(\Gamma) = 1 - \frac{1}{|\Gamma|}$.
- 2) Infinite amenable groups have $\mathcal{C}_*(\Gamma) = \mathcal{C}^*(\Gamma) = 1$.
- 3) Free group F_n , $1 \leq n \leq \infty$, have $\mathcal{C}_*(F_n) = \mathcal{C}^*(F_n) = n$.
- 4) Surface groups $\Gamma = \pi_1(\Sigma_g)$ where Σ_g is a closed orientable surface of genus $g \geq 2$ have $\mathcal{C}_*(\Gamma) = \mathcal{C}^*(\Gamma) = 2g - 1$.
- 5) Amalgamated products $\Gamma = A *_C B$ of finite groups have P.F. with

$$\mathcal{C}_*(\Gamma) = \mathcal{C}^*(\Gamma) = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{|A|} + \frac{1}{|B|} - \frac{1}{|C|} \right).$$

In particular, $\mathcal{C}_*(\text{SL}_2(\mathbf{Z})) = \mathcal{C}^*(\text{SL}_2(\mathbf{Z})) = 1 + \frac{1}{12}$.

- 6) Assume Γ_1, Γ_2 have P.F., then the free product $\Gamma_1 * \Gamma_2$ and more general amalgamated free products $\Lambda = \Gamma_1 *_A \Gamma_2$ over an amenable group A , has P.F. with

$$\mathcal{C}(\Gamma_1 * \Gamma_2) = \mathcal{C}(\Gamma_1) + \mathcal{C}(\Gamma_2), \quad \mathcal{C}(\Gamma_1 *_A \Gamma_2) = \mathcal{C}(\Gamma_1) + \mathcal{C}(\Gamma_2) - \mathcal{C}(A).$$

- 7) Products $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 \times \Gamma_2$ of infinite nontorsion groups have $\mathcal{C}_*(\Gamma) = \mathcal{C}^*(\Gamma) = 1$.
- 8) Finitely generated groups Γ containing an infinite amenable normal subgroup have $\mathcal{C}_*(\Gamma) = \mathcal{C}^*(\Gamma) = 1$.
- 9) Arithmetic lattices Γ of higher \mathbf{Q} -rank (e.g., $\text{SL}_{n \geq 3}(\mathbf{Z})$) have $\mathcal{C}_*(\Gamma) = \mathcal{C}^*(\Gamma) = 1$.

Note that for an infinite group $\mathcal{C}^*(\Gamma) = 1$ iff Γ has P.F. of cost 1. So the content of cases (2), (7), (8), and (9) is that $\mathcal{C}^*(\Gamma) = 1$.

QUESTION 3.6. *Is it true that for all (irreducible) lattices Γ in a (semi)simple Lie group G of higher rank have P.F. of $\mathcal{C}^*(\Gamma) = 1$? Is it true that any infinite group Γ with Kazhdan's property (T) has P.F. with $\mathcal{C}^*(\Gamma) = 1$?*

Item (9) in Theorem 3.5 provides a positive answer to the first question for some *nonuniform lattices* in higher-rank Lie groups, but the proof relies on the internal structure of such lattices (chains of pairwise commuting elements), rather than on its relation to the ambient Lie group G (which also has a lot of commuting elements). Note also that Theorem 3.4 implies that $\mathcal{C}_*(\Gamma) = 1$ for all higher-rank lattices. The motivation for the second question is that property (T) implies vanishing of the first ℓ^2 -Betti number, $\beta_1^{(2)}(\Gamma) = 0$; while for infinite groups it was shown by Gaboriau that

3.1
$$\beta_1^{(2)}(\Gamma) = \beta_1^{(2)}(\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}) \leq \text{cost}(\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}) - 1.$$

Furthermore, there are no known examples of strict inequality. Lattices Γ in higher-rank semisimple Lie groups without property (T) still satisfy $\beta_1^{(2)}(\Gamma) = 0$ (an argument in the spirit of the current discussion is $\beta_1^{(2)}$ for ME groups are positively proportional by Gaboriau’s theorem 3.8, an irreducible lattice in a product is ME to a product of lattices and products of infinite groups have $\beta_1^{(2)} = 0$ by the K uneth formula. Shalom’s [130] provides a completely geometric explanation).

To give the flavor of the proofs let us indicate the argument for (8) in Theorem 3.5. Let Γ be a group generated by a finite set $\{g_1, \dots, g_n\}$ and containing an infinite normal amenable subgroup A and $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ be an essentially free (ergodic) p.m.p. action. Since A is amenable, there is a \mathbb{Z} -action on X with $\mathcal{R}_{A \curvearrowright X} = \mathcal{R}_{\mathbb{Z} \curvearrowright X} \pmod{\text{null sets}}$, and we let $\phi_0 : X \rightarrow X$ denote the action of the generator of \mathbb{Z} . Given $\epsilon > 0$ one can find a subset $E \subset X$ with $0 < \mu(E) < \epsilon$ so that $\bigcup_{a \in A} aE = \bigcup \phi_0^n E = X \pmod{\text{null sets}}$ (if A -action is ergodic, any positive measure set works; in general, one uses the ergodic decomposition). For $i = 1, \dots, n$ let ϕ_i be the restriction of g_i to E . Now one easily checks that the normality assumption implies that $\Phi = \{\phi_0, \phi_1, \dots, \phi_n\}$ generates $\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}$, while $\text{cost}(\Phi) = 1 + n\epsilon$.

For general (not necessarily P.F.) groups Γ_i a version of (6) still holds:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C}_*(\Gamma_1 * \Gamma_2) &= \mathcal{C}_*(\Gamma_1) + \mathcal{C}_*(\Gamma_2), \\ \mathcal{C}_*(\Gamma_1 *_A \Gamma_2) &= \mathcal{C}_*(\Gamma_1) + \mathcal{C}_*(\Gamma_2) - \mathcal{C}(A) \end{aligned}$$

where A is finite or, more generally, amenable.

Very recently Miklos Abert and Benjamin Weiss [2] showed:

THEOREM 3.7. (ABERT-WEISS [2]) *For any discrete countable group Γ , the highest cost $\mathcal{C}^*(\Gamma)$ is attained by nontrivial Bernoulli actions $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X_0, \mu_0)^\Gamma$ and their essentially free quotients.*

Some comments are in order. Kechris [80] introduced the following notion: for probability measure-preserving actions of a fixed group Γ say that $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ **weakly contains** $\Gamma \curvearrowright Y$ if given any finite measurable partition $Y = \bigsqcup_{i=1}^n Y_i$, a finite set $F \subset \Gamma$ and an $\epsilon > 0$, there is a finite measurable partition $X = \bigsqcup_{i=1}^n X_i$ so that

$$|\mu(gX_i \cap X_j) - \nu(gY_i \cap Y_j)| < \epsilon \quad (1 \leq i, j \leq n, g \in F).$$

The motivation for the terminology is the fact that weak containment of actions implies (but not equivalent to) weak containment of the corresponding unitary

representations: $L^2(Y) \leq L^2(X)$. It is clear that a quotient is (weakly) contained in the larger action. It is also easy to see that the cost of a quotient action is no less than that of the original (because one can lift any graphing from a quotient to the larger action maintaining the cost of the graphing). Kechris [80] proves that this (anti)monotonicity still holds in the context of weak containment of essentially free actions of finitely generated groups, namely:

$$\Gamma \curvearrowright Y \leq \Gamma \curvearrowright X \quad \implies \quad \text{cost}(\Gamma \curvearrowright Y) \geq \text{cost}(\Gamma \curvearrowright X).$$

In fact, it follows from the more general fact that cost is upper semicontinuous in the topology of actions. Abert and Weiss prove that Bernoulli actions (and their quotients) are *weakly contained* in any essentially free action of a group. Thus Theorem 3.7 follows from the monotonicity of the cost.

3.1.3. ℓ^2 -BETTI NUMBERS The ℓ^2 -Betti numbers of (coverings of) manifolds were introduced by Atiyah in [11]. Cheeger and Gromov [23] defined ℓ^2 -Betti numbers $\beta_i^{(2)}(\Gamma) \in [0, \infty]$, $i \in \mathbf{N}$, for arbitrary countable group Γ as dimensions (in the sense of Murray von Neumann) of certain homology groups (which are Hilbert Γ -modules). For reference we suggest [35], [92]. Here let us just point out the following facts:

- 1) If Γ is infinite amenable, then $\beta_i^{(2)}(\Gamma) = 0$, $i \in \mathbf{N}$.
- 2) For free groups $\beta_1^{(2)}(\mathbf{F}_n) = n - 1$ and $\beta_i^{(2)}(\mathbf{F}_n) = 0$ for $i > 1$.
- 3) For groups with property (T), $\beta_1^{(2)}(\Gamma) = 0$.
- 4) Künneth formula: $\beta_k^{(2)}(\Gamma_1 \times \Gamma_2) = \sum_{i+j=k} \beta_i^{(2)}(\Gamma_1) \cdot \beta_j^{(2)}(\Gamma_2)$.
- 5) Kazhdan’s conjecture, proved by Lück, states that for residually finite groups satisfying appropriate finiteness properties (e.g., finite $K(pi, 1)$) the ℓ^2 -Betti numbers are the stable limit of Betti numbers of finite-index subgroups normalized by the index: $\beta_i^{(2)}(\Gamma) = \lim_{[\Gamma:\Gamma_n]} \frac{\beta_i(\Gamma_n)}{[\Gamma:\Gamma_n]}$ where $\Gamma > \Gamma_1 > \dots$ is a chain of normal subgroups of finite index.
- 6) The ℓ^2 Euler characteristic $\chi^{(2)}(\Gamma) = \sum (-1)^i \cdot \beta_i^{(2)}(\Gamma)$ coincides with the usual Euler characteristic $\chi(\Gamma) = \sum (-1)^i \cdot \beta_i(\Gamma)$, provided both are defined, as is the case for fundamental group $\Gamma = \pi_1(M)$ of a compact aspherical manifold.
- 7) According to the Hopf-Singer conjecture the ℓ^2 -Betti numbers for a fundamental group $\Gamma = \pi_1(M)$, of a compact aspherical manifold M vanish except, possibly, in the middle dimension n . Atiyah’s conjecture states that ℓ^2 -Betti numbers are integers.

The following remarkable result of Damien Gaboriau states that these intricate numeric invariants of groups are preserved under measure equivalence, after a rescaling by the coupling index.

THEOREM 3.8. (GABORIAU [55], [57]) *Let $\Gamma \overset{\text{ME}}{\sim} \Lambda$ be ME-countable groups. Then*

$$\beta_i^{(2)}(\Lambda) = c \cdot \beta_i^{(2)}(\Gamma) \quad (i \in \mathbf{N})$$

where $c = [\Gamma : \Lambda]_\Omega$ is an/the index of some/any (Γ, Λ) -coupling.

In fact, Gaboriau introduced the notion of ℓ^2 -Betti numbers for II_1 -relations and related them to ℓ^2 -Betti numbers of groups in case of the orbit relation for an essentially free p.m.p. action—see more comments in §4.2.5 below.

Thus the geometric information encoded in the ℓ^2 -Betti numbers for fundamental groups of aspherical manifolds, such as Euler characteristic and sometimes the dimension, pass through measure equivalence. In particular, if lattices Γ_i ($i = 1, 2$) (uniform or not) in $\text{SU}_{n_i,1}(\mathbf{R})$ are ME, then $n_1 = n_2$; the same applies to $\text{Sp}_{n_i,1}(\mathbf{R})$ and $\text{SO}_{2n_i,1}(\mathbf{R})$. (The higher-rank lattices are covered by stronger rigidity statements—see §3.2.1 below). Furthermore, it follows from Gaboriau’s result that in general the set

$$D^{(2)}(\Gamma) = \left\{ i \in \mathbf{N} : 0 < \beta_i^{(2)}(\Gamma) < \infty \right\}$$

is an ME-invariant. Conjecture (7) relates this to the dimension of a manifold M in the case of $\Gamma = \pi_1(M)$. One shouldn’t expect $\dim(M)$ to be an ME-invariant of $\pi_1(M)$, as the examples of tori show; note also that for any manifold M one has $\pi_1(M \times \mathbf{T}^n) \overset{\text{ME}}{\sim} \pi_1(M \times \mathbf{T}^k)$. However, among negatively curved manifolds Theorem 3.13 below shows that $\dim(M)$ is an invariant of ℓ^1 -ME.

For closed aspherical manifolds M the dimension $\dim(M)$ is a QI-invariant of $\pi_1(M)$. Pansu proved that the whole set $D^{(2)}(\Gamma)$ is a QI-invariant of Γ . However, positive proportionality of ℓ^2 -Betti numbers for ME fails under QI; in fact, there are QI groups whose Euler characteristics have opposite signs. Yet

COROLLARY 3.9. *For ME groups Γ and Λ with well-defined Euler characteristic, say fundamental groups of compact manifolds, one has*

$$\chi(\Lambda) = c \cdot \chi(\Gamma), \quad \text{where} \quad c = [\Gamma : \Lambda]_\Omega \in (0, \infty).$$

In particular, the sign (positive, zero, negative) of the Euler characteristic is an ME-invariant.

3.1.4. COWLING-HAAGERUP Λ -INVARIANT This numeric invariant Λ_G , taking values in $[1, \infty]$, is defined for any lcsc group G in terms of norm bounds on unit approximation in the Fourier algebra $A(G)$ (see Cowling and Haagerup [31]). The Λ -invariant coincides for a lcsc group and its lattices. Moreover, Cowling and Zimmer [32] proved that $\Gamma_1 \stackrel{\text{OE}}{\sim} \Gamma_2$ implies $\Lambda_{\Gamma_1} = \Lambda_{\Gamma_2}$. In fact, their proof implies the invariance under measure equivalence (see [76]). So, Λ_Γ is an ME-invariant.

Cowling and Haagerup [31] computed the Λ -invariant for simple Lie groups and their lattices: in particular, proving that $\Lambda_G = 1$ for $G \simeq \text{SO}_{n,1}(\mathbf{R})$ and $\text{SU}_{n,1}(\mathbf{R})$, $\Lambda_G = 2n - 1$ for $G \simeq \text{Sp}_{n,1}(\mathbf{R})$, and $\Lambda_G = 21$ for the exceptional rank-1 group $G = F_{4(-20)}$.

One may observe that simple Lie groups split into two classes: (1) $\text{SO}_{n,1}(\mathbf{R})$ and $\text{SU}_{n,1}(\mathbf{R})$ family, and (2) $G \simeq \text{Sp}_{n,1}(\mathbf{R})$, $F_{4(-20)}$ and higher rank. Groups in the first class have haagerup approximation property (HAP, a.k.a. a-T-menability) and $\Lambda_G = 1$, while groups in the second class have Kazhdan's property (T) and $\Lambda_G > 1$. Cowling conjectured that $\Lambda_G = 1$ and (HAP) might be equivalent. Recently one implication of this conjecture has been disproved: Cornuier, Stalder, and Valette [30] proved that the wreath product $H \wr \mathbf{F}_2$ of a finite group H by the free group \mathbf{F}_2 has (HAP), while Ozawa and Popa [108] prove that $\Lambda_{H \wr \mathbf{F}_2} > 1$. The question whether $\Lambda_\Gamma = 1$ implies (HAP) is still open.

One may deduce now that if Γ is a lattice in $G \simeq \text{Sp}_{n,1}(\mathbf{R})$ or in $F_{4(-20)}$ and Λ is a lattice in a simple Lie group H , then $\Gamma \stackrel{\text{ME}}{\sim} \Lambda$ iff $G \simeq H$. Indeed, higher-rank H are ruled out by Zimmer's theorem 3.15; H cannot be in the families $\text{SO}_{n,1}(\mathbf{R})$ and $\text{SU}_{n,1}(\mathbf{R})$ by property (T) or Haagerup property; and within the family of $\text{Sp}_{n,1}(\mathbf{R})$ and $F_{4(-20)}$ the Λ -invariant detects G (ℓ^2 -Betti numbers can also be used for this purpose).

3.1.5. TREEABILITY, ANTITREEABILITY, AND ERGODIC DIMENSION In [4] Scott Adams introduced the notion of **treeable** equivalence relations (see §4.2.3). Following [81], a group Γ is

Treeable: if there *exists* an essentially free p.m.p. Γ -action with a treeable orbit relation.

Strongly treeable: if *every* essentially free p.m.p. Γ -action gives a treeable orbit relation.

Antitreeable: if there *are no* essentially free p.m.p. Γ -actions with a treeable orbit relation.

Amenable groups and free groups are strongly treeable. It seems to be still unknown whether there exist treeable but not strongly treeable groups; in particular, it is not clear whether surface groups (that are treeable) are strongly treeable.

The properties of being treeable or antitreeable are ME-invariants. Moreover, Γ is treeable iff Γ is amenable (i.e., $\overset{\text{ME}}{\sim} \mathbf{F}_1 = \mathbf{Z}$), or is ME to either \mathbf{F}_2 or \mathbf{F}_∞ (this fact uses Hjorth's [69]; see [81, theorems 28.2 and 28.5]). Groups with Kazhdan's property (T) are antitreeable [6]. More generally, it follows from the recent work of Alvarez and Gaboriau [7] that a nonamenable group Γ with $\beta_1^{(2)}(\Gamma) = 0$ is antitreeable (in view of Equation (3.1) this also strengthens [54, corollaire VI.22], where Gaboriau showed that a nonamenable Γ with $\mathcal{C}_*(\Gamma) = 1$ is antitreeable).

A treeing of a relation can be seen as a Γ -invariant assignment of pointed trees with Γ as the set of vertices. One may view the relation *acting* on this measurable family of pointed trees by moving the marked point. More generally, one might define actions by relations, or measured groupoids, on fields of simplicial complexes. Gaboriau defines (see [57]) the **geometric dimension** of a relation \mathcal{R} to be the smallest possible dimension of such a field of *contractible* simplicial complexes; the **ergodic dimension** of a group Γ will be the minimal geometric dimension over orbit relations $\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}$ of all essentially free p.m.p. Γ -actions. In this terminology \mathcal{R} is treeable iff it has geometric dimension 1, and a group Γ is treeable if its ergodic dimension is 1. There is also a notion of an **approximate geometric/ergodic dimension** [57] describing the dimensions of a sequence of subrelations approximating a given orbit relation.

THEOREM 3.10. (GABORIAU [57]) *Ergodic dimension and approximate ergodic dimension are ME-invariants.*

This notion can be used to obtain some information about ME of lattices in the family of rank-1 groups $\text{SO}_{n,1}(\mathbf{R})$. If $\Gamma_i < \text{SO}_{n_i,1}(\mathbf{R})$, $i = 1, 2$ are lattices and $\Gamma_1 \overset{\text{ME}}{\sim} \Gamma_2$, then Gaboriau's result on ℓ^2 -Betti numbers shows that if one of n_i is even, then $n_1 = n_2$. However, for $n_i = 2k_i + 1$ all $\beta_i^{(2)}$ vanish. In this case Gaboriau shows, using the above ergodic dimension, that $k_1 \leq k_2 \leq 2k_1$ or $k_2 \leq k_1 \leq 2k_2$.

3.1.6. FREE PRODUCTS It was mentioned above that if $\Gamma_i \overset{\text{OE}}{\sim} \Lambda$, then $*_{i \in I} \Gamma_i \overset{\text{OE}}{\sim} *_{i \in I} \Lambda_i$ (here $\Gamma \overset{\text{OE}}{\sim} \Lambda$ means that the two groups admit an ergodic ME-coupling

with index 1, and equivalently admit essentially free actions that are *orbit equivalent*). To what extent does the converse hold? Namely, when can one recognize the free factors on the level of measure equivalence?

This problem was extensively studied by Ioana, Peterson, and Popa in [75] where strong rigidity results were obtained for orbit relations under certain assumptions on the actions (see §4.2.8). Here let us formulate a recent result from Alvarez and Gaboriau [7] that can be stated in purely group theoretic terms. In [7] a notion of **measurably freely indecomposable** groups (MFI) is introduced, and it is shown that this class includes all nonamenable groups with $\beta_1^{(2)} = 0$. Thus, infinite property (T) groups, nonamenable direct products, are examples of MFI groups.

THEOREM 3.11. (ALVAREZ-GABORIAU [7]) *Suppose that $*_{i=1}^n \Gamma_i \stackrel{\text{ME}}{\sim} *_{j=1}^m \Lambda_j$, where $\{\Gamma_i\}_{i=1}^n$ and $\{\Lambda_j\}_{j=1}^m$ are two sets of MFI groups with $\Gamma_i \stackrel{\text{ME}}{\not\sim} \Gamma_{i'}$ for $1 \leq i \neq i' \leq n$, and $\Lambda_j \stackrel{\text{ME}}{\not\sim} \Lambda_{j'}$ for $1 \leq j \neq j' \leq m$. Then $n = m$ and, up to a permutation of indices, $\Gamma_i \stackrel{\text{ME}}{\sim} \Lambda_i$.*

Another result from [7] concerning decompositions of equivalence relations as free products of subrelations is discussed in §4.2.8.

Let us also mention recent works of Kida [88] and Popa and Vaes [120] that describe extremely strong rigidity properties for certain amalgamated products of various rigid groups.

3.1.7. THE CLASSES \mathcal{C}_{reg} AND \mathcal{C} In §3.2.2 below we shall discuss rigidity results obtained by Nicolas Monod and Yehuda Shalom in [101] (see also [99, 100] and jointly with Mineyev [96]). These results involve **second-bounded cohomology** with unitary coefficients: $H_b^2(\Gamma, \pi)$ —a certain vector space associated to a countable group Γ and a unitary representation $\pi : \Gamma \rightarrow U(\mathcal{H}_\pi)$. (Some background on bounded cohomology can be found in [101, §3] or [98]; for more details see [21, 97]). Monod and Shalom define the class \mathcal{C}_{reg} of groups characterized by the property that

$$H_b^2(\Gamma, \ell^2(\Gamma)) \neq \{0\}$$

and (potentially larger) class \mathcal{C} of groups Γ with nonvanishing $H_b^2(\Gamma, \pi)$ for some *mixing* Γ -representation π . Known examples of groups in $\mathcal{C}_{\text{reg}} \subset \mathcal{C}$ include groups admitting “hyperboliclike” actions of the following types (see [100], [96]):

- i) nonelementary simplicial action on some simplicial tree, proper on the set of edges;
- ii) nonelementary proper isometric action on some proper CAT(-1) space; and
- iii) nonelementary proper isometric action on some Gromov-hyperbolic graph of bounded valency.

Hence C_{reg} includes free groups, free products of arbitrary countable groups, and free products amalgamated over a finite group (with the usual exceptions of order 2), fundamental groups of negatively curved manifolds, Gromov hyperbolic groups, and nonelementary subgroups of the above families. Examples of groups not in C include amenable groups, products of at least two infinite groups, lattices in higher-rank simple Lie groups (over any local field), and irreducible lattices in products of general compactly generated nonamenable groups (see [101, §7]).

THEOREM 3.12. (MONOD-SHALOM [101])

- 1) Membership in C_{reg} or C is an ME-invariant.
- 2) For direct products $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 \times \cdots \times \Gamma_n$ where $\Gamma_i \in C_{\text{reg}}$ are torsion free, the number of factors and their ME types are ME-invariants.
- 3) For Γ as above, if $\Lambda \stackrel{\text{ME}}{\sim} \Gamma$, then Λ cannot be written as a product of $m > n$ infinite torsion-free factors.

3.1.8. DIMENSION AND SIMPLICIAL VOLUME (ℓ^1 -ME) Geometric properties are hard to capture with the notion of measure equivalence. The ℓ^2 -Betti numbers is an exception, but this invariant benefits from its Hilbert space nature. In [13, 14] Uri Bader, Roman Sauer, and the author consider a restricted version of measure equivalence, namely, ℓ^1 -ME (see §2.3.2 for a definition). Being ℓ^1 -ME is an equivalence relation between finitely generated groups, in which any two **integrable** lattices in the same lscg group are ℓ^1 -ME. All uniform lattices are integrable, and so are all lattices in $SO_{n,1}(\mathbf{R}) \simeq \text{Isom}(\mathbb{H}_{\mathbf{R}}^n)$ (see §3.2.4).

THEOREM 3.13. (BADER-FURMAN-SAUER [14]) Let $\Gamma_i = \pi_1(M_i)$ where M_i are closed manifolds that admit a Riemannian metric of negative sectional curvature. Assume that Γ_1 and Γ_2 admit an ℓ^1 -ME-coupling Ω . Then

$$\dim(M_1) = \dim(M_2) \quad \text{and} \quad \|M_1\| = [\Gamma_2 : \Gamma_1]_{\Omega} \cdot \|M_2\|,$$

where $\|M_i\|$ denotes the simplicial volume of M_i .

The simplicial volume $\|M\|$ of a closed manifold M , introduced by Gromov in [65], is the norm of the image of the fundamental class under the comparison map $H_n(M) \rightarrow H_n^{\ell^1}(M)$ into the ℓ^1 -homology, which is an ℓ^1 -completion of the usual homology. This is a homotopy invariant of manifolds. Manifolds carrying a Riemannian metric of negative curvature have $\|M\| > 0$ (Gromov [65]).

3.2. Orbit/Measure Equivalence Rigidity

Let us now turn to measure equivalence rigidity results, that is, classification results in the ME category. In the introduction to this section we mentioned that the ME class $\text{ME}(\mathbf{Z})$ is precisely all infinite amenable groups. The (distinct) classes $\text{ME}(\mathbf{F}_{2 \leq n < \infty})$ and $\text{ME}(\mathbf{F}_\infty)$ are very rich and resist precise description. However, much is known about more rigid families of groups.

3.2.1. HIGHER-RANK-LATTICES

THEOREM 3.14. (ZIMMER [139]) *Let G and G' be center-free simple Lie groups with $\text{rk}_{\mathbf{R}}(G) \geq 2$, let $\Gamma < G, \Gamma' < G'$ be lattices, and $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu) \stackrel{\text{OE}}{\sim} \Gamma' \curvearrowright (X', \mu')$ be orbit equivalence between essentially free probability measure-preserving actions. Then $G \cong G'$. Moreover, the induced actions $G \curvearrowright (G \times_{\Gamma} X), G' \curvearrowright (G' \times_{\Gamma'} Y)$ are isomorphic up to a choice of the isomorphism $G \cong G'$.*

In other words ergodic (infinite) p.m.p. actions of lattices in distinct higher-rank semisimple Lie groups always have distinct orbit structures,⁵ for example,

$$2 \leq n < m \implies \text{SL}_n(\mathbf{Z}) \curvearrowright \mathbf{T}^n \stackrel{\text{OE}}{\not\sim} \text{SL}_m(\mathbf{Z}) \curvearrowright \mathbf{T}^m.$$

This remarkable result (a contemporary of Ornstein-Weiss Theorem 3.1) not only showed that the variety of orbit structures of *nonamenable* groups is very rich, but more importantly established a link between OE in ergodic theory and the theory of algebraic groups and their lattices; in particular, introducing Margulis’s *superrigidity* phenomena into ergodic theory. This seminal result can be considered as the birth of the subject discussed in this survey. Let us record an ME conclusion of the above.

5. There is no need here to assume that the actions are essentially free. Stuck and Zimmer [135] showed that all non-atomic ergodic p.m.p. actions of higher-rank lattices are essentially free; this is based on and generalizes the famous factor theorem of Margulis [94]; see [95].

COROLLARY 3.15. (ZIMMER) *Let G, G' be connected center-free simple Lie groups with $\text{rk}_{\mathbf{R}}(G) \geq 2$, $\Gamma < G$ and $\Gamma' < G'$ lattices. Then $\Gamma \stackrel{\text{ME}}{\sim} \Gamma'$ iff $G \cong G'$.*

The picture of ME classes of lattices in higher-rank simple Lie groups can be sharpened as follows.

THEOREM 3.16. ([44]) *Let G be a center-free simple Lie group with $\text{rk}_{\mathbf{R}}(G) \geq 2$, $\Gamma < G$ a lattice, Λ some group measure equivalent to Γ .*

Then Λ is commensurable up to finite kernels to a lattice in G . Moreover, any ergodic (Γ, Λ) -coupling has a quotient that is either an atomic coupling (in which case Γ and Λ are commensurable), or G , or $\text{Aut}(G)$ with the Haar measure.

(Recall that $\text{Aut}(G)$ contains $\text{Ad}(G) \cong G$ as a finite-index subgroup). The main point of this result is a construction of a representation $\rho : \Lambda \rightarrow \text{Aut}(G)$ for the *unknown* group Λ using ME to a higher-rank lattice Γ . It uses Zimmer's cocycle superrigidity theorem and a construction involving a bi- Γ -equivariant measurable map $\Omega \times_{\Lambda} \check{\Omega} \rightarrow \text{Aut}(G)$. An updated version of this construction is stated in §5.5. The by-product of this construction is a map $\Phi : \Omega \rightarrow \text{Aut}(G)$ satisfying

$$\Phi(\gamma\omega) = \gamma \Phi(\omega), \quad \Phi(\lambda\omega) = \Phi(\omega)\rho(\lambda)^{-1}.$$

It defines the above quotients (the push-forward measure Φ_*m is identified as either atomic or Haar measure on $G \cong \text{Ad}(G)$ or on all of $\text{Aut}(G)$, using Ratner's theorem [121]). This additional information is useful to derive OE rigidity results (see Theorem 4.19).

3.2.2. PRODUCTS OF HYPERBOLICLIKE GROUPS The results above use in an essential way the cocycle superrigidity theorem of Zimmer, which exploits *higher-rank phenomena* as in Margulis's superrigidity. A particular situation where such phenomena take place are *irreducible* lattices in products of (semi)simple groups, starting from $\text{SL}_2(\mathbf{R}) \times \text{SL}_2(\mathbf{R})$; or cocycles over **irreducible actions** of a product of $n \geq 2$ simple groups. Here irreducibility of an action $G_1 \times \cdots \times G_n \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ means ergodicity of $G_i \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ for each $1 \leq i \leq n$.⁶ It recently became clear that higher-rank phenomena occur also for irreducible lattices in products of $n \geq 2$ of rather general lcsc groups; and in the cocycle setting, for cocycles over irreducible actions of products of $n \geq 2$ of rather general groups (see the introduction to [101]). This is to say that the

6. Sometimes this can be relaxed to ergodicity of $G'_i \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ where $G'_i = \prod_{j \neq i} G_j$.

product structure alone seems to provide sufficient “higher-rank thrust” to the situation. The following breakthrough results of Nicolas Monod and Yehuda Shalom is an excellent illustration of this fact (see §5.2). Similar phenomena were independently discovered by Greg Hjorth and Alexander Kechris in [70].

THEOREM 3.17. (MONOD-SHALOM [101, THEOREM 1.16]) *Let $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 \times \cdots \times \Gamma_n$ and $\Lambda = \Lambda_1 \times \cdots \times \Lambda_m$ be products of torsion-free countable groups, where $\Gamma_i \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{reg}}$. Assume that $\Gamma \overset{\text{ME}}{\sim} \Lambda$.*

Then $n \geq m$. If $n = m$, then, after a permutation of the indices, $\Gamma_i \overset{\text{ME}}{\sim} \Lambda_i$. In the latter case ($n = m$) any ergodic ME-coupling of $\Gamma \cong \Lambda$ has the trivial coupling as a quotient.

THEOREM 3.18. (MONOD-SHALOM [101]) *Let $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 \times \cdots \times \Gamma_n$ where $n \geq 2$ and Γ_i are torsion-free groups in class \mathcal{C} , and $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ be an irreducible action (i.e., every $\Gamma_i \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ is ergodic); let Λ be a torsion free countable group and $\Lambda \curvearrowright (Y, \nu)$ be a mildly mixing action. If $\Gamma \curvearrowright X \overset{\text{SOE}}{\sim} \Lambda \curvearrowright Y$, then this SOE has index 1, and $\Lambda \cong \Gamma$ and the actions are isomorphic.*

THEOREM 3.19. (MONOD-SHALOM [101]) *For $i = 1, 2$ let $1 \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow \bar{\Gamma}_i \rightarrow \Gamma_i \rightarrow 1$ be a short exact sequence of groups with A_i amenable and Γ_i are in \mathcal{C}_{reg} and are torsion free. Then $\bar{\Gamma}_1 \overset{\text{ME}}{\sim} \bar{\Gamma}_2$ implies $\Gamma_1 \overset{\text{ME}}{\sim} \Gamma_2$.*

A key tool in the proofs of these results is a cocycle superrigidity Theorem 5.5, which involves *second-bounded cohomology* H_b^2 of groups. In [12] (see also [15]) Uri Bader and the author develop a different approach to higher-rank phenomena, in particular showing an analogue of Monod-Shalom Theorem 5.5, as stated in Theorem 5.6. This result concerns a class of groups that admit *convergence action* on a compact metrizable space (i.e., a continuous action $H \curvearrowright M$ where the action $H \curvearrowright M^3 \setminus \text{Diag}$ on the locally compact space of distinct triples is proper). Following Furstenberg [50] we denote this class as \mathcal{D} , and distinguish a subclass \mathcal{D}_{ea} of groups admitting convergent action $H \curvearrowright M$ with amenable stabilizers. As a consequence of this superrigidity theorem it follows that Theorems 3.17–3.19 remain valid if class \mathcal{C}_{reg} is replaced by \mathcal{D}_{ea} . Recently Hiroki Sako [122, 123] has obtained similar results for groups in Ozawa’s class \mathcal{S} (see [107]).

Let us point out that each of the classes \mathcal{C}_{reg} , \mathcal{D}_{ea} , \mathcal{S} include all Gromov hyperbolic groups (and many relatively hyperbolic ones), are closed undertaking subgroups, and exclude direct products of two infinite groups. These are key features of what one would like to call a “hyperboliclike” group.

3.2.3. MAPPING CLASS GROUPS The following remarkable result of Yoshikata Kida concerns mapping class groups of surfaces. Given a compact orientable surface $\Sigma_{g,p}$ of genus g with p boundary components the **extended mapping class group** $\Gamma(\Sigma_{g,p})^\diamond$ is the group of isotopy components of diffeomorphisms of $\Sigma_{g,p}$ (the **mapping class group** itself is the index 2 subgroup of isotopy classes of orientation-preserving diffeomorphisms). In the following assume $3g + p > 0$, that is, rule out the torus $\Sigma_{1,0}$, once-punctured torus $\Sigma_{1,1}$, and spheres $\Sigma_{0,p}$ with $p \leq 4$ punctures.

THEOREM 3.20. (KIDA [86]) *Let Γ be a finite-index subgroup in $\Gamma(\Sigma_{g,p})^\diamond$ with $3g + p - 4 > 0$, or in a finite product of such mapping class groups $\prod_{i=1}^n \Gamma(\Sigma_{g_i,p_i})^\diamond$.*

Then any group $\Lambda \overset{\text{ME}}{\sim} \Gamma$ is commensurable up to finite kernels to Γ , and ergodic ME-coupling has a discrete (Γ, Λ) -coupling as a quotient.

This work (spanning [83, 85, 86]) is a real tour de force. Mapping class groups $\Gamma(\Sigma)$ are often compared to a lattice in a semisimple Lie group G : the Teichmüller space $\mathcal{T}(\Sigma)$ is analogous to the symmetric space G/K , Thurston boundary $\mathcal{PM}\mathcal{L}(\Sigma)$ analogous to Furstenberg boundary $B(G) = G/P$, and the curve complex $C(\Sigma)$ to the spherical Tits's building of G . The MCG has been extensively studied as a geometric object, while Kida's work provides a new ergodic-theoretic perspective. For example, Kida proves that Thurston boundary $\mathcal{PM}\mathcal{L}(\Sigma)$ with the Lebesgue measure class is Γ -**boundary** in the sense of Burger-Monod for the mapping class group, that is, the action of the latter is amenable and doubly ergodic with unitary coefficients. Properties of the MCG action on $\mathcal{PM}\mathcal{L}(\Sigma)$ allow Kida to characterize certain subrelations/subgroupoids arising in self-measure equivalence of a MCG; leading to the proof of a cocycle (strong) rigidity Theorem 5.7, which can be viewed as a groupoid version of Ivanov's rigidity theorem. This strong rigidity theorem can be used with §5.5 to recognize arbitrary groups ME to an MCG.

Note that a mapping class group behaves like a “lattice without ambient Lie group”—all its ME-couplings have discrete quotients. Moreover, Kida's ME rigidity results extend to products of MCGs without any irreducibility assumptions. From this point of view MCGs are more ME rigid than higher-rank lattices, despite the fact that they lack many other rigidity attributes, such as property (T) (see Andersen [10]).

Added in proof. Very recently additional extremely strong ME rigidity results were obtained in Kida [88] and Popa and Vaes [120] for certain amalgamated products of higher-rank lattices and also mapping class groups. The latter paper also establishes W^* -rigidity.

3.2.4. HYPERBOLIC LATTICES AND ℓ^1 -ME Measure equivalence is motivated by the theory of lattices, with ME-couplings generalizing the situation of groups embedded as lattices in the same ambient lcsc group. Thus, in the context of semisimple groups, one wonders whether ME rigidity results would parallel Mostow rigidity; and in particular would apply to (lattices in) all simple groups with the usual exception of $SL_2(\mathbf{R}) \simeq SO_{2,1}(\mathbf{R}) \simeq SU_{1,1}(\mathbf{R})$. The higher-rank situation (at least that of simple groups) is well understood (§3.2.1). In the rank 1 case (consisting of the families $SO_{n,1}(\mathbf{R})$, $SU_{m,1}(\mathbf{R})$, $Sp_{k,1}(\mathbf{R})$, and $F_{4(-20)}$) known ME-invariants discussed above (namely: property (T), ℓ^2 -Betti numbers, Λ -invariant, ergodic dimension) allow to distinguish lattices among most rank 1 groups. This refers to statements of the form: if $\Gamma_i < G_i$ are lattices, then $\Gamma_1 \stackrel{ME}{\sim} \Gamma_2$ iff $G_1 \simeq G_2$. However, ME classification such as in Theorems 3.16, 3.17, and 3.20 are not known for rank 1 cases. The ingredient that is missing in the existing approach is an appropriate cocycle superrigidity theorem.⁷

In a joint work with Uri Bader and Roman Sauer a cocycle strong rigidity theorem is proved for ME-cocycles for lattices in $SO_{n,1}(\mathbf{R}) \simeq \text{Isom}(\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{R}}^n)$, $n \geq 3$, under a certain ℓ^1 -assumption (see §2.3.2). It is used to obtain the following:

THEOREM 3.21. (BADER-FURMAN-SAUER [13]) *Let Γ is a lattice in $G = \text{Isom}(\mathbb{H}^n)$, $n \geq 3$, and Λ is some finitely generated group ℓ^1 -ME to Γ then Λ is a lattice in G modulo a finite normal subgroup. Moreover, any ergodic (Γ, Λ) -coupling has a quotient, which is either discrete, or $G = \text{Aut}(G)$, or G^0 with the Haar measure.*

Recently Sorin Popa has introduced a new set of ideas for studying orbit equivalence. These results, rather than relying on rigidity of the acting groups alone, exploit rigidity aspects of *groups actions* of certain type. We shall discuss them in §Sections 5.4, and 5.6, and 5.7.

3.3. How Many Orbit Structures Does a Given Group Have?

Theorem 3.1 of Ornstein and Weiss [105] implies that for an infinite amenable countable group Γ all ergodic probability measure preserving actions $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ define the same orbit structure, namely, $\mathcal{R}_{\text{amen}}$. What happens for non-amenable groups Γ ?

7. For $Sp_{n,1}(\mathbf{R})$ and $F_{4(-20)}$ a cocycle superrigidity theorem was proved by Corlette and Zimmer [29] (see also Fisher and Hitchman [43]), but these results require boundness assumptions that preclude them from being used for ME-cocycles.

THEOREM 3.22. (EPSTEIN [36], AFTER IOANA [73] AND GABOTIAU-LYONS [60]) *Any nonamenable countable group Γ has a continuum of essentially free ergodic probability measure-preserving actions $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$, no two of which are stably orbit equivalent.*

Let us briefly discuss the problem and its solution. Since $\text{Card}(\text{Aut}(X, \mu)^\Gamma) = \aleph = 2^{\aleph_0}$ there are at most continuum many actions for a fixed countable group Γ . In fact, this upper bound on the cardinality of isomorphism classes of actions is achieved, using the corresponding fact about unitary representations and the Gaussian construction. Hence one might expect at most \aleph -many non-OE actions for any given Γ . OE rigidity results showed that some specific classes of groups indeed have many mutually non-OE actions; this includes higher-rank lattices [64], products of hyperboliclike groups [101, theorem 1.7], and some other classes of groups [110, 113]). But the general question, regarding an arbitrary nonamenable Γ , remained open.

Most invariants of equivalence relations depend on the acting group rather than the action, and thus could not be used to distinguish actions of the fixed group Γ . The notable exception to this metamathematical statement appears for nonamenable groups that do not have property (T). For such groups two non-SOE actions can easily be constructed: (1) a *strongly ergodic* action (using Schmidt's [129]), and (2) an ergodic action that is *not strongly ergodic* (using Connes-Weiss [28]). Taking a product with an essentially free weakly mixing strongly ergodic Γ -actions (e.g., the Bernoulli action $(X_0, \mu_0)^\Gamma$) makes the above two actions essentially free and distinct.

In [68] Greg Hjorth showed that if Γ has property (T), the set of isomorphism classes of orbit structures for essentially free Γ -actions has cardinality \aleph , by proving that the natural map from the isomorphism classes of essentially free ergodic Γ -actions to the isomorphism classes of Γ -orbit structures is at most countable-to-one. More precisely, the space of Γ -actions producing a fixed-orbit structure is equipped with a structure of a Polish space (separability) where any two nearby actions are shown to be conjugate. This is an example of proving *rigidity up to countable classes* combining *separability* of the ambient space with a *local rigidity* phenomenon (stemming from property (T); see §5.6 below). These ideas can be traced back to Connes [26] and Popa [106], and play a central role in the most recent developments—see [114] §4.

The challenge now became to show that other nonamenable groups have infinitely, or even \aleph -many, non-OE essentially free ergodic actions. Damien Gaboriau and Sorin Popa [59] achieved this goal for the quintessential representative of a nonamenable group without property (T), namely for the free

group F_2 . Using a sophisticated *rigidity vs. separability* argument they showed that within a certain rich family of F_2 -actions the map from isomorphism classes of actions to orbit structures is countable-to-one. The *rigidity* component of the argument was this time provided by Popa's notion of *w-rigid* actions such as $SL_2(\mathbf{Z}) \curvearrowright \mathbf{T}^2$, with the rigidity related to the *relative property (T)* for the semidirect product $SL_2(\mathbf{Z}) \ltimes \mathbf{Z}^2$ viewing \mathbf{Z}^2 as the Pontryagin dual of \mathbf{T}^2 .

In [73] Adrian Ioana obtained a sweeping result showing that any Γ containing a copy of F_2 has \aleph -many mutually non-SOE essentially free actions. The basic idea of the construction being to use a family of non-SOE of F_2 -actions $F_2 \curvearrowright X_i$ to construct co-induced Γ -actions $\Gamma \curvearrowright X_i^{\Gamma/F_2}$ and pushing the solution of F_2 -problem to the analysis of the co-induced actions. The class of groups containing F_2 covers "most of" the class of nonamenable groups with few, very hard to obtain, exceptions. The ultimate solution to the problem, covering all nonamenable groups, was shortly obtained by Inessa Epstein [36] using a result by Damien Gaboriau and Russel Lyons [60], who proved that any nonamenable Γ contains an F_2 in a sort of measure-theoretical sense. Epstein was able to show that this sort of containment suffices to carry out an analogue of Ioana's co-induction argument [73] to prove Theorem 3.22.

Furthermore, in [74] Ioana, Kechris, and Tsankov, jointly with Epstein, show that for any nonamenable Γ the space of all ergodic-free p.m.p. actions taken up to OE not only has cardinality of the continuum, but is also impossible to classify in a very strong sense. One may also add that most of the general results mentioned above show that within certain families of actions the grouping into SOE-ones has countable classes, therefore giving only implicit families of non-SOE actions. In [71] Ioana provided an explicit list of a continuum of mutually non-SOE actions of F_2 .

4. Measured Equivalence Relations

4.1. Basic Definitions

We start with the notion of **countable equivalence relations** in the Borel setting. It consists of a standard Borel space (X, \mathcal{X}) (cf. [39] for definitions) and a Borel subset $\mathcal{R} \subset X \times X$, an equivalence relation whose equivalence classes $\mathcal{R}[x] = \{y \in X : (x, y) \in \mathcal{R}\}$ are all countable.

To construct such relations choose a countable collection $\Phi = \{\phi_i\}_{i \in I}$ of Borel bijections $\phi_i : A_i \rightarrow B_i$ between Borel subsets $A_i, B_i \in \mathcal{X}$, $i \in I$; and let \mathcal{R}_Φ be the smallest equivalence relation including the graphs of all ϕ_i , $i \in I$. More precisely, $(x, y) \in \mathcal{R}_\Phi$ iff there exists a finite sequence $i_1, \dots, i_k \in I$ and

$\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_k \in \{-1, 1\}$ so that

$$y = \phi_{i_k}^{\epsilon_k} \circ \dots \circ \phi_{i_2}^{\epsilon_2} \circ \phi_{i_1}^{\epsilon_1}(x).$$

We shall say that the family Φ **generates** the relation \mathcal{R}_Φ . The particular case of a collection $\Phi = \{\phi_i\}$ of Borel isomorphisms of the whole space X generates a countable group $\Gamma = \langle \Phi \rangle$ and

$$\mathcal{R}_\Phi = \mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X} = \{(x, y) : \Gamma x = \Gamma y\} = \{(x, \gamma x) : x \in X, \gamma \in \Gamma\}.$$

Feldman and Moore [39] proved that any countable Borel equivalence relation admits a generating set whose elements are defined on all of X ; in other words, any equivalence relation appears as the orbit relation $\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}$ of a Borel action $\Gamma \curvearrowright X$ of some countable group Γ (see §4.3.1).

Given a countable Borel equivalence relation \mathcal{R} the **full group** $[\mathcal{R}]$ is defined by

$$[\mathcal{R}] = \{\phi \in \text{Aut}(X, \mathcal{X}) : \forall x \in X : (x, \phi(x)) \in \mathcal{R}\}.$$

The **full pseudogroup** $[[\mathcal{R}]]$ consists of partially defined Borel isomorphisms $\psi : \text{Dom}(\psi) \rightarrow \text{Im}(\psi)$, so that $\text{Graph}(\psi) = \{(x, \psi(x)) : x \in \text{Dom}(\psi)\} \subset \mathcal{R}$.

If \mathcal{R} is the orbit relation $\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}$ of a group action $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mathcal{X})$, then any $\phi \in [[\mathcal{R}]]$ has the following “piecewise Γ -structure”: there exist countable partitions $\bigsqcup A_i = X = \bigsqcup B_i$ into Borel sets and elements $\gamma_i \in \Gamma$ with $\gamma_i(A_i) = B_i$ so that $\phi(x) = \gamma_i x$ for $x \in A_i$. Elements ψ of the full pseudogroup $[[\mathcal{R}]]$ have a similar “piecewise Γ -structure” with $\bigsqcup A_i = \text{Dom}(\psi)$ and $\bigsqcup B_i = \text{Im}(\psi)$.

Let \mathcal{R} be a countable Borel equivalence relation on a standard Borel space (X, \mathcal{X}) . A measure μ on (X, \mathcal{X}) is **\mathcal{R} -invariant** (respectively, **\mathcal{R} -quasi-invariant**) if for all $\phi \in [\mathcal{R}]$, $\phi_*\mu = \mu$ (respectively, $\phi_*\mu \sim \mu$). Note that if $\Phi = \{\phi_i : A_i \rightarrow B_i\}$ is a generating set for \mathcal{R} , then μ is \mathcal{R} -invariant iff μ is invariant under each ϕ_i , that is, $\mu(\phi_i^{-1}(E) \cap A_i) = \mu(E \cap B_i)$ for all $E \in \mathcal{X}$. Similarly, quasi-invariance of a measure can be tested on a generating set. The **\mathcal{R} -saturation** of $E \in \mathcal{X}$ is $\mathcal{R}[E] = \{x \in X : \exists y \in E, (x, y) \in \mathcal{R}\}$. A \mathcal{R} (quasi-)invariant measure μ is **ergodic** if $\mathcal{R}[E]$ is either μ -null or μ -conull for any $E \in \mathcal{X}$. In this section we shall focus on countable Borel equivalence relations \mathcal{R} on (X, \mathcal{X}) equipped with an ergodic, invariant, nonatomic, probability measure μ on (X, \mathcal{X}) . Such a quadruple $(X, \mathcal{X}, \mu, \mathcal{R})$ is called **type II₁-relation**. These are precisely the orbit relations of ergodic measure-preserving actions of countable groups on nonatomic standard probability measure spaces (the nontrivial implication follows from the above-mentioned theorem of Feldman and Moore).

Given a countable Borel relation \mathcal{R} on (X, \mathcal{X}) and an \mathcal{R} -quasi-invariant probability measure μ , define infinite measures $\tilde{\mu}_L, \tilde{\mu}_R$ on \mathcal{R} by

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mu}_L(E) &= \int_X \# \{ \gamma : (x, \gamma) \in E \cap \mathcal{R} \} d\mu(x), \\ \tilde{\mu}_R(E) &= \int_X \# \{ x : (x, \gamma) \in E \cap \mathcal{R} \} d\mu(\gamma). \end{aligned}$$

These measures are equivalent, and coincide if μ is \mathcal{R} -invariant, which is our main focus. In this case we shall denote

4.1
$$\tilde{\mu} = \tilde{\mu}_L = \tilde{\mu}_R.$$

Hereafter, saying that some property holds a.e. on \mathcal{R} would refer to $\tilde{\mu}$ -a.e. (this makes sense even if μ is only \mathcal{R} -quasi-invariant).

REMARK 4.1. *In some situations a Borel equivalence relation \mathcal{R} on (X, \mathcal{X}) has only one (nonatomic) invariant probability measure. For example, this is the case for the orbit relation of the standard action of a finite-index subgroup⁸ $\Gamma < \mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbf{Z})$ on the torus $\mathbf{T}^n = \mathbf{R}^n/\mathbf{Z}^n$, or for a lattice Γ in a simple center-free Lie group G acting on H/Λ , where H is a simple Lie group, $\Lambda < H$ is a lattice, and Γ acts by left translations via an embedding $j : G \rightarrow H$ with $j(G)$ having trivial centralizer in H . In such situations one may gain understanding of the countable Borel equivalence relation \mathcal{R} via the study of the II_1 -relation corresponding to the unique \mathcal{R} -invariant probability measure.*

As always in the *measure-theoretic* setting null sets should be considered negligible. So an isomorphism T between (complete) measure spaces $(X_i, \mathcal{X}_i, \mu_i)$, $i = 1, 2$, is a Borel isomorphism between μ_i -conull sets $T : X'_1 \rightarrow X'_2$ with $T_* (\mu_1) = \mu_2$. In the context of II_1 -relations, we declare two relations $(X_i, \mathcal{X}_i, \mu_i, \mathcal{R}_i)$, $i = 1, 2$ to be **isomorphic**, if there exists a measure space isomorphism $T : (X_1, \mu_1) \cong (X_2, \mu_2)$ so that $T \times T : (\mathcal{R}_1, \tilde{\mu}_1) \rightarrow (\mathcal{R}_2, \tilde{\mu}_2)$ is an isomorphism. In other words, after a restriction to conull sets, T satisfies

$$(x, \gamma) \in \mathcal{R}_1 \iff (T(x), T(\gamma)) \in \mathcal{R}_2.$$

Let us also adapt the notions of the full group and the full pseudogroup to the measure-theoretic setting, by passing to a quotient $\mathrm{Aut}(X, \mathcal{X}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Aut}(X, \mathcal{X}, \mu)$ where two Borel isomorphisms ϕ and ϕ' that agree μ -a.e. are identified. This allows us to focus on the essential measure-theoretic issues. The following easy but useful Lemma illustrates the advantage of this framework.

8. Or just Zariski dense subgroup; see [18].

LEMMA 4.2. *Let $(X, \mathcal{X}, \mu, \mathcal{R})$ be a II_1 -relation. Then for $A, B \in \mathcal{X}$ one has $\mu(\phi(A)\Delta B) = 0$ for some $\phi \in [\mathcal{R}]$ iff $\mu(A) = \mu(B)$.*

4.1.1. RESTRICTION AND WEAK ISOMORPHISMS Equivalence relations admit a natural operation of **restriction**, sometimes called **induction**, to a subset: given a relation \mathcal{R} on X and a measurable subset $A \subset X$ the restriction \mathcal{R}_A to A is

$$\mathcal{R}_A = \mathcal{R} \cap (A \times A).$$

In the presence of, say, \mathcal{R} -invariant, measure μ on (X, \mathcal{X}) the restriction to a subset $A \subset X$ with $\mu(A) > 0$ preserves the restricted measure $\mu|_A$, defined by $\mu|_A(E) = \mu(A \cap E)$. If μ is a probability measure, we shall denote by μ_A the normalized restriction $\mu_A = \mu(A)^{-1} \cdot \mu|_A$. It is easy to see that ergodicity is preserved, so a restriction of a II_1 -relation (X, μ, \mathcal{R}) to a positive measure subset $A \subset X$ is a II_1 -relation $(A, \mu_A, \mathcal{R}_A)$.

REMARK 4.3. *Note that it follows from Lemma 4.2 that the isomorphism class of \mathcal{R}_A depends only on \mathcal{R} and on the size $\mu(A)$, so \mathcal{R}_A may be denoted \mathcal{R}^t where $t = \mu(A)$ is $0 < t \leq 1$. One may also define \mathcal{R}^t for $t > 1$. For an integer $k > 1$ let \mathcal{R}^k denote the product of \mathcal{R} with the full relation on the finite set $\{1, \dots, k\}$, namely the relation on $X \times \{1, \dots, k\}$ with $((x, i), (y, j)) \in \mathcal{R}^k$ iff $(x, y) \in \mathcal{R}$. So $(\mathcal{R}^k)^{1/k} \cong \mathcal{R}^1 \cong \mathcal{R}$. The definition of \mathcal{R}^t can now be extended to all $0 < t < \infty$ using an easily verified formula $(\mathcal{R}^t)^s \cong \mathcal{R}^{ts}$. This construction is closely related to the notion of an **amplification** in von Neumann algebras: the Murray von Neumann group-measure space construction $M_{\mathcal{R}}$ satisfies $M_{\mathcal{R}^t} = (M_{\mathcal{R}})^t$.*

The operation of restriction/induction allows one to relax the notion of isomorphism of II_1 -relations as follows:

DEFINITION 4.4. Two II_1 -relations \mathcal{R}_1 and \mathcal{R}_2 are weakly isomorphic if $\mathcal{R}_1 \cong \mathcal{R}_2^t$ for some $t \in \mathbf{R}_+^{\times}$. Equivalently, there exist positive measurable subsets $A_i \subset X_i$ with $\mu_2(A_2) = t \cdot \mu_1(A_1)$ and an isomorphism between the restrictions of \mathcal{R}_i to A_i .

Observe that two ergodic probability measure-preserving actions $\Gamma_i \curvearrowright (X_i, \mathcal{X}_i, \mu_i)$ of countable groups are orbit equivalent iff the corresponding orbit relations $\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma_i \curvearrowright X_i}$ are isomorphic.

4.2. Invariants of Equivalence Relations

Let us now discuss in some detail several qualitative and numerical properties of II_1 equivalence relations that are preserved under isomorphisms and often preserved or rescaled by the index under weak isomorphisms. We refer to such properties as **invariants** of equivalence relations. Many of these properties are motivated by properties of groups, and often an orbit relation $\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}$ of an essentially free action of a countable group would be a reflection of the corresponding property of Γ .

4.2.1. AMENABILITY, STRONG ERGODICITY, AND PROPERTY (τ) Amenability of an equivalence relation can be defined in a number of ways. In [138] Zimmer introduced the notion of **amenability** for a **group action** on a space with quasi-invariant measure. This notion plays a central role in the theory. This definition is parallel to the fixed-point characterization of amenability for groups. For equivalence relation \mathcal{R} on (X, \mathcal{X}) with a *quasi-invariant* measure μ it reads as follows.

Let E be a separable Banach space, and $c : \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \text{Isom}(E)$ be a measurable **1-cocycle**, that is, a measurable (with respect to the weak topology on E) map, satisfying $\tilde{\mu}$ -a.e.:

$$c(x, z) = c(x, y) \circ c(y, z).$$

Let $X \ni x \mapsto Q_x \subset E^*$ be a measurable family of nonempty convex compact subsets of the dual space E^* taken with the $*$ -topology, so that $c(x, y)^*(Q_x) = Q_y$. The relation \mathcal{R} is **amenable** if any such family contains a measurable invariant section, that is, a measurable assignment $X \ni x \mapsto p(x) \in Q_x$, so that a.e.:

$$c(x, y)^*p(x) = p(y).$$

The (original) definition of amenability for group actions concerned general cocycles $c : G \times X \rightarrow \text{Isom}(E)$ rather than the ones depending only on the orbit relation $\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}$. The language of measured groupoids provides a common framework for both settings (see [9]).

Any nonsingular action of an amenable group is amenable, because any cocycle $c : \Gamma \times X \rightarrow \text{Isom}(E)$ can be used to define an affine Γ -action on the closed convex subset of $L^\infty(X, E^*) = L^1(X, E)^*$ consisting of all measurable sections $x \rightarrow p(x) \in Q_x$; the fixed-point property of Γ provides the desired c^* -invariant section. The converse is not true: any (countable or lcsc) group admits essentially free amenable action with a quasi-invariant measure—this is the main use of the notion of amenable actions. However, for essentially *free*,

probability measure-preserving actions, amenability of the II_1 -relation $\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}$ implies (hence is equivalent to) amenability of Γ . Indeed, given an affine Γ action α on a convex compact $Q \subset E^*$, one can take $Q_x = Q$ for all $x \in X$ and set $c(gx, x) = \alpha(g)$; amenability of $\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}$ provides an invariant section $p : X \rightarrow Q$ whose barycenter $q = \int_X p(x) d\mu(x)$ would be an $\alpha(\Gamma)$ -fixed point in Q .

Connes, Feldman, and Weiss [27] proved that amenable relations are **hyperfinite** in the sense that they can be viewed as an increasing union of finite subrelations; they also showed that such a relation can be generated by an action of \mathbf{Z} (see also [78] by Kaimanovich for a nice exposition and several other nice characterizations of amenability). It follows that there is only one amenable II_1 -relation, which we denote hereafter by

$$\mathcal{R}_{\text{amen}}.$$

In [141] Zimmer introduced the notion of **property (T)** for group actions on measure spaces with quasi-invariant measure. The equivalence relation version can be stated as follows. Let \mathcal{H} be a separable Hilbert space and let $c : \mathcal{R} \rightarrow U(\mathcal{H})$ be a measurable 1-cocycle, that is, c satisfies

$$c(x, z) = c(x, y) \circ c(y, z).$$

Then \mathcal{R} has property (T) if any such cocycle for which there exists a sequence $v_n : X \rightarrow S(\mathcal{H})$ of measurable maps into the unit sphere $S(\mathcal{H})$ with

$$\|v_n(y) - c(x, y)v_n\| \rightarrow 0 \quad [\tilde{\mu}]\text{-a.e.}$$

admits a measurable map $u : X \rightarrow S(\mathcal{H})$ with $u(y) = c(x, y)u(x)$ for $\tilde{\mu}$ -a.e. $(x, y) \in \mathcal{R}$. For an essentially free probability measure-preserving action $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ the orbit relation $\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}$ has property (T) if and only if the group Γ has Kazhdan’s property (T) (in [141] weak mixing of the action was assumed for the “only if” implication, but this can be removed as in §3.1.1 relying on Bekka - Valette [16]). In [8] Anantharaman-Delaroche studied the notion of property (T) in the context of general measured groupoids.

Let \mathcal{R} be a II_1 -equivalence relation on (X, μ) . A sequence $\{A_n\}$ of measurable subsets of X is **asymptotically \mathcal{R} -invariant**, if $\mu(\phi(A_n)\Delta A_n) \rightarrow 0$ for every $\phi \in [\mathcal{R}]$. This is satisfied trivially if $\mu(A_n) \cdot (1 - \mu(A_n)) \rightarrow 0$. Relation \mathcal{R} is **strongly ergodic** if any asymptotically \mathcal{R} -invariant sequence of sets is trivial in the above sense. (Note that the condition of asymptotic invariance may be checked on elements ϕ_i of any generating system Φ of \mathcal{R} .)

The amenable relation $\mathcal{R}_{\text{amen}}$ is not strongly ergodic. If an action $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ has a **spectral gap** (i.e., does not have almost-invariant vectors) in the Koopman

representation on $L^2(X, \mu) \ominus \mathbf{C}$, then $\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}$ is strongly ergodic. Using the fact that the Koopman representation of a Bernoulli action $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X_0, \mu_0)^\Gamma$ is contained in a multiple of the regular representation $\infty \cdot \ell^2(\Gamma)$, Schmidt [128] characterized nonamenable groups by the property that they admit p.m.p. actions with strongly ergodic orbit relation. If \mathcal{R} is not strongly ergodic, then it has an amenable relation as a nonsingular quotient (Jones and Schmidt [77]). Connes and Weiss [28] showed that all p.m.p. actions of a group Γ have strongly ergodic orbit relations if and *only if* Γ has Kazhdan’s property (T). In this short elegant paper they introduced the idea of Gaussian actions as a way of constructing a *p.m.p. action* from a given unitary *representation*.

In general, strong ergodicity of the orbit relation $\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}$ does not imply a spectral gap for the action $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ ([128], [70]). However, this implication does hold for generalized Bernoulli actions (Kechris and Tsankov [82]), and when the action has an ergodic centralizer (Chifan and Ioana [25, lemma 10]).

4.2.2. FUNDAMENTAL GROUP-INDEX VALUES OF SELF-SIMILARITY The term “**fundamental group**” of a II_1 -relation \mathcal{R} refers to a subgroup of \mathbf{R}_+^\times defined by

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{R}) = \{t \in \mathbf{R}_+^\times : \mathcal{R} \cong \mathcal{R}^t\}.$$

Equivalently, for \mathcal{R} on (X, μ) , the fundamental group $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{R})$ consists of all ratios $\mu(A)/\mu(B)$ where $A, B \subset X$ are positive measure subsets with $\mathcal{R}_A \cong \mathcal{R}_B$ (here one can take one of the sets to be X without loss of generality). The notion is borrowed from a similarly defined concept of the fundamental group of a von Neumann algebra, introduced by Murray and von Neumann [104]: $\mathcal{F}(M) = \{t \in \mathbf{R}_+^\times : M^t \cong M\}$. However, the connection is not direct: even for group space construction $M = \Gamma \ltimes L^\infty(X)$ isomorphisms $M \cong M^t$ (or even automorphisms of M) need not respect the Cartan subalgebra $L^\infty(X)$ in general.

Since the restriction of the amenable relation $\mathcal{R}_{\text{amen}}$ to any positive measure subset $A \subset X$ is amenable, it follows

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{R}_{\text{amen}}) = \mathbf{R}_+^\times.$$

The same obviously applies to the product of any relation with an amenable one.

On another extreme are orbit relations $\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}$ of essentially free ergodic action of ICC groups Γ with property (T): for such relations the fundamental group $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X})$ is at most countable (Gefter and Golodets [64, Corollary 1.8]).

Many relations have a trivial fundamental group. This includes all II_1 relations with a nontrivial numeric invariant that scales under restriction:

- 1) Relations with $1 < \text{cost}(\mathcal{R}) < \infty$; in particular, orbit relation $\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}$ for essentially free actions of \mathbf{F}_n , $1 < n < \infty$, or surface groups.
- 2) Relations with some nontrivial ℓ^2 -Betti number $0 < \beta_i^{(2)}(\mathcal{R}) < \infty$ for some $i \in \mathbf{N}$; in particular, orbit relation $\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}$ for essentially free actions of a group Γ with $0 < \beta_i^{(2)}(\Gamma) < \infty$ for some $i \in \mathbf{N}$, such as lattices in $\text{SO}_{2n,1}(\mathbf{R})$, $\text{SU}_{m,1}(\mathbf{R})$, and $\text{Sp}_{k,1}(\mathbf{R})$.

Triviality of the fundamental group often appears as a by-product of rigidity of groups and group actions. For example, $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}) = \{1\}$ in the following situations:

- 1) Any (essentially free) action of a lattice Γ in a simple Lie group of higher rank ([64]);
- 2) Any essentially free action of (finite-index subgroups of products) mapping class groups ([86]);
- 3) Actions of $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 \times \cdots \times \Gamma_n$, $n \geq 2$, of hyperboliclike groups Γ_i where each of them acts ergodically ([101]); and
- 4) $\mathcal{G}_{\text{disc}}$ -cocycle superrigid actions $\Gamma \curvearrowright X$ such as Bernoulli actions of groups with property (T) ([111, 112, 117]).

What are other possibilities for the fundamental group beyond the two extreme cases $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{R}) = \mathbf{R}_+^\times$ and $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{R}) = \{1\}$? The most comprehensive answer (to date) to this question is contained in the following result of S. Popa and S. Vaes (see [118] for further references):

THEOREM 4.5. (POPA-VAES, [118, THM 1.1]) *There exists a family S of additive subgroups of \mathbf{R} that contains all countable groups, and (uncountable) groups of arbitrary Hausdorff dimension in $(0, 1)$, so that for any $F \in S$ and any totally disconnected locally compact unimodular group G there exists uncountably many mutually non-SOE essentially free p.m.p. actions of \mathbf{F}_∞ whose orbit relations $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{F}_\infty \curvearrowright X}$ have $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{R}) \cong \exp(F)$ and $\text{Out}(\mathcal{R}) \cong G$.*

Moreover, in these examples the Murray von Neumann group space factor $M = \Gamma \rtimes L^\infty(X)$ has $\mathcal{F}(M) \cong \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{R}) \cong \exp(F)$ and $\text{Out}(M) \cong \text{Out}(\mathcal{R}) \times H^1(\mathcal{R}, \mathbf{T})$, where $H^1(\mathcal{R}, \mathbf{T})$ is the first cohomology with coefficients in the 1-torus.

4.2.3. TREEABILITY An equivalence relation \mathcal{R} is said **treeable** (Adams [4]) if it admits a generating set $\Phi = \{\phi_i\}$ so that the corresponding (nonoriented)

graph on a.e. \mathcal{R} -class is a tree. Basic examples of treeable relations include: $\mathcal{R}_{\text{amen}}$ viewing the amenable II_1 -relation as the orbit relation of some/any action of $\mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{F}_1$, and more generally, $\mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{F}_n \curvearrowright X}$ where $\mathbf{F}_n \curvearrowright X$ is an essentially free action of the free group \mathbf{F}_n , $1 \leq n \leq \infty$. Any restriction of a treeable relation is treeable, and \mathcal{R} is treeable iff \mathcal{R}^t is.

If $\mathcal{R}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{R}_2$ is a (weak) *injective relation morphism* and \mathcal{R}_2 is treeable, then so is \mathcal{R}_1 —the idea is to lift a treeing graphing from \mathcal{R}_2 to \mathcal{R}_1 piece by piece. This way, one shows that if a group Λ admits an essentially free action $\Lambda \curvearrowright Z$ with treeable $\mathcal{R}_{\Lambda \curvearrowright Z}$, and Γ and Λ admit (S)OE essentially free actions $\Gamma \curvearrowright X$ and $\Lambda \curvearrowright Y$, then the Γ -action on $X \times Z$, $g : (x, z) \mapsto (gx, \alpha(g, x)z)$ via the (S)OE cocycle $\alpha : \Gamma \times X \rightarrow \Lambda$ has a treeable orbit structure $\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X \times Z}$. Since surface groups $\Gamma = \pi_1(\Sigma_g)$, $g \geq 2$, and \mathbf{F}_2 are lattices in $\text{PSL}_2(\mathbf{R})$, hence ME, the former groups have free actions with treeable orbit relations. Are all orbit relations of free actions of a surface group treeable?

4.2.4. COST The notion of **cost** for II_1 -relations corresponds to the notion of **rank** for discrete countable groups. The notion of cost was introduced by G. Levitt [90] and extensively studied by D. Gaboriau [53, 54, 60].

DEFINITION 4.6. Given a generating system $\Phi = \{\phi_i : A_i \rightarrow B_i\}_{i \in \mathbf{N}}$ for a II_1 -equivalence relation \mathcal{R} on (X, μ) the **cost of the graphing** Φ is

$$\text{cost}(\Phi) = \sum_i \mu(A_i) = \sum_i \mu(B_i)$$

and the **cost of the relation** is

$$\text{cost}(\mathcal{R}) = \inf \{ \text{cost}(\Phi) : \Phi \text{ generates } \mathcal{R} \}.$$

A generating system Φ defines a graph structure on every \mathcal{R} -class and $\text{cost}(\Phi)$ is half of the average valency of this graph over the space (X, μ) .

The cost of a II_1 -relation takes values in $[1, \infty]$. In the definition of the cost of a relation it is important that the relation is probability measure preserving, but ergodicity is not essential. The broader context includes relations with finite classes; such relations can have values less than 1. For instance, from the orbit relation of a (nonergodic) probability measure-preserving action of a finite group $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ one gets

$$\text{cost}(\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}) = 1 - \frac{1}{|\Gamma|}.$$

If \mathcal{R} is the orbit relation of some (not necessarily free) action $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$, then $\text{cost}(\mathcal{R}) \leq \text{rank}(\Gamma)$, where the latter stands for the minimal number of generators for Γ . Indeed, any generating set $\{g_1, \dots, g_k\}$ for Γ gives a generating system $\Phi = \{\gamma_i : X \rightarrow X\}_{i=1}^k$ for $\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}$. Recall that the amenable II_1 -relation $\mathcal{R}_{\text{amen}}$ can be generated by (any) action of \mathbf{Z} . Hence

$$\text{cost}(\mathcal{R}_{\text{amen}}) = 1.$$

The cost behaves nicely with respect to restriction:

THEOREM 4.7. (GABORIAU [54]) *For a II_1 -relation \mathcal{R} :*

$$t \cdot (\text{cost}(\mathcal{R}^t) - 1) = \text{cost}(\mathcal{R}) - 1 \quad (t \in \mathbf{R}_+^\times).$$

The following is a key tool for computations of the cost:

THEOREM 4.8. (GABORIAU [54]) *Let \mathcal{R} be a treeable equivalence relation, and Φ be a graphing of \mathcal{R} giving a tree structure to \mathcal{R} -classes. Then*

$$\text{cost}(\mathcal{R}) = \text{cost}(\Phi).$$

Conversely, for a relation \mathcal{R} with $\text{cost}(\mathcal{R}) < \infty$, if the cost is attained by some graphing Ψ , then Ψ is a treeing of \mathcal{R} .

The above result (the first part) implies that for any essentially free action $\mathbf{F}_n \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ one has $\text{cost}(\mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{F}_n \curvearrowright X}) = n$. This allowed Gaboriau to prove the following fact, answering a long-standing question:

COROLLARY 4.9. (GABORIAU [53], [54]) *If essentially free probability measure-preserving actions of \mathbf{F}_n and \mathbf{F}_m are orbit equivalent, then $n = m$.*

Note that \mathbf{F}_n and \mathbf{F}_m are commensurable for $2 \leq n, m < \infty$, hence they have essentially free actions that are *weakly isomorphic*. The index of such weak isomorphism will necessarily be $\frac{n-1}{m-1}$, or $\frac{m-1}{n-1}$ (these free groups have P.F.-fixed price). It should be pointed out that one of the major open problems in the theory of von Neumann algebras is whether it is possible for the factors $L(\mathbf{F}_n)$ and $L(\mathbf{F}_m)$ to be isomorphic for $n \neq m$ (it is known that either all $L(\mathbf{F}_n)$, $2 \leq n < \infty$, are isomorphic, or all distinct).

The following powerful result of Greg Hjorth provides a link from treeable relations back to actions of free groups:

THEOREM 4.10. (HJORTH [69]) *Let \mathcal{R} be a treeable equivalence relation with $n = \text{cost}(\mathcal{R})$ in $\{1, 2, \dots, \infty\}$. Then \mathcal{R} can be generated by an essentially free action of \mathbf{F}_n .*

The point of the proof is to show that a relation \mathcal{R} that has a treeing graphing with *average valency* $2n$ admits a (treeing) graphing with a.e. constant valency $2n$.

The behavior of the cost under passing to a subrelation of finite index is quite subtle—the following question is still open (to the best of the author’s knowledge).

QUESTION 4.11. (GABORIAU) *Let Γ' be a subgroup of finite index in Γ , and $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ be an essentially free p.m.p. action. Is it true that the costs of the orbit relations of Γ and Γ' are related by the index $[\Gamma : \Gamma']$*

$$\text{cost}(\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma' \curvearrowright X}) - 1 = [\Gamma : \Gamma'] \cdot (\text{cost}(\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}) - 1)?$$

In general Γ' has at most $[\Gamma : \Gamma']$ -many ergodic components. The extreme case where the number of Γ' -ergodic components is maximal: $[\Gamma : \Gamma']$ corresponds to $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ being a co-induction from an ergodic Γ' -action. In this case the above formula easily holds. The real question lies in the other extreme where Γ' is ergodic.

Recall that the notion of the cost is analogous to the notion of *rank* for groups, where $\text{rank}(\Gamma) = \inf \{n \in \mathbf{N} : \exists \text{ epimorphism } \mathbf{F}_n \rightarrow \Gamma\}$. Schreier’s theorem states that for $n \in \mathbf{N}$ any subgroup $F < \mathbf{F}_n$ of finite-index $[\mathbf{F}_n : F] = k$ is itself free: $F \cong \mathbf{F}_{k(n-1)+1}$. This implies that for any finitely generated Γ and any finite-index subgroup of $\Gamma' < \Gamma$ one has

$$\text{rank}(\Gamma') - 1 \leq [\Gamma : \Gamma'] \cdot (\text{rank}(\Gamma) - 1)$$

with equality in the case of free groups. Let $\Gamma > \Gamma_1 > \dots$ be a chain of subgroups of finite index. One defines the **rank gradient** (Lackenby [89]) of the chain $\{\Gamma_n\}$ as the limit of the monotonic (!) sequence:

$$\text{RG}(\Gamma, \{\Gamma_n\}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\text{rank}(\Gamma_n) - 1}{[\Gamma : \Gamma_n]}.$$

It is an intriguing question whether (or when) is it true that $\text{RG}(\Gamma, \{\Gamma_n\})$ depends only on Γ and not on a particular chain of finite-index subgroups. One should, of course, assume that the chains in question have trivial intersection, and one might require the chains to consist of normal subgroups in the original group. In the case of free groups RG is indeed independent of the chain.

In [1] Abert and Nikolov prove that the rank gradient of a chain of finite-index subgroups of Γ is given by the cost of a certain associated ergodic p.m.p. Γ -action. Let us formulate a special case of this relation where the chain $\{\Gamma_n\}$ consists of *normal* subgroups Γ_n with $\bigcap \Gamma_n = \{1\}$. Let $K = \varprojlim \Gamma/\Gamma_n$ denote the profinite completion corresponding to the chain. The Γ -action by left translations on the compact totally disconnected group K preserves the Haar measure m_K and $\Gamma \curvearrowright (K, m_K)$ is a free ergodic p.m.p. action. (Let us point out in passing that this action has a spectral gap, implying strong ergodicity, iff the chain has property (τ) introduced by Lubotzky and Zimmer [91]).

THEOREM 4.12. (ABERT-NIKOLOV [1]) *With the above notations:*

$$\text{RG}(\Gamma, \{\Gamma_n\}) = \text{cost}(\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright K}) - 1.$$

One direction (\geq) is easy to explain. Let K_n be the closure of Γ_n in K . Then K_n is an open normal subgroup of K of index $m = [\Gamma : \Gamma_n]$. Let $1 = g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n \in \Gamma$ be representatives of Γ_n -cosets, and h_1, \dots, h_k generators of Γ_n with $k = \text{rank}(\Gamma_n)$. Consider the graphing $\Phi = \{\phi_2, \dots, \phi_m, \psi_1, \dots, \psi_k\}$, where $\phi_i : K_n \rightarrow g_i K_n$ are restrictions of g_i ($2 \leq i \leq m$), and $\psi_j : K_n \rightarrow K_n$ are restrictions of h_j ($1 \leq j \leq k$). These maps are easily seen to generate $\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright K}$, with the cost of

$$\text{cost}(\Phi) = k \cdot m_K(K_n) + (m - 1) \cdot m_K(K_n) = \frac{k - 1}{m} + 1 = 1 + \frac{\text{rank}(\Gamma_n) - 1}{[\Gamma : \Gamma_n]}.$$

Abert and Nikolov observed that a positive answer to Question 4.11 combined with the above result shows that $\text{RG}(\Gamma)$ is independent of the choice of a (normal) chain, and therefore is a numeric invariant associated to any residually finite finitely generated group. Surprisingly, this turns out to be related to a problem in the theory of compact hyperbolic 3-manifolds concerning rank versus Heegard genus [89]—see [1] for the connection and further discussions.

The above result has an application, independent of Question 4.11. Since amenable groups have P.F. with $\mathcal{C} = 1$, it follows that a finitely generated, residually finite amenable group Γ has sublinear rank growth for finite-index normal subgroups with trivial intersection, that is, $\text{RG}(\Gamma) = 0$ for any such chain.

4.2.5. ℓ^2 -BETTI NUMBERS I have already mentioned the ℓ^2 -Betti numbers $\beta_i^{(2)}(\Gamma)$ associated with a discrete group Γ and Gaboriau’s proportionality result

in Theorem 3.8 for measure equivalence between groups. In fact, rather than relating the ℓ^2 -Betti numbers of groups via ME, in [57] Gaboriau

- defines the notion of ℓ^2 -Betti numbers $\beta_i^{(2)}(\mathcal{R})$ for a II_1 -equivalence relation \mathcal{R} ;
- proves that $\beta_i^{(2)}(\Gamma) = \beta_i^{(2)}(\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X})$ for essentially free ergodic action $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$; and
- observes that $\beta_i^{(2)}(\mathcal{R}^t) = t \cdot \beta_i^{(2)}(\mathcal{R})$ for any II_1 -relation.

The definition of $\beta_i^{(2)}(\mathcal{R})$ is inspired by the definition of $\beta_i^{(2)}(\Gamma)$ by Cheeger and Gromov [23]: it uses \mathcal{R} -action (or groupoid action) on pointed contractible simplicial complexes, corresponding complexes of Hilbert modules with \mathcal{R} -action, and von Neumann dimension with respect to the algebra $M_{\mathcal{R}}$.

In the late 1990s Wolfgang Lück developed an algebraic notion of dimension for arbitrary modules over von Neumann algebras, in particular giving an alternative approach to ℓ^2 -Betti numbers for groups (see [92]). In [124] Roman Sauer used Lück’s notion of dimension to define ℓ^2 -Betti numbers of equivalence relations, and more general measured groupoids, providing an alternative approach to Gaboriau’s results. In [127] Sauer and Thom develop further homological tools (including a spectral sequence associated to strongly normal subrelations) to study ℓ^2 -Betti numbers for groups, relations, and measured groupoids.

4.2.6. OUTER AUTOMORPHISM GROUP Given an equivalence relation \mathcal{R} on (X, μ) define the corresponding **automorphism group** as the group of self-isomorphisms:

$$\text{Aut}(\mathcal{R}) = \{T \in \text{Aut}(X, \mu) : T \times T(\mathcal{R}) = \mathcal{R} \text{ (modulo null sets)}\}.$$

The subgroup $\text{Inn}(\mathcal{R})$ of inner automorphisms is

$$\text{Inn}(\mathcal{R}) = \{T \in \text{Aut}(X, \mu) : (x, T(x)) \in \mathcal{R} \text{ for a.e. } x \in X\}.$$

This is just the full group $[\mathcal{R}]$, but the above notation emphasizes the fact that it is normal in $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{R})$ and suggests to consider the **outer automorphism group**

$$\text{Out}(\mathcal{R}) = \text{Aut}(\mathcal{R}) / \text{Inn}(\mathcal{R}).$$

One might think of $\text{Out}(\mathcal{R})$ as the group of all measurable permutations of the \mathcal{R} -classes on X . Recall (Lemma 4.2) that $\text{Inn}(\mathcal{R})$ is a huge group as it acts transitively on (classes mod null sets of) measurable subsets of any given size

in X . Yet the quotient $\text{Out}(\mathcal{R})$ might be small (even finite or trivial), and can sometimes be explicitly computed.

REMARK 4.13. *As an abstract group $H = \text{Inn}(\mathcal{R})$ is simple, and its automorphisms come from automorphisms of \mathcal{R} ; in particular $\text{Out}(H) = \text{Out}(\mathcal{R})$. Moreover, Dye's reconstruction theorem states that (the isomorphism type of) \mathcal{R} is determined by the structure of $\text{Inn}(\mathcal{R})$ as an abstract group (see [80, §1.4] for proofs and further facts).*

Let us also note that the operation of restriction/amplification of the relation does not alter the outer automorphism group (cf. [47, lemma 2.2]):

$$\text{Out}(\mathcal{R}^t) \cong \text{Out}(\mathcal{R}) \quad (t \in \mathbf{R}_+^\times).$$

The group $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{R})$ has a natural structure of a Polish group [62, 64]. First, recall that if (Y, ν) is a finite- or infinite-measure Lebesgue space, then $\text{Aut}(Y, \nu)$ is a Polish group with respect to the **weak topology** induced from the weak (=strong) operator topology of the unitary group of $L^2(Y, \nu)$. This defines a Polish topology on $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{R})$ when the latter is viewed as acting on the infinite-measure space $(\mathcal{R}, \tilde{\mu})$.⁹ However, $\text{Inn}(\mathcal{R})$ is not always closed in $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{R})$, so the topology on $\text{Out}(\mathcal{R})$ might be complicated. Alexander Kechris recently found the following surprising connection:

THEOREM 4.14. (KECHRIS [80, THEOREM 8.1]) *If $\text{Out}(\mathcal{R})$ fails to be a Polish group, then $\text{cost}(\mathcal{R}) = 1$.*

Now assume that \mathcal{R} can be presented as the orbit relation of an essentially free action $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$, so $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{R})$ is the group of self-orbit equivalences of $\Gamma \curvearrowright X$. The centralizer $\text{Aut}_\Gamma(X, \mu)$ of Γ in $\text{Aut}(X, \mu)$ embeds in $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{R})$ and if Γ is ICC (i.e., has infinite conjugacy classes), then the quotient map $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{R}) \xrightarrow{\text{out}} \text{Out}(\mathcal{R})$ is *injective* on $\text{Aut}_\Gamma(X, \mu)$ (cf. [62, lemma 2.6]). So $\text{Out}(\mathcal{R})$ has a copy of $\text{Aut}_\Gamma(X, \mu)$, and the latter might be very big. For example, in the Bernoulli action $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu) = (X_0, \mu_0)^\Gamma$, it contains $\text{Aut}(X_0, \mu_0)$ acting diagonally on the factors. Yet, if Γ has property (T), then $\text{Aut}_\Gamma(X, \mu) \cdot \text{Inn}(\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X})$ is open in the Polish group $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X})$. In this case the image of $\text{Aut}_\Gamma(X, \mu)$ has finite or countable index in $\text{Out}(\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X})$. This fact was observed by Gefer and Golodets in [64, §2], and can be deduced from Proposition 5.14.

9. This topology coincides with the restriction to $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{R})$ of the **uniform** topology on $\text{Aut}(X, \mu)$ given by the metric $d(T, S) = \mu \{x \in X : T(x) \neq S(x)\}$. On all of $\text{Aut}(X, \mu)$ the uniform topology is complete but not separable; but its restriction to $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{R})$ is separable.

To get a handle on $\text{Out}(\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X})$ one looks at OE-cocycles $c_T : \Gamma \times X \rightarrow \Gamma$ corresponding to elements $T \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X})$. It is not difficult to see that c_T is conjugate in Γ to the identity (i.e., $c_T(g, x) = f(gx)^{-1}gf(x)$ for $f : X \rightarrow \Gamma$) iff T is in $\text{Aut}_{\Gamma}(X, \mu) \cdot \text{Inn}(\mathcal{R})$. Thus, starting from a group Γ or action $\Gamma \curvearrowright X$ with strong rigidity properties for cocycles, one controls $\text{Out}(\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X})$ via $\text{Aut}_{\Gamma}(X, \mu)$. This general scheme (somewhat implicitly) is behind the first example of an equivalence relation with trivial $\text{Out}(\mathcal{R})$ constructed by Gelfert [61, 62]. Here is a variant of this construction:

THEOREM 4.15. *Let Γ be a torsion-free group with property (T), K a compact connected Lie group without outer automorphisms, and $\tau : \Gamma \rightarrow K$ a dense embedding. Let $L < K$ be a closed subgroup and consider the ergodic actions $\Gamma \curvearrowright (K, m_K)$ and $\Gamma \curvearrowright (K/L, m_{K/L})$ by left translations. Then*

$$\text{Out}(\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright K}) \cong K, \quad \text{Out}(\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright K/L}) \cong N_K(L)/L.$$

In particular, taking $K = \text{PO}_n(\mathbf{R})$ and $L \cong \text{PO}_{n-1}(\mathbf{R}) < K$ to be the stabilizer of a line in \mathbf{R}^n , the space K/L is the projective space P^{n-1} , and we get

$$\text{Out}(\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright P^{n-1}}) = \{1\}$$

for any property (T) dense subgroup $\Gamma < \text{PO}_n(\mathbf{R})$. Such a group Γ exists iff $n \geq 5$, Zimmer [145, theorem 7]. The preceding discussion, combined with the cocycles superrigidity Theorem 5.21 below, and an easy observation that $\text{Aut}_{\Gamma}(K/L, m_{K/L})$ is naturally isomorphic to $N_K(L)/L$, provide a self contained sketch of the proof of the theorem.

In the above statement $\text{Out}(K)$ is assumed to be trivial and Γ to be torsion free just to simplify the statement. However, the assumption that K is connected is essential. Indeed, the dense embedding of $\Gamma = \text{PSL}_n(\mathbf{Z})$ in the compact profinite group $K = \text{PSL}_n(\mathbf{Z}_p)$ where p is a prime, gives

$$\text{Out}(\mathcal{R}_{\text{PSL}_n(\mathbf{Z}) \curvearrowright \text{PSL}_n(\mathbf{Z}_p)}) \cong \text{PSL}_n(\mathbf{Q}_p) \rtimes \mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}$$

where the $\mathbf{Z}/2$ -extension is given by the transpose $g \mapsto g^{tr}$. The inclusion \supset was found in [62], and the equality is proved in [47, theorem 1.6], where many other computations of $\text{Out}(\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X})$ are carried out for actions of lattices in higher-rank Lie groups.

Finally, we recall that the recent preprint [117] of Popa and Vaes quoted above (Theorem 4.5) shows that an arbitrary totally disconnected lcsc group G can arise as $\text{Out}(\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X})$ for an essentially free action of a free group \mathbf{F}_{∞} .

4.2.7. COHOMOLOGY Equivalence relations have groups of cohomology associated to them similar to cohomology of groups. These were introduced by Singer [134] and largely emphasized by Feldman and Moore [40]. Given, say, a type II_1 equivalence relation \mathcal{R} on (X, μ) consider

$$\mathcal{R}^{(n)} = \{(x_0, \dots, x_n) \in X^{n+1} : (x_i, x_{i+1}) \in \mathcal{R}\}$$

equipped with the infinite Lebesgue measure $\tilde{\mu}^{(n)}$ defined by

$$\tilde{\mu}^{(n)}(A) = \int_X \#\{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : (x_0, \dots, x_n) \in \mathcal{R}^{(n)}\} d\mu(x_0).$$

Take $(\mathcal{R}^{(0)}, \tilde{\mu}^0)$ to be (X, μ) . Note that $(\mathcal{R}^{(1)}, \mu^{(1)})$ is just $(\mathcal{R}, \tilde{\mu})$ from §4.1. Since μ is assumed to be \mathcal{R} -invariant, the above formula is invariant under permutations of x_0, \dots, x_n .

Fix a Polish abelian group A written multiplicatively (usually $A = \mathbf{T}$). The space $C^n(\mathcal{R}, A)$ of n -cochains consists of equivalence classes (modulo $\tilde{\mu}^{(n)}$ -null sets) of measurable maps $\mathcal{R}^{(n)} \rightarrow A$, linked by the operators $d_n : C^n(\mathcal{R}, A) \rightarrow C^{n+1}(\mathcal{R}, A)$

$$d_n(f)(x_0, \dots, x_{n+1}) = \prod_{i=0}^{n+1} f(x_0, \dots, \hat{x}_i, \dots, x_0)^{(-1)^i}.$$

Call $Z^n(\mathcal{R}) = \text{Ker}(d_n)$ the n -cocycles, and $B^n(\mathcal{R}) = \text{Im}(d_{n-1})$ the n -coboundaries; the cohomology groups are defined by $H^n(\mathcal{R}) = Z^n(\mathcal{R})/B^n(\mathcal{R})$. In degree $n = 1$ the 1-cocycles are measurable maps $c : (\mathcal{R}, \mu) \rightarrow A$ such that

$$c(x, y)c(y, x) = c(x, z)$$

and 1-coboundaries have the form $b(x, y) = f(x)/f(y)$ for some measurable $f : X \rightarrow A$.

If A is a compact abelian group, such as \mathbf{T} , then $C^1(\mathcal{R}, A)$ is a Polish group (with respect to convergence in measure). Being a closed subgroup in $C^1(\mathcal{R}, A)$, the 1-cocycles $Z^1(\mathcal{R}, A)$ form a Polish group. Schmidt [129] showed that $B^1(\mathcal{R}, A)$ is closed in $Z^1(\mathcal{R}, A)$ iff \mathcal{R} is strongly ergodic.

There are only few cases where $H^1(\mathcal{R}, \mathbf{T})$ were computed: C.C. Moore [102] constructed a relation with trivial $H^1(\mathcal{R}, \mathbf{T})$. Gefter [63] considered $H^1(\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright G}, \mathbf{T})$ for actions of property (T) group Γ densely embedded in a semisimple Lie group G . More recently Popa and Sasyk [116] studied $H^1(\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}, \mathbf{T})$ for property (T) groups Γ with Bernoulli actions $(X, \mu) = (X_0, \mu_0)^\Gamma$. In both cases $H^1(\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}, \mathbf{T})$ is shown to coincide with the group of characters $\text{Hom}(\Gamma, \mathbf{T})$. Higher cohomology groups remain mysterious.

The fact that A is abelian is essential to the definition of $H^n(\mathcal{R}, A)$ for $n > 1$. However, in degree $n = 1$ one can define $H^1(\mathcal{R}, \Lambda)$ as a set for a general target group Λ ¹⁰. In fact, this notion is commonly used in this theory under the name of **measurable cocycles** (see Appendix A and §5.1 below). For the definition in terms of equivalence relations let $Z^1(\mathcal{R}, \Lambda)$ denote the set of all measurable maps (mod $\tilde{\mu}$ -null sets)

$$c : (\mathcal{R}, \tilde{\mu}) \rightarrow \Lambda \quad \text{s.t.} \quad c(x, z) = c(x, y)c(y, z)$$

and let $H^1(\mathcal{R}, \Lambda) = Z^1(\mathcal{R}, \Lambda) / \sim$ where the equivalence \sim between $c, c' \in Z^1(\mathcal{R}, \Lambda)$ is declared if $c(x, y) = f(x)^{-1}c'(x, y)f(y)$ for some measurable $f : (X, \mu) \rightarrow \Lambda$.

If $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}$ is the orbit relation of an essentially free action, then $Z^1(\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}, \Lambda)$ coincides with the set of measurable cocycles $\alpha : \Gamma \times X \rightarrow \Lambda$ by $\alpha(g, x) = c(x, gx)$. Note that $\text{Hom}(\Gamma, \Lambda) / \Lambda$ maps into $H^1(\mathcal{R}, \Lambda)$, via $c_\pi(x, y) = \pi(g)$ for the unique $g \in \Gamma$ with $x = gy$. The point of cocycles superrigidity theorems is to show that under favorable conditions this map is surjective.

4.2.8. FREE DECOMPOSITIONS Group theoretic notions such as free products, amalgamated products, and HNN-extensions can be defined in the context of equivalence relations—see Gaboriau [54, section IV]. For example, a Π_1 -relation \mathcal{R} is said to split as a free product of subrelations $\{\mathcal{R}_i\}_{i \in I}$, denoted $\mathcal{R} = *_{i \in I} \mathcal{R}_i$, if

- 1) \mathcal{R} is generated by $\{\mathcal{R}_i\}_{i \in I}$, that is, \mathcal{R} is the smallest equivalence relation containing the latter family; and
- 2) almost every chain $x = x_0, \dots, x_n = y$, where $x_{j-1} \neq x_j$, $(x_{j-1}, x_j) \in \mathcal{R}_{i(j)}$ and $i(j+1) \neq i(j)$, has $x \neq y$.

If \mathcal{S} is yet another subrelation, one says that \mathcal{R} splits as a **free product of \mathcal{R}_i amalgamated over \mathcal{S}** , $\mathcal{R} = *_{\mathcal{S}} \mathcal{R}_i$, if in condition (2) one replaces $x_{j-1} \neq x_j$ by $(x_{j-1}, x_j) \notin \mathcal{S}$.

The obvious example of the situation above is an essentially free action of a free product of groups $\Gamma_3 = \Gamma_1 * \Gamma_2$ (respectively amalgamated product $\Gamma_5 = \Gamma_1 *_{\Gamma_4} \Gamma_2$) on a probability space (X, μ) ; in this case the orbit relations $\mathcal{R}_i = \mathcal{R}_{\Gamma_i \curvearrowright X}$ satisfy $\mathcal{R}_3 = \mathcal{R}_1 * \mathcal{R}_2$ (respectively $\mathcal{R}_5 = \mathcal{R}_1 *_{\mathcal{R}_4} \mathcal{R}_2$).

Another useful construction (see Ioana, Peterson, Popa [75]) is as follows. Given measure preserving (possibly ergodic) relations $\mathcal{R}_1, \mathcal{R}_2$ on a probability

10. In order to define the notion of measurability Λ should have a Borel structure, and better be a Polish group; often it is a discrete countable group, or a Lie group.

space (X, μ) for $T \in \text{Aut}(X, \mu)$ consider the relation generated by \mathcal{R}_1 and $T(\mathcal{R}_2)$. It can be shown that for a residual set of $T \in \text{Aut}(X, \mu)$ the resulting relation is a free product of \mathcal{R}_1 and $T(\mathcal{R}_2)$. A similar construction can be carried out for amalgamated products. Note that in contrast with the category of groups the isomorphism type of the free product is not determined by the free factors alone.

Ioana, Peterson, and Popa [75] obtained strong rigidity results for free and amalgamated products of ergodic measured equivalence relations and II_1 -factors with certain rigidity properties. Here let us describe some results obtained by Alvarez and Gaboriau [7], which are easier to state; they may be viewed as an analogue of Bass-Serre theory in the context of equivalence relations. Say that a II_1 -relation \mathcal{R} is **freely indecomposable** (FI) if \mathcal{R} is not a free product of its subrelations. A group Γ is said to be **measurably freely indecomposable** (MFI) if all its essentially free action give freely indecomposable orbit relations. A group may fail to be MFI even if it is freely indecomposable in the group theoretic sense (surface groups provide an example). Not surprisingly, groups with property (T) are MFI (cf. Adams Spatzier [6]); but more generally

THEOREM 4.16. (ALVAREZ-GABORIAU [7]) *If Γ is nonamenable and $\beta_1^{(2)}(\Gamma) = 0$, then Γ is MFI.*

THEOREM 4.17. (ALVAREZ-GABORIAU [7]) *Let I, J be two finite or countable-index sets, $\{\Gamma_i\}_{i \in I}$ and $\{\Lambda_j\}_{j \in J}$ be two families of MFI groups, $\Gamma = *_{i \in I} \Gamma_i$, $\Lambda = *_{j \in J} \Lambda_j$, and $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$, $\Lambda \curvearrowright (Y, \nu)$ be essentially free p.m.p. actions where each $\Gamma_i \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ and $\Lambda_j \curvearrowright (Y, \nu)$ are ergodic. Assume that $\Gamma \curvearrowright X \stackrel{\text{SOE}}{\sim} \Lambda \curvearrowright Y$.*

Then $|I| = |J|$ and there is a bijection $\theta : I \rightarrow J$ so that $\Gamma_i \curvearrowright X \stackrel{\text{SOE}}{\sim} \Lambda_{\theta(i)} \curvearrowright Y$.

The assumption that each free factor is ergodic is important here; Alvarez and Gaboriau also give an analysis of the general situation (where this assumption is dropped).

4.3. Rigidity of Equivalence Relations

The close relation between ME and SOE allows us to deduce that certain orbit relations $\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}$ remember the acting group Γ and the action $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ up to isomorphism, or up to a **virtual isomorphism**. This slightly technical concept is described in the following:

LEMMA 4.18. *Suppose an ergodic ME-coupling (Ω, m) of Γ with Λ corresponds to an SOE between ergodic actions $T : \Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu) \stackrel{\text{SOE}}{\sim} \Lambda \curvearrowright (Y, \nu)$. Then the following are equivalent:*

1) *There exist short exact sequences*

$$1 \rightarrow \Gamma_0 \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma_1 \rightarrow 1, \quad 1 \rightarrow \Lambda_0 \rightarrow \Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda_1 \rightarrow 1$$

where Γ_0 and Λ_0 are finite, a discrete (Γ_1, Λ_1) -coupling (Ω_1, m_1) , and an equivariant map $\Phi : (\Omega, m) \rightarrow (\Omega_1, m_1)$; and

2) *There exist isomorphism between finite-index subgroups*

$$\Gamma_1 > \Gamma_2 \cong \Lambda_2 < \Lambda_1,$$

so that $\Gamma_1 \curvearrowright X_1 = X/\Gamma_0$ and $\Lambda_1 \curvearrowright Y_1 = Y/\Lambda_0$ are induced from some isomorphic ergodic actions $\Gamma_2 \curvearrowright X_2 \cong \Lambda_2 \curvearrowright Y_2$.

3) *The SOE (or ME) cocycle $\Gamma \times X \rightarrow \Lambda$ is conjugate in Λ to a cocycle whose restriction to some finite-index subgroup Γ_1 is a homomorphism $\Gamma_1 \rightarrow \Lambda$ (the image is necessarily of finite index).*

Let us now state two general forms of relation rigidity. Here is one form

THEOREM 4.19. *Let $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ be an ergodic essentially free action of one of the types below, Λ an arbitrary group, and $\Lambda \curvearrowright (Y, \nu)$ as essentially free p.m.p. action whose orbit relation $\mathcal{R}_{\Lambda \curvearrowright Y}$ is weakly isomorphic to $\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X}$.*

Then Λ is commensurable up to finite kernels to Γ and the actions $\Gamma \curvearrowright X$ and $\Lambda \curvearrowright Y$ are virtually isomorphic; in particular, the SEO-index is necessarily rational.

The list of actions $\Gamma \curvearrowright X$ with this SOE-rigidity property includes:

- 1) Γ is a lattice in a connected, center-free, simple Lie group G of higher rank, and $\Gamma \curvearrowright X$ has no equivariant quotients of the form $\Gamma \curvearrowright G/\Gamma'$ where $\Gamma' < G$ is a lattice ([45, theorem A]);
- 2) $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 \times \dots \times \Gamma_n$ where $n \geq 2$, $\Gamma_i \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{reg}}$, and $\Gamma_i \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ are ergodic; in addition assume that $\Lambda \curvearrowright (Y, \nu)$ is mildly mixing (Monod-Shalom [101]); and
- 3) Γ is a finite-index subgroup in a (product of) mapping class groups as in Theorem 3.20 (Kida [85]).

a) For a concrete example for (1)–(3) one might take Bernoulli actions $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X_0, \mu_0)^\Gamma$. In (1) one might also take $\text{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z}) \curvearrowright \mathbb{T}^n$ or $\text{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z}) \curvearrowright \text{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ with $n \geq 3$. In (2) one might look at $\mathbb{F}_n \times \mathbb{F}_m$ acting on a compact Lie group K , for

example $\mathrm{SO}_3(\mathbf{R})$, by $(g, h) : k \mapsto gkh^{-1}$ where $\mathbf{F}_n, \mathbf{F}_m$ are embedded densely in K .

b) In (1) the assumption that there are no Γ -equivariant quotient maps $X \rightarrow G/\Gamma'$ is necessary, since given such a quotient there is a Γ' -action on some (X', μ') with $\Gamma' \curvearrowright X' \stackrel{\mathrm{SOE}}{\sim} \Gamma \curvearrowright X$. The rigidity statement in this case is that this is a complete list of groups and their essentially free actions up to virtual isomorphism ([45, theorem C]). The appearance of these factors has to do with (G, m_G) appearing as a quotient of a (Γ, Λ) -coupling.

c) The basic technique for establishing the stated rigidity in cases (1)–(3) is to establish condition (1) in Lemma 4.18. This is done by analyzing a self- Γ -coupling of the form $\Omega \times_{\Lambda} \check{\Omega}$ (where $X = \Omega/\Lambda$ and $Y = \Omega/\Gamma$) and invoking an analogue of the construction in §5.5.

d) In all cases one can sharpen the results (eliminate the “virtual”) by imposing some benign additional assumptions: rule out torsion in the acting groups, and impose ergodicity for actions of finite-index subgroups.

The second *stronger* form of relation rigidity refers to **rigidity of relation morphisms** that are obtained from $\mathcal{G}_{\mathrm{dsc}}$ -**cocycle superrigid actions** discovered by Sorin Popa (see §5.4). We illustrate this framework by the following particular statement (see [113, theorem 0.4] and [48, theorem 1.8]).

THEOREM 4.20. *Let $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ be a mixing $\mathcal{G}_{\mathrm{dsc}}$ -cocycle superrigid action, such as:*

- 1) *A Bernoulli Γ -action on $(X_0, \mu_0)^{\Gamma}$, where Γ has property (T), or $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 \times \Gamma_2$ with Γ_1 nonamenable and Γ_2 being infinite; and*
- 2) *$\Gamma \curvearrowright K/L$ where $\Gamma \rightarrow K$ is a homomorphism with dense image in a simple compact Lie group K with trivial $\pi_1(K)$, $L < K$ is a closed subgroup, and Γ has (T).*

Let Λ be some group with an ergodic essentially free measure-preserving action $\Lambda \curvearrowright (Y, \nu)$,¹¹ $X' \subset X$ a positive measure subset, and $T : X' \rightarrow Y$ a measurable map with $T_\mu < \nu$ and*

$$(x_1, x_2) \in \mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X} \cap (X' \times X') \quad \implies \quad (T(x_1), T(x_2)) \in \mathcal{R}_{\Lambda \curvearrowright Y}.$$

Then there exists

- *an exact sequence $\Gamma_0 \longrightarrow \Gamma \xrightarrow{\rho} \Lambda_1$ with finite Γ_0 and $\Lambda_1 < \Lambda$; and*
- *a Λ_1 -ergodic subset $Y_1 \subset Y$ with $0 < \nu(Y_1) < \infty$; and*

11. The space (Y, ν) might be finite- or infinite-measure Lebesgue space.

- denoting $(X_1, \mu_1) = (X, \mu) / \Gamma_0$ and $\nu_1 = \nu(Y_1)^{-1} \cdot \nu|_{Y_1}$, there is an isomorphism $T_1 : (X_1, \mu_1) \cong (Y_1, \nu_1)$ of Λ_1 -actions.

Moreover, μ -a.e. $T(x)$ and $T_1(\Gamma_0 x)$ are in the same Λ -orbit.

4.3.1. A QUESTION OF FELDMAN AND MOORE Feldman and Moore showed [39] that any countable Borel equivalence relation \mathcal{R} can be generated by a Borel action of a countable group. They asked whether one can find a *free* action of some group, so that \mathcal{R} -classes would be in one-to-one correspondence with the acting group. This question was answered in the negative by Adams [3]. In the context of measured relations, say of type II_1 , the question is whether it is possible to generate \mathcal{R} (up to null sets) by an *essentially free* action of some group. This question was also settled in the negative in [45, theorem D], using the following basic constructions:

- 1) Start with an essentially free action $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ that is rigid as in Theorem 4.19 or 4.20, and let $\mathcal{R} = (\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X})^t$ with an *irrational* t .
- 2) Consider a proper embedding $G \hookrightarrow H$ of higher-rank simple Lie groups and choose a lattice $\Gamma < H$, say $G = \text{SL}_3(\mathbf{R}) \subset H = \text{SL}_4(\mathbf{R})$ with $\Gamma = \text{SL}_4(\mathbf{Z})$. Such actions always admit a Borel cross-section $X \subset H/\Gamma$ for the G -action, equipped with a holonomy-invariant probability measure μ . Take \mathcal{R} on (X, μ) to be the relation of being in the same G -orbit.

In case (1) one argues as follows: if some group Λ has an essentially free action $\Lambda \curvearrowright (Y, \nu)$ with $(\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright X})^t = \mathcal{R} \cong \mathcal{R}_{\Lambda \curvearrowright Y}$, then the rigidity implies that Γ and Λ are commensurable up to finite kernel, and $\Gamma \curvearrowright X$ is virtually isomorphic to $\Lambda \curvearrowright Y$. But this would imply that the index t is rational, contrary to the assumption. This strategy can be carried out in other cases of very rigid actions as in [72, 85, 101, 113]. Theorem 5.21 provides an example of this type $\mathcal{R} = (\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma \curvearrowright K})^t$ where Γ is a Kazhdan group densely embedded in a compact connected Lie group K . So the reader has a sketch of the full proof for a II_1 -relation that cannot be generated by an essentially free action of any group.

Example of type (2) was introduced by Zimmer in [147], where it was proved that the relation \mathcal{R} on such a cross-section cannot be essentially freely generated by a group Λ , which admits a linear representation with an infinite image. The linearity assumption was removed in [45]. This example is particularly interesting since it cannot be “repaired” by restriction/amplification; as any \mathcal{R}^t can be realized as a cross-section of the same G -flow on H/Γ .

QUESTION 4.21. (VERSHIK) Let \mathcal{R} on (X, μ) be a II_1 -relation that cannot be generated by an essentially free action of a group; and let $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ be some action

producing \mathcal{R} . One may assume that the action is faithful, that is, $\Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(X, \mu)$ is an embedding. What can be said about Γ and the structure of the measurable family $\{\Gamma_x\}_{x \in X}$ of the stabilizers of points in X ?

In [119] S. Popa and S. Vaes give an example of a II_1 -relation \mathcal{R} (which is a restriction of the II_∞ -relation $\mathcal{R}_{\text{SL}_5(\mathbb{Z}) \curvearrowright \mathbb{R}^5}$ to a subset $A \subset \mathbb{R}^5$ of positive finite measure), which has property (T) but cannot be generated by an action (not necessarily free) of *any* group with property (T).

5. Techniques

5.1. Superrigidity in Semisimple Lie Groups

The term “superrigidity” refers to a number of phenomena originated and inspired by the following celebrated discovery of G. A. Margulis.

THEOREM 5.1. (MARGULIS [93]) *Let G and G' be (semi)simple connected real center-free Lie groups without compact factors with $\text{rk}(G) \geq 2$, $\Gamma < G$ be an irreducible lattice, and $\pi : \Gamma \rightarrow G'$ a homomorphism with $\pi(\Gamma)$ being Zariski dense in G' and not precompact. Then π extends to a (rational) epimorphism $\bar{\pi} : G \rightarrow G'$.*

The actual result is more general than stated, as it applies to products of semisimple algebraic groups over general local fields. We refer the reader to the comprehensive monograph (Margulis [95]) for the general statements, proofs, and further results and applications, including the famous arithmeticity theorem.

The core of (some of the available) proofs of Margulis’s superrigidity theorem is a combination of the theory of algebraic groups and purely ergodic-theoretic arguments. The result applies to uniform and nonuniform lattices alike, and it also covers irreducible lattices in higher-rank Lie groups such as $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{R}) \times \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$. Let us also note that the assumption that $\pi(\Gamma)$ is not precompact in G' is redundant if $\pi(\Gamma)$ is Zariski dense in a real Lie group G' (since compact groups over \mathbb{R} are algebraic), but is important in general (cf. $\text{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z}) < \text{SL}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ is Zariski dense but precompact).

In [139] R. J. Zimmer has obtained a far-reaching generalization of Margulis’s superrigidity, passing from the context of representations of lattices to the framework of measurable cocycles over probability measure-preserving actions (representations of “virtual subgroups” in Mackey’s terminology). The connection can be briefly summarized as follows: given a transitive action $G \curvearrowright X = G/\Gamma$ and some topological group H , there is a bijection

between measurable cocycles $G \times G/\Gamma \rightarrow H$ modulo cocycle conjugation and homomorphisms $\Gamma \rightarrow H$ modulo conjugation in H

$$H^1(G \curvearrowright G/\Gamma, H) \cong \text{Hom}(\Gamma, H)/H$$

(see §A.1, and [52, 146]). In this correspondence, a representation $\pi : \Gamma \rightarrow H$ extends to a homomorphism $G \rightarrow H$ iff the corresponding cocycle $\pi \circ c : G \times G/\Gamma \rightarrow H$ is conjugate to a homomorphism $G \rightarrow H$. Zimmer’s cocycle superrigidity theorem states that under appropriate nondegeneracy assumptions a measurable cocycle over an *arbitrary* p.m.p. ergodic action $G \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ is conjugate to a homomorphism.

THEOREM 5.2. (ZIMMER [139], SEE ALSO [146]) *Let G, G' be a semisimple Lie group as in Theorem 5.1, in particular $\text{rk}_{\mathbf{R}}(G) \geq 2$, let $G \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ be an irreducible probability measure-preserving action and $c : G \times X \rightarrow G'$ be a measurable cocycle that is Zariski dense and not compact. Then there exist a (rational) epimorphism $\pi : G \rightarrow G'$ and a measurable $f : X \rightarrow G'$ so that $c(g, x) = f(gx)^{-1}\pi(g)f(x)$.*

In the above statement **irreducibility** of $G \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ means mere ergodicity if G is a simple group, and ergodicity of the action $G_i \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ for each factor G_i in the case of a semisimple group $G = \prod_{i=1}^n G_i$ with $n \geq 2$ factors. For a lattice $\Gamma < G = \prod G_i$ in a semisimple group the transitive action $G \curvearrowright G/\Gamma$ is irreducible precisely iff Γ is an irreducible lattice in G . The notion of being **Zariski dense** (respectively **not compact**) for a cocycle $c : G \times X \rightarrow H$ means that c is not conjugate to a cocycle c' taking values in a proper algebraic (respectively compact) subgroup of H .

The setting of cocycles over p.m.p. actions adds a great deal of generality to the superrigidity phenomena. The first illustration of this is the fact that once cocycle superrigidity is known for actions of G it passes to actions of lattices in G : given an action $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ of a lattice $\Gamma < G$ one obtains a G -action on $\tilde{X} = G \times_{\Gamma} X$ by acting on the first coordinate (just like the composition operation of ME-coupling in §2.1). A cocycle $c : \Gamma \times X \rightarrow H$ has a natural lift to $\tilde{c} : G \times \tilde{X} \rightarrow H$ and its cohomology is directly related to that of the original cocycle. So cocycle superrigidity theorems have an almost automatic bootstrap from lcsc groups to their lattices. The induced action $G \curvearrowright \tilde{X}$ is ergodic iff $\Gamma \curvearrowright X$ is ergodic; however, irreducibility is more subtle. Yet, if $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ is mixing, then $G \curvearrowright \tilde{X}$ is mixing and therefore is irreducible.

Theorem 3.14 was the first application of Zimmer’s cocycle superrigidity 5.2 (Theorem; see [139]). Indeed, if $\alpha : \Gamma \times X \rightarrow \Gamma'$ is the rearrangement cocycle

associated to an Orbit Equivalence $T : \Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu) \stackrel{\text{OE}}{\sim} \Gamma' \curvearrowright (X', \mu')$ where $\Gamma < G, \Gamma' < G'$ are lattices, then, viewing α as taking values in G' , Zimmer observes that α is Zariski dense using a form of Borel's density theorem and deduces that $G \cong G'$ (here for simplicity the ambient groups are assumed to be simple, connected, center free, and $\text{rk}_{\mathbb{R}}(G) \geq 2$). Moreover, there is a homomorphism $\pi : \Gamma \rightarrow G'$ and $f : X \rightarrow G'$ so that $\alpha(\gamma, x) = f(\gamma x)\pi(\gamma)f(x)^{-1}$ with $\pi : \Gamma \rightarrow \pi(\Gamma) < G'$ being an isomorphism of lattices.

REMARK 5.3. *At this point it is not clear whether $\pi(\Gamma)$ should be (conjugate to) Γ' , and even assuming $\pi(\Gamma) = \Gamma'$ whether f takes values in Γ' . In fact, the selforbit equivalence of the Γ action on G/Γ given by $g\Gamma \mapsto g^{-1}\Gamma$ gives a rearrangement cocycle $c : \Gamma \times G/\Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$, which is conjugate to the identity $\Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ by a unique map $f : G/\Gamma \rightarrow G$ with $f_*(m_{G/\Gamma}) \prec m_G$. However, if $\pi(\Gamma) = \Gamma'$ and f takes values in Γ' , it follows that the original actions $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ and $\Gamma' \curvearrowright (X', \mu')$ are isomorphic via the identification $\pi : \Gamma \cong \Gamma'$. We return to this point below.*

5.1.1. SUPERRIGIDITY AND ME-COUPPLINGS Zimmer's cocycle superrigidity theorem applied to OE- or ME-cocycles (see Sections A.2 and A.3) has a natural interpretation in terms of ME-couplings. Let G be a higher-rank simple Lie group (hereafter implicitly, connected, and center free) and, denote by $i : G \rightarrow \text{Aut}(G)$ the adjoint homomorphism (which is an embedding since G is center free).

THEOREM 5.4. ([44, THEOREM 4.1]) *Let G be a higher-rank simple Lie group, $\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2 < G$ lattices, and (Ω, m) an ergodic (Γ_1, Γ_2) -coupling. Then there exists a unique measurable map $\Phi : \Omega \rightarrow \text{Aut}(G)$ so that m -a.e. on Ω*

$$\Phi(\gamma_1\omega) = i(\gamma_1)\Phi(\omega), \quad \Phi(\gamma_2\omega) = \Phi(\omega)i(\gamma_2)^{-1} \quad (\gamma_i \in \Gamma_i).$$

Moreover, Φ_*m is either the Haar measure on a group $G \cong \text{Ad}(G) \leq G' \leq \text{Aut}(G)$ or is atomic, in which case Γ_1 and Γ_2 are commensurable.

Sketch of the proof. To construct such a Φ , choose a fundamental domain $X \subset \Omega$ for the Γ_2 -action and look at the ME-cocycle $c : \Gamma_1 \times X \rightarrow \Gamma_2 < G$. Apply Zimmer's cocycle superrigidity theorem to find $\pi : \Gamma_1 \rightarrow G$ and $\phi : X \rightarrow G$. Viewing G as a subgroup in $\text{Aut}(G)$, one may adjust π and $\phi : X \rightarrow \text{Aut}(G)$ by some $\alpha \in \text{Aut}(G)$, so that π is the isomorphism $i : \Gamma_1 \rightarrow \Gamma_1$ to get

$$c(\gamma_1, x) = \phi(\gamma_1.x)^{-1}i(\gamma_1)\phi(x).$$

Define $\Phi : \Omega \rightarrow \text{Aut}(G)$ by $\Phi(\gamma_2 x) = \phi(x)i(\gamma_2)^{-1}$ and check that it satisfies the required relation. To identify the measure $\Phi_* m$ on $\text{Aut}(G)$ one uses Ratner’s theorem, which provides the classification of Γ_1 -ergodic *finite* measures on \bar{G}/Γ_2 . □

Theorem 3.16 is then proved using this fact with $\Gamma_1 = \Gamma_2$ plugged into the construction in §5.5 that describes an unknown group Λ essentially as a lattice in G .

Note that there are two distinct cases in Theorem 5.4: either $\Phi_* m$ is atomic, in which case (Ω, m) has a discrete ME-coupling as a quotient, or $\Phi_* m$ is a Haar measure on a Lie group. The former case leads to a virtual isomorphism between the groups and the actions (this is case (1) in Theorem 4.19); in the latter, $\Gamma_1 \curvearrowright X \cong \Omega/\Gamma_2$ has a quotient of the form $\Gamma_1 \curvearrowright \bar{G}/\Gamma_2$ (which is [45, theorem C]). This dichotomy clarifies the situation in Remark 5.3 above.

5.2. Superrigidity for Product Groups

Let us now turn to a brief discussion of Monod-Shalom rigidity (see Sections 3.1.7 and 3.2.2). Consider a special case of Margulis-Zimmer superrigidity results where the target group G' has rank 1 (say $G' = \text{PSL}_2(\mathbf{R})$), while G has higher rank. The conclusion of the superrigidity Theorem 5.1 (respectively Theorem 5.2) is that either a representation (respectively cocycle) is degenerate,¹² or there is an epimorphism $\pi : G \rightarrow G'$. The latter case occurs *if and only if* G is semisimple $G = \prod G_i$, with one of the factors $G_i \simeq G'$, and $\pi : G \rightarrow G'$ factoring through the projection $\pi : G \xrightarrow{\text{Pr}_i} G_i \simeq G'$. In this case the given representation of the lattice extends to π (respectively the cocycle is conjugate to the epimorphism π).

This special case of Margulis-Zimmer superrigidity, that is, from higher-rank G to rank 1 G' , was generalized by a number of authors [5, 6, 22] replacing the assumption that the target group G' has rank 1 by more geometric notions, such as $G' = \text{Isom}(X)$ where X is a proper CAT(-1) space. In the setting considered by Monod and Shalom the target group is “hyperboliclike” in a very general way, while the source group G rather than being a higher-rank semisimple Lie group, is just a product $G = G_1 \times \dots \times G_n$ of $n \geq 2$ *arbitrary* compactly generated (in fact, just lcsc) groups. The philosophy is that the number $n \geq 2$ of direct factors provides enough *higher-rank* properties for such statements.

12. Here precompact, or contained in a parabolic.

THEOREM 5.5. (MONOD-SHALOM [100]) *Let $G = G_1 \times \cdots \times G_n$ be a product of $n \geq 2$ lsc groups, $G \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ an irreducible p.m.p. action, H is a hyperboliclike group, and $c : G \times X \rightarrow H$ is a nonelementary measurable cocycle.*

Then there is a nonelementary closed subgroup $H_1 < H$, a compact normal subgroup $K \triangleleft H_1$, a measurable $f : X \rightarrow H$, and a homomorphism $\rho : G_i \rightarrow H_1/K$ from one of the factors G_i of G , so that the conjugate cocycle c^f takes values in H_1 and $G \times X \rightarrow H_1 \rightarrow H_1/K$ is the homomorphism $\pi : G \xrightarrow{\text{pr}_i} G_i \xrightarrow{\rho} H_1/K$.

This beautiful theorem is proved using the technology of *second-bounded cohomology* (developed in [20, 21, 97] and applied in this setting in [96, 100]) with the notions of *hyperboliclike* and *nonelementary* interpreted in the context of the class C_{reg} .

Suppose $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 \times \cdots \times \Gamma_n$, $n \geq 2$, is a product of “hyperboliclike” groups. Let (Ω, m) be a self-ME-coupling of Γ . Consider an ME-cocycle $\Gamma \times X \rightarrow \Gamma$, which can be viewed as a combination of n cocycles

$$c_i : \Gamma \times X \xrightarrow{c} \Gamma \xrightarrow{\text{pr}_i} \Gamma_i \quad (i = 1, \dots, n)$$

and assume that $\Gamma \curvearrowright \Omega/\Gamma$ is an *irreducible* action. Viewing the source group Γ as a product of $n \geq 2$ factors acting irreducibly, and recalling that the target groups Γ_i are “hyperboliclike,” Monod and Shalom apply Theorem 5.5. The cocycles arising from ME-coupling turn out to be nonelementary, leading to the conclusion that each cocycle c_i is conjugate to a homomorphism $\rho_i : \Gamma_{j(i)} \rightarrow \Gamma'_i$, modulo some reductions and finite kernels. Since Γ_i commute, the conjugations can be performed independently and *simultaneously* on all the cocycles c_i . After some intricate analysis of the map $i \rightarrow j(i)$, kernels and cokernels of ρ_i , Monod and Shalom show that in the setting of ME-couplings as above the map, $i \rightarrow j(i)$ is a permutation and ρ_i are isomorphisms. Thus the original cocycle c can be conjugate to an *automorphism* of Γ .

This ME-cocycle superrigidity can now be plugged into an analogue of Theorem 5.4 to give a measurable bi- Γ -equivariant map $\Omega \rightarrow \Gamma$, which can be used as an input to a construction like Theorem 5.13. This allows us to identify *unknown* groups Λ measure equivalent to $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 \times \cdots \times \Gamma_n$. The only delicate point is that starting from a $\Gamma \curvearrowright X \overset{\text{SOE}}{\sim} \Lambda \curvearrowright Y$ and the corresponding (Γ, Λ) -coupling Ω one needs to look at the self- Γ -coupling $\Sigma = \Omega \times_{\Lambda} \check{\Omega}$ and apply the cocycle superrigidity result to $\Gamma \curvearrowright \Sigma/\Gamma$. In order to guarantee that the latter action is irreducible, Monod and Shalom require $\Gamma \curvearrowright X$ to be irreducible and $\Lambda \curvearrowright Y$ to be *mildly mixing*. They also show that the assumption on mild mixing is necessary for the result.

In [12] Uri Bader and the author proposed to study higher-rank superrigidity phenomena using a notion of a (generalized) Weyl group, which works well for higher-rank simple Lie groups, arbitrary products $G = G_1 \times \cdots \times G_n$ of $n \geq 2$ factors, and exotic \tilde{A}_2 groups, which are close relatives to lattices in $\mathrm{SL}_3(\mathbf{Q}_p)$. In particular:

THEOREM 5.6. (BADER-FURMAN [12]) *Theorem 5.5 holds for target groups from class $\mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{ea}}$.*

Here $\mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{ea}}$ is a class of *hyperboliclike* groups that include many of the examples in $\mathcal{C}_{\mathrm{reg}}$. Plugging this into the Monod-Shalom machine one obtains the same results of products of groups in class $\mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{ea}}$.

5.3. Strong Rigidity for Cocycles

In the proof of Theorem 5.4 Zimmer's cocycle superrigidity was applied to a measure equivalence cocycle. This is a rather special class of cocycles (see §A.3). If cocycles are analogous to representations of lattices, then ME-cocycles are analogous to isomorphisms between lattices; in particular, they have an "inverse." Kida's work on ME for mapping class groups focuses on rigidity results for such cocycles. We shall not attempt to explain the ingredients used in this work, but will just formulate the main technical result analogous to Theorem 5.4. Let Γ be a subgroup of finite index in $\Gamma(\Sigma_{g,p})^\diamond$ with $3g + p - 4 > 0$, $C = C(\Sigma_{g,p})$ denoting its curve complex, and $\mathrm{Aut}(C)$ the group of its automorphisms; this is a countable group commensurable to Γ .

THEOREM 5.7. (KIDA [86]) *Let (Ω, m) be a self-ME-coupling of Γ . Then there exists a measurable map $\Gamma \times \Gamma$ -equivariant map $\Phi : \Omega \rightarrow \mathrm{Aut}(C)$.*

Returning to the point that ME-cocycles are analogous to isomorphism between lattices, one might wonder whether Theorem 5.4 holds in cases where Mostow rigidity applies, specifically for G of rank 1 with $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbf{R})$ excluded. In [13] this is proved for $G \simeq \mathrm{Isom}(\mathbb{H}_{\mathbf{R}}^n)$, $n \geq 3$, and a restricted ME.

THEOREM 5.8. (BADER-FURMAN-SAUER [13]) *Theorem 5.4 applies to ℓ^1 -ME-couplings of lattices in $G = \mathrm{SO}_{n,1}(\mathbf{R})$, $n \geq 3$.*

The proof of this result uses homological methods (ℓ^1 and other completions of the usual homology) combined with a version of the Gromov-Thurston proof of Mostow rigidity (for $\mathrm{Isom}(\mathbb{H}_{\mathbf{R}}^n)$, $n \geq 3$) adapted to this setting.

5.4. Cocycle Superrigid Actions

In all the previous examples the structure of the acting group was the sole source for (super)rigidity. Recently Sorin Popa has developed a number of remarkable cocycle superrigidity results of a completely different nature [109–115]. These results exhibit an extreme form of cocycle superrigidity and rather than relying only on the properties of the acting group Γ , take advantage of the action $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$.

DEFINITION 5.9. An action $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ is \mathcal{C} -**cocycle superrigid**, where \mathcal{C} is some class of topological groups, if for every $\Lambda \in \mathcal{C}$ every measurable cocycle $c : \Gamma \curvearrowright X \rightarrow \Lambda$ has the form $c(g, x) = f(gx)^{-1} \rho(g) f(x)$ for some homomorphism $\rho : \Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda$ and some measurable $f : X \rightarrow \Lambda$.

Here we shall focus on the class \mathcal{G}_{dsc} of all countable groups; however, the following results hold for all cocycles taking values in a broader class \mathcal{U}_{fin} , which contains \mathcal{G}_{dsc} and \mathcal{G}_{cpt} —separable compact groups. Note that the concept of \mathcal{G}_{dsc} -cocycle superrigidity is unprecedentedly strong: there is no assumption on the cocycle, the assumption on the target group is extremely weak, and the “untwisting” takes place in the same target group.

THEOREM 5.10. (POPA [113]) *Let Γ be a group with property (T) and $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu) = (X_0, \mu_0)^\Gamma$ be the Bernoulli action. Then $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ is \mathcal{G}_{dsc} -cocycle superrigid.*

In fact, the result is stronger: it suffices to assume that Γ has **relative property (T)** with respect to a **w-normal** subgroup Γ_0 , and $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ has a **relatively weakly mixing** extension $\Gamma \curvearrowright (\bar{X}, \bar{\mu})$ that is **s-malleable**, while $\Gamma_0 \curvearrowright (\bar{X}, \bar{\mu})$ is weakly mixing. Under these conditions $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ is \mathcal{U}_{fin} -cocycle superrigid. See [113] and [48] for the relevant definitions and more details. We indicate the proof (of the special case above) in §5.8. Vaguely speaking, Popa’s approach exploits the tension between certain (local) *rigidity* provided by the acting group and *deformations* supplied by the action. In the following remarkable result, Popa further relaxed the property (T) assumption.

THEOREM 5.11. (POPA [115]) *Let Γ be a group containing a product $\Gamma_1 \times \Gamma_2$ where Γ_1 is nonamenable, Γ_2 is infinite, and $\Gamma_1 \times \Gamma_2$ is w-normal in Γ . Then any Bernoulli action $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ is \mathcal{U}_{fin} -cocycle superrigid.*

The deformations alluded to above take place for the diagonal Γ -action on the square $(X \times X, \mu \times \mu)$. This action is supposed to be ergodic; equivalently, the original action should be weakly *mixing* and satisfy addition properties. *Isometric actions*, or staying within the ergodic-theoretic terminology, actions with *discrete spectrum* provide the opposite type of dynamics. These actions have the form $\Gamma \curvearrowright K/L$ where $L < K$ are compact groups, $\Gamma \rightarrow K$ a homomorphism with dense image, and Γ acts by left translations. Totally disconnected K corresponds to profinite completion $\varprojlim \Gamma/\Gamma_n$ with respect to a chain of normal subgroups of finite index. Isometric actions $\Gamma \curvearrowright K/L$ with profinite K , can be called **profinite ergodic** actions of Γ —these are precisely inverse limits $X = \varprojlim X_n$ of transitive Γ -actions on finite spaces. Adrian Ioana found the following “virtually $\mathcal{G}_{\text{disc}}$ -cocycle superrigidity” phenomenon for profinite actions of Kazhdan groups.

THEOREM 5.12. (IOANA [72]) *Let $\Gamma \curvearrowright X = K/L$ be an ergodic profinite action. Assume that Γ has property (T), or a relative property (T) with respect to a normal subgroup Γ_0 , which acts ergodically on X . Then any measurable cocycle $c : \Gamma \curvearrowright X \rightarrow \Lambda$ into a discrete group, is conjugate to a cocycle coming from a finite quotient $X \rightarrow X_n$, that is, c is conjugate to a cocycle induced from a homomorphism $\Gamma_n \rightarrow \Lambda$ of a finite-index subgroup.*

In §5.8.2 a similar result is proven for all discrete spectrum actions (not necessarily profinite ones).

5.5. Constructing Representations

In Geometric group theory many QI-rigidity results are proved using the following trick. Given a metric space X one declares self-quasi-isometries $f, g : X \rightarrow X$ to be equivalent if

$$\sup_{x \in X} d(f(x), g(x)) < \infty.$$

Then equivalence classes of quasi-isometries (hereafter q.i.) form a *group*, denoted $\text{QI}(X)$. This group contains (a quotient of) $\text{Isom}(X)$, which can sometimes be identified within $\text{QI}(X)$ in coarse geometric terms. If Γ is a group with well-understood $\text{QI}(\Gamma)$ and Λ is an *unknown* group q.i. to Γ , then one gets a *homomorphism*

$$\rho : \Lambda \rightarrow \text{Isom}(\Lambda) \rightarrow \text{QI}(\Lambda) \cong \text{QI}(\Gamma)$$

whose kernel and image can then be analyzed.

Facing a similar problem in the measure equivalence category, there is a difficulty in defining an analogue for $QI(\Gamma)$. Let us describe a construction that allows us to analyze the class of all groups ME to a given group Γ from an information about self-ME-couplings of Γ .

Let G be a lcsc unimodular group. Let us assume that G has the **strong ICC** property, by which we mean that the only regular Borel conjugation-invariant probability measure on G is the trivial one, namely the Dirac mass δ_e at the origin. For countable groups this is equivalent to the condition that all nontrivial conjugacy classes are infinite, that is, the usual ICC property. Connected, (semi) simple Lie groups with trivial center and no compact factors provide other examples of strongly ICC groups.

Theorems 5.4, 5.7 and 5.8 are instances where a strongly ICC group G has the property that for any¹³ ME-self-coupling (Ω, m) of a lattice Γ in G there exists a bi- Γ -equivariant measurable map to G , that is, a Borel map $\Phi : \Omega \rightarrow G$ satisfying m -a.e.:

$$\Phi((\gamma_1, \gamma_2)\omega) = \gamma_1 \Phi(\omega) \gamma_2^{-1} \quad (\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \Gamma).$$

It is not difficult to see that the strong ICC property implies that such a map is also unique. (It should also be pointed out that the existence of such maps for self-couplings of lattices is equivalent to the same property for self-couplings of the lcsc group G itself; but here we shall stay in the framework of countable groups). The following general tool shows how these properties of G can be used to classify all groups ME to a lattice $\Gamma < G$; up to finite kernels these turn out to be lattices in G .

THEOREM 5.13. (BADER-FURMAN-SAUER [13]) *Let G be a strongly ICC lcsc unimodular group, $\Gamma < G$ a lattice, and Λ some group ME to Γ and (Ω, m) be a (Γ, Λ) -coupling. Assume that the self-ME-coupling $\Sigma = \Omega \times_{\Lambda} \check{\Omega}$ of Γ admits a Borel map $\Phi : \Sigma \rightarrow G$, satisfying a.e.:*

$$\Phi([\gamma_1 x, \gamma_2 y]) = \gamma_1 \cdot \Phi([x, y]) \cdot \gamma_2^{-1} \quad (\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \Gamma).$$

Then there exists a short exact sequence $K \rightarrow \Lambda \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}$ with K finite and $\bar{\Lambda}$ being a lattice in G , and a Borel map $\Psi : \Omega \rightarrow G$ so that a.e.:

$$\Phi([x, y]) = \Psi(x) \cdot \Psi(y)^{-1}, \quad \Psi(\gamma z) = \gamma \cdot \Psi(z), \quad \Psi(\lambda z) = \Psi(z) \cdot \bar{\lambda}^{-1}.$$

13. In the case of $G = \text{Isom}(\mathbf{H}^n)$ we restrict to all ℓ^1 -ME-couplings.

Moreover, the push-forward of $\Psi_* m$ is a Radon measure on G -invariant under the maps

$$g \mapsto \gamma g \bar{\lambda}, \quad (\gamma \in \Gamma, \bar{\lambda} \in \bar{\Lambda}).$$

If G is a (semi)simple Lie group, the last condition on the push-forward measure can be analyzed using Ratner’s theorem (as in Theorem 5.4) to deduce that assuming ergodicity $\Psi_* m$ is either a Haar measure on G , or on a coset of its finite-index subgroup, or it is (proportional to) counting measure on a coset of a lattice Γ' containing Γ and a conjugate of $\bar{\Lambda}$ as finite-index subgroups.

Theorem 5.13 is a streamlined and improved version of similar statements obtained in [44] for higher-rank lattices, in [101] for products, and in [86] for mapping class groups.

5.6. Local Rigidity for Measurable Cocycles

The *rigidity vs. deformations* approach to rigidity results developed by Sorin Popa led to a number of striking results in von Neumann algebras and in Ergodic theory (some have been mentioned in §5.4). Let us illustrate the *rigidity* side of this approach by the following simple purely ergodic-theoretic statement, which is a variant of Hjorth’s [68, lemma 2.5].

Recall that one of the several equivalent forms of property (T) is the following statement: a lcsc group G has (T) if there exists a compact $K \subset G$ and $\epsilon > 0$ so that for any unitary G -representation π and any (K, ϵ) -almost invariant unit vector v there exists a G -invariant unit vector w with $\|v - w\| < \frac{1}{4}$.

PROPOSITION 5.14. *Let G be a group with property (T) and (K, ϵ) , as above. Then for any ergodic probability measure-preserving action $G \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$, any countable group Λ and any pair of cocycles $\alpha, \beta : G \times X \rightarrow \Lambda$ with*

$$\mu \{x \in X : \alpha(g, x) = \beta(g, x)\} > 1 - \frac{\epsilon^2}{2} \quad (\forall g \in K)$$

there exists a measurable map $f : X \rightarrow \Lambda$ so that $\beta = \alpha^f$. Moreover, one can assume that

$$\mu \{x : f(x) = e\} > \frac{3}{4}.$$

Proof. Let $\tilde{X} = X \times \Lambda$ be equipped with the infinite measure $\tilde{\mu} = \mu \times m_\Lambda$ where m_Λ stands for the counting measure on Λ . Then G acts on $(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mu})$ by

$$g : (x, \lambda) \mapsto (g.x, \alpha(g, x)\lambda\beta(g, x)^{-1}).$$

This action preserves $\tilde{\mu}$ and we denote by π the corresponding unitary G -representation on $L^2(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mu})$. The characteristic function $v = \mathbf{1}_{X \times \{e\}}$ satisfies

$$\|v - \pi(g)v\|^2 = 2 - 2\operatorname{Re}\langle \pi(g)v, v \rangle < 2 - 2\left(1 - \frac{\epsilon^2}{2}\right) = \epsilon^2 \quad (g \in \Gamma)$$

and therefore there exists a $\pi(G)$ -invariant unit vector $w \in L^2(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mu})$ with $\|v - w\| < \frac{1}{4}$. Since $1 = \|w\|^2 = \int_X \sum_\lambda |w(x, \lambda)|^2$ we may define

$$p(x) = \max_\lambda |w(x, \lambda)|, \quad \Lambda(x) = \{\lambda : |w(x, \lambda)| = p(x)\}$$

and observe that $p(x)$ and the cardinality $k(x)$ of the finite set $\Lambda(x)$ are measurable Γ -invariant functions on (X, μ) ; hence are a.e. constants $p(x) = p \in (0, 1]$, $k(x) = k \in \{1, 2, \dots\}$. Since $\frac{1}{16} > \|v - w\|^2 \geq (1 - p)^2$ we have $p > \frac{3}{4}$. It follows that $k = 1$ because $1 = \|w\|^2 \geq kp^2$. Therefore $\Lambda(x) = \{f(x)\}$ for some measurable map $f : X \rightarrow \Lambda$. The $\pi(G)$ -invariance of w gives $\pi(G)$ -invariance of the characteristic function of $\{(x, f(x)) \in \tilde{X} : x \in X\}$, which is equivalent to

$$5.1 \quad f(gx) = \alpha(g, x)f(x)\beta(g, x)^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \beta = \alpha^f.$$

Let $A = f^{-1}(\{e\})$ and $a = \mu(A)$. Since $\sum_\lambda |w(x, \lambda)|^2$ is a G -invariant function it is a.e. constant $\|w\|^2 = 1$. Hence for $x \notin A$ we have $|w(x, e)|^2 \leq 1 - |w(x, f(x))|^2 = 1 - p^2$, and

$$\frac{1}{16} > \|v - w\|^2 \geq a \cdot (1 - p^2) + (1 - a) \cdot (1 - (1 - p^2)) \geq (1 - a) \cdot p^2 > \frac{9(1 - a)}{16}.$$

Thus $a = \mu\{x \in X : f(x) = e\} > \frac{8}{9} > \frac{3}{4}$, as required. \square

5.7. Cohomology of Cocycles

Let us fix two groups Γ and Λ . There is no real assumption on Γ , it may be any lcsc group, but we shall impose an assumption on Λ . One might focus on the case where Λ is a countable group (class \mathcal{G}_{dsc}), but versions of the statements below would apply also to separable compact groups, or groups in a larger class \mathcal{W}_{fin} of all Polish groups, which embed in the unitary group of a von Neumann algebra with finite faithful trace,¹⁴ or a potentially even larger class $\mathcal{G}_{\text{binv}}$ of groups with a bi-invariant metric, and the class \mathcal{G}_{alg} of connected algebraic groups over local fields, say of zero characteristic.

14. This class, introduced by Popa, contains both discrete countable groups and separable compact ones.

Given a (not necessarily free) p.m.p. action $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ let $Z^1(X, \Lambda)$ or $Z^1(\Gamma \curvearrowright X, \Lambda)$ denote the space of all measurable cocycles $c : \Gamma \times X \rightarrow \Lambda$ and by $H^1(X, \Lambda)$, or $H^1(\Gamma \curvearrowright X, \Lambda)$, the space of equivalence classes of cocycles up to conjugation by measurable maps $f : X \rightarrow \Lambda$. If $\Lambda \in \mathcal{G}_{\text{alg}}$, we shall focus on a subset $H^1_{\text{ss}}(X, \Lambda)$ of (classes of) cocycles whose algebraic hull is connected, semisimple, center free, and has no compact factors.

Any Γ -equivariant quotient map $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$ defines a pull-back $Z^1(Y, \Lambda) \rightarrow Z^1(X, \Lambda)$ by $c^\pi(g, x) = c(g, \pi(x))$, which descends to

$$H^1(Y, \Lambda) \xrightarrow{\pi^*} H^1(X, \Lambda).$$

Group inclusions $i : \Lambda < \bar{\Lambda}$, and $j : \Gamma' < \Gamma$ give rise to push-forward maps

$$H^1(X, \Lambda) \xrightarrow{i_*} H^1(X, \bar{\Lambda}), \quad H^1(\Gamma \curvearrowright X, \Lambda) \xrightarrow{j_*} H^1(\Gamma' \curvearrowright X, \Lambda).$$

QUESTION 5.15. *What can be said about these maps of the cohomology ?*

The discussion here is inspired and informed by Popa’s [113]. In particular, the following statements Propositions 5.16(2), 5.17, and 5.18(1), and Corollary 5.20 are variations on Popa’s original [113, lemma 2.11, proposition 3.5, lemma 3.6, theorem 3.1]. Working with class $\mathcal{G}_{\text{binv}}$ makes the proofs more transparent than in \mathcal{U}_{fin} —this was done in [48, §3]. Proposition 5.16(3) for semisimple target is implicit in [45, lemma 3.5]. The full treatment of the statements below, including Theorem 5.19, will appear in [49].

PROPOSITION 5.16. *Let $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$ be a Γ -equivariant quotient map. Then*

$$H^1(Y, \Lambda) \xrightarrow{\pi^*} H^1(X, \Lambda)$$

is injective in the following cases:

- 1) Λ is discrete and torsion free.
- 2) $\Lambda \in \mathcal{G}_{\text{binv}}$ and $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$ is relatively weakly mixing.
- 3) $\Lambda \in \mathcal{G}_{\text{alg}}$ and $H^1(-, \Lambda)$ is replaced by $H^1_{\text{ss}}(-, \Lambda)$.

The notion of **relative weakly mixing** was introduced independently by Zimmer [137] and Furstenberg [51]: a Γ -equivariant map $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$ is relatively weakly mixing if the Γ -action on the fibered product $X \times_Y X$ is ergodic (or ergodic relatively to Y); this turns out to be equivalent to the condition that $\Gamma \curvearrowright X$ contains no intermediate isometric extensions of $\Gamma \curvearrowright Y$.

PROPOSITION 5.17. *Let $i : \Lambda < \bar{\Lambda} \in \mathcal{G}_{\text{binv}}$ be a closed subgroup, and $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ some p.m.p. action. Then*

$$H^1(X, \Lambda) \xrightarrow{i_*} H^1(X, \bar{\Lambda})$$

is injective.

This useful property fails in the \mathcal{G}_{alg} setting: if $\Gamma < G$ is a lattice in a (semi) simple Lie group and $c : \Gamma \times G/\Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ in the canonical class, then viewed as a cocycle into $G > \Gamma$, c is conjugate to the identity embedding $\Gamma \cong \Gamma < G$, but as a Γ -valued cocycle it cannot be “untwisted.”

PROPOSITION 5.18. *Let $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$ be a quotient map of ergodic actions, and $j : \Gamma' < \Gamma$ be a normal, or sub-normal, or w-normal closed subgroup acting ergodically on X . Assume that either*

- 1) $\Lambda \in \mathcal{G}_{\text{binv}}$ and π is relatively weakly mixing, or
- 2) $\Lambda \in \mathcal{G}_{\text{alg}}$ and one considers $H_{\text{ss}}^1(-, \Lambda)$.

Then $H^1(\Gamma \curvearrowright Y, \Lambda)$ is the push-out of the rest of the following diagram:

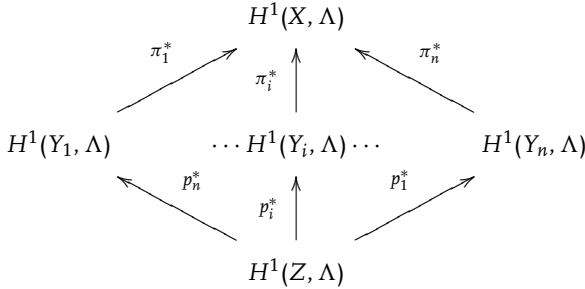
$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^1(\Gamma \curvearrowright X, \Lambda) & \xrightarrow{j_*} & H^1(\Gamma' \curvearrowright X, \Lambda) \\ \pi^* \uparrow & & \uparrow \pi^* \\ H^1(\Gamma \curvearrowright Y, \Lambda) & \xrightarrow{j_*} & H^1(\Gamma' \curvearrowright Y, \Lambda). \end{array}$$

In other words, if the restriction to $\Gamma' \curvearrowright X$ of a cocycle $c : \Gamma \times X \rightarrow \Lambda$ is conjugate to one descending to $\Gamma' \times Y \rightarrow \Lambda$, then c has a conjugate that descends to $\Gamma \times X \rightarrow \Lambda$.

The condition $\Gamma' < \Gamma$ is **w-normal** (weakly normal), which means that there exists a well-ordered chain Γ_i of subgroups starting from Γ' and ending with Γ , so that $\Gamma_i \triangleleft \Gamma_{i+1}$ and for limit ordinals $\Gamma_j = \bigcup_{i < j} \Gamma_i$ (Popa).

Let $\pi_i : X \rightarrow Y_i$ is a collection of Γ -equivariant quotient maps. Then X has a unique Γ -equivariant quotient $p : X \rightarrow Z = \bigwedge Y_i$, which is maximal among all common quotients $p_i : Y_i \rightarrow Z$. Identifying Γ -equivariant quotients with Γ -equivariant complete sub- σ -algebras of \mathcal{X} , one has $p^{-1}(Z) = \bigcap_i \pi_i^{-1}(\mathcal{Y}_i)$; or in the operator algebra formalism $p^{-1}(L^\infty(Z)) = \bigcap_i \pi_i^{-1}(L^\infty(Y_i))$.

THEOREM 5.19. *Let $\pi_i : X \rightarrow Y_i$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, be a finite collection of Γ -equivariant quotients, and $Z = \bigwedge_{i=1}^n Y_i$. Then $H^1(Z, \Lambda)$ is the push-out of $H^1(Y_i, \Lambda)$ under conditions (1)–(3) of Proposition 5.16:*



More precisely, if $c_i : \Gamma \times X \rightarrow \Lambda$ are cocycles (in case (3) assume $[c_i] \in H_{ss}^1(Y_i, \Lambda)$), whose pullbacks $c_i(g, \pi_i(x))$ are conjugate over X , then there exists a unique class $[c] \in H^1(Z, \Lambda)$, so that $c(g, p_i(\gamma)) \sim c_i(g, \gamma)$ in $Z^1(Y_i, \Lambda)$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$.

The proof of this Theorem relies on Proposition 5.16 and contains it as a special case $n = 1$.

This result can be useful to push cocycles to deeper and deeper quotients; if $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$ is a minimal quotient to which a cocycle or a family of cocycles can descend up to conjugacy, then it is **the minimal** or **characteristic** quotient for these cocycles: if they descend to any quotient $X \rightarrow Y'$, then necessarily $X \rightarrow Y' \rightarrow Y$. For example if $\Gamma < G$ is a higher-rank lattice, Λ is a discrete group and $c : \Gamma \times X \rightarrow \Lambda$ is an OE (or ME) cocycle, then either c descends to a Γ -action on a finite set (virtual isomorphism case), or to $X \xrightarrow{\pi} G/\Lambda'$ with $\Lambda \simeq \Lambda'$ lattice in G , where π is uniquely defined by c (initial OE or ME).

An important special (and motivating) case of Theorem 5.19 is that of $X = Y \times Y$ where $\Gamma \curvearrowright Y$ is a weakly mixing action. Then the projections $\pi_i : X \rightarrow Y_i = Y$, $i = 1, 2$, give $Z = Y_1 \wedge Y_2 = \{pt\}$ and $H^1(\Gamma \curvearrowright \{pt\}, \Lambda) = \text{Hom}(\Gamma, \Lambda)$. So

COROLLARY 5.20. (POPA [113, THEOREM 3.1], SEE ALSO [48, THEOREM 3.4]) *Let $\Gamma \curvearrowright Y$ be a weakly mixing action and $c : \Gamma \times Y \rightarrow \Lambda$ a cocycle into $\Lambda \in \mathcal{S}_{\text{binv}}$. Let $X = Y \times Y$ with the diagonal Γ -action, $c_1, c_2 : \Gamma \times X \rightarrow \Lambda$ the cocycles $c_i(g, (\gamma_1, \gamma_2)) = c(g, \gamma_i)$. If $c_1 \sim c_2$ over X , then there exists homomorphism $\rho : \Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda$ and a measurable $f : Y \rightarrow \Lambda$, so that $c(g, \gamma) = f(g\gamma)^{-1} \rho(g) f(\gamma)$.*

5.8. Proofs of Some Results

In this section we shall give relatively self-contained proofs of some of the results mentioned above.

5.8.1. SKETCH OF A PROOF FOR POPA'S COCYCLE SUPERRIGIDITY THEOREM

5.10 First note that without loss of generality the base space (X_0, μ_0) of the Bernoulli action may be assumed to be nonatomic. Indeed, Proposition 5.16(2) implies that for each of the classes $\mathcal{G}_{\text{disc}} \subset \mathcal{U}_{\text{fin}} \subseteq \mathcal{G}_{\text{binv}}$ the corresponding cocycle superrigidity descends through relatively weakly mixing quotients, and $([0, 1], dx)^\Gamma \rightarrow (X_0, \mu_0)^\Gamma$ is such.

Given any action $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ consider the diagonal Γ -action on $(X \times X, \mu \times \mu)$ and its centralizer $\text{Aut}_\Gamma(X \times X)$ in the Polish group $\text{Aut}(X \times X, \mu \times \mu)$. It always contains the flip $F : (x, y) \mapsto (y, x)$. Bernoulli actions $\Gamma \curvearrowright X = [0, 1]^\Gamma$ have the special property (called **s-malleability** by Popa) that there is a path

$$p : [1, 2] \rightarrow \text{Aut}_\Gamma(X \times X), \quad \text{with} \quad p_1 = \text{Id}, \quad p_2 = F.$$

Indeed, the diagonal component-wise action of $\text{Aut}([0, 1] \times [0, 1])$ on $X \times X = ([0, 1] \times [0, 1])^\Gamma$ embeds into $\text{Aut}_\Gamma(X \times X)$ and can be used to connect Id to F .

Fix a cocycle $c : \Gamma \curvearrowright X \rightarrow \Lambda$. Consider the two lifts to $X \times X \rightarrow X$:

$$c_i : \Gamma \curvearrowright X \times X \rightarrow \Lambda, \quad c_i(g, (x_1, x_2)) = c(g, x_i), \quad (i = 1, 2).$$

Observe that they are connected by the continuous path of cocycles $c_t(g, (x, y)) = c_1(g, p_t(x, y))$, $1 \leq t \leq 2$. Local rigidity in Proposition 5.14 implies that c_1 and c_2 are conjugate over $X \times X$, and the proof is completed invoking Corollary 5.20. Under the weaker assumption of relative property (T) with respect to a w-normal subgroup, Popa uses Proposition 5.18.

5.8.2. A COCYCLE SUPERRIGIDITY THEOREM We state and prove a cocycle superrigidity theorem, inspired and generalizing Adrian Ioana's Theorem 5.12. Thus a number of statements (Theorems 4.15 and 4.20(2) and §4.3.1) in this survey get a relatively full treatment. The proof is a good illustration of Popa's *deformation vs. rigidity* approach.

Recall that an ergodic p.m.p. action $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ is said to have a **discrete spectrum** if the Koopman Γ -representation on $L^2(X, \mu)$ is a Hilbert sum of finite-dimensional subrepresentations. Mackey proved (generalizing the Halmos–von Neumann theorem for \mathbb{Z} , and using Peter-Weyl ideas) that discrete spectrum action is measurably isomorphic to the isometric Γ -action on

$(K/L, m_{K/L}), g : kL \mapsto \tau(g)kL$, where $L < K$ are compact separable groups and $\tau : \Gamma \rightarrow K$ is a homomorphism with dense image.

THEOREM 5.21. (AFTER IOANA’S THEOREM 5.12, [72]) *Let $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ be an ergodic p.m.p. action with discrete spectrum. Assume that Γ has property (T), or contains a w-normal subgroup Γ_0 with property (T) acting ergodically on (X, μ) . Let Λ be an arbitrary torsion-free discrete countable group and $c : \Gamma \times X \rightarrow \Lambda$ be a measurable cocycle.*

Then there is a finite-index subgroup $\Gamma_1 < \Gamma$, a Γ_1 -ergodic component $X_1 \subset X$ (of measure $\mu(X_1) = [\Gamma : \Gamma_1]^{-1}$), a homomorphism $\rho : \Gamma_1 \rightarrow \Lambda$, and a measurable map $\phi : X \rightarrow \Lambda$, so that the conjugate cocycle c^ϕ restricted to $\Gamma_1 \curvearrowright X_1 \rightarrow \Lambda$, is the homomorphism $\rho : \Gamma_1 \rightarrow \Lambda$. The cocycle $c^\phi : \Gamma \times X \rightarrow \Lambda$ is induced from ρ .

The assumption that Λ is torsion free is not essential; in general, one might need to lift the action to a finite cover $\hat{X}_1 \rightarrow X_1$ via a finite group that embeds in Λ . If K is a connected Lie group, then $\Gamma_1 = \Gamma$ and $X_1 = X = K/L$. The stated result is deduced from the case where L is trivial, that is, $X = K$, using Proposition 5.16(1). We shall make this simplification and assume Γ has property (T) (the modification for the more general case uses an appropriate version of Propositions 5.14 and 5.17). An appropriate modification of the result handles compact groups as a possible target group Λ for the cocycle.

Proof. The K -action by right translations: $t : x \mapsto xt^{-1}$ commutes with the Γ -action on K ; in fact, K is precisely the centralizer of Γ in $\text{Aut}(K, m_K)$. This allows us to deform the initial cocycle $c : \Gamma \times X \rightarrow \Lambda$, setting

$$c_t(g, x) = c(g, xt^{-1}) \quad (t \in K).$$

Let $F \subset \Gamma$ and $\epsilon > 0$ be as in the “local rigidity” Proposition 5.14. Then for some open neighborhood U of $e \in K$ for every $t \in U$ there is a unique measurable $f_t : K \rightarrow \Lambda$ with

$$c_t(g, x) = c(g, xt^{-1}) = f_t(gx)c(g, x)f_t(x)^{-1} \quad \mu \{x : f_t(x) = e\} > \frac{3}{4}.$$

Suppose $t, s \in U$, and $ts \in U$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} f_{ts}(gx) c(g, x) f_{ts}(x)^{-1} &= c_{ts}(g, x) = c(g, xs^{-1}t^{-1}) \\ &= f_t(gxs^{-1}) c(g, xs^{-1}) f_t(xs^{-1})^{-1} \\ &= f_t(gxs^{-1}) f_s(gx) c(g, x) [f_t(xs^{-1}) f_s(x)^{-1}]^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

This can be rewritten as

$$F(gx) = c(g, x) F(x) c(g, x)^{-1}, \quad \text{where} \quad F(x) = f_{ts}(x)^{-1} f_t(xs^{-1}) f_s(x).$$

Since f_t, f_s, f_{ts} takes value e with probability $> 3/4$, it follows that $A = F^{-1}(\{e\})$ has $\mu(A) > 0$. The equation implies Γ -invariance of A . Thus $\mu(A) = 1$ by ergodicity. Hence, whenever $t, s, ts \in U$

$$5.2 \quad f_{ts}(x) = f_t(xs^{-1}) f_s(x).$$

If K is a totally disconnected group, that is, a profinite completion of Γ as in Ioana’s Theorem 5.12, then U contains an open subgroup $K_1 < K$. In this case one can skip the following paragraph.

In general, let V be a symmetric neighborhood of $e \in K$ so that $V^2 \subset U$, and let $K_1 = \bigcup_{n=1}^\infty V^n$. Then K_1 is an open (hence, also closed) subgroup of K ; in the connected case $K_1 = K$. We shall extend the family $\{f_t : K \rightarrow \Lambda\}_{t \in V}$ to be defined for all $t \in K_1$ while satisfying Equation (5.2), using a “cocycle continuation” procedure akin to analytic continuation. For $t, t' \in K_1$ a **V-quasipath** $p_{t \rightarrow t'}$ from t to t' is a sequence $t = t_0, t_1, \dots, t_n = t'$ where $t_i \in t_{i-1}V$. Two V-quasipaths from t to t' are **V-close** if they are within V-neighborhoods from each other. Two V-quasipaths $p_{t \rightarrow t'}$ and $q_{t \rightarrow t'}$ are **V-homotopic** if there is a chain $p_{t \rightarrow t'} = p_{t \rightarrow t'}^{(0)}, \dots, p_{t \rightarrow t'}^{(k)} = q_{t \rightarrow t'}$ of V-quasipaths where $p^{(i-1)}$ and $p^{(i)}$ are V-close, $1 \leq i \leq k$. Iterating Equation (5.2) one may continue the definition of f from t to t' along a V-quasipath; the continuation being the same for V-close quasipaths, and therefore for V-homotopic quasipaths as well (all from t to t'). The possible ambiguity of this cocycle continuation procedure is encoded in the **homotopy group** $\pi_1^{(V)}(K_1)$ consisting of equivalence classes of V-quasipaths from $e \rightarrow e$ modulo V-homotopy. We claim that this group is finite. In the case of a connected Lie group K_1 , $\pi_1^{(V)}(K_1)$ is a quotient of $\pi_1(K_1)$ that is finite since K_1 contains a dense property (T) group and cannot have torus factors. This covers the general case as well since $\pi_1^{(V)}(K_1)$ “feels” only finitely many factors when K_1 is written as an inverse limit of connected Lie groups and finite groups. Considering the continuations of f along V-quasipaths $e \rightarrow e$ we get a homomorphism $\pi_1^{(V)}(K_1) \rightarrow \Lambda$, which must be trivial since Λ was assumed to be torsion free. Therefore, we obtain a family of measurable maps $f_t : K_1 \rightarrow \Lambda$ indexed by $t \in K_1$ and still satisfying Equation (5.2).

Let $\Gamma_1 = \tau^{-1}(K_1)$. Then the index $[\Gamma : \Gamma_1] = [K : K_1]$ is finite. We shall focus on the restriction c_1 of c to $\Gamma_1 \curvearrowright K_1$. Note that Equation (5.2) is a cocycle equation for the *simply transitive action* K_1 on itself. It follows by a standard argument that it is a coboundary. Indeed, for a.e. $x_0 \in K_1$ Equation (5.2) holds

for a.e. $t, s \in K_1$. In particular, for a.e. $t, x \in K_1$, using $s = x^{-1}x_0$, one obtains $f_{tx^{-1}x_0}(x_0) = f_t(x)f_{x^{-1}x_0}(x_0)$. This gives

$$f_t(x) = \phi(xt^{-1})\phi(x)^{-1}, \quad \text{where} \quad \phi(x) = f_{x^{-1}x_0}(x_0).$$

Equation $c_t = c^t$ translates into the fact that the cocycle $c^\phi(g, x) = \phi(gx)^{-1}c(g, x)\phi(x)$ satisfies for a.e. x, t

$$c^\phi(g, xt^{-1}) = c^\phi(g, x).$$

Thus $c(g, x)$ does not depend on the space variable. Hence, it is a homomorphism

$$c^\phi(g, x) = \rho(g).$$

Finally, the fact that c^ϕ is induced from c_1^ϕ is straightforward. □

Appendix A. Cocycles

Let $G \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ be a measurable, measure-preserving (sometimes just measure class preserving) action of a topological group G on a standard Lebesgue space (X, μ) , and H be a topological group. A Borel measurable map $c : G \times X \rightarrow H$ forms a **cocycle** if for every $g_1, g_2 \in G$ for μ -a.e. $x \in X$ one has

$$c(g_2g_1, x) = c(g_2, g_1 \cdot x) \cdot c(g_1, x).$$

If $f : X \rightarrow H$ is a measurable map and $c : G \times X \rightarrow H$ is a measurable cocycle, define the f -conjugate c^f of c to be

$$c^f(g, x) = f(g \cdot x)^{-1}c(g, x)f(x).$$

It is straightforward to see that c^f is also a cocycle. One says that c and c^f are (measurably) **conjugate**, or **cohomologous** cocycles. The space of all measurable cocycles $\Gamma \times X \rightarrow \Lambda$ is denoted by $Z^1(\Gamma \curvearrowright X, \Lambda)$ and the space of equivalence classes by $H^1(\Gamma \curvearrowright X, \Lambda)$.

Cocycles that do not depend on the space variable $c(g, x) = c(g)$ are precisely homomorphisms $c : G \rightarrow H$. So cocycles may be viewed as generalized homomorphisms. In fact, any group action $G \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ defines a **measured groupoid** \mathcal{G} with $\mathcal{G}^{(0)} = X$, and $\mathcal{G}^{(1)} = \{(x, gx) : x \in X, g \in G\}$ (see [9] for the background). In this context cocycles can be viewed as homomorphisms $\mathcal{G} \rightarrow H$.

If $\pi : (X, \mu) \rightarrow (Y, \nu)$ is an equivariant quotient map between Γ -actions (so $\pi_*\mu = \nu$ and $\pi \circ \gamma = \gamma$ for $\gamma \in \Gamma$), then for any target group Λ any cocycle $c : \Gamma \times Y \rightarrow \Lambda$ lifts to $\bar{c} : \Gamma \times X \rightarrow \Lambda$ by

$$\bar{c}(g, x) = c(g, \pi(x)).$$

Moreover, if $c' = c^f \sim c$ in $Z^1(\Gamma \curvearrowright Y, \Lambda)$, then the lifts $\bar{c}' = \bar{c}^{f \circ \pi} \sim \bar{c}$ in $Z^1(\Gamma \curvearrowright X, \Lambda)$; so $X \xrightarrow{\pi} Y$ induces

$$H^1(\Gamma \curvearrowright X, \Lambda) \xleftarrow{\pi^\circ} H^1(\Gamma \curvearrowright Y, \Lambda).$$

Note that $\text{Hom}(\Gamma, \Lambda)$ is $Z^1(\Gamma \curvearrowright \{pt\}, \Lambda)$ and classes of cocycles on $\Gamma \times X \rightarrow \Lambda$ cohomologous to homomorphisms is precisely the pull-back of $H^1(\Gamma \curvearrowright \{pt\}, \Lambda)$.

A.1. The Canonical Class of a Lattice, (Co)induction

Let $\Gamma < G$ be a lattice in a lscg group. By definition the transitive G -action on $X = G/\Gamma$ has an invariant Borel regular probability measure μ . Let $\mathcal{F} \subset G$ be a Borel **fundamental domain** for the right Γ -action on G (i.e., \mathcal{F} is a Borel subset of G set that meets every coset $g\Gamma$ precisely once). Fundamental domains correspond to Borel cross-section $\sigma : G/\Gamma \rightarrow G$ of the projection $G \rightarrow G/\Gamma$. Define

$$c_\sigma : G \times G/\Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma \quad \text{by} \quad c_\sigma(g, h\Gamma) = \sigma(gh\Gamma)^{-1} g \sigma(h\Gamma).$$

Clearly, this is a cocycle (a conjugate of the identity homomorphism $G \rightarrow G$); however, c_σ takes values in the subgroup Γ of G . This cocycle is associated to a choice of the cross-section σ (equivalently, the choice of the fundamental domain); starting from another Borel cross-section $\sigma' : G/\Gamma \rightarrow G$ results in a cohomologous cocycle:

$$c_{\sigma'} = c_\sigma^f \quad \text{where} \quad f : G/\Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma \quad \text{is defined by} \quad \sigma(x) = f(x)\sigma'(x).$$

Let Γ be a lattice in G . Then any action $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ gives rise to the **induced G -action** (a.k.a. **suspension**) on $\bar{X} = G \times_\Gamma X$ where G acts on the first coordinate. Equivalently, $\bar{X} = G/\Gamma \times X$ and $g : (g'\Gamma, x) \mapsto (gg'\Gamma, c(g, g'\Gamma)x)$ where $c : G \times G/\Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ is in the canonical class. Here the G -invariant finite measure $\bar{\mu} = m_{G/\Gamma} \times \mu$ is ergodic iff μ is Γ -ergodic. If $\alpha : \Gamma \times X \rightarrow H$ is a cocycle, the **induced cocycle** $\bar{\alpha} : G \times \bar{X} \rightarrow H$ is given by $\bar{\alpha}(g, (g'\Gamma, x)) = \alpha(c(g, g'\Gamma), x)$. The cohomology of $\bar{\alpha}$ is the same as that of α (one relates maps $F : \bar{X} \rightarrow H$ to $f : X \rightarrow H$ by $f(x) = F(e\Gamma, x)$ taking instead of $e\Gamma$ a generic point in G/Γ). In particular, $\bar{\alpha}$ is cohomologous to a homomorphism $\bar{\pi} : G \rightarrow H$ iff α is cohomologous to a homomorphism $\Gamma \rightarrow H$; see [146] for details.

Cocycles appear quite naturally in a number of situations such as (volume-preserving) smooth actions on manifolds, where choosing a measurable trivialization of the tangent bundle, the derivative becomes a matrix-valued

cocycle. We refer the reader to David Fisher’s survey [42] where this type of cocycle is extensively discussed in the context of Zimmer’s program. Here we shall be interested in a different type of cocycles: “rearrangement” cocycles associated to orbit equivalence, measure equivalence, and so on. as follows.

A.2. OE-Cocycles

Let $\Gamma \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ and $\Lambda \curvearrowright (Y, \nu)$ be two measurable, measure-preserving ergodic actions on probability spaces, and $T : (X, \mu) \rightarrow (Y, \nu)$ be an Orbit Equivalence. Assume that the Λ -action is *essentially free*, that is, for ν -a.e $y \in Y$, the stabilizer $\Lambda_y = \{h \in \Lambda : h.y = y\}$ is trivial. Then for every $g \in \Gamma$ and μ -a.e. $x \in X$, the points $T(g.x), T(x) \in Y$ lie on the same Λ -orbit. Let $\alpha(g, x) \in \Lambda$ denote the (a.e. unique) element of Λ with

$$T(g.x) = \alpha(g, x).T(x).$$

Considering $x, g.x, g'g.x$ one checks that α is actually a cocycle $\alpha : \Gamma \times X \rightarrow \Lambda$. We shall refer to such α as the **OE-cocycle**, or the **rearrangement** cocycle, corresponding to T .

Note that for μ -a.e. x , the map $\alpha(-, x) : \Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda$ is a bijection; it describes how the Γ -names of points $x' \in \Gamma.x$ translate into the Λ -names of $y' \in \Lambda.T(x)$ under the map T . The inverse map $T^{-1} : (Y, \nu) \rightarrow (X, \mu)$ defines an OE-cocycle $\beta : \Lambda \times Y \rightarrow \Gamma$, which serves as an “inverse” to α in the sense that a.e.:

$$\beta(\alpha(g, x), T(X)) = g \quad (g \in \Gamma).$$

A.3. ME-Cocycles

Let (Ω, m) be an ME-coupling of two groups Γ and Λ and let $Y, X \subset \Omega$ be fundamental domains for Γ, Λ actions, respectively. The natural identification $\Omega/\Lambda \cong X, \Lambda\omega \mapsto \Lambda\omega \cap X$, translates the Γ -action on Ω/Λ to $\Gamma \curvearrowright X$ by

$$\gamma : X \ni x \mapsto g\alpha(g, x)x \in X$$

where $\alpha(g, x)$ is the unique element in Λ taking $\gamma x \in \Omega$ into $X \subset \Omega$. It is easy to see that $\alpha : \Gamma \times X \rightarrow \Lambda$ is a cocycle with respect to the above Γ -action on X , which we denote by a dot $\gamma \cdot x$ to distinguish it from the Γ -action on Ω . (If Γ and Λ are lattices in G , then $\alpha : \Gamma \times G/\Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda$ is the restriction of the canonical cocycle $G \times G/\Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda$). Similarly we get a cocycle $\beta : \Lambda \times Y \rightarrow \Gamma$. So the (Γ, Λ) ME-coupling Ω and a choice of fundamental domains $Y \cong \Omega/\Gamma, X \cong \Omega/\Lambda$ define a pair of cocycles

$$\mathbf{A.1} \quad \alpha : \Gamma \times \Omega / \Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda, \quad \beta : \Lambda \times \Omega / \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma.$$

Changing the fundamental domains amounts to conjugating the cocycles and vice versa.

REMARK 5.22. *One can characterize ME-cocycles among all measurable cocycles $\alpha : \Gamma \times X \rightarrow \Lambda$ as **discrete ones with finite covolume**. These concepts refer to the following construction: let $(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mu}) = (X \times \Lambda, \mu \times m_\Lambda)$ and let Γ act by $g : (x, h) \mapsto (g.x, \alpha(g, x)h)$. Say that the cocycle is discrete and has finite covolume if the action $\Gamma \curvearrowright (\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mu})$ admits a finite-measure fundamental domain.*

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