

DETERMINACY EXERCISES  
DAY 13

PROBLEM 1. For each real  $x$ , define

$$\omega_1^x = \sup\{\text{ot}(y) \mid y \in \text{WO}, y \leq_T x\}.$$

So  $\omega_1^x$  is the least ordinal not computable from  $x$ .

Let  $\mu \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\omega_1)$  be the set of  $X$  so that  $\{[x]_T \mid \omega_1^x \in X\}$  contains a cone. Show, assuming Turing determinacy, that  $\mu$  is a normal measure on  $\omega_1$ .

PROBLEM 2. Assume AD. Show  $\Theta$  is a limit cardinal.

PROBLEM 3. Let  $G$  be the graph on  $2^\omega$  with  $x G y$  iff  $|\{n \in \omega \mid x(n) \neq y(n)\}| = 1$ . Show  $\chi(G) = 2$ , but  $\chi_B(G) > 2$ —indeed,  $\chi_B(G) > \omega$ .

PROBLEM 4. Let  $F : 2^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$  be the **odometer map**, defined by setting

$$F(x)(n) = \begin{cases} 1 - x(n) & \text{if } x(i) = 1 \text{ for all } i < n; \\ x(n) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

In other words, to get  $F(x)$ , add 1 to  $x(0) \pmod{2}$ , and carry. Let  $G = G_{\{F\}}$ .

1. Show the connected components of  $G$  are precisely the  $E_0$  classes, except for one which contains all eventually constant sequences.
2. Show  $\chi_B(G) = \chi(G) = 2$ .

PROBLEM 5. Let  $S^1$  be the unit circle,  $S^1 = \{e^{i\theta} \in \mathbb{C} \mid \theta \in \mathbb{R}\}$ . Fix an irrational  $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$  and put  $g = e^{i\gamma\pi}$ . Let  $G$  be the graph on  $S^1$  obtained by setting  $x G y$  iff  $x = g \cdot y$  or  $y = g \cdot x$  (that is, two points on the circle are  $G$ -adjacent if one is sent to the other by a rotation of  $S^1$  by  $\gamma\pi$  radians.)

Show  $G$  is acyclic with degree 2, and so  $\chi(G) = 2$ ; but  $\chi_B(G) \geq 3$ .

PROBLEM 6. Fix  $\gamma \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ . Let  $G$  be the graph on  $\mathbb{R}$  obtained by setting  $x G y$  iff  $|x - y| = \gamma$ . Show  $\chi_B(G) = 2$ .

PROBLEM 7. Suppose  $G$  is a  $d$ -regular Borel graph on a Polish space  $X$ . Prove (without appealing to anything we haven't proved in class!) that there are Borel functions  $F_i : X \rightarrow X$  with  $i < d$  so that  $G = G_{\{F_i\}}$ .