

NON-ISOMORPHISM INVARIANT BOREL QUANTIFIERS

FREDRIK ENGSTRÖM AND PHILIPP SCHLICHT

ABSTRACT. Every isomorphism invariant Borel subset of the space of structures on the natural numbers in a countable relational language is definable in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}$ by a theorem of Lopez-Escobar. We derive variants of this result for stabilizer subgroups of the symmetric group $\text{Sym}(\mathbb{N})$ for families of relations and non-isomorphism invariant generalized quantifiers on the natural numbers such as “for all even numbers”. Moreover we produce a binary quantifier Q for every closed subgroup of $\text{Sym}(\mathbb{N})$ such that the Borel sets of structures invariant under the subgroup action are exactly the sets of structures definable in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(Q)$.

1. INTRODUCTION

It is useful to represent structures with universe the natural numbers in a given countable relational signature τ by elements of the associated logic space

$$X_\tau = \prod_{R \in \tau} 2^{\mathbb{N}^{a(R)}}$$

where X_τ is equipped with the product topology and a denotes arity. For example, the linear orders form a closed subset of the logic space for a single binary relation. The isomorphism classes of structures with universe \mathbb{N} are orbits of the symmetric group $\text{Sym}(\mathbb{N})$ under permutation. This connection between countable model theory and descriptive set theory is important for investigating isomorphism relations for classes of countable structures.

The relationship between invariant Borel classes of structures on the natural numbers and theories is described by the Lopez-Escobar theorem [3, theorem 16.8], which states that every invariant Borel subset of the logic space is defined by a sentence in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}$. This is an easy consequence, due to Scott, of the interpolation theorem for $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}$ [4]: If φ is an $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}$ -sentence in the signature σ and ψ is an $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}$ -sentence in the signature τ such that $\varphi \rightarrow \psi$ holds in all countable models, then there is an $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}$ interpolant θ in the signature $\sigma \cap \tau$ such that $\varphi \rightarrow \theta$ and $\theta \rightarrow \psi$ hold in all countable models. To derive the Lopez-Escobar theorem from interpolation, note that every Borel set is defined by an $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}$ -sentence from a sequence of parameters $n_i \in \mathbb{N}$. If we use constants c_i and d_i for each n_i , the

Part of the work in this paper was done while visiting the Institut Mittag-Leffler. The authors would like thank the Institut Mittag-Leffler for support, and also the anonymous referee for several valuable comments and suggestions.

First author partially supported by the EUROCORE LogICCC LINT program and the Swedish Research Council.

Second author received support from the European Science Foundation for the activity ‘New Frontiers of Infinity: Mathematical, Philosophical and Computational Prospects’.

assumption that the Borel set is isomorphism invariant implies that there is an $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}$ interpolant (without parameters) defining the set. Vaught [5] found a different proof which has the advantage that it generalizes to the logic space for structures of higher cardinalities.

In this paper we consider classes of structures on the natural numbers which are invariant under the action of a closed subgroup of $\text{Sym}(\mathbb{N})$ instead of isomorphism. Vaught's proof is generalized to this setting in section 2. A natural example is the class of models with domain \mathbb{N} of a first-order theory in which a given k -ary relation has a fixed interpretation as a subset of \mathbb{N}^k . The set of permutations which fix this relation forms a closed subgroup of $\text{Sym}(\mathbb{N})$ and the class is invariant under the subgroup action.

We then focus on Lindström quantifiers (generalized quantifiers) on the natural numbers without the requirement of invariance under isomorphism, i.e., a quantifier Q of type $\langle k \rangle$ is a set of k -ary relations and $\text{Aut}(Q)$ is the group of those permutations which fix Q as a set. The logic $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(Q)$ is defined as $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}$ augmented by the quantifier Q where $\mathbb{N} \models Qx\varphi(x)$ is interpreted as $\{a \in \mathbb{N}^k : \mathbb{N} \models \varphi(a)\} \in Q$; the process of checking whether an $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(Q)$ -sentence holds in a structure can be thought of as running an algorithm along $L_{\omega_1}^{cK(x)}[x]$ for some $x \in 2^\omega$ with input the atomic diagram which feeds in external information about Q . A version of the Lopez-Escobar theorem is proved for a class of monotone upwards quantifiers such as \forall , \exists , “for some prime number”, or “for all even numbers or for all odd numbers”. Moreover for every closed subgroup of $\text{Sym}(\mathbb{N})$ a binary quantifier Q is produced such that the Borel sets of structures invariant under the subgroup action are exactly the sets definable in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(Q)$.

Other types of quantifiers for which a version of the Lopez-Escobar theorem can be proved are clopen quantifiers and finite boolean combinations of principal quantifiers; this is presented in section 3. In section 4, we observe that some of the results generalize to the logic space for structures of size κ for uncountable cardinals κ with $\kappa^{<\kappa} = \kappa$.

2. VARIANTS OF THE LOPEZ-ESCOBAR THEOREM

Let \mathcal{F} denote a countable family of relations on the natural numbers. Every relation in \mathcal{F} has a symbol representing it in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(\mathcal{F})$. The following two kinds of definability are relevant.

Definition 1. A set $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}^k$ is definable in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(\mathcal{F})$ if there is an $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(\mathcal{F})$ -sentence φ such that $n \in A$ if and only if $\mathbb{N} \models \varphi(n)$.

Definition 2. Suppose τ is a countable relational signature disjoint from the symbols for \mathcal{F} . A set $A \subseteq X_\tau$ is definable in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(\mathcal{F})$ if there is an $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(\mathcal{F})$ -sentence φ such that for all $M \in X_\tau$, $M \in A$ if and only if $\langle M, \mathcal{F} \rangle \models \varphi$.

The second definition covers subsets of the space $2^{\mathbb{N}^k}$, since this is the logic space for a single k -ary relation. We will freely identify subsets of \mathbb{N}^k with their characteristic functions.

2.1. Variants relative to relations. We present variants of the Lopez-Escobar theorem for closed subgroups of $\text{Sym}(\mathbb{N})$ and $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(\mathcal{F})$. Let $G \leq H$ mean that G is a subgroup of H .

Definition 3. Suppose $G \leq \text{Sym}(\mathbb{N})$. The G -orbits of a tuple $a \in \mathbb{N}^{<\omega}$ and a set $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}^{<\omega}$ are defined as $\text{Orb}_G(a) = \{g(a) : g \in G\}$ and $\text{Orb}_G(A) = \{g(a) : g \in G, a \in A\}$.

When G is understood from the context, we write $\text{Orb}(a)$ and $\text{Orb}(A)$ for the G -orbits. Recall the standard

Fact 4. *The closed subgroups of $\text{Sym}(\mathbb{N})$ are exactly the automorphism groups of countable relational structures on \mathbb{N} . In fact, if \mathcal{F} is the family of orbits of a closed group $G \leq \text{Sym}(\mathbb{N})$, then $G = \text{Aut}(\mathcal{F})$.*

See for example [2, theorem 2.4.4] for a proof.

Proposition 5. *Suppose $G \leq \text{Sym}(\mathbb{N})$ is closed and \mathcal{F} is the family of G -orbits of tuples. Suppose the signature τ is disjoint from the symbols for \mathcal{F} . Then a subset of X_τ is Borel and G -invariant if and only if it is definable in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(\mathcal{F})$.*

Proof. The proof of the forward implication is analogous to Vaught's proof [5]. Following the proof of [3, theorem 16.8], we replace the set of injections $k \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ with the orbit of $\langle 0, 1, \dots, k-1 \rangle$. Note that the Baire category theorem holds for G since G is closed in $\text{Sym}(\mathbb{N})$. For every Borel set $A \subseteq X_\tau$, there is a sequence of $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(\mathcal{F})$ -formulas φ_k such that for all $M \in X_\tau$ and $a \in \mathbb{N}^k$, $M \models \varphi_k(a)$ if and only if $g(M) \in A$ for comeager many $g \in G$ with $a \subseteq g^{-1}$. This is proved by induction on the Borel rank. The argument for the other implication is a straightforward induction on formulas of $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(\mathcal{F})$. \square

While every G_δ subgroup of $\text{Sym}(\mathbb{N})$ is closed [1, proposition 1.2.1], the proposition is false for some F_σ subgroups. We write $A =^* B$ if $A \Delta B$ is finite and $A \subseteq^* B$ if $A - B$ is finite. Suppose $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ is infinite and co-infinite and let $G = \{g \in S_\infty : g(A) =^* A\}$. Then G is F_σ and has the same orbits as $\text{Sym}(\mathbb{N})$. However, the set $\{X : A \subseteq^* X\}$ is G -invariant, but not $\text{Sym}(\mathbb{N})$ -invariant and hence not definable from the orbits of G .

It is natural to ask whether the family of orbits can be replaced by the orbit equivalence relation $E_G = \{\langle a, b \rangle \in \mathbb{N}^{<\omega} \times \mathbb{N}^{<\omega} : \exists g \in G (g(a) = b)\}$. However, E_G may contain much less information. For example, $E_{\{id_{\mathbb{N}}\}}$ is definable in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}$ and thus no orbit of $\{id_{\mathbb{N}}\}$ is definable from $E_{\{id_{\mathbb{N}}\}}$.

As a corollary we obtain a variant of Scott sentences for orbits of closed subgroups of $\text{Sym}(\mathbb{N})$.

Corollary 6. *Suppose $G \leq \text{Sym}(\mathbb{N})$ is closed and \mathcal{F} is the family of G -orbits of tuples. There is for each $M \in X_\tau$ an $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(\mathcal{F})$ -sentence φ_M^G such that for any $N \in X_\tau$, $N \models \varphi_M^G$ if and only if $N = g(M)$ for some $g \in G$.*

Proof. The orbit $\text{Orb}(M) = \{g(M) : g \in G\}$ is Borel [2, Theorem 3.3.2]. \square

When G is the symmetric group we write $\varphi_M = \varphi_M^{\text{Sym}(\mathbb{N})}$. While the sentence obtained in the corollary is not identical with the standard Scott sentence, any sentence φ_M with this property is sufficient for our purpose. Here is a version of the Lopez-Escobar theorem relative to a family of relations.

Proposition 7. *Suppose \mathcal{F} is a countable family of relations and the signature τ is disjoint from the symbols for \mathcal{F} . Then every $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{F})$ -invariant Borel subset of X_τ is definable in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(\mathcal{F})$.*

Proof. It is sufficient to show that the $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{F})$ -orbits of tuples are definable in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(\mathcal{F})$; this implies that all $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{F})$ -invariant Borel sets are definable in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(\mathcal{F})$ by Proposition 5. Note that $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{F})$ is closed. Let $M_a = \langle \mathbb{N}, \mathcal{F}, a \rangle$ for $a \in \mathbb{N}^{<\omega}$. Then $a \in \text{Orb}(b)$ if and only if the structures M_a and M_b are isomorphic if and only if $M_b \models \varphi_{M_a}$. Hence φ_{M_a} defines the orbit of a . \square

2.2. Variants relative to quantifiers. We present variants of the Lopez-Escobar Theorem for $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(Q)$ for quantifiers Q . Let us suppose that Q is of type $\langle k \rangle$ and $G \leq \text{Sym}(\mathbb{N})$. The notions of $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(Q)$ -definability for subsets of \mathbb{N}^l and X_τ are analogous to those for $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(\mathcal{F})$. A permutation f of \mathbb{N} is said to fix Q if for all $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}^k$, $A \in Q$ if and only if $f(A) \in Q$. Let $\text{Aut}(Q)$ denote the group of permutations fixing Q . A set $A \subseteq X_\tau$ is called G -invariant if $g(A) = A$ for all $g \in G$.

Proposition 8. *Suppose $Q \subseteq 2^{\mathbb{N}^k}$ is a Borel quantifier with closed automorphism group. Suppose the orbits of $\text{Aut}(Q)$ are definable in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(Q)$. Then a subset of X_τ is Borel and $\text{Aut}(Q)$ -invariant if and only if it is definable in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(Q)$.*

Proof. The forward implication follows from Proposition 5. We are left to show that every $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(Q)$ -definable subset of X_τ is Borel. Note that the Borel sets are exactly the sets definable in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}$ from a sequence of natural parameters. Suppose Q is defined by an $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}$ -sentence φ_Q from a parameter sequence s_Q , i.e. φ_Q mentions a sequence of constants interpreted as s_Q . We prove by induction on formulas that for every $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(Q)$ -formula ψ and every sequence s , the set of structures defined by ψ from s is definable by an $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}$ -formula from some parameter sequence and hence Borel. Suppose $A = \{M \in X_\tau : \langle M, s \rangle \models Qx\chi(x)\}$ where χ is an $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}$ -formula and s is a parameter sequence. Then $M \in A$ if and only if $\{a : \langle M, s \rangle \models \chi(a)\} \in Q$ if and only if $\langle \mathbb{N}, \{a : \langle M, s \rangle \models \chi(a)\}, s_Q \rangle \models \varphi_Q$ if and only if $\langle M, s_Q, s \rangle \models \varphi_Q^x$, where φ_Q^x is the formula obtained by replacing all occurrences of the (only) k -ary predicate $P(x)$ in φ by $\chi_Q(x, c_s)$ and interpreting c_s as s . Since φ_Q^x is an $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}$ -formula, the set it defines is Borel. \square

An analogous result is true for countable families \mathcal{Q} of quantifiers assuming $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{Q})$ is closed. Note that the assumption that $\text{Aut}(Q)$ is closed is essential. To see this, write $A =^* B$ if $A \Delta B$ is finite and let $Q = \{X : X =^* A\}$ where $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ is infinite and co-infinite. It can be easily proved by induction on $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(Q)$ -formulas that $\langle \mathbb{N}, X \rangle \models \neg Qx\varphi(x, a)$ for all $X \neq^* A$, $\neg A$. This implies that any $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(Q)$ -sentence true in a structure $\langle \mathbb{N}, X \rangle$ for some infinite and co-infinite $X \neq^* A$, $\neg A$ is true in all structures $\langle \mathbb{N}, Y \rangle$ for infinite and co-infinite $Y \neq^* A$, $\neg A$. Hence the set $\{X : A \subseteq^* X\}$ is $\text{Aut}(Q)$ -invariant but not $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(Q)$ -definable.

Definition 9. Suppose $Q \subseteq 2^{\mathbb{N}^k}$ is monotone upwards, i.e. closed under supersets. Let us identify each natural number n with the set $\{0, \dots, n-1\}$. A function $p : n \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is *compatible* with Q if and only if for every $A \subseteq n^k$, $\mathbb{N}^k - A \in Q$ if and only if $\mathbb{N}^k - p(A) \in Q$. A function $p : n \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is *strongly compatible* with Q if for every m , there is a finite injection q compatible with Q extending p such that m is a subset of the domain and the range of q .

Note that since Q is monotone upwards, for all $A \subseteq n^k$, $\mathbb{N}^k - A \in Q$ if and only if $n^k - A$ extends to an element of Q , i.e. there is some $B \subseteq \mathbb{N}^k$ in Q with $n^k - A = B \cap n^k$. Hence a function $p : n \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is compatible with Q if and only if

for every function $g : n^k \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$, g extends to (the characteristic function of) an element of Q if and only if $p(g) = g \circ p^{-1}$ extends to (the characteristic function of) an element of Q .

Proposition 10. *Suppose $Q \subseteq 2^{\mathbb{N}^k}$ is monotone upwards and any finite injection $p : n \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ strongly compatible with Q extends to some $f \in \text{Aut}(Q)$. Then the $\text{Aut}(Q)$ -orbits of tuples are definable in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(Q)$.*

Proof. A tuple $a = \langle a_i : i < n \rangle$ is in the orbit of a tuple $b = \langle b_i : i < n \rangle$ if and only if for every finite set A , there are extensions $\langle a_i : i < l \rangle$ of a and $\langle b_i : i < l \rangle$ of b such that the function p mapping each a_i to b_i is well-defined and injective with A a subset of its domain and range and p is compatible with Q . The compatibility is expressible as the conjunction of $Qx \bigwedge_{t \in T} x \neq \langle a_{t(0)}, \dots, a_{t(k-1)} \rangle \leftrightarrow Qx \bigwedge_{t \in T} x \neq \langle b_{t(0)}, \dots, b_{t(k-1)} \rangle$ over all $T \subseteq l^k$. This can be written as a $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(Q)$ -sentence in which A and b do not appear; the statement is a conjunction over sets A of disjunctions over extensions of b . \square

The information about tuples of natural numbers encoded in a quantifier Q of this kind is definable in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(Q)$. This suggests the next definition.

Definition 11. A Borel quantifier Q is *good* if it is monotone upwards, $\text{Aut}(Q)$ is closed, and any finite injection $p : n \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ strongly compatible with Q extends to some $f \in \text{Aut}(Q)$.

Examples for good quantifiers are \forall, \exists , “for infinitely many”, “for all but finitely many”, “for some prime number”, “for all even numbers or for all odd numbers”, and any positive boolean combination of quantifiers Q_A as in the next section. We do not know if every monotone upwards closed quantifier is good. We also do not know whether the Lopez-Escobar theorem is true for $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(Q_0, Q_1)$ if Q_0 and Q_1 are good quantifiers.

Note that the automorphism group of a closed quantifier is closed. Conversely we have

Proposition 12. *Suppose G is a closed subgroup of $\text{Sym}(\mathbb{N})$. There is a good binary quantifier Q with $G = \text{Aut}(Q)$.*

Proof. Let P be the downward closure of

$$\bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Orb}(\{\langle 0, 0 \rangle, \langle 0, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \dots, \langle k-1, k \rangle\})$$

Then P is G -invariant, so its closure R is G -invariant as well. Let Q be the set of $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}^2$ with $\mathbb{N}^2 - A \in R$. Then Q is monotone upwards and $\text{Aut}(Q)$ is closed. If $p : k \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is an injection compatible with Q , then

$$s = \{\langle p(0), p(0) \rangle, \langle p(0), p(1) \rangle, \dots, \langle p(k-2), p(k-1) \rangle\} \in R.$$

Let $\langle a^n : n < \omega \rangle$ be a sequence in P converging to s . Then a^n eventually contains a set of the form $\{\langle a_0^n, a_0^n \rangle, \dots, \langle a_{k-2}^n, a_{k-1}^n \rangle\}$ and the eventual value of a_i^n is $p(i)$ for all $i < k$. Hence $s \in P$ and p can be extended to a permutation in G . To show that $\text{Aut}(Q) = G$, suppose $g \in \text{Aut}(Q)$ and thus $\{\langle g(0), g(0) \rangle, \langle g(0), g(1) \rangle, \dots, \langle g(m-1), g(m) \rangle\} \in R$ for every m . This is in fact an element of P by the previous argument, so there are permutations $h_m \in G$ for each m with $g(i) = h_m(i)$ for all $i \leq m$. Since $h_m \rightarrow g$ we have $g \in G$. \square

Hence there is a correspondence between the closed subgroups of $\text{Sym}(\mathbb{N})$ and good binary quantifiers Q . Let $\text{Inv}(G)$ denote the family of closed G -invariant subsets of $2^{\mathbb{N}^2}$. Then

$$\text{Aut}(\text{Inv}(G)) = G$$

for every closed subgroup $G \leq \text{Sym}(\mathbb{N})$.

3. MORE QUANTIFIERS

We consider more quantifiers whose automorphism group is closed and whose orbits are definable from the quantifier, so that a version of the Lopez-Escobar theorem holds. To see that this class is neither closed under intersection nor under union, consider

Definition 13. A principal quantifier is of the form

- $Q_A = \{X \subseteq \mathbb{N}^k : A \subseteq X\}$ or
- $Q^A = \{X \subseteq \mathbb{N}^k : X \subseteq A\}$

where A is a subset of \mathbb{N}^k .

The automorphism group $\text{Aut}(Q_A) = \text{Aut}(Q^A) = \text{Aut}(Q_A \cap Q^A) = \text{Aut}(A)$ of a principal quantifier is closed and its orbits are definable in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega\omega}(Q_A)$. For $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ this is true since $m \in A$ if and only iff $\neg Q_A x(m \neq x)$ holds, and for $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}^k$ this is shown in section 3.2. Let us fix some infinite and co-infinite set $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ and let $Q = \{A\}$, so $\text{Aut}(Q) = \text{Aut}(A)$. All sentences $Qx\varphi(x, a)$ for $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}$ -formulas φ and $a \in \mathbb{N}^{<\omega}$ are false, since the set $\{n : \varphi(n, a)\}$ is invariant under any permutation fixing a . Thus any subset of \mathbb{N} defined by an $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(Q)$ -formula with parameters in m is either a subset of m or includes $\mathbb{N} - m$. Hence the orbits of $\text{Aut}(Q)$ are not definable in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(Q)$.

3.1. Clopen quantifiers. The automorphism group of a closed quantifier is closed. To see that the orbits of a clopen quantifier Q are definable from Q , we define its support.

Definition 14. A set $S \subseteq \mathbb{N}^k$ *supports* a quantifier Q of type $\langle k \rangle$ if for all $A, B \subseteq \mathbb{N}^k$ with $A \cap S = B \cap S$, $A \in Q$ if and only if $B \in Q$. A minimal set $S \subseteq \mathbb{N}^k$ supporting Q is called a *support* of Q .

If Q has a support, then this is unique, since easily the set of $S \subseteq \mathbb{N}^k$ which support Q is closed under finite intersections. Note that for each $a \in \mathbb{N}^k$, the set $\mathbb{N}^k - \{a\}$ supports the set of finite subsets of \mathbb{N}^k , so this does not have a support. However we have

Lemma 15. *Every closed quantifier Q has a support.*

Proof. Suppose $S = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} S_n$, where S_n supports Q for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $S_n \subseteq S_m$ for $m \leq n$. If $A \in Q$ and $A \cap S = B \cap S$, then $A_n = (A \cap S_n) \cup (B - S_n) \in Q$ for each n , since $A \in Q$. Since B is the limit of the sets A_n and Q is closed, $B \in Q$. Suppose Q is of type $\langle k \rangle$ and $\mathbb{N}^k = \{a_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$. The support of Q is the intersection of the sets A_n where $A_0 = \mathbb{N}^k$ and $A_{n+1} = A_n - \{a_n\}$ if this set supports Q and $A_{n+1} = A_n$ otherwise. \square

Lemma 16. *The support of any clopen quantifier Q is definable in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega\omega}(Q)$.*

Proof. Note that a quantifier is clopen if and only if it has finite support. Suppose Q is of type $\langle k \rangle$ and its support is contained in $\{0, \dots, n-1\}^k$. We define $R_{l,m}(\bar{a} \frown \bar{b})$ to hold for tuples $\bar{a} \in (\mathbb{N}^k)^l$ and $\bar{b} \in (\mathbb{N}^k)^m$ if the finite partial function mapping each a_i to 1 and each b_j to 0 can be extended to the characteristic function of an element of Q . This can be easily expressed in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega\omega}(Q)$ as the existence of a tuple $\bar{c} \in (\mathbb{N}^k)^{n^k}$ so that the components of $\bar{a} \frown \bar{b} \frown \bar{c}$ are pairwise distinct and

$$Qx \left(\bigwedge_{j < m} x \neq b_j \wedge \left(\bigvee_{i < l} x = a_i \vee \bigvee_{h < n^k} x = c_h \right) \right)$$

holds. Then $d \in \mathbb{N}^k$ is in the support of Q if and only if there are tuples $\bar{a} \in (\mathbb{N}^k)^l$ and $\bar{b} \in (\mathbb{N}^k)^m$ with $l + m = n^k - 1$ such that $R_{l+1,m}(\bar{a} \frown \langle d \rangle \frown \bar{b})$ and $R_{l,m+1}(\bar{a} \frown \langle d \rangle \frown \bar{b})$ have different truth values. \square

Proposition 17. *The orbits of the automorphism group of any clopen quantifier Q are definable in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega\omega}(Q)$.*

Proof. Suppose Q is of type $\langle k \rangle$ with finite support S . A tuple $a = \langle a_i : i < n \rangle$ is in the orbit of a tuple $b = \langle b_i : i < n \rangle$ if and only if there are extensions $\langle a_i : i < l \rangle$ of a and $\langle b_i : i < l \rangle$ of b whose ranges contain S such that the function p mapping each a_i to b_i is well-defined and injective and p, p^{-1} preserve S and $R_{j,l}$ for all j, l with $j + l \leq |S|$. The preservation of S is expressible in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega\omega}(Q)$ as a conjunction over S and the preservation of $R_{j,l}$ as a conjunction over the subsets of S . If this conditions holds, let f be any permutation of \mathbb{N} extending p and let $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}^k$. Then $A \in Q$ if and only if $A \cap S$ can be extended to a relation in Q if and only if $f(A) \cap S$ can be extended to a relation in Q if and only if $f(A) \in Q$; hence $f \in \text{Aut}(Q)$. \square

If $\mathcal{Q} = \langle Q_i : i \in \mathbb{N} \rangle$ is a sequence of clopen quantifiers, then for each n , we can express that a tuple $\langle a_0, \dots, a_l \rangle$ is extendible to a permutation compatible with $\langle Q_i : i < n \rangle$ as in the previous proof. The conjunction of these conditions implies that $\langle a_0, \dots, a_l \rangle$ is in the $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{Q})$ -orbit of $\langle 0, \dots, l \rangle$. Hence the proposition is true for $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{Q})$ and $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(\mathcal{Q})$.

3.2. Combinations of principal quantifiers. We prove that for finite boolean combination of principal quantifiers Q_{A_k} the automorphism group is closed and its orbits are definable from the quantifier. Suppose $\langle A_k : k < n \rangle$ is a partition of \mathbb{N}^d with $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and

$$Q = \bigcup_i \bigcap_{k < n} Q_{A_k}^{s_i(k)}$$

with $s_i \in \{1, -1\}^n$ for $i < m$, where $Q_{A_k}^1 = Q_{A_k}$ and $Q_{A_k}^{-1} = \neg Q_{A_k}$. We can assume that n is minimal with these properties. In this situation we write $Q = \langle A_k, s_i \rangle = \langle A_k, s_i : k < n, i < m \rangle$. We say that a tuple $\bar{a} \in (\mathbb{N}^d)^{<\omega}$ occurs positively (negatively) in $Q = \langle A_k, s_i \rangle$ if there is some i such that for all k , $s_i(k) = 1$ ($s_i(k) = -1$) if and only if there is j with $a_j \in A_k$. A tuple \bar{a} occurs negatively if and only if $\psi(\bar{a}) := Qx \bigwedge_j (x \neq a_j)$ holds.

Lemma 18. *If $Q = \langle A_k, s_i : k < n, i < m \rangle$, then there is an $\mathcal{L}_{\omega\omega}(Q)$ -formula χ with $\chi(a, b)$ if and only if $a, b \in A_k$ for some $k < n$.*

Proof. Let $\chi(a, b)$ state that $\psi(\langle a \rangle \frown \bar{c})$, $\psi(\langle b \rangle \frown \bar{c})$, and $\psi(\langle a, b \rangle \frown \bar{c})$ have equal truth values for all tuples $\bar{c} \in (\mathbb{N}^d)^n$. If $a, b \in A_k$ for some k , then $\chi(a, b)$ holds.

Suppose $a \in A_0$, $b \in A_1$, and $\chi(a, b)$ holds. Suppose Q is the union of the sets

$$\begin{aligned} & \bigcup_{t \in T} (\neg Q_{A_0} \cap \neg Q_{A_1} \cap \bigcap_{j \geq 2} Q_{A_j}^{t(j)}) \\ & \bigcup_{u \in U} (Q_{A_0} \cap \neg Q_{A_1} \cap \bigcap_{j \geq 2} Q_{A_j}^{u(j)}) \\ & \bigcup_{v \in V} (\neg Q_{A_0} \cap Q_{A_1} \cap \bigcap_{j \geq 2} Q_{A_j}^{v(j)}) \\ & \bigcup_{w \in W} (Q_{A_0} \cap Q_{A_1} \cap \bigcap_{j \geq 2} Q_{A_j}^{w(j)}) \end{aligned}$$

We claim that $T = U = V$. To prove $T \subseteq U$, suppose $t \in T$ and pick \bar{d} so that there is exactly one $d_k \in A_k$ for each $k \geq 2$ with $t(k) = 1$, so that $\psi(\langle a, b \rangle \frown \bar{d})$ holds. Then $\psi(\langle b \rangle \frown \bar{d})$ holds and hence $t \in U$. The other cases are analogous. This shows that n is not minimal, since

$$(\neg Q_{A_0} \cap \neg Q_{A_1}) \cup (Q_{A_0} \cap \neg Q_{A_1}) \cup (\neg Q_{A_0} \cap Q_{A_1})$$

can be replaced by $\neg(Q_{A_0} \cap Q_{A_1}) = \neg Q_{A_0 \cup A_1}$. \square

Note that the assumption that n is minimal is essential here, since otherwise the proof does not even work for quantifiers of the form $Q = Q_A \cap Q_B$.

Lemma 19. *If $Q = \langle A_k, s_i : k < n, i < m \rangle$, then for each $j \leq n$ there is an $\mathcal{L}_{\omega\omega}(Q)$ -formula θ_j such that $\theta_j(\bar{a}, \bar{b})$ holds if and only if*

- \bar{a} occurs positively and has length j ,
- \bar{b} occurs negatively and has length $n - j$, and
- all elements of $\bar{a} \frown \bar{b}$ are in different A_k .

Proof. The formula θ_j can be expressed by χ and ψ . Note that if \bar{b} occurs negatively, then \bar{a} has to occur positively, given the remaining conditions. \square

Lemma 20. *If $Q = \langle A_k, s_i : k < n, i < m \rangle$, then $g \in \text{Aut}(Q)$ if and only if there are a permutation p of n and a permutation r of m such that $g(A_k) = A_{p(k)}$ for all $k < n$ and $s_{r(i)} = s_i \circ p^{-1}$ for all $i < m$.*

Proof. If $g \in \text{Aut}(Q)$, then g permutes the A_k by the previous lemma. Let $p : n \rightarrow n$ be this permutation. For each $s : n \rightarrow \{-1, 1\}$, there is $i < m$ with $s = s_i$ if and only if there is some $j < m$ with $s \circ p = s_j$. Suppose p and r are given and $x \in \bigcap_{k < n} Q_{A_k}^{s_i(k)}$ for some $i < m$. Then $g(x) \in \bigcap_{k < n} Q_{A_{p(k)}}^{s_i(k)} = \bigcap_{k < n} Q_{A_k}^{s_{r(i)}}.$ \square

This implies that $\text{Aut}(Q)$ is closed. For suppose $g_k \rightarrow g \in S_\infty$ with $g_k \in \text{Aut}(Q)$ for each $k < \omega$ and let p_k be the permutation of n corresponding to g_k in the previous lemma. Then p_k eventually takes a fixed value p , hence g is according to p .

Given a tuple $\bar{a} \in (\mathbb{N}^d)^j$, we can find $f : j \rightarrow n$ such that there is a tuple $\bar{c} \in (\mathbb{N}^d)^n$ with

- all c_i are in different A_k and \bar{c} is maximal with this property, and
- a_i and $c_{f(i)}$ are in the same A_k for each $i < j$.

For tuples \bar{c} with this property, let $M_{\bar{a}, \bar{c}} = \langle \mathbb{N}, \bar{a}, \bar{c}, \langle A_{p(k)} : k < n \rangle \rangle$, where p is the unique permutation of n such that $c_k \in A_{p(k)}$. Note that the Scott sentence $\varphi_{M_{\bar{a}, \bar{c}}}$ of $M_{\bar{a}, \bar{c}}$ is equivalent to a sentence in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(Q)$ with parameters \bar{a} and \bar{c} , since $A_{p(k)}$ is definable from Q and c_k .

Proposition 21. *For any finite boolean combination Q of principal quantifiers of the form Q_A , the orbits of $\text{Aut}(Q)$ are definable in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(Q)$.*

Proof. Let $Q = \langle A_k, s_i : k < n, i < m \rangle$. Suppose \bar{a} is a tuple of length j and $f : j \rightarrow n$ and \bar{c} are as above. We claim that $\bar{b} \in \text{Orb}(\bar{a})$ if and only if there is a tuple $\bar{d} \in \mathbb{N}^n$ such that

- all d_i are in different A_k and \bar{d} is maximal with this property,
- b_i and $d_{f(i)}$ are in the same A_k for each i ,
- $M_{\bar{b}, \bar{d}} \models \varphi_{M_{\bar{a}, \bar{c}}}$, and
- for all $I \subseteq n$, $Qn(\bigwedge_{k \in I} n \neq d_k)$ holds if and only if $I = \{k < n : s_i(k) = -1\}$ for some $i < n$.

Suppose these conditions hold for \bar{b} and \bar{d} . Since $M_{\bar{b}, \bar{d}}$ models $\varphi_{M_{\bar{a}, \bar{c}}}$, there is a permutation $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ mapping \bar{a} to \bar{b} and \bar{c} to \bar{d} . Let $p : n \rightarrow n$ be the permutation of the indices of c_i induced by this map. Then $g(A_k) = A_{p(k)}$ for each $k < n$. The last condition implies that for every $i < m$ there is some $j < m$ such that $s_i \circ p = s_j$. Hence g preserves Q by the previous lemma. \square

In the previous proof, the condition on the Scott sentence can be replaced by the condition (expressible in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_1\omega}(Q)$): If $c_i \in A_k$ and $d_i \in A_l$, then A_k and A_l have the same size. In fact, any injection $q : n \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ compatible with Q whose domain and range contain all finite A_k and at least one element from each A_k extends to some $f \in \text{Aut}(Q)$. Hence any monotone upwards finite boolean combination of quantifiers Q_{A_k} is good, for instance every positive combination. Note that the proposition is also valid for boolean combinations of principal quantifiers Q^{A_k} , since $Q^A x \varphi(x)$ can be expressed as $Q_{\neg A} x \neg \varphi(x)$, and thus any monotone upwards finite boolean combination of quantifiers Q^A is good. For example, "for some prime number" is expressible as $\neg Q^A$ where A is the set of non-prime numbers. However, the two types of principal quantifiers cannot be mixed by the example at the beginning of section 3.

The proof of the proposition only uses the co-infinite part of Q . We do not have an example of a quantifier whose elements are all co-infinite and for which the Lopez-Escobar theorem fails.

4. CLASSES OF UNCOUNTABLE STRUCTURES

Some of the previous results generalize to the logic space for structures with domain an uncountable cardinal κ . Let us always assume $\kappa^{<\kappa} = \kappa$. We briefly describe the setting. The basic open sets of κ^κ and the logic space

$$X_\tau = \prod_{R \in \tau} 2^{\kappa^{a(R)}}$$

of structures with domain κ for a relational signature τ of size $\leq \kappa$, where relations are allowed to have $< \kappa$ arguments, are given by partial functions of size $< \kappa$, and the κ -Borel sets are generated by unions of length κ and complements. The symmetric group $\text{Sym}(\kappa)$ has the relative topology from κ^κ . A topological space is κ -Baire if $\bigcap_{\alpha < \kappa} U_\alpha$ is dense for every sequence $\langle U_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa \rangle$ of open dense sets.

A quantifier of type $\langle \alpha \rangle$ on κ is defined as a subset of 2^{κ^α} for $\alpha < \kappa$. To see that the automorphism group of a closed quantifier Q is closed, suppose $g_\beta \in \text{Aut}(Q)$ for each $\beta < \kappa$ and $g_\beta \rightarrow g \in \text{Sym}(\kappa)$. Then $g_\beta(f) \rightarrow g(f)$ and $g_\beta^{-1}(f) \rightarrow g^{-1}(f)$ for all $f \in 2^{\kappa^\alpha}$, so $f \in Q$ if and only if $g(f) \in Q$ and hence $g \in \text{Aut}(Q)$.

We have the following variants of Propositions 5, 12, and 17 with analogous proofs.

Proposition 22. *Suppose $G \leq \text{Sym}(\kappa)$ is closed and κ -Baire and \mathcal{F} is the family of G -orbits of elements of $\kappa^{<\kappa}$. Suppose the signature τ is disjoint from the symbols for \mathcal{F} . Then a subset of X_τ is κ -Borel and G -invariant if and only if it is definable in $\mathcal{L}_{\kappa+\kappa}(\mathcal{F})$.*

Good quantifiers are defined as in section 2.2 but finite tuples are replaced by elements of $\kappa^{<\kappa}$. The Lopez-Escobar theorem holds for good quantifiers in this setting.

Proposition 23. *Suppose $G \leq \text{Sym}(\omega_1)$ is closed and ω_1 -Baire. Then there is a good binary quantifier Q with $G = \text{Aut}(Q)$.*

Proof. Suppose $f : \omega_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\omega)$ is injective. The proof is analogous to the proof of Proposition 12, except that P is replaced by the downward closure of the union of the orbits of

$$\{\langle 0, 0 \rangle\} \cup \{\langle n, n+1 \rangle : n < \omega\} \cup \{\langle n, \alpha \rangle : \omega \leq \alpha < \gamma, n \in f(\alpha)\}$$

for $\gamma < \omega_1$. □

Moreover if Q is a good quantifier on ω_1 , then a subset of X_τ is ω_1 -Borel and G -invariant if and only if it is definable in $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_2\omega_1}(Q)$.

Proposition 24. *The orbits of the automorphism group of any clopen quantifier Q on κ are definable in $\mathcal{L}_{\kappa\kappa}(Q)$.*

We do not know if Proposition 23 and the analogue of Proposition 21 are true for arbitrary uncountable cardinals κ with $\kappa^{<\kappa} = \kappa$.

REFERENCES

- [1] Howard Becker and Alexander S. Kechris, *The descriptive set theory of Polish group actions*, London Mathematical Society Lecture Note Series, vol. 232, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1996. MR MR1425877 (98d:54068)
- [2] Su Gao, *Invariant descriptive set theory*, Pure and Applied Mathematics (Boca Raton), CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL, 2009. MR MR2455198
- [3] Alexander S. Kechris, *Classical descriptive set theory*, Graduate Texts in Mathematics, vol. 156, Springer-Verlag, New York, 1995. MR MR1321597 (96e:03057)
- [4] E. G. K. Lopez-Escobar, *An interpolation theorem for denumerably long formulas*, Fund. Math. **57** (1965), 253–272. MR MR0188059 (32 #5500)
- [5] Robert Vaught, *Invariant sets in topology and logic*, Fund. Math. **82** (1974/75), 269–294, Collection of articles dedicated to Andrzej Mostowski on his sixtieth birthday, VII. MR MR0363912 (51 #167)

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY, LINGUISTICS AND THEORY OF SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF GÖTHEN-
BURG, BOX 200, 405 30 GÖTEBORG, SWEDEN
E-mail address: fredrik.engstrom@gu.se

MATHEMATISCHES INSTITUT, UNIVERSITÄT BONN, ENDENICHER ALLEE 60, 53115 BONN, GER-
MANY
E-mail address: schlicht@math.uni-bonn.de