

DEFINABLE CONVOLUTION AND IDEMPOTENT KEISLER MEASURES III. GENERIC STABILITY, GENERIC TRANSITIVITY, AND REVISED NEWELSKI'S CONJECTURE

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ABSTRACT. We study idempotent measures and the structure of the convolution semigroups of measures over definable groups.

We isolate the property of *generic transitivity* and demonstrate that it is sufficient (and necessary) to develop stable group theory localizing on a generically stable type, including invariant stratified ranks and connected components. We establish generic transitivity of generically stable idempotent types in important new cases, including abelian groups in arbitrary theories and arbitrary groups in rosy theories, and characterize them as generics of connected type-definable subgroups.

Using tools from Keisler's randomization theory, we generalize some of these results from types to generically stable Keisler measures, and classify idempotent generically stable measures in abelian groups as (unique) translation-invariant measures on type-definable fsg subgroups. This provides a partial definable counterpart to the classical work of Rudin, Cohen and Pym for locally compact topological groups.

Finally, we provide an explicit construction of a minimal left ideal in the convolution semigroup of measures for an arbitrary countable NIP group, from a minimal left ideal in the corresponding semigroup on types and a canonical measure constructed on its ideal subgroup. In order to achieve it, we in particular prove the revised Ellis group conjecture of Newelski for countable NIP groups.

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1. INTRODUCTION

We study idempotent measures and the structure of the convolution semigroups on measures in definable groups, as well as some related questions about topological dynamics of definable actions (continuing [CG22; CG23]).

We first recall the classical setting. If G is a locally compact group and $\mathcal{M}(G)$ is the space of regular Borel probability measures on G , one extends group multiplication on G to *convolution* $*$ on $\mathcal{M}(G)$: if $\mu, \nu \in \mathcal{M}(G)$ and B is a Borel subset of G , then

$$(\mu * \nu)(B) = \int_G \int_G \mathbf{1}_B(x \cdot y) d\mu(x) d\mu(y).$$

A measure μ is *idempotent* if $\mu * \mu = \mu$. A classical line of work established a correspondence between compact subgroups of G and idempotent measures in $\mathcal{M}(G)$, in progressively broader contexts [KI40; Wen54; Coh60; Rud59; Gli59] culminating in the following:

Fact 1.1. [Pym62, Theorem A.4.1] *Let G be a locally compact group and $\mu \in \mathcal{M}(G)$. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (1) μ is idempotent.
- (2) The support $\text{supp}(\mu)$ of μ is a compact subgroup of G and $\mu|_{\text{supp}(\mu)}$ is the normalized Haar measure on $\text{supp}(\mu)$.

We are interested in a counterpart of this phenomenon in the *definable category*. In the same way as e.g. algebraic or Lie groups are important in algebraic or differential geometry, the understanding of groups definable in a given first-order structure (or in certain classes of first-order structures) is important for model theory and its applications. The class of *stable groups* is at the core of model theory, and the corresponding theory was developed in the 1970s-1980s borrowing many

ideas from the study of algebraic groups over algebraically closed fields (with corresponding notions of connected components, stabilizers, generics, etc., see [Poi01]). More recently, many of the ideas of stable group theory were extended to the class of *NIP groups*, which contains both stable groups and groups definable in o -minimal structures or over the p -adics. This led to multiple applications, e.g. a resolution of Pillay’s conjecture for compact o -minimal groups [HPP08] or Hrushovski’s work on approximate subgroups [Hru12], and brought to light the importance of the study of invariant measures on definable subsets of the group (see e.g. [Che18] for a short survey), as well as the methods of topological dynamics (introduced into the picture starting with Newelski [New09]). In particular, deep connections with *tame* dynamical systems as studied by Glasner, Megrelishvili and others (see e.g. [Gla07; Gla18]) have emerged, and play an important role in the current paper.

More precisely, we now let G be a group definable in some structure M (i.e. both the underlying set and multiplication are definable by formulas with parameters in M), it comes equipped with a collection of definable subsets of cartesian powers of G closed under Boolean combinations, projection and Cartesian products (but does not carry topology or any additional structure a priori). We let \mathcal{U} be a “non-standard” elementary extension of M , and we let $G(\mathcal{U})$ denote the group obtained by evaluating in \mathcal{U} the formulas used to define G in M (which in the case of an algebraic group corresponds to working in the universal domain, in the sense of Weil). So e.g. if we start with $M = (\mathbb{R}, +, \times)$ the field of reals, and $G(M)$ its additive group, then $G(\mathcal{U})$ is the additive group of a large real closed field extending \mathbb{R} which now contains infinitesimals — i.e., it satisfies a saturation condition: every small finitely consistent family of definable sets has non-empty intersection. It is classical in topological dynamics to consider the action of a discrete group G on the compact space βG of ultrafilters on G , or more precisely ultrafilters on the Boolean algebra of *all* subsets of G . In the definable setting, given a definable group $G(M)$, we let $S_G(M)$ denote the space of ultrafilters on the Boolean algebra of *definable* subsets of $G(M)$, hence the space $S_G(M)$ (called the space of types of $G(M)$) is a “tame” analogue of the Stone-Čech compactification of the discrete group G . Then $G(M)$ acts on $S_G(M)$ by homeomorphisms, and the same construction applies to $G(\mathcal{U})$ giving the space $S_G(\mathcal{U})$ of ultrafilters on the definable subsets of $G(\mathcal{U})$. Similarly, we let $\mathfrak{M}_G(M)$ denote the space of finitely additive probability measures on the Boolean algebra of definable subsets of $G(M)$ (and $\mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$ for $G(\mathcal{U})$), it is affinely homeomorphic to the space of all regular σ -additive Borel probability measures on $S_G(M)$ (respectively on $S_G(\mathcal{U})$), with weak*-topology. The set $G(M)$ embeds into $S_G(\mathcal{U})$ as realized types, and we let $S_{G,M}(\mathcal{U})$ denote its closure (model theoretically, this corresponds to the set of global types in $S_G(\mathcal{U})$ that are *finitely satisfiable* in $G(M)$). Similarly, we let $\mathfrak{M}_{G,M}(\mathcal{U})$ denote the closed convex hull of $G(M)$ in $\mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$ (this is the set of global Keisler measures on $G(\mathcal{U})$ finitely satisfiable in $G(M)$, equivalently the set of measures supported on $S_{G,M}(\mathcal{U})$ — see [CG22, Proposition 2.11]). Similarly to the classical case, in many situations (including the ones discussed in the introduction) we have a well-defined convolution operation $*$ on $\mathfrak{M}_{G,M}(\mathcal{U})$ (see Definition 3.32 and the discussion around it).

In this context, generalizing a classical fact about idempotent types in stable groups [New91], we have the following definable counterpart of Fact 1.1 for *stable* groups:

Fact 1.2. [CG22, Theorem 5.8] Let G be a (type-)definable group in a stable structure M and $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_{G,M}(\mathcal{U})$ a measure. Then μ is idempotent if and only if μ is the unique left-invariant (and the unique right-invariant) measure on a type-definable subgroup of $G(\mathcal{U})$ (namely, the left-/right-stabilizer of μ).

This suggests a remarkable analogy between the topological and definable settings, even though Fact 1.2 is proved using rather different methods.

In the first part of the paper (Sections 2 and 3), we study generalizations of Fact 1.2 beyond the limited context of stable groups (we note that this correspondence fails in general NIP groups without an appropriate tameness assumption on the idempotent measure [CG23, Example 4.5]). An important class of groups arising in the work on Pillay’s conjectures is that of groups with *finitely satisfiable generics*, or *fsg* groups in short [HPP08]. It contains stable groups, as well as (definably) compact groups in o -minimal structures, and provides a natural counterpart to the role that compact groups play in Fact 1.2. By a well-known characterization in the NIP context (see e.g. [Sim15, Proposition 8.33]), these are precisely the groups that admit a (unique) translation-invariant measure μ on their definable subsets which is moreover *generically stable*: a sufficiently long random sample of elements from the group uniformly approximates the measure of all sets in a definable family of subsets with high probability (i.e. μ is a *frequency interpretation measure*, or *fim* measure, satisfying a *uniform* version of the weak law of large numbers — this notion is motivated by Vapnik-Chervonenkis theory, and serves as a correct generalization of generic stability for measures outside of NIP, by analogy with generically stable types in the sense of [PT11]); see Section 3.3). An analog of Fact 1.2 would thus amount to demonstrating that such subgroups are the only source of idempotent generically stable measures (see Problem 3.41).

First, in Section 2 we focus on the case of idempotent types in $S_{G,M}(\mathcal{U})$ (i.e. $\{0, 1\}$ -measures, equivalently ultrafilters on the Boolean algebra of definable subsets of G). After reviewing some preliminaries on generically stable types (Sections 2.1 and 2.4), we revise the case of groups in stable structures (Section 2.7), and then resolve the question in several important cases:

Theorem 1.3. Assume $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ is generically stable and idempotent, and one of the following holds:

- (1) p is stable and M is arbitrary (Proposition 2.29, see Section 2.8);
- (2) G is abelian and M is arbitrary (Proposition 2.18, see Section 2.5);
- (3) G is arbitrary and M is inp-minimal (Proposition 2.23, see Section 2.6);
- (4) G is arbitrary and M is rosy (so e.g. if M has a simple theory; Proposition 2.35, see Sections 2.10 and 2.9).

Then p is the unique left-/right-invariant type on a type-definable subgroup of $G(\mathcal{U})$ (namely, the left-/right-stabilizer of p).

The proof proceeds by establishing the crucial property of *generic transitivity* (see Section 2.4) for idempotent generically stable types in these cases, namely that if $(a_1, a_2) \models p \otimes p$, then $(a_1 \cdot a_2, a_1) \models p \otimes p$ (using local weight arguments in case (2), and the appropriate version of the theory of stratified ranks in the other cases). The question whether every generically stable idempotent type is generically transitive remains open, even for NIP groups (see Problem 2.15 and discussion in Section 2.4).

We further investigate generic transitivity, and demonstrate that it is a sufficient and necessary condition for developing some crucial results of stable group theory localizing on a generically stable type (some other elements of stable group theory for generically stable types were considered in [Wan22]). Sometimes we use a slightly stronger technical assumption that $p^{(n)}$ is generically stable for all n , which always holds in NIP structures. In Section 2.11, working in an arbitrary theory, we define an analog of the stratified rank in stable theories restricting to subsets of $G(\mathcal{U})$ defined using parameters from a Morley sequence in a generically stable type p , demonstrate finiteness of this rank (Lemma 2.39) and show that this rank is left invariant (under multiplication by realizations of p) if and only if p is generically transitive (Proposition 2.41). A fundamental theorem of Hrushovski [Hru90] demonstrates that in a stable theory, every *type definable* group (i.e. an intersection of definable sets that happens to be a group) is in fact an intersection of definable groups. The main result of Section 2.12 is an analog for generically transitive types:

Theorem 1.4 (Proposition 2.44). *If G is type-definable and $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ is generically stable, idempotent and generically transitive, then its stabilizer is an intersection of M -definable groups.*

Finally, in Section 2.13 we establish a chain condition for groups type-definable using parameters from a Morley sequence of a generically stable type p , implying that there is a smallest group of this form — and it is equal to the stabilizer of p when p is generically transitive (see Lemma 2.46 and Proposition 2.50 for the precise statement).

In Section 3, we generalize some of these results from types (i.e. $\{0, 1\}$ -measures) to general measures, in arbitrary structures. Our main result is a definable counterpart of Fact 1.1 for *arbitrary* abelian group:

Theorem 1.5. (Theorem 3.45) *Let G be an abelian group and $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$ a generically stable measure. Then μ is idempotent if and only if μ is the unique left-invariant (and the unique right-invariant) measure on a type-definable subgroup of $G(\mathcal{U})$ (namely, its stabilizer).*

Groups as in Theorem 1.5, i.e. supporting an invariant generically stable measure, are called *fim* groups (see Section 3.6), and in the NIP case correspond precisely to *fsg* groups (but this is potentially a stronger condition in general). Our proof of Theorem 1.5 relies on several ingredients of independent interest. First, we develop some theory of *fim* groups, generalizing from *fsg* groups in NIP structures (Section 3.6). Then, in Section 3.4, we provide a characterization of generically stable measures of independent interest extending [CGH23a], demonstrating that the usual property — any Morley sequence determines the measure of arbitrary formulas by averaging along it — holds even when the parameters of these formulas are allowed to be “random”. More precisely:

Theorem 1.6 (Theorem 3.13). *Let $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$ be *fim*, $\nu \in \mathfrak{M}_y(\mathcal{U})$ arbitrary, $\varphi(x, y, z)$ a formula, $b \in \mathcal{U}^z$, and let $\mathbf{x} = (x_i)_{i \in \omega}$. Suppose that $\lambda \in \mathfrak{M}_{\mathbf{x}y}(\mathcal{U})$ is arbitrary such that $\lambda|_{\mathbf{x}, M} = \mu^{(\omega)}$ and $\lambda|_y = \nu$. Then*

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda(\varphi(x_i, y, b)) = \mu \otimes \nu(\varphi(x, y, b)).$$

Moreover for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $n = n(\mu, \varphi, \varepsilon) \in \mathbb{N}$ so that for any ν, λ, b as above, we have $\lambda(\varphi(x_i, y, b)) \approx^\varepsilon \mu \otimes \nu(\varphi(x, y, b))$ for all but n many $i \in \omega$.

This is new even in the NIP case, and relies on the use of Keisler randomization theory. Namely, we use the correspondence between measures in $G(\mathcal{U})$ and types in its randomization, viewed as a structure in continuous logic, that was introduced in [BY09] (and studied further in [CGH23a]). It allows us to imitate in Section 3.8 the bounded local weight argument from Section 2.5 in a purely measure theoretic context, using an adapted version of generic transitivity (see Section 3.7) and arguments with pushforwards.

Problem 2.15 on whether every generically stable idempotent type is generically transitive generalizes to measures (see Problem 3.41). In Section 3.9, we distinguish a weaker property of a measure than being generically transitive, which we call *support transitivity*. It leads to a weaker conjecture saying that every generically stable idempotent measure is support transitive (see Problem 3.48). While this conjecture is open, it trivially holds for idempotent types, and so one can expect that if the techniques used for types in Sections 2.7–2.10 could be adapted to measures, they would rather not prove the main conjecture that every generically stable idempotent measure is generically transitive, but reduce it to the above weakening. The idea is to pass to the randomization of the structure in question, and if this randomization happens to have a well-behaved stratified rank, then apply a continuous logic version of the arguments from Sections 2.7–2.10. In Section 3.10, we illustrate how it works for stable theories (recall that stability is preserved under randomization).

In Section 4, instead of considering an individual (idempotent) measure, we study the structure of the (left-continuous compact Hausdorff) semigroup $(\mathfrak{M}_{G,M}(\mathcal{U}), *)$ of measures on a definable NIP group under convolution, through the lens of Ellis theory. It was demonstrated in [CG23, Theorem 5.1] that the ideal (or Ellis) subgroup of any minimal left ideal is always trivial, and that when G is *definably amenable* (i.e. admits a left-invariant finitely additive probability measure on its definable subsets), then any minimal left ideal itself is trivial, but has infinitely many extreme points when G is not definably amenable. In the general, non-definably amenable case, a description of a minimal left ideal in $(\mathfrak{M}_{G,M}(\mathcal{U}), *)$ was obtained under some additional strong assumptions (see [CG23, Theorem 6.11] and discussion at the end of Section 4.2). Here we obtain a description of a minimal left ideal of $(\mathfrak{M}_{G,M}(\mathcal{U}), *)$ for an *arbitrary* countable NIP group:

Theorem 1.7 (Corollary 5.18). *Assume that G is group definable in a countable NIP structure M , and let \mathcal{M} be a minimal left ideal in $(S_{G,M}(\mathcal{U}), *)$ and $u \in \mathcal{M}$ an idempotent. Then the ideal group $u\mathcal{M}$ carries a canonical invariant Keisler measure $\mu_{u\mathcal{M}}$ (see Proposition 4.15 for the definition), and $\mathfrak{M}(\mathcal{M}) * \mu_{u\mathcal{M}}$ is a minimal left ideal of $(\mathfrak{M}_{G,M}(\mathcal{U}), *)$, where $\mathfrak{M}(\mathcal{M})$ denotes the space of all measures supported on \mathcal{M} , and $\mu_{u\mathcal{M}}$ is an idempotent in $\mathfrak{M}(\mathcal{M}) * \mu_{u\mathcal{M}}$.*

Theorem 1.7 is deduced using a combination of two results of independent interest that we now discuss.

An important general fact from topological dynamics is that the ideal group $u\mathcal{M}$ of the Ellis semigroup of any flow is always a compact T_1 (*not* necessarily Hausdorff) semi-topological group (i.e. multiplication is separately continuous) with respect to a canonical topology, the so called *τ -topology* (which is weaker than the induced topology from the Ellis semigroup). This topology was defined by Ellis and has played an essential role in the most important structural results in abstract topological dynamics, starting from the Furstenberg structure theorem for

minimal distal flows (e.g. see [Aus88]) and ending with a recent theorem of Glasner on the structure of tame, metrizable, minimal flows [Gla18]. In model theory, the τ -topology on the ideal groups played a key role in applications to the quotients of definable groups by their model-theoretic connected components ([KP17]) and to Lascar strong types and quotients by arbitrary bounded invariant equivalence relations [KPR18; KR20]. It also partly motivated the work of Hrushovski on definability patterns structures with spectacular applications to additive combinatorics [Hru19; Hru20]. In [KP23], the τ -topology was used to give a shorter and simpler proof of the main result of [Hru20]. As the key result of Section 4 we demonstrate the following:

Theorem 1.8. (*Lemma 4.14*) *Assume that G is group definable in an arbitrary NIP structure M , and that the τ -topology on the ideal group $u\mathcal{M}$ of the $G(M)$ -flow $S_{G,M}(\mathcal{U})$ is Hausdorff. Then for any clopen subset C of $S_G(\mathcal{U})$, the subset $C \cap u\mathcal{M}$ of $u\mathcal{M}$ is constructible, and so Borel, in the τ -topology.*

It follows that when the τ -topology on $u\mathcal{M}$ is Hausdorff, the ideal group $u\mathcal{M}$ is a compact topological group (Corollary 4.9), so we have the unique (normalized) Haar measure $h_{u\mathcal{M}}$ on Borel subsets, and by Theorem 1.8 it induces the aforementioned Keisler measure $\mu_{u\mathcal{M}} \in \mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$ via $\mu_{u\mathcal{M}}([\varphi(x)]) := h_{u\mathcal{M}}([\varphi(x)] \cap u\mathcal{M})$ (Proposition 4.15). This reduces the question to understanding when the τ -topology is Hausdorff — which is precisely the revised version of Newelski’s conjecture (see [KP23, Conjecture 5.3]).

The *Ellis group conjecture* of Newelski [New09] is an important prediction in the study of NIP groups connecting a canonical model-theoretic quotient of a definable group $G(M)$ and a dynamical invariant of its natural action on $S_{G,M}(\mathcal{U})$. Let G be a group definable in a structure M , and let $u\mathcal{M}$ be the ideal (Ellis) group of the $G(M)$ -flow $(G(M), S_{G,M}(\mathcal{U}))$. We let G_M^{00} be the smallest type-definable over M subgroup of $G(\mathcal{U})$ of bounded index. The *Ellis group conjecture* of Newelski says that the group epimorphism $\theta : u\mathcal{M} \rightarrow G(\mathcal{U})/G_M^{00}$ given by $\theta(p) := a/G_M^{00}$, for a type $p \in u\mathcal{M}$ and a a realization of p , is an isomorphism under suitable tameness assumptions on the ambient theory. This conjecture was established for definably amenable groups definable in o -minimal structures in [CPS14], and for definably amenable groups in arbitrary NIP structures in [CS18]. On the other hand, it was refuted for $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$ in [GPP15]. Newelski’s epimorphism θ was refined in [KP17] to a sequence of epimorphisms

$$u\mathcal{M} \rightarrow u\mathcal{M}/H(u\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow G(\mathcal{U})/G_M^{000} \rightarrow G(\mathcal{U})/G_M^{00},$$

where G_M^{000} is the smallest bounded index subgroup of $G(\mathcal{U})$ invariant under the action of $\mathrm{Aut}(\mathcal{U}/M)$, and $H(u\mathcal{M})$ is the subgroup of $u\mathcal{M}$ given by the intersection of the τ -closures of all τ -neighborhoods of u . With this refinement, Newelski’s conjecture fails when $G_M^{000} \neq G_M^{00}$, in which case also $u\mathcal{M}/H(u\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow G(\mathcal{U})/\widetilde{G_M^{000}}$ is not an isomorphism. The first such example, the universal cover $\widetilde{\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})}$ of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$, was found in [CP12], and further examples were given in [GK15]. On the other hand, no examples of NIP groups with non-trivial $H(u\mathcal{M})$ (equivalently, with $u\mathcal{M}$ not Hausdorff in the τ -topology) were known. This motivated the following weakening of Newelski’s conjecture:

Conjecture 1.9. [KP23, Conjecture 5.3] *If M is NIP, then the τ -topology on $u\mathcal{M}$ is Hausdorff.*

It clearly holds whenever $u\mathcal{M}$ is finite. It is also known to hold for definably amenable groups in NIP theories, as the full Newelski's conjecture holds in this context. Besides those two general situations, it was confirmed only for $\widetilde{\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})}$ (we refer to [KP23, Section 5] for a proof and a more detailed discussion).

In Section 5 we establish the revised Newelski's conjecture for *countable* NIP groups:

Theorem 1.10 (Theorem 5.17). *The revised Newelski's conjecture holds when G is a definable group in a countable NIP structure.*

This relies on the fundamental theorem of Glasner describing the structure of minimal tame metrizable flows [Gla18] and a presentation of the $G(M)$ -flow $S_{G,M}(\mathcal{U})$ as the inverse limit of all $S_{G,\Delta}(M)$ (the Stone space of the $G(M)$ -algebra generated by the finite set Δ), where Δ ranges over all finite collections of externally definable subsets of $G(M)$.

2. IDEMPOTENT GENERICALLY STABLE TYPES

Throughout this section, we let T be a complete theory, $M \models T$, and $\mathcal{U} \succ M$ a monster model.

2.1. Generically stable types. We will need some basic facts about generically stable types. As usual, given a global type $p \in S_x(\mathcal{U})$ (automorphism-)invariant over a small set $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ and $\mathcal{U}' \succ \mathcal{U}$ a bigger monster model with respect to \mathcal{U} , we let $p|_{\mathcal{U}'}$ be the unique extension of p to a type in $S_x(\mathcal{U}')$ which is invariant over A . Given another A -invariant type $q \in S_y(\mathcal{U})$, we define the A -invariant type $p \otimes q \in S_{xy}(\mathcal{U})$ via $p \otimes q := \mathrm{tp}(ab/\mathcal{U})$ for some/any a, b in \mathcal{U}' such that $b \models q$ and $a \models p|_{\mathcal{U}b}$. Given an arbitrary linear order $(I, <)$, a sequence $\bar{a} = (a_i : i \in I)$ in \mathcal{U} is a *Morley sequence* in p over A if $a_i \models p|_{Aa_{<i}}$ for all $i \in I$. Then the sequence \bar{a} is indiscernible over A , and for any other Morley sequence $\bar{a}' = (a'_i : i \in I)$ in p over A we have $\mathrm{tp}(\bar{a}/A) = \mathrm{tp}(\bar{a}'/A)$. We can then define a global A -invariant type $p^{(I)}((x_i : i \in I)) \in S_{\bar{x}}(\mathcal{U})$ as

$$\bigcup \{ \mathrm{tp}(\bar{a}/B) : A \subseteq B \subseteq \mathcal{U} \text{ small}, \bar{a} = (a_i : i \in I) \text{ a Morley sequence in } p \text{ over } B \}.$$

Equivalently, $p^{(I)} = \mathrm{tp}(\bar{a}/\mathcal{U})$ for $\bar{a} = (a_i : i \in I)$ a Morley sequence in $p|_{\mathcal{U}'}$ over \mathcal{U} , where $\mathcal{U}' \succ \mathcal{U}$ be a monster model with respect to \mathcal{U} and $p|_{\mathcal{U}'}$ is the unique extension of p to a type in $S_x(\mathcal{U}')$ which is invariant over A . For any $k \in \omega$ (viewed as an ordinal) we have $p^{(k)}(x_1, \dots, x_k) = p(x_k) \otimes \dots \otimes p(x_1)$.

We do not assume NIP unless explicitly stated, and use the standard definition from [PT11]: a global type $p \in S_x(\mathcal{U})$ is *generically stable* if it is A -invariant for some small $A \subset \mathcal{U}$, and for any ordinal α (or just for $\alpha = \omega + \omega$), $(a_i : i \in \alpha)$ a Morley sequence in p over A and formula $\varphi(x) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U})$, the set $\{i \in \alpha : \models \varphi(a_i)\}$ is either finite or co-finite.

In the following fact, items (1)–(4) can be found in [Cas11, Section 9], (5) in [GOU13, Theorem 2.4], (6) is an immediate consequence of stationarity in (2), and (7) is [PT11, Proposition 2.1]. We let \perp denote forking independence. We will freely use some of the basic properties of forking in arbitrary theories, e.g. extension and left transitivity, see [CK12, Section 2] for a reference.

Fact 2.1. *Let $p \in S_x(\mathcal{U})$ be a generically stable type, invariant over a small subset $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$. Then the following hold.*

- (1) Every realization of $p^{(\omega)}|_A$ is a totally indiscernible sequence over A .
- (2) The type p is the unique global non-forking extension of $p|_A$.
- (3) For any $a \models p|_A$ and b in \mathcal{U} such that $\text{tp}(b/A)$ does not fork over A , we have $a \perp_A b \iff b \perp_A a$ (this holds for any b when A is an extension base, e.g. when $A \prec \mathcal{U}$).
- (4) In particular, if $a, b \models p|_A$, then $a \perp_A b \iff (a, b) \models p^{(2)}|_A \iff (b, a) \models p^{(2)}|_A$.
- (5) If A is an extension base, $(a_i)_{i < \omega} \models p^{(\omega)}|_A$ and $\varphi(x, a_0)$ (where $\varphi(x, y) \in \mathcal{L}(A)$) forks/divides over A , then $\{\varphi(x, a_i) : i < \omega\}$ is inconsistent.
- (6) Let $a \models p|_A$ and let b, c be arbitrary small tuples in \mathcal{U} . If $a \perp_A b$ and $a \perp_{Ab} c$, then $a \perp_A bc$;
- (7) p is definable over A .

Remark 2.2. By Fact 2.1(1), for a global generically stable type p invariant over A , we will also be using (without mentioning) an equivalent definition of a Morley sequence with the reversed order. That is, given a linear order $(I, <)$, we might say that $(a_i : i \in I^*)$ is a Morley sequence in p over A if $a_i \models p|_{Aa_{<i}}$ for all $i \in I$, where I^* is I with the reversed ordering. So e.g. we will refer to $(a_k, a_{k-1}, \dots, a_1)$ with $a_i \models p|_{Aa_1 \dots a_{i-1}}$ as a Morley sequence in p over A , and write $(a_k, \dots, a_1) \models p^{(k)}$. We will frequently use this without further mention.

Fact 2.3. [DK12, Proposition 1.2] Let $p \in S_x(\mathcal{U})$ be a generically stable type, invariant over a small set of parameters $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$. Suppose that $\mathcal{U} \prec \mathcal{U}'$, a is an element of \mathcal{U}' such that $a \models p$, and $b \in \text{dcl}(a, A)$. Then $\text{tp}(b/\mathcal{U})$ is generically stable over A .

2.2. Setting. Let $G = G(x)$ be an \emptyset -type-definable group (in the sort of \mathcal{U} corresponding to the tuple of variables x) and $\bar{G} := G(\mathcal{U})$. By \cdot we mean an \emptyset -definable function (from $(\mathcal{U}^x)^2$ to \mathcal{U}^x) whose restriction to G is the group operation on G . Similarly, by $^{-1}$ we mean an \emptyset -definable function (from \mathcal{U}^x to \mathcal{U}^x) whose restriction to G is the inverse in G . By compactness, we can fix a formula $\varphi_0(x) \in \mathcal{L}$ implied by the partial type $G(x)$ such that: \cdot is defined and associative on $\varphi_0(\mathcal{U})$; $a \cdot e = a = e \cdot a$ and $a \cdot a^{-1} = a^{-1} \cdot a = e$ for all $a \in \varphi_0(\mathcal{U})$; if $b_1 \neq b_2$ then $a \cdot b_1 \neq a \cdot b_2, b_1 \cdot a \neq b_2 \cdot a$ for all $a, b_1, b_2 \in \varphi_0(\mathcal{U})$ (but $\varphi_0(\mathcal{U})$ is not necessarily closed under \cdot). As usual, for $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$, $S_G(A)$ denotes the set of types $p \in S(A)$ concentrated on G , i.e. such that $p(x) \vdash G(x)$.

Given $p, q \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ global M -invariant types ($M \prec \mathcal{U}$), we define $p * q \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ via $p * q(\varphi(x)) := p_x \otimes q_y(\varphi(x \cdot y))$ for all $\varphi(x) \in \mathcal{L}(U)$. Together with this operation, the set of all global M -invariant types in $S_G(\mathcal{U})$ forms a left-continuous semigroup. We say that an invariant type $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ is *idempotent* if $p * p = p$.

2.3. Generically stable groups.

Definition 2.4. [PT11, Definition 2.1] A type-definable group $G(x)$ is *generically stable* if there is a generically stable $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ which is left $G(\mathcal{U})$ -invariant (we might use “ $G(\mathcal{U})$ -invariant” and “ G -invariant” interchangeably when talking about global types).

Fact 2.5. [PT11, Lemma 2.1] Suppose that G is a generically stable type-definable group in an arbitrary theory, witnessed by a generically stable type $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$. Then we have:

- (1) p is the unique left $G(\mathcal{U})$ -invariant and also the unique right $G(\mathcal{U})$ -invariant type;
- (2) $p = p^{-1}$ (where $p^{-1} := \text{tp}(g^{-1}/\mathcal{U})$ for some/any $g \models p$ in a bigger monster model $\mathcal{U}' \succ \mathcal{U}$).

By Fact 2.4 and its symmetric version, we get:

Corollary 2.6. *A type-definable group $G(x)$ is generically stable if and only if there is a generically stable $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ which is right $G(\mathcal{U})$ -invariant.*

2.4. Idempotent generically stable types and generic transitivity: main conjecture. Let $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ be a generically stable type over M . The following is standard:

Proposition 2.7. *The left stabilizer $\text{Stab}(p)$ of p is an intersection of relatively M -definable subgroups of \bar{G} ; in particular, it is M -type-definable.*

Proof. By compactness, we can find a formula $\varphi_1(x) \in \mathcal{L}$ implied by $G(x)$ such that $\varphi_1(\bar{G}) \cdot \bar{G} \subseteq \varphi_0(\bar{G})$.

Since p is generically stable over M , it is definable over M (by Fact 2.1(7)). For any formula $\varphi(x, y) \in \mathcal{L}$ which implies $\varphi_1(x)$ (and y is an arbitrary tuple of variables) let

$$d_p \varphi := \{(h, a) \in \varphi_0(\mathcal{U}) \times \mathcal{U}^y : \varphi(h \cdot x, a) \in p\}.$$

By the definability of p over M , $d_p \varphi$ is definable over M . Then

$$\text{Stab}_\varphi(p) := \{g \in \bar{G} : g \cdot d_p \varphi = d_p \varphi\},$$

where $g \cdot (h, a) := (h \cdot g^{-1}, a)$, is an M -relatively definable subgroup of \bar{G} (the fact that it is a subgroup of G follows from the observation that it is the stabilizer of the set $d_p \varphi$ under the left action of G on $\varphi_0(\mathcal{U}) \cdot \bar{G} \times \mathcal{U}^y$ given by $g \cdot (h, a) := (h \cdot g^{-1}, a)$, which uses the choice of $\varphi_0(x)$). By the choice of $\varphi_1(x)$, we get that $\text{Stab}(p) = \bigcap_{\varphi(x, y) \in \mathcal{L}, \varphi(x, y) \vdash \varphi_1(x)} \text{Stab}_\varphi(p)$ is an intersection of relatively M -definable subgroups of \bar{G} . \square

Example 2.8. Let G' be an arbitrary type-definable subgroup of G which is generically stable, witnessed by a generically stable left or right G' -invariant type $p \in S_{G'}(\mathcal{U})$. Then p is obviously idempotent.

Our central question in the case of types is whether this is the only source of generically stable idempotent types:

Definition 2.9. For the rest of the section, we let $H_\ell := \text{Stab}_\ell(p)$ and $H_r := \text{Stab}_r(p)$ be the left and the right stabilizer of p , respectively.

Problem 2.10. Assume that p is generically stable and idempotent, and let $H = H_\ell$ or $H = H_r$. Is it true that $p \in S_H(\mathcal{U})$ and the group H is generically stable (Definition 2.4)?

We will note now that the second part follows from the first, and that the left and the right versions of the problem are equivalent.

Remark 2.11. Assume p is generically stable and $p \in S_H(\mathcal{U})$, where $H = H_\ell$ or $H = H_r$. Then:

- (1) H is a generically stable group, witnessed by p (hence p is both the unique left-invariant and the unique right-invariant type of H , by Fact 2.5);

- (2) H is the smallest among all type-definable subgroups H' of G with $p \in S_{H'}(\mathcal{U})$;
- (3) H is both the left and the right stabilizer of p in G .

Proof. We will do the case of $H = H_\ell$. The proof for $H = H_r$ is symmetric.

- (1) As then p is a left H -invariant generically stable type in $S_H(\mathcal{U})$.

(2) H is type-definable by Proposition 2.7. For any type-definable $H' \leq G(\mathcal{U})$ with $p(x) \vdash H'(x)$, the group $H'' := H \cap H'$ is type-definable with $p(x) \vdash H''(x)$ and $H'' \leq H$. If the index is ≥ 2 , we have some $g \in H$ with $H'' \cap g \cdot H'' = \emptyset$, and $p(x) \vdash H''(x), (g \cdot p)(x) \vdash (g \cdot H'')(x)$, so $p \neq g \cdot p$ — a contradiction. So $H'' = H$, and $H \subseteq H'$.

(3) H_r is type-definable by a symmetric argument as in Proposition 2.7. By (1), p is right H -invariant, so we have $H \subseteq H_r$, and so $p \in S_{H_r}(\mathcal{U})$. By the right version of (2) (which is obtained by a symmetric argument as in (2)), we conclude that $H = H_r$. \square

By Remark 2.11, we see that $p \in S_{H_\ell}(\mathcal{U})$ if and only if $p \in S_{H_r}(\mathcal{U})$, so the left and the right versions of Problem 2.10 are indeed equivalent.

Let $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ be a generically stable type. Let $\mathcal{U}' \succ \mathcal{U}$ be a monster model with respect to \mathcal{U} and $p' := p|_{\mathcal{U}'}$ (the unique extension of p to a type in $S_G(\mathcal{U}')$ which is invariant over M). Then still p' is definable over M and $H(\mathcal{U}') = \text{Stab}(p')$. Pick an arbitrary $a \in p(\mathcal{U}')$.

Let $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ be a generically stable type, and let $\mathcal{U}' \succ \mathcal{U}$ be a monster model with respect to \mathcal{U} and $p' := p|_{\mathcal{U}'}$ (the unique extension of p to a type in $S_G(\mathcal{U}')$ which is invariant over M). Then still p' is definable over M and $H_\ell(\mathcal{U}') = \text{Stab}_\ell(p')$, $H_r(\mathcal{U}') = \text{Stab}_r(p')$. Pick an arbitrary $a \in p(\mathcal{U}')$.

Remark 2.12. The following conditions are equivalent for a generically stable type p :

- (1) $p \in S_{H_\ell}(\mathcal{U})$;
- (2) $a \in \text{Stab}_\ell(p')$;
- (3) for any (equivalently, some) $(a_0, a_1) \models p^{(2)}, (a_0 \cdot a_1, a_0) \models p^{(2)}$;
- (4) $p \in S_{H_r}(\mathcal{U})$;
- (5) $a \in \text{Stab}_r(p')$;
- (6) for any (equivalently, some) $(a_0, a_1) \models p^{(2)}, (a_1 \cdot a_0, a_0) \models p^{(2)}$.

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2). This is because $a \in p(\mathcal{U}') \subseteq H_\ell(\mathcal{U}') = \text{Stab}_\ell(p')$, where the inclusion follows by (1).

(2) \Rightarrow (3). Pick $b \models p'$. Then $(a, b) \models p^{(2)}$ and $a \cdot b \models p'$ by (2). So $(a \cdot b, a) \models p^{(2)}$.

(3) \Rightarrow (1). Suppose (1) fails. Then $a \notin H_\ell(\mathcal{U}') = \text{Stab}_\ell(p')$. So for any $b \models p'$ we have that $a \cdot b$ does not realize p' . Using Fact 2.1, this implies that $a \cdot b$ does not realize $p|_{\mathcal{U}a}$, because otherwise, since $a \cdot b \perp_{\mathcal{U}a} \mathcal{U}'$ (which follows from $b \perp_{\mathcal{U}a} \mathcal{U}'$ and left transitivity of forking), $\text{tp}(a \cdot b / \mathcal{U}')$ is the unique non-forking extension of $p|_{\mathcal{U}a}$ which is exactly p' , a contradiction. Thus, $(a \cdot b, a)$ does not realize $p^{(2)}$ which contradicts (3).

(4) \Rightarrow (5) \Rightarrow (6) \Rightarrow (4) are obtained by symmetric arguments to the above ones.

(1) \Leftrightarrow (4) follows from Remark 2.11. \square

Definition 2.13. We will say that a generically stable type $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ is *generically transitive* if it satisfies any of the equivalent conditions in Remark 2.12.

Remark 2.14. We have chosen this terminology to highlight the connection of condition (3) in Remark 2.12(3) and the generic transitivity assumption in Hrushovski's group chunk theorem (see e.g. [Bay18, Section 5.1]).

In view of Remark 2.12, our main Problem 2.10 is equivalent to the following:

Problem 2.15. Assume that p is generically stable and idempotent. Is it then generically transitive?

In the following sections, we will provide a positive solution under some additional assumptions on the group. We will also see that elements of stable group theory (stratified rank, connected components, etc.) can be developed in an arbitrary theory localizing on a generically stable type p , if and only said type p is generically transitive.

We conclude this section with a couple of additional observations.

Lemma 2.16. *If $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ is generically stable over M and idempotent, then the type $p^{-1} := \text{tp}(a^{-1}/\mathcal{U})$ for some/any $a \models p$ is also generically stable over M and idempotent.*

Proof. Assume the hypothesis. Then p^{-1} is generically stable over M by Fact 2.3. It follows that $p^{-1} * p^{-1}$ is definable over M (see e.g. [CG22, Proposition 3.15]). Since p^{-1} is the unique extension of $p^{-1}|_M$ definable over M , it suffices to show that $(p^{-1} * p^{-1})|_M = p^{-1}|_M$. Let $b_1 \models p^{-1}|_M$ and $b_2 \models p^{-1}|_{Mb_1}$. Clearly $b_1^{-1} \models p|_M$ and $b_2^{-1} \models p|_{Mb_1}$ and so $(b_2^{-1}, b_1^{-1}) \models p^{(2)}|_M$. Since p is idempotent, we conclude that $b_1^{-1} \cdot b_2^{-1} \models p|_M$ and in particular $(b_2 \cdot b_1) \models p^{-1}|_M$. For any $\varphi(x) \in \mathcal{L}_x(M)$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(x) \in p^{-1} * p^{-1} &\implies \varphi(x \cdot y) \in p_x^{-1} \otimes p_y^{-1} \implies \varphi(x \cdot b_1) \in p_x^{-1} \\ &\implies \models \varphi(b_2 \cdot b_1) \implies \varphi(x) \in \text{tp}(b_2 \cdot b_1/M) \implies \varphi(x) \in p^{-1}|_M, \end{aligned}$$

hence $(p^{-1} * p^{-1})|_M = p^{-1}|_M$. \square

Remark 2.17. If p is generically transitive, then $p = p^{-1}$.

Indeed, by Remarks 2.12 and 2.11 it follows that if p is generically transitive, then $p \in S_{H_\ell}(\mathcal{U})$ witnesses that H_ℓ is generically stable, hence $p = p^{-1}$ by Fact 2.5.

2.5. Abelian groups. In this section we give a positive answer to Problem 2.10 in the case of abelian groups (in arbitrary theories):

Proposition 2.18. *Assume that G is an abelian group and $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ is a generically stable idempotent type. Then p is generically transitive.*

Proof. Let $M \prec \mathcal{U}$ be any small model such that p is M -invariant. Let $(a_1, a_0) \models p^{(2)}|_M$ be given, and assume towards contradiction that $(a_1 \cdot a_0, a_0) \not\models p^{(2)}|_M$, then $a_1 \cdot a_0 \not\perp_M a_0$ by Fact 2.1(4). Let $\varphi(x, y) \in \mathcal{L}(M)$ be such that $\models \varphi(a_1 \cdot a_0, a_0)$ and $\varphi(x, a_0)$ forks over M . We extend (a_1, a_0) to a Morley sequence $(a_i)_{i < \omega} \models p^{(\omega)}|_M$. For each $k < \omega$, let $b_k := a_{k-1} \cdot a_{k-2} \cdot \dots \cdot a_0$. Then we have:

- (1) $(a_{k-1}, \dots, a_1) \models p^{(k-1)}|_{a_0 M}$, hence by idempotence of p we have $a_{k-1} \cdot \dots \cdot a_1 \models p|_{a_0 M}$, and so $(a_{k-1} \cdot \dots \cdot a_1, a_0) \models p^{(2)}|_M$, and $b_k = (a_{k-1} \cdot \dots \cdot a_1) \cdot a_0$, so $(b_k, a_0) \equiv_M (a_1 \cdot a_0, a_0)$, in particular $\models \varphi(b_k, a_0)$;
- (2) for any permutation σ of $\{0, 1, \dots, k-1\}$, we have $(a_{\sigma(0)}, \dots, a_{\sigma(k-1)}) \models p^{(k)}|_M$ (by Fact 2.1(1));

(3) in particular, for every $i < k$ we have

$$(a_{k-1}, a_{k-2}, \dots, a_0) \equiv_M (a_{k-1}, \dots, a_{i+1}, a_{i-1}, \dots, a_0, a_i);$$

(4) and $b_k = a_{k-1} \cdot \dots \cdot a_{i+1} \cdot a_{i-1} \cdot \dots \cdot a_0 \cdot a_i$ (as \mathcal{G} is abelian);

(5) hence $(b_k, a_0) \equiv_M (b_k, a_i)$ for every $i < k$.

Thus, by (1) and (5), for every $k < \omega$ we have $b_k \models \{\varphi(x, a_i) : i < k\}$, and by compactness the set $\{\varphi(x, a_i) : i < \omega\}$ is consistent. But this contradicts the choice of φ by Fact 2.1(5). Hence $(a_1 \cdot a_0, a_0) \models p^{(2)}|_M$, and since M was an arbitrary small model (over which p is invariant), we conclude the proof. \square

Remark 2.19. It was pointed out to us by Martin Hils that this argument is related to [HRK19, Lemma 5.1], which is used there to find idempotent types in abelian groups of finite p -weight.

Remark 2.20. In the case of an arbitrary group, the proof of Proposition 2.18 gives the following:

- If $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ is invariant and idempotent, then for any $(a_2, a_1, a_0) \models p^{(3)}$ we have $(a_2 \cdot a_1 \cdot a_0, a_1) \models p^{(2)}$.

Indeed, this time we assume towards a contradiction that $a_2 \cdot a_1 \cdot a_0 \not\ll_M a_1$. We extend (a_2, a_1, a_0) to a Morley sequence $(a_i : i \in \omega)$ in p over M . Let $k \in \omega$ be arbitrary, and let $b_k := a_k \cdot \dots \cdot a_0$. Then we get $(b_k, a_i) \equiv_M (a_2 \cdot a_1 \cdot a_0, a_1)$ for all $2 \leq i \leq k-1$, which gives a contradiction as in the proof of Proposition 2.18. To see this, note that since p is idempotent, $a'_0 := a_{i-1} \cdot \dots \cdot a_0 \models p|_M$, $a_i \models p|_{Ma'_0}$, and $a'_2 := a_k \cdot \dots \cdot a_{i+1} \models p|_{Ma'_0 a_i}$. Hence $(a'_2, a_i, a'_0) \models p^{(3)}|_M$, and so $(b_k, a_i) \equiv_M (a_2 \cdot a_1 \cdot a_0, a_1)$.

Remark 2.21. Note that in Remark 2.20 we only assumed that the idempotent type p is invariant. However, the assumption of generic stability is necessary in Proposition 2.18. Indeed, let $M := (\mathbb{R}, +, <)$, $G(M) := (\mathbb{R}, +)$, and let $p_{0+} \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ be the unique global definable (over \mathbb{R}) type extending $\{x < a : a \in \mathcal{U}, a > 0\} \cup \{x > a : a \in \mathcal{U}, a \leq 0\}$. Then p_{0+} is idempotent (see [CG23, Example 4.5(1)]). But if $(a_1, a_0) \models p_{0+} \otimes p_{0+}$ we have $0 < a_1 < a_0 < \mathcal{U}$, hence $a_1 + a_0 > a_0$, so $(a_1 + a_0, a_0) \not\models p_{0+} \otimes p_{0+}$.

2.6. Inp-minimal groups. A similar argument with (local) weight applies to arbitrary inp-minimal groups. Recall that a type-definable group G is *inp-minimal* if $\text{bdn}(G(x)) \leq 1$ (we refer to [Adl07] and [Che14, Section 2] for the definition and basic properties of *burden*). In particular, every dp-minimal group is inp-minimal. Note that there exist dp-minimal groups which are not virtually abelian [Sim03]. Answering [CPS14, Problem 5.9], it was recently proved in [Sto23] and [Wag24] that all dp-minimal groups are virtually nilpotent.

We will use the following fact:

Fact 2.22. [GOU13, Theorem 2.9] Let $p(x) \in S(M)$ be generically stable over a small set A and $(a_i : i < \kappa) \models p^{(\kappa)}|_A$ for some cardinal κ . Let $b \in \mathcal{U}^y$ be such that $b \not\ll_A a_i$ for all $i < \kappa$. Then $\text{bdn}(\text{tp}(b/A)) \geq \kappa$.

Proposition 2.23. Assume that G is an arbitrary type-definable group which is inp-minimal. If $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ is idempotent and generically stable, then p is generically transitive.

Proof. Assume that G is inp-minimal and $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ is a generically stable idempotent type. Let $\mathcal{U}' \succ \mathcal{U}$ be a monster model with respect to \mathcal{U} and $p' := p|_{\mathcal{U}'}$ (the unique extension of p to a type in $S_G(\mathcal{U}')$ which is invariant over M). Then $p' \in S_G(\mathcal{U}')$ is idempotent and generically stable over \mathcal{U} .

Let $(a_1, a_0) \models p^{(2)} = (p')^{(2)}|_{\mathcal{U}}$. Let $b := a_1 \cdot a_0 \in G(\mathcal{U}')$, by assumption $\text{bdn}(\text{tp}(b/\mathcal{U})) \leq \text{bdn}(G(x)) \leq 1$. As $a_1 \perp_{\mathcal{U}} a_0$, by Fact 2.22 we must have at least one of the following (by idempotence and Fact 2.1(4)):

- (1) $b \perp_{\mathcal{U}} a_0$, hence $(a_1 \cdot a_0, a_0) \models p^{(2)}$;
- (2) or $b \perp_{\mathcal{U}} a_1$, hence $(a_1 \cdot a_0, a_1) \models p^{(2)}$.

In both cases we obtain that p is generically transitive (see Remark 2.12). \square

Remark 2.24. Fact 2.22 also holds when p a *generically simple* type in an NTP₂ theory and A is an extension base (this follows from [Che14, Section 6] and [Sim20, Section 3.1]).

2.7. Stable theories. In this section we provide a proof that all idempotent types in stable groups are generically transitive. This was known from [New91] (see also e.g. [BMPW16, Lemme 1.2] and references there), and recently generalized from idempotent types to idempotent Keisler measures in stable theories in [CG22] (see the discussion in Section 3.10). We provide two detailed proofs since in the following sections we will extend them to the case when p is a stable type in an arbitrary theory, and also to the case of a generically stable type p in a simple or even rosy theory.

The proof uses local stratified ranks:

Definition 2.25. Let $G(x)$ be an \emptyset -type-definable group and $\varphi_0(x) \in \mathcal{L}$ as in Section 2.2. To a formula $\varphi(x, y) \in \mathcal{L}$ (with y an arbitrary tuple of variables) we associate a formula $\varphi'(x, y) := \varphi(x, y) \wedge \varphi_0(x)$. For $g \in \bar{G}$, put $\varphi_g(x, y) := g \cdot \varphi'(x, y) := (\exists z)(\varphi'(z, y) \wedge x = g \cdot z)$. Finally, let $\Delta_\varphi := \{\varphi_g(x, y) : g \in \bar{G}\}$. We consider the usual notion of Δ_φ -rank denoted by R_{Δ_φ} and Δ_φ -multiplicity denoted by $\text{Mlt}_{\Delta_\varphi}$.

The proofs of all items except (3) in the following fact are standard arguments as for usual Δ -ranks (see e.g. [Pil96, Chapter 1]). The proof of (3) uses the choice of $\varphi_0(x)$ and is left as an exercise.

Fact 2.26. *Assume T is stable. Then we have:*

- (1) $R_{\Delta_\varphi}(x = x) < \omega$;
- (2) $R_{\Delta_\varphi}(\psi_1(x) \vee \psi_2(x)) = \max(R_{\Delta_\varphi}(\psi_1), R_{\Delta_\varphi}(\psi_2))$;
- (3) R_{Δ_φ} is invariant under left translations by the elements of \bar{G} ;
- (4) For any $A \subseteq B \subset \mathcal{U}$ and $q \in S_G(B)$ we have that q does not fork over A if and only if $R_{\Delta_\varphi}(q) = R_{\Delta_\varphi}(q|_A)$ for every $\varphi \in \mathcal{L}$;
- (5) $\text{Mlt}_{\Delta_\varphi}(q) = 1$ for any complete type $q \in S_G(N)$ over a model $N \prec \mathcal{U}$.

Remark 2.27. Note that (5) follows from (4) and stationary of types over models in stable theories, but for \aleph_0 -saturated N it can also be shown easily directly, without using forking.

In the proof below, the role of \mathcal{U} is played by \mathcal{U}' .

Proposition 2.28. *If T is stable and $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ is idempotent, then p is generically transitive.*

Proof. By stability, p is generically stable over some small $M \prec \mathcal{U}$. Let $a \models p$ in \mathcal{U}' . By Remark 2.12, it suffices to show that $a \in \text{Stab}_\ell(p')$, where $p' = p|_{\mathcal{U}'}$.

Method 1 (without using forking). Suppose for a contradiction that $a \cdot p' \neq p'$, witnessed by a formula $\varphi(x, b) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U}')$. Since p is a generically stable idempotent and $a \in p(\mathcal{U}')$, we get $a \cdot p'|_{\mathcal{U}} = p$. On the other hand, since p' is invariant over M and the ranks are invariant under automorphisms, a formula $\psi(x) \in p'$ with $R_{\Delta_{\varphi(x, y)}}(\psi) = R_{\Delta_{\varphi(x, y)}}(p')$ and $\text{Mlt}_{\Delta_{\varphi(x, y)}}(\psi) = 1$ can be mapped by an automorphism over M to a formula $\psi'(x) \in p'|_{\mathcal{U}} = p$ with $R_{\Delta_{\varphi(x, y)}}(\psi') = R_{\Delta_{\varphi(x, y)}}(\psi)$ and $\text{Mlt}_{\Delta_{\varphi(x, y)}}(\psi') = 1$. By Fact 2.26(3), we also have $R_{\Delta_{\varphi(x, y)}}(a \cdot p') = R_{\Delta_{\varphi(x, y)}}(p')$. Summarizing, $p \subseteq p' \cap a \cdot p'$, $R_{\Delta_{\varphi(x, y)}}(p) = R_{\Delta_{\varphi(x, y)}}(p') = R_{\Delta_{\varphi(x, y)}}(a \cdot p')$ and $\text{Mlt}_{\Delta_{\varphi(x, y)}}(p) = 1$. Hence, $p'|_{\varphi(x, y)} = a \cdot p'|_{\varphi(x, y)}$, a contradiction.

Method 2 (using forking). Since p' does not fork over \mathcal{U} , by Fact 2.26(4), we get $R_{\Delta_\varphi}(p') = R_{\Delta_\varphi}(p)$ for every $\varphi(x, y) \in \mathcal{L}$. By Fact 2.26(3), we also have $R_{\Delta_\varphi}(a \cdot p') = R_{\Delta_\varphi}(p')$. Thus, $R_{\Delta_\varphi}(a \cdot p') = R_{\Delta_\varphi}(p)$. On the other hand, since p is a generically stable idempotent and $a \in p(\mathcal{U}')$, we have $p \subseteq a \cdot p'$. We conclude, using Fact 2.26(4), that $a \cdot p'$ does not fork over \mathcal{U} , and so it is the unique non-forking extension of p which is equal to p' . \square

2.8. Stable types in arbitrary theories. Method 1 from the proof of Proposition 2.28 extends to the case when $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ is *stable over M* , that is p is M -invariant and $p|_M$ is *stable* (in a not necessarily stable theory). Recall that $p(x)|_M$ is *stable* if there are no sequences $(a_i)_{i < \omega}$ in \mathcal{U}^x and $(b_i)_{i < \omega}$ in \mathcal{U}^y such that $a_i \models p|_M$ for all $i < \omega$ and for some $\varphi(x, y) \in \mathcal{L}$ we have $\models \varphi(a_i, b_j) \iff i < j$ for all $i, j < \omega$. It follows from the definitions that if p is stable over M , then it is generically stable over M .

We refer to e.g. [ACP14, Section 1] and [HO10, Section 2] for the basic properties of stable types. Method 1 applies when p is stable over M because in this case $R_{\Delta_\varphi}(p) < \omega$, and we also have item (3) of Fact 2.26 (without any assumptions on T). Thus, Method 1 yields:

Proposition 2.29. *If $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ is idempotent and stable over some small $M \prec \mathcal{U}$, then p is generically transitive.*

In order to prove this proposition using Method 2 from the proof of Proposition 2.28, we have to be careful with item (4) of Fact 2.26. Modifying a standard proof of item (4) (see e.g. [Pil96, Lemma 3.4]) gives the following weaker variant:

Fact 2.30. *Assume $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ and $p|_M$ is stable for a small model $M \prec \mathcal{U}$. Let B be a set of realizations of $p|_M$ and $A \subseteq B$. Then for any $q \in S_G(MB)$ extending $p|_M$ we have that q does not fork over MA if and only if $R_{\Delta_\varphi}(q) = R_{\Delta_\varphi}(q|_{MA})$ for every $\varphi \in \mathcal{L}$.*

While adapting the proof of [Pil96, Lemma 3.4] for Fact 2.30, the only essential difficulty is to show that if a formula $\varphi(x, B)$ does not fork over MA (where $\varphi(x, y) \in \mathcal{L}(MA)$), then some positive Boolean combination of MA -conjugates of $\varphi(x, B)$ is definable over MA . For that one needs to use the assumption that B is a set of realizations of $p|_M$ in order to have that $\text{tp}(B/MA)$ is stable, which allows to use symmetry of forking and $\text{acl}^{eq}(MA)$ -definability of non-forking extensions of $\text{tp}(B/MA)$.

The following is a strengthening of the fact saying that p is the unique non-forking extension of $p|_M$ to a global type, and follows by one of the standard proofs:

Proposition 2.31. *Assume that $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ is generically stable, and $p' = p|_{\mathcal{U}'}$ (where $\mathcal{U}' \succ \mathcal{U}$ is a monster model with respect to \mathcal{U}). Let $q \in S_G(\mathcal{U}')$ be an extension of p such that $q|_{\mathcal{U}B}$ does not fork over \mathcal{U} for every small set B of independent realizations of p . Then $q = p'$.*

More generally, in the assumption, it is enough to consider only the sets B of independent realizations of p containing a fixed realization a of p in \mathcal{U}' .

Proof. We will deduce the proposition from the following claim.

Claim. If $a_i \models q|_{\mathcal{U}, a_{<i}}$ for all $i < n$, then (a_0, \dots, a_{n-1}) is a Morley sequence in p . In the more general version of the assumption, the same holds but assuming that $a_0 = a$.

Proof. This is induction on n . The base step $n = 0$ is trivial, as $q|_{\mathcal{U}} = p$ by assumption.

Induction step. Consider any $a_i \models q|_{\mathcal{U}, a_{<i}}$ in \mathcal{U}' for all $i \leq n$. By induction hypothesis $a_i \models p|_{\mathcal{U}, a_{<i}}$ for all $i < n$. The goal is to prove that $a_n \models p|_{\mathcal{U}, a_{<n}}$, equivalently $q|_{\mathcal{U}, a_{<n}} = p|_{\mathcal{U}, a_{<n}}$.

Suppose for a contradiction that $\varphi(x, a_{<n}) \in q|_{\mathcal{U}, a_{<n}}$ but $\neg\varphi(x, a_{<n}) \in p|_{\mathcal{U}, a_{<n}}$. Extend $a_{<n}$ to a Morley sequence in p by $b_n \models p|_{\mathcal{U}, a_{<n}}, b_{n+1} \models p|_{\mathcal{U}, a_{<n}, b_n}, \dots$. Since $a_{<n} b_{\geq n}$ is a Morley sequence in p , we get, by generic stability of p , that the formula $\varphi(x, a_{<n-1}, a_{n-1}) \wedge \neg\varphi(x, a_{<n-1}, b_m)$ divides over \mathcal{U} for every $m \geq n$. As by assumption we know that $q|_{\mathcal{U}, a_{<n}, b_{\geq n}}$ does not fork over \mathcal{U} , we conclude that $\varphi(x, a_{<n-1}, b_m) \in q(x)$ for all $m \geq n$.

Pick any $c \models q|_{\mathcal{U}, a_{<n}, b_{\geq n}}$. By the above conclusion, $\models \varphi(c, a_{<n-1}, b_m)$ for all $m \geq n$, so, by generic stability of p , $\varphi(c, a_{<n-1}, y) \in p'(y)$.

On the other hand, since $\neg\varphi(x, a_{<n}) \in p|_{\mathcal{U}, a_{<n}}$ and $b_{\geq n}$ is Morley sequence in p over $\mathcal{U}, a_{<n}$, we get that $\models \neg\varphi(b_i, a_{<n})$ for all $i \geq n$. Since $a_{<n} b_{\geq n}$ is a Morley sequence in p , and as such it is totally indiscernible, we get that $\models \neg\varphi(a_{n-1}, a_{<n-1}, b_i)$ for all $i \geq n$. Therefore, $\neg\varphi(a_{n-1}, a_{<n-1}, y) \in p'(y)$.

Summarizing, the last two paragraphs yield $\varphi(c, a_{<n-1}, y) \wedge \neg\varphi(a_{n-1}, a_{<n-1}, y) \in p'(y)$. This contradicts the \mathcal{U} -invariance of p' , because $c \equiv_{\mathcal{U}, a_{<n-1}} a_{n-1}$ as both these elements satisfy $q|_{\mathcal{U}, a_{<n-1}}$. \square (claim)

Now consider any $\varphi(x, b) \in q$. Pick $a_i \models q|_{\mathcal{U}, a, b, a_{<i}}$ in \mathcal{U}' for all $0 < i < \omega$, and put $a_0 := a$. By the claim, $(a_i)_{i < \omega}$ is a Morley sequence in p . Since $\models \varphi(a_i, b)$ for all $0 < i < \omega$, by generic stability of p , we get $\varphi(x, b) \in p'$. Thus, $q = p'$. \square

Now, to prove Proposition 2.29 via Method 2, using Fact 2.30, we get that $R_{\Delta_\varphi}(p'|_{\mathcal{U}B}) = R_{\Delta_\varphi}(p)$ for every set B of realizations of p (where $p' := p|_{\mathcal{U}'}$). This implies (by Fact 2.26(3) — which does not require any assumptions) that $R_{\Delta_\varphi}((a \cdot p')|_{\mathcal{U}B}) = R_{\Delta_\varphi}(a \cdot (p'|_{\mathcal{U}B})) = R_{\Delta_\varphi}(p)$ for every set B of realizations of p containing a . Since $p \subseteq a \cdot p'$ (by the idempotence of p), we conclude, using Fact 2.30, that $(a \cdot p')|_{\mathcal{U}B}$ does not fork over \mathcal{U} for every set B of realizations of p containing a . Hence, $a \cdot p' = p'$ by Proposition 2.31.

2.9. Simple theories. Assume that T is a simple theory, and as usual that $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ is idempotent and generically stable over $M \prec \mathcal{U}$. Method 2 extends from stable to simple theories using *stratified Shelah degrees* in place of stratified local

ranks. In simple theories, they are wrongly defined in Definition 4.1.4 of [Wag00] (as they are not left-invariant due to the lack of associativity outside \bar{G}). A way to fix it is to use suitable $\varphi(x, y)$ (as in Definition 2.25) or to apply Definition 4.3.5 of [Wag00] (in the special case of type-definable rather than hyper-definable groups). In any case, by [Wag00], stratified Shelah degrees satisfy items (1)–(4) of Fact 2.26, so Method 2 applies directly and yields the following generalization of Proposition 2.28:

Proposition 2.32. *Let T be simple, G an \emptyset -type-definable group, and $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ idempotent and generically stable. Then p is generically transitive.*

2.10. Rosy theories. In the case of groups in *rosy theories*, again we can apply Method 2, using stratified local *thorn ranks*. They were defined and studied in [EKP08] (see [EKP08, Definition 1.13]) in the case of definable groups, and extend easily to type-definable groups (using φ_0 as in Definition 2.25). By [EKP08], stratified local thorn ranks satisfy items (1)–(4) of Fact 2.26, with thorn forking in place forking in item (4). However, [GOU13, Theorem 3.4] tells us that if a type $q \in S(B)$ is generically stable and $A \subseteq B$, then q forks over A if and only if q thorn forks over A . We have all the tools to prove the following generalization of Proposition 2.32 via Method 2.

Before its statement, let us first recall local thorn ranks and define stratified local thorn ranks $\text{b}_{\Phi, \Theta, k}^G$:

Definition 2.33. For a finite set Φ of partitioned formulas with object variables x and parameter variables y , a finite set of formulas Θ in variables y, z , and natural number $k > 0$, the $\text{b}_{\Phi, \Theta, k}$ -rank is the unique function from the collection of all consistent formulas with parameters to $\text{Ord} \cup \{\infty\}$ satisfying: $\text{b}_{\Phi, \Theta, k}(\psi) \geq \alpha + 1$ if and only if there is $\varphi \in \Phi$, some $\theta(y, z) \in \Theta$ and parameter c such that:

- (1) $\text{b}_{\Phi, \Theta, k}(\psi(x) \wedge \varphi(x, a)) \geq \alpha$ for infinitely many $a \models \theta(y, c)$, and
- (2) $\{\varphi(x, a) : a \models \theta(y, c)\}$ is k -inconsistent.

Given a (partial) type $\pi(x)$ closed under conjunction we define $\text{b}_{\Phi, \Theta, k}(\pi(x))$ to be the minimum of $\text{b}_{\Phi, \Theta, k}(\psi)$ for $\psi \in \pi(x)$.

Definition 2.34. (1) For a formula $\varphi(x, y) \in \mathcal{L}$, let $\tilde{\varphi}(x, t, y) := (\exists z)(\varphi(z, y) \wedge \varphi_0(z) \wedge x = t \cdot z)$, where $\varphi_0(x)$ is chosen in Section 2.2.

- (2) For a finite set Φ of formulas in variables x, y , put $\tilde{\Phi} := \{\tilde{\varphi}(x, t, y) : \varphi(x, y) \in \Phi\}$. For a finite set of formulas Θ in variables y, z , put $\Theta^*(t, y; t', z) := \{\theta(y, z) \wedge t = t' : \theta \in \Theta\}$.

- (3) The *stratified* $\text{b}_{\Phi, \Theta, k}^G$ -rank is defined as the unique function satisfying:

$\text{b}_{\Phi, \Theta, k}^G(\psi) \geq \alpha + 1$ if and only if there is a formula $\varphi \in \Phi$, some $\theta^*(t, y; t' z) \in \Theta^*$ and parameters $g \in G$ and c anywhere such that:

- (a) $\text{b}_{\Phi, \Theta, k}^G(\psi(x) \wedge \tilde{\varphi}(x, g, b)) \geq n$ for infinitely many $(g, b) \models \theta^*(t, y; g, c)$, and

- (b) $\{\tilde{\varphi}(x, g, b) : (g, b) \models \theta^*(t, y; g, c)\}$ is k -inconsistent.

Given a (partial) type $\pi(x)$ closed under conjunction we define $\text{b}_{\Phi, \Theta, k}^G(\pi(x))$ to be the minimum of $\text{b}_{\Phi, \Theta, k}^G(\psi)$ for $\psi \in \pi(x)$.

Proposition 2.35. *If T is rosy and G is a type-definable group, then every generically stable idempotent type $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ is generically transitive.*

Proof. Assume p is generically stable over $M \prec \mathcal{U}$ and let $a \models p$ in $\mathcal{U}' \succ \mathcal{U}$ and $p' = p|_{\mathcal{U}'}$. As usual, by Remark 2.12 it suffices to show that $a \in \text{Stab}_\ell(p')$. Since p' does

not fork over \mathcal{U} , it does not β -fork over \mathcal{U} , so $\beta_{\Phi, \Theta, k}^G(p') = \beta_{\Phi, \Theta, k}^G(p)$ for every finite Φ, Θ, k . Since $\beta_{\Phi, \Theta, k}^G(a \cdot p') = \beta_{\Phi, \Theta, k}^G(p')$, we conclude that $\beta_{\Phi, \Theta, k}^G(a \cdot p') = \beta_{\Phi, \Theta, k}^G(p)$. On the other hand, since p is a generically stable idempotent and $a \in p(\mathcal{U}')$, we have $p \subseteq a \cdot p'$. Therefore, $a \cdot p'$ does not β -fork over \mathcal{U} . In order to conclude that $a \cdot p'$ does not fork over \mathcal{U} (and so coincides with p' , which finishes the proof), by virtue of [GOU13, Theorem 3.4], it remains to show the following:

Claim. $a \cdot p'$ is generically stable over M, a .

The claim follows from Fact 2.3 since p' is generically stable over M (and so over M, a) and $a \cdot p'$ is realized by $a \cdot g \in \text{dcl}(a, g)$ for $g \models p'$. \square

2.11. Generic transitivity of p and stratified rank localized on p . As we saw in Sections 2.7–2.10, generic transitivity of an idempotent generically stable type $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ can be established using a well-behaved stratified rank. In this section, working in an arbitrary theory, we define an analog of the stratified rank in stable theories (Definition 2.25) restricting to formulas with parameters from a Morley sequence in a generically stable type p (aiming for it to satisfy the properties similar to Fact 2.26 needed to apply Method 1 or 2 from the proof of Proposition 2.28). For technical reasons, we will make a stronger assumption that $p^{(n)}$ is generically stable for all n . In NIP theories, or even in NTP₂ theories (by [CGH23a]), this follows from generic stability of p ; but it is open in general if generic stability of p implies that $p^{(2)}$ is generically stable (a counterexample was suggested in [ACP14, Example 1.7], however it does not work — see [CGH23b, Section 8.1]). As the main result of this section, we will show that this rank is left invariant (under multiplication by elements from $p(\mathcal{U}')$) if and only if p is generically transitive.

The following proposition will be used to show that our ranks are finite, but it may be of independent interest.

Proposition 2.36. *Let $p \in S(\mathcal{U})$, $M \prec \mathcal{U}$ a small model, and assume that $p^{(n)}$ is generically stable over M for every $n \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$. Let $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ be finite and let $(a_i)_{i < \omega} \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ be a Morley sequence in p over M . Let $\varphi(x, y) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U})$ be any formula (possibly with parameters, and x, y arbitrary tuples of variables). Then there are only countably many types in $S_\varphi(A(a_i)_{i < \omega})$.*

Proof. As there are only finitely many possibilities for substitutions of the elements of the finite set A in place of some variables in y , without loss of generality we may assume that $A = \emptyset$.

Denote $n := |y|$, say $y = (y_0, \dots, y_{n-1})$ with y_j corresponding to the free variables of p for $j < n$. The next claim follows from generic stability of $p^{(n)}$.

Claim. There exists $N^\varphi \in \omega$ such that: for every $b \in \mathcal{U}^x$ there is a subset $S_b^\varphi \subseteq \omega$ of cardinality $\leq N^\varphi$ and $\varepsilon_b^\varphi \in \{0, 1\}$ such that for every pairwise distinct $i_0, \dots, i_{n-1} \in \omega \setminus S_b^\varphi$ we have $\models \varphi(b, a_{i_0}, \dots, a_{i_{n-1}})^{\varepsilon_b^\varphi}$.

Proof. By generic stability of $p^{(n)}$, there is N_φ such that for every Morley sequence $(\bar{c}_i)_{i < 2N_\varphi}$ in $p^{(n)}$ over M and for every $b \in \mathcal{U}^x$, either for all but $N_\varphi - 1$ many i 's we have $\models \varphi(b, c_i)$, or for all but $N_\varphi - 1$ many i 's we have $\models \neg \varphi(b, c_i)$. Put $N^\varphi := 2nN_\varphi$, suppose that it does not satisfy the requirement in the claim, and choose a witness $b \in \mathcal{U}^x$ for that. Then, by recursion on k , we can find pairwise distinct numbers i_l^k and j_l^k for $l < n$ and $k < N_\varphi$ so that $\models \varphi(b, a_{i_0^k}, \dots, a_{i_{n-1}^k})$

and $\models \neg\varphi(b, a_{j_0^k}, \dots, a_{j_{n-1}^k})$ for all $k < N_\varphi$. As

$$\left\langle \left(a_{i_l^0}\right)_{l < n}, \left(a_{j_l^0}\right)_{l < n}, \dots, \left(a_{i_l^{N_\varphi-1}}\right)_{l < n}, \left(a_{j_l^{N_\varphi-1}}\right)_{l < n} \right\rangle$$

is a Morley sequence in $p^{(n)}$ over M , the previous sentence contradicts the choice of N_φ . \square (claim)

By the claim, varying $b \in \mathcal{U}^x$, we have only countably many possibilities for the finite set $S_b^\varphi \subset \omega$ and two possibilities for ε_b^φ , so only countably many possibilities for $(S_b^\varphi, \varepsilon_b^\varphi)$.

For $j < n$, let $\varphi_j(x, y_j; y \setminus \{y_j\}) := \varphi(x; y)$. The proof of the proportion is by induction on $n (= |y|)$.

Base step ($n = 1$). For any $b \in \mathcal{U}^x$, the type $\text{tp}_\varphi(b/(a_i)_{i < \omega})$ is determined by the pair $(S_b^\varphi, \varepsilon_b^\varphi)$ and the truth values of finitely many sentences $\varphi(b, a_i)$ for $i \in S_b^\varphi$. So we get countably many possibilities for $\text{tp}(b/(a_i)_{i < \omega})$.

Induction step ($n \rightarrow n + 1$). By induction hypothesis $|S_{\varphi_j}((a_i)_{i < \omega})| \leq \aleph_0$, so

$$\left| S_{\varphi(x; y_0, \dots, y_{j-1}, a_{i_j}, y_{j+1}, \dots, y_{n-1})}((a_i)_{i < \omega}) \right| \leq \aleph_0$$

for any $j < n$ and $i_j \in \omega$. Since $\text{tp}_\varphi(b/(a_i)_{i < \omega})$ is determined by the pair $(S_b^\varphi, \varepsilon_b^\varphi)$ together with

$$\bigcup_{j < n} \bigcup_{i_j \in S_b^\varphi} \text{tp}_{\varphi(x; y_0, \dots, y_{j-1}, a_{i_j}, y_{j+1}, \dots, y_{n-1})}(b/(a_i)_{i < \omega}),$$

we conclude that there are countably many types in $S_\varphi((A_i)_{i < \omega})$. \square

Now let $G(x)$ be an \emptyset -type-definable group and $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ such that $p^{(n)}$ is generically stable over $M \prec \mathcal{U}$ for all $n \in \omega$. Let $\mathcal{U}' \succ \mathcal{U}$ be a bigger monster model. We define a version of stratified local ranks, where the inconsistent types witnessing the increase in rank have to be defined over a Morley sequence in p .

Definition 2.37. (1) For a formula $\varphi(x, y) \in \mathcal{L}$, let $\tilde{\varphi}(x, t, y) := (\exists z)(\varphi(z, y) \wedge \varphi_0(z) \wedge \varphi_0(t) \wedge x = t \cdot z)$, where $\varphi_0(x)$ is chosen in Section 2.2.
(2) Following Shelah's terminology (rather than Pillay's from [Pil96]), given $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$, by a $\tilde{\varphi}(x, t, y)$ -formula over A we mean a formula of the form $\tilde{\varphi}(x, a, b)$ or $\neg\tilde{\varphi}(x, a, b)$ for a, b from A .
(3) By a $\tilde{\varphi}(x, t, y)$ -type over A we mean a consistent collection of $\tilde{\varphi}(x, t, y)$ -formulas over A . Two such types are *explicitly contradictory* if there is a $\tilde{\varphi}(x, t, y)$ -formula contained in one of these types such that the negation of this formula is in the other type.

Definition 2.38. (1) We define a function $R_{p, \varphi}$ from the collection of all partial types in x over \mathcal{U}' to $\text{Ord} \cup \{\infty\}$ as a unique function satisfying: $R_{p, \varphi}(\pi(x)) \geq \alpha + 1$ if and only if for every finite $\pi_0(x) \subseteq \pi(x)$ and $n \in \omega$ there exist pairwise explicitly contradictory $\tilde{\varphi}(x, t, y)$ -types $q_0(x), \dots, q_{n-1}(x)$ whose parameters altogether form a Morely sequence in p over M together with the parameters of $\pi_0(x)$ and such that $R_{p, \varphi}(\pi_0(x) \cup q_i(x)) \geq \alpha$ for all $i < n$.
(2) If $R_{p, \varphi}(\pi(x)) < \infty$, then $\text{Mlt}_{p, \varphi}(\pi(x))$ is defined as the maximal number $n \in \omega$ such that for every finite $\pi_0(x) \subseteq \pi(x)$ with $R_{p, \varphi}(\pi_0(x)) = R_{p, \varphi}(\pi(x))$ there are pairwise explicitly contradictory $\tilde{\varphi}(x, t, y)$ -types $q_0(x), \dots, q_{n-1}(x)$

whose parameters form a Morley sequence in p over M together with the parameters of $\pi_0(x)$ and such that $R_{p,\varphi}(\pi_0(x) \cup q_i(x)) = R_{p,\varphi}(\pi(x))$ for all $i < n$.

Lemma 2.39. *Assume that $p^{(n)}$ is generically stable for all $n \in \omega$. Then the ranks $R_{p,\varphi}$ have the following properties.*

- (1) $R_{p,\varphi}(x = x) < \omega$.
- (2) $R_{p,\varphi}(\psi_1(x) \vee \psi_2(x)) = \max \{R_{p,\varphi}(\psi_1(x)), R_{p,\varphi}(\psi_2(x))\}$.
- (3) $R_{p,\varphi}$ is invariant under automorphisms of \mathcal{U}' fixing M pointwise.
- (4) In the definition of $R_{p,\varphi}$, one can use $\pi(x)$ in place of the finite piece $\pi_0(x)$.
- (5) $R_{p,\varphi}(\pi(x)) = R_{p,\varphi}(\pi(x) \cup (\exists z, t)(G(t) \wedge \varphi_0(z) \wedge x = t \cdot z))$.

Proof. (1) If not, then, by compactness, there is a tree $(q_\eta)_{\eta \in 2^{<\omega}}$, where each q_η is a $\tilde{\varphi}$ -formula, branches are consistent, the sons of every node are pairwise explicitly contradictory, and the parameters of the types q_η form a Morley sequence in p over M . So the number of complete $\tilde{\varphi}$ -types over these parameters is 2^{\aleph_0} which contradicts Proposition 2.36.

(2) and (3) are straightforward from the definitions.

(4) follows from (1) (namely, it is enough to consider only finite values $\alpha \in \text{Ord}$ of the rank), and compactness. One just gets that $R_{p,\varphi}(\pi(x)) \geq n$ if and only if there is a tree $(q_\eta)_{\eta \in n^\omega}$ of $\tilde{\varphi}(x, t, y)$ -types with suitable parameters and such that each branch is consistent with $\pi(x)$ and the sons of every node are pairwise explicitly contradictory.

(5) follows from the observation that each but at most one of the types q_0, \dots, q_{n-1} in the definition of $R_{p,\varphi}$ implies $(\exists z, t)(G(t) \wedge \varphi_0(z) \wedge x = t \cdot z)$. \square

We consider the left action of G on partial types over \mathcal{U}' as follows:

Definition 2.40. For $g \in G(\mathcal{U}')$ and a partial type $\pi(x)$ over a set $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}'$, we define $g \cdot \pi(x)$ to be a partial type over A , g defining the set $g \cdot (\pi(\mathcal{U}') \cap (G(\mathcal{U}') \cdot \varphi_0(\mathcal{U}')))$.

Proposition 2.41. *Generic transitivity of p is equivalent to the invariance of the ranks $R_{p,\varphi}$ under action on the left by elements of $p(\mathcal{U}')$.*

Proof. (\Rightarrow) By Lemma 2.39(5), it suffices to show that for any $g \in p(\mathcal{U}')$ and any partial type $\pi(x)$ which implies $(\exists y, z)(G(y) \wedge \varphi_0(z) \wedge x = yz)$ we have $R_{p,\varphi}(g \cdot \pi(x)) = R_{p,\varphi}(\pi(x))$.

By generic transitivity of p and Remark 2.12 we have $p \in S_H(\mathcal{U})$, where $H = \text{Stab}_\ell(p)$. Then the type-definable group H is generically stable witnessed by p , so $p = p^{-1}$ by Fact 2.5. Hence, $g^{-1} \models p$. Thus, since $g^{-1} \cdot (g \cdot \pi(x))$ is equivalent to $\pi(x)$ (by the choice of $\varphi_0(x)$), it is enough to show that $R_{p,\varphi}(g \cdot \pi(x)) \geq R_{p,\varphi}(\pi(x))$. For that, by induction on α , we will show that $R_{p,\varphi}(\pi(x)) \geq \alpha$ implies that $R_{p,\varphi}(g \cdot \pi(x)) \geq \alpha$.

The base step is obvious. For the induction step, consider any $n \in \omega$ and pairwise explicitly contradictory $\tilde{\varphi}(x, t, y)$ -types $q_0(x), \dots, q_{n-1}(x)$ whose parameters form a Morley sequence $(c_i)_i$ in p over M together with the parameters A of $\pi(x)$ and such that $R_{p,\varphi}(\pi(x) \cup q_i(x)) \geq \alpha$ for all $i < n$. Without loss of generality we may assume that this Morley sequence is over M, A, g . By induction hypothesis, $R_{p,\varphi}(g \cdot (\pi(x) \cup q_i(x))) \geq \alpha$ for all $i < n$. On the other hand, by the choice of $\varphi_0(x)$ and $\pi(x)$, for any $h \in G(\mathcal{U}')$ and any b in \mathcal{U}' we have $g \cdot \tilde{\varphi}(x, h, b)$ is equivalent to $\tilde{\varphi}(x, g \cdot h, b)$ and $g \cdot (\pi(x) \wedge \neg \tilde{\varphi}(x, h, b))$ is equivalent to $g \cdot \pi(x) \wedge \neg \tilde{\varphi}(x, g \cdot h, b)$. Thus, $R_{p,\varphi}(g \cdot \pi(x) \cup q'_i(x)) \geq \alpha$ for all $i < n$ for some pairwise explicitly contradictory

$\tilde{\varphi}(x, t, y)$ -types $q'_0(x), \dots, q'_{n-1}(x)$ whose parameters form a sequence $(c'_i)_i$, where for every i , $c'_i = c_i$ or $c'_i = g \cdot c_i$. It remains to show that $(c'_i)_i$ is a Morley sequence in p over M, A, g . So we need to show that $c'_i \models p|_{M, A, g, (c'_j)_{j \neq i}}$.

If $c'_i = c_i$, then this follows from the fact that $c_i \models p|_{M, A, g, (c_j)_{j \neq i}}$. Consider the case $c'_i = g \cdot c_i$. Since $c_i \models p|_{M, A, g, (c_j)_{j \neq i}}$, we have $c_i \perp_M M, A, g, (c'_j)_{j \neq i}$ and so $g \cdot c_i \perp_{M, g} M, A, g, (c'_j)_{j \neq i}$ by left transitivity. On the other hand, by generic transitivity of p and Remark 2.12, $g \cdot c_i \models p|_{M, g}$. Hence, $c'_i = g \cdot c_i \models p|_{M, A, g, (c'_j)_{j \neq i}}$ (by Fact 2.1(2)).

(\Leftarrow) We will apply Method 1 from the proof of Proposition 2.28, using Proposition 2.31.

Let $a \models p$ in \mathcal{U}' , and suppose for a contradiction that $a \cdot p' \neq p'$. By Proposition 2.31, there is a formula $\varphi(x, \bar{a})$ with \bar{a} being a Morley sequence in p (over \mathcal{U}) such that $\varphi(x, \bar{a}) \in p'$ but $\neg\varphi(x, \bar{a}) \in a \cdot p'$. Then we follow the lines of Method 1, using $R_{p, \varphi}$ in place of R_{Δ_φ} and left invariance of $R_{\Delta_{p, \varphi}}$ under a (which follows by assumption) together with invariance under $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{U}'/M)$. At the end, we get $p \subseteq p' \cap a \cdot p'$, $R_{p, \varphi}(p) = R_{p, \varphi}(p') = R_{p, \varphi}(a \cdot p')$ and $\text{Mlt}_{p, \varphi(x, \bar{a})}(p) = 1$, which contradicts the choice of $\varphi(x, \bar{a})$. \square

Problem 2.42. Does the equivalence in Proposition 2.41 hold only assuming that p is generically stable? (As opposed to $p^{(n)}$ is generically stable for all $n \in \omega$.)

2.12. Stabilizer of a generically transitive type is an intersection of definable groups. As before, let G be a type-definable group and let $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ be a generically stable type over M . By Proposition 2.7, we know that $\text{Stab}_\ell(p)$ is an intersection of relatively M -definable subgroups of \bar{G} .

Question 2.43. Assuming that p is generically stable and idempotent, is $\text{Stab}_\ell(p)$ an intersection of M -definable groups?

This question is open only in the case of type-definable \bar{G} (in the definable case, the answer is trivially positive by the above comment).

Proposition 2.44. *If G is type-definable and $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ is generically stable, idempotent and generically transitive, then the answer to Question 2.43 is positive.*

Proof. This proof is an elaboration on the proof of Hrushovski's theorem that a type-definable group in a stable theory is an intersection of definable groups [Hru90].

Choose $\varphi_0(x) \in \mathcal{L}$ as in Section 2.2, we will only use that $G(x) \vdash \varphi_0(x)$ and \cdot is defined and associative on $\varphi_0(\mathcal{U})$ and $a \cdot e = a = e \cdot a$ for all $a \in \varphi_0(\mathcal{U})$.

We will prove that there exists an M -definable set $H = H_{\varphi_0}$ such that $p|_M(\mathcal{U}) \subseteq H \subseteq \varphi_0(\mathcal{U})$ and (H, \cdot) is a group. Then $\text{Stab}_\ell(p) \leq H_{\varphi_0}$ and $\bigcap_{\varphi_0} H_{\varphi_0} \leq \bar{G}$, where φ_0 ranges over the formulas chosen as above. Therefore, by Proposition 2.7 and compactness, $\text{Stab}_\ell(p)$ is an intersection of M -definable groups (all with group operation given by \cdot), so the proof will be finished.

We can clearly assume that the partial type $G(x)$ is closed under conjunction. For any $\varphi(x) \in G(x)$ put $\delta_\varphi(x, y) := \varphi_0(x) \wedge \varphi_0(y) \wedge \varphi(y \cdot x)$. Let $\varepsilon_\varphi(y)$ be the $\delta_\varphi(x; y)$ -definition of p ; this is a formula over M , since p is definable over M . Also, $\varepsilon_\varphi(y)$ implies $\varphi_0(y)$.

Claim 1. $G(x) \equiv \{\varepsilon_\varphi(x) : \varphi(x) \in G(x)\}$.

Proof. (\vdash) Consider any $\mathcal{U} \ni b \models G(x)$, i.e. $b \in \bar{G}$. Take $a \models p$. Then $b \cdot a \in G(\mathcal{U}')$. Hence, for any $\varphi(x) \in G(x)$ we have $\models \varphi_0(a) \wedge \varphi_0(b) \wedge \varphi(b \cdot a)$, and so $b \models \varepsilon_\varphi(x)$.

(\dashv) Consider any $\mathcal{U} \ni b \models \{\varepsilon_\varphi(x) : \varphi(x) \in G(x)\}$. Take $a \models p$. Then for every $\varphi(x) \in G(x)$ we have $\models \delta_\varphi(a, b)$, so $b \cdot a \models \varphi(x)$. Hence, $b \cdot a \in G(\mathcal{U}')$, so $b = (b \cdot a) \cdot a^{-1} \in G(\mathcal{U}')$ (the equality holds, as $b \models \varphi_0(x)$ and $a \in G(\mathcal{U}')$), whence $b \models G(x)$. \square (claim)

By Claim 1, choose $\varphi(x) \in G(x)$ such that $a \cdot b \in \varphi_0(\mathcal{U})$ for all $a, b \in \varepsilon_\varphi(\mathcal{U})$.

Claim 2. For every $b \in \varepsilon_\varphi(\mathcal{U})$ and $a \in p|_M(\mathcal{U})$ we have $b \cdot a \in \varepsilon_\varphi(\mathcal{U})$.

Proof. Consider any a and b as above. Take any $c \in \bar{G}$ realizing $p|_{M,a,b}$. By generic transitivity and Remark 2.12, $a \cdot c \models p|_{M,a}$, and so $a \cdot c \perp_M M, a$. On the other hand, by left transitivity, $a \cdot c \perp_{M,a} M, a, b$. Hence, $a \cdot c \perp_M M, a, b$ by transitivity of forking for generically stable types (Fact 2.1), and so $a \cdot c \models p|_{M,b}$. Therefore, since $b \in \varepsilon_\varphi(\mathcal{U})$, we get $b \cdot (a \cdot c) \models \varphi(x)$. Since $a, b, c \in \varphi_0(\mathcal{U})$, this means that $(b \cdot a) \cdot c \models \varphi(x)$. On the other hand, $c \models p|_{M,b \cdot a}$. Moreover, since $b \in \varepsilon_\varphi(\mathcal{U})$ and $a \in p|_M(\mathcal{U}) \subseteq \bar{G} \subseteq \varepsilon_\varphi(\mathcal{U})$ (the last inclusion holds by Claim 1), we have $b \cdot a \in \varphi_0(\mathcal{U})$. So we conclude that $b \cdot a \models \varepsilon_\varphi(x)$. \square (claim)

Put $H_0 := \varepsilon_\varphi(\mathcal{U})$ and $H_1 := \{a \in H_0 : b \cdot a \in H_0 \text{ for all } b \in H_0\}$. By Claim 2, $p|_M(\mathcal{U}) \subseteq H_1$, and clearly $e \in H_1$. Both H_0 and H_1 are M -definable. Using the choice of $\varphi_0(x)$ and the inclusions $H_1 \subseteq H_0 \subseteq \varphi_0(\mathcal{U})$, one easily checks that H_1 is closed under \cdot . Finally, put $H = H_{\varphi_0} := \{a \in H_1 : a \cdot b = b \cdot a = e \text{ for some } b \in H_1\}$. It is clearly M -definable.

By generic transitivity of p (and Remark 2.11), the type-definable group $\text{Stab}_\ell(p)$ is generically stable witnessed by p (Definition 2.4), so $p = p^{-1}$ by Fact 2.5. Therefore, as we have seen above that $p|_M(\mathcal{U}) \subseteq H_1$, we get that $p|_M(\mathcal{U}) \subseteq H$. Summarizing, $p|_M(\mathcal{U}) \subseteq H \subseteq H_1 \subseteq H_0 \subseteq \varphi_0(\mathcal{U})$.

One easily checks, using the choice of $\varphi_0(x)$ and the inclusion $H_1 \subseteq \varphi_0(x)$, that H is closed under \cdot . Since $H \subseteq \varphi_0(\mathcal{U})$, we have that \cdot is associative on H and $e \in H$ is neutral in H . Also, for any $a \in H$ there is $b \in H_1$ with $a \cdot b = b \cdot a = e$ which implies that $b \in H$. Hence, (H, \cdot) is a group. \square

Remark 2.45. If we drop the assumption that p is generically transitive, then the main difficulty in adaptation of the above proof is in Claim 2. Namely, by exactly the same method we only get “For every $b \in \varepsilon_\varphi(\mathcal{U})$ and $a \in p|_{M,b}(\mathcal{U})$ we have $b \cdot a \in \varepsilon_\varphi(\mathcal{U})$ ”.

2.13. Chain conditions for type-definable groups on a generically stable type. One approach towards Problem 2.10 is to adapt Newelski’s “2-step generation” theorem [New91, Theorem 2.3] that provides a positive answer for types in stable theories. One ingredient is the existence of a smallest type-definable group containing a given type in a stable theory. In this section we investigate this question (and corresponding chain conditions and connected components) for groups type-definable using parameters from a Morley sequence of a generically stable type.

The following is a generalization of [DK12, Lemma 2.1] to type-definable groups (combining it with [HP18, Lemma 2.1]).

Lemma 2.46. *Let G be an \emptyset -type-definable group and $p(y) \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ a global type generically stable over a small set $A \subset \mathcal{U}$.*

(1) Assume that $H(x, y, z)$ is a countable partial type over A , and let $\kappa := 2^{2^{\aleph_0}}$.

Then for any linear order I , any tuple $c \in \mathcal{U}^z$ and any $\bar{b} := (b_i : i \in I) \models p^{(I)}|_{Ac}$, if $H(\mathcal{U}, b_i, c) \cap G(\mathcal{U}) \leq G(\mathcal{U})$ for all $i \in I$, then for any $J \subseteq I$ with $|J| = \kappa$ we have

$$\bigcap_{i \in I} H(\mathcal{U}, b_i, c) \cap G(\mathcal{U}) = \bigcap_{i \in J} H(\mathcal{U}, b_i, c) \cap G(\mathcal{U}).$$

(2) Assume that $p^{(n)}$ is generically stable over A for all $n \in \omega$. Let $H(x; \bar{y}, z)$

with $\bar{y} = (y_\alpha : \alpha < \omega)$ be a countable partial type over A . Then $\kappa := 2^{2^{\aleph_0}}$ satisfies the following: for any linear order I , any tuple $c \in \mathcal{U}^z$ and any $\bar{b} := (b_i : i \in I) \models p^{(I)}|_{Ac}$, if $H(\mathcal{U}, \bar{b}_{\bar{i}}, c) \cap G(\mathcal{U}) \leq G(\mathcal{U})$, where $\bar{b}_{\bar{i}} = (b_{i_\alpha} : \alpha < \omega)$, for all $\bar{i} = (i_\alpha : \alpha < \omega) \in I^\omega$, then for any $J \subseteq I$ with $|J| = \kappa$ we have

$$\bigcap_{\bar{i} \in I^\omega} H(\mathcal{U}, \bar{b}_{\bar{i}}, c) \cap G(\mathcal{U}) = \bigcap_{\bar{i} \in J^\omega} H(\mathcal{U}, \bar{b}_{\bar{i}}, c) \cap G(\mathcal{U}).$$

(3) Assume that $p^{(n)}$ is generically stable over A for all $n \in \omega$. Let \mathcal{F} be a family of subgroups of $G(\mathcal{U})$ that is invariant under A -automorphisms and closed under (possibly infinite) intersections and supergroups (so for example could take \mathcal{F} to be all subgroups of $G(\mathcal{U})$).

Then for any linear order I , any $\bar{b} := (b_i : i \in I) \models p^{(I)}|_A$ and any $J \subseteq I, |J| \geq \kappa := 2^{2^{\aleph_0}}$, the intersection of all subgroups of $G(\mathcal{U})$ from \mathcal{F} type-definable with parameters from $A\bar{b}$ is a subgroup of $G(\mathcal{U})$ in \mathcal{F} relatively type-definable over $A(b_i : i \in J)$.

Proof. (1) Without loss of generality we may clearly assume that $|I| \geq \kappa$; and extending $(b_i : i \in I)$ to a longer Morley sequence if necessary, we may assume $|I| > \kappa$. First we show that there exists some $J \subseteq I, |J| \leq \kappa$ with $\bigcap_{i \in I} H(\mathcal{U}, b_i, c) \cap G(\mathcal{U}) = \bigcap_{i \in J} H(\mathcal{U}, b_i, c) \cap G(\mathcal{U})$. Assume not, then by induction on $\alpha < \kappa^+$ we can choose $g_\alpha \in G(\mathcal{U})$ and pairwise distinct $i_\alpha \in I$ so that

$$g_\alpha \in G(\mathcal{U}) \cap \left(\bigcap_{\beta < \alpha} H(\mathcal{U}, b_{i_\beta}, c) \right) \setminus H(\mathcal{U}, b_{i_\alpha}, c).$$

Let $A_0 \subseteq A$ with $|A_0| = \aleph_0$ contain the parameters of H , and let \mathcal{L}_0 be a countable sublanguage of \mathcal{L} containing all of the formulas in H . By the choice of κ , applying Erdős-Rado and passing to a subsequence of $(g_\alpha, b_{i_\alpha} : \alpha < \kappa)$ we may assume that the sequence $(g_\alpha, b_{i_\alpha} : \alpha < \omega)$ is “2-indiscernible” with respect to $\mathcal{L}_0(A_0c)$, i.e. tuples $(g_\alpha, b_{i_\alpha}, g_\beta, b_{i_\beta})$ have the same \mathcal{L}_0 -type over A_0c for all $\alpha < \beta < \omega$, and either $i_\alpha < i_\beta$ for all $\alpha < \beta < \omega$, or $i_\alpha > i_\beta$ for all $\alpha < \beta < \omega$. Assume we are in the former case (the latter case is similar).

First assume that $g_\alpha \notin H(\mathcal{U}, b_{i_\beta}, c)$ for some $\beta > \alpha$ in ω , then $\models \neg\varphi(g_\alpha, b_{i_\beta}, c)$ for some $\varphi(x, y, z) \in H(x, y, z)$. Hence, by 2-indiscernibility, we have $\models \varphi(g_\alpha, b_{i_\beta}, c) \iff \beta < \alpha$ for all $\alpha, \beta \in \omega$. Taking $\alpha \in \omega$ sufficiently large, this contradicts generic stability of p .

Otherwise we have $g_\alpha \in H(\mathcal{U}, b_{i_\beta}, c) \iff \alpha \neq \beta$, for all $\alpha, \beta \in \omega$. Note that for any $h_1, h_2 \in G(\mathcal{U}) \cap H(\mathcal{U}, b_{i_0}, c)$, we have $h_1 \cdot g_0 \cdot h_2 \notin H(\mathcal{U}, b_{i_0}, c)$ (as $g_0 \notin H(\mathcal{U}, b_{i_0}, c)$). By compactness there is a formula $\varphi(x, y, z) \in H(x, y, z)$ (without loss of generality the partial type H is closed under conjunctions) so that: for

any $h_1, h_2 \in G(\mathcal{U}) \cap H(\mathcal{G}, b_{i_0}, c)$, $\models \neg\varphi(h_1 \cdot g_0 \cdot h_2, b_{i_0}, c)$. By 1-indiscernibility we then have: for any $\alpha < \omega$, for any $h_1, h_2 \in G(\mathcal{U}) \cap H(\mathcal{U}, b_{i_\alpha}, c)$, $\models \neg\varphi(h_1 \cdot g_\alpha \cdot h_2, b_{i_\alpha}, c)$. Let now K be any finite subset of ω , and let $g_K := \prod_{\alpha \in K} g_{i_\alpha}$. As $g_\alpha \in H(\mathcal{U}, b_{i_\beta}, c) \iff \alpha \neq \beta$, it follows that for all $\alpha < \omega$, $\models \varphi(g_K, b_{i_\alpha}, c) \iff \alpha \notin K$. Taking K sufficiently large, this again contradicts generic stability of p (in fact, even “generic NIP” of p).

We have thus shown that there exists $J \subseteq I$, $|J| = \kappa$ with $G(\mathcal{U}) \cap \bigcap_{i \in I} H(\mathcal{U}, b_i, c) = G(\mathcal{U}) \cap \bigcap_{i \in J} H(\mathcal{U}, b_i, c)$. Given an arbitrary $J' \subseteq I$, $|J'| = \kappa$, there exists a permutation σ of I sending J to J' . As \bar{b} is totally indiscernible over Ac by generic stability of p , there exists $f \in \text{Aut}_{\mathcal{L}}(\mathcal{U}/Ac)$ with $f(b_i) = b_{\sigma(i)}$ for all i . Applying f we thus have:

$$\begin{aligned} G(\mathcal{U}) \cap \bigcap_{i \in I} H(\mathcal{U}, b_i, c) &= G(\mathcal{U}) \cap \bigcap_{i \in I} H(\mathcal{U}, b_{\sigma(i)}, c) \\ &= G(\mathcal{U}) \cap \bigcap_{i \in J} H(\mathcal{U}, b_{\sigma(i)}, c) = G(\mathcal{U}) \cap \bigcap_{i \in J'} H(\mathcal{U}, b_i, c). \end{aligned}$$

(2) Let $J \subseteq I$, $|J| = \kappa$ be arbitrary. Fix any $\bar{i} = (i_\alpha : \alpha < \omega) \in I^\omega$. Let $\bar{i}' := (i_\alpha : \alpha < \omega, i_\alpha \notin J)$, $\bar{i}'' := (i_\alpha : \alpha < \omega, i_\alpha \in J)$, so that $\bar{i} = \bar{i}'\bar{i}''$ and $\bar{i}' \cap \bar{i}'' = \emptyset$. As $|\bar{i}''| \leq \aleph_0$, we can choose tuples $\bar{i}_\alpha \in I^{\leq \omega}$ for $\alpha < \kappa$ so that: $\bar{i}_0 = \bar{i}'$, $\bar{i}_\alpha \in J^{\leq \omega}$ for $\alpha > 0$, $|\bar{i}_\alpha| = |\bar{i}'|$, $\bar{i}_\alpha \cap \bar{i}'' = \emptyset$ and $\bar{i}_\alpha \cap \bar{i}_\beta = \emptyset$ for all $\alpha \neq \beta < \kappa$. As $\bar{b} \models p^{(I)}|_{Ac}$ is totally indiscernible over Ac , it follows that $(\bar{b}_{\bar{i}_\alpha} : \alpha < \kappa) \models (p^{|\bar{i}'|})_{Ac\bar{b}_{\bar{i}''}}^\kappa$, hence applying (1) to the family $H' (x; \bar{b}_{\bar{i}_\alpha}; c\bar{b}_{\bar{i}''}) := H (x; \bar{b}_{\bar{i}_\alpha} \bar{b}_{\bar{i}''}; c)$, $\alpha < \kappa$, and generically stable type $p^{(\omega)}$ we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} G(\mathcal{U}) \cap \bigcap_{\bar{i} \in J^\omega} H(\mathcal{U}, \bar{b}_{\bar{i}}, c) &\subseteq G(\mathcal{U}) \cap \bigcap_{\alpha < \kappa, \alpha \neq 0} H' (U; \bar{b}_{\bar{i}_\alpha}; c\bar{b}_{\bar{i}''}) \\ &\subseteq G(\mathcal{U}) \cap H' (U; \bar{b}_{\bar{i}_0}; c\bar{b}_{\bar{i}''}) = G(\mathcal{U}) \cap H(\mathcal{U}, \bar{b}_{\bar{i}}, c). \end{aligned}$$

(3) Let $H \in \mathcal{F}$ be type-defined by a partial type $\pi(x)$ with parameters in $\bar{b}A$ for some $\bar{b} \models p^{(I)}|_A$ with I a small linear order. We can write $H = G(\mathcal{U}) \cap \bigcap_{\alpha < \gamma} H_\alpha(\mathcal{U}, \bar{b}_\alpha)$ for some ordinal γ , with each $H_\alpha(x, \bar{b}_\alpha) \subseteq \pi(x)$ a countable partial type relatively defining a subgroup of $G(\mathcal{U})$, and \bar{b}_α a countable subsequence of \bar{b} . In particular $G(\mathcal{U}) \cap H_\alpha(\mathcal{U}, \bar{b}_\alpha) \in \mathcal{F}$, as \mathcal{F} is closed under supergroups. Fix any $J \subseteq I$, $|J| = \kappa$. For any $\alpha < \gamma$, applying (2) we have $G(\mathcal{U}) \cap \bigcap_{\bar{j} \in J^\omega} H_\alpha(\mathcal{U}, \bar{b}_{\bar{j}}) \subseteq G(\mathcal{U}) \cap H_\alpha(\mathcal{U}, \bar{b}_\alpha)$. And by indiscernibility of \bar{b} over A , A -invariance of \mathcal{F} and closure under intersections, we have $G(\mathcal{U}) \cap \bigcap_{\bar{j} \in J^\omega} H_\alpha(\mathcal{G}, \bar{b}_{\bar{j}}) \in \mathcal{F}$. Hence $G(\mathcal{U}) \cap H \supseteq G(\mathcal{U}) \cap \bigcap_{\alpha < \gamma, \bar{j} \in J^\omega} H_\alpha(\mathcal{U}, \bar{b}_{\bar{j}}) \in \mathcal{F}$. \square

Question 2.47. Does Lemma 2.46(2) hold only assuming that p is generically stable? The answer is positive for the analog for definable groups instead of type-definable groups ([DK12, Lemma 2.1]), but the proof there does not immediately seem to generalize to the type-definable case. We also expect that an analog of Lemma 2.46 holds for invariant instead of type-definable subgroups, but do not pursue it here.

Corollary 2.48. Let G be an \emptyset -type-definable group and $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ a global type so that $p^{(n)}$ is generically stable for all $n < \omega$. Assume that p is invariant over a

small set $A \subset \mathcal{U}$, and consider the family

$$\mathcal{H}_{p,A} := \left\{ H \leq G(\mathcal{U}) : H \text{ is type-definable over } A\bar{b}, \bar{b} \models p^{(|\bar{b}|)}|_A, p \vdash H(x) \right\}.$$

Then the group $G_{p,A} := \bigcap \mathcal{H}_{p,A}$ is type-definable over A , and $p|_A \vdash G_{p,A}$.

Proof. Let κ be as in Lemma 2.46, and fix some $\bar{b} \models p^{(\kappa)}|_A$. Assume we are given an arbitrary small linear order I and arbitrary $\bar{b}' \models p^{(I)}|_A$, and let $H' \leq G(\mathcal{U})$ with $p \vdash H'$ be type-definable over $\bar{b}'A$. We can choose some $\bar{b}'' \models p^{(\kappa)}|_{A\bar{b}'\bar{b}''}$. Let $\mathcal{F} := \{H \leq G(\mathcal{U}) : p \vdash H(x)\}$. Then the family \mathcal{F} is $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{U}/A)$ -invariant by A -invariance of p , and is closed under supergroups and intersections. Applying Lemma 2.46(3) with \mathcal{F} and the sequence $\bar{b}' + \bar{b}'' \models p^{(I+\kappa)}|_A$, we find some $H'' \in \mathcal{F}$ type-definable over $\bar{b}''A$ with $H'' \subseteq H'$. Applying Lemma 2.46(3) again to the sequence $\bar{b} + \bar{b}'' \models p^{(\kappa+\kappa)}|_A$, we find some $H \in \mathcal{F}$ type-definable over $\bar{b}A$ with $H \subseteq H''$. This shows that the group $G_{p,A} := \bigcap \mathcal{H}_{p,A}$ is type-definable, over $A\bar{b}$. But it is also $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{U}/A)$ -invariant (since the family $\mathcal{H}_{p,A}$ is $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{U}/A)$ -invariant by A -invariance of p). Hence $G_{p,A}$ is type-definable over A , and $p|_A \vdash G_{p,A}(x)$. \square

Question 2.49. (1) Does $G_{p,A}$ depend on A ?

(2) Is $G_{p,A}$ an intersection of definable groups?

(3) Let $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ be a generically stable type (idempotent and such that $p^{(n)}$ is generically stable for all $n \in \omega$, if it helps). Does there exist a smallest type-definable (over a small set of parameters anywhere in \mathcal{U}) group H with $p \vdash H(x)$?

All of these questions have a positive answer assuming p is idempotent and generically transitive:

Proposition 2.50. Assume that $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ is generically stable, idempotent and generically transitive. Then $\text{Stab}_\ell(p)$ is the smallest type-definable (with parameters anywhere in \mathcal{U}) subgroup H of G so that $p \vdash H$.

Moreover, if $p^{(n)}$ is generically stable for all $n \in \omega$, then $\text{Stab}_\ell(p) = G_{p,A}$ for any small $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ so that p is invariant over A , and $G_{p,A}$ is an intersection of definable groups.

Proof. The first part is by Remark 2.11. Moreover, let $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ be such that p is invariant over A . As $\text{Stab}_\ell(p)$ is type-definable over A (by Proposition 2.7) and $p \vdash \text{Stab}_\ell(p)$, by the definition of $G_{p,A}$ we have $G_{p,A} \subseteq \text{Stab}_\ell(p)$, and $\text{Stab}_\ell(p) \subseteq G_{p,A}$ by minimality as $G_{p,A}$ is type-definable. Then $G_{p,A}$ is an intersection of definable groups by Proposition 2.44. \square

We note however that we cannot answer Question 2.49(3) positively by proving a chain condition for groups containing p and (type-)definable with arbitrary parameters:

Example 2.51. Let $\mathcal{U} = (K, \Gamma, k)$ be a monster model of the theory ACVF of algebraically closed fields, and let $G := (K, +)$ be the additive group. For $b \in K, \beta \in \Gamma$ and $\square \in \{\geq, >\}$, let $B_{\square\beta}(b) := \{x \in K : v(x - b)\square\beta\}$ be the closed (respectively, open) ball of radius β with center b . Fix $\alpha \in \Gamma$, given a ball $B_{\square\alpha}(a)$, by quantifier elimination in ACVF, density of Γ , and the fact that for any two balls either one is contained in the other, or they are disjoint,

$$\{x \in B_{\square\alpha}(a)\} \cup \{x \notin B_{\square\beta}(b) : b \in K, \beta \in \Gamma, B_{\square\beta}(b) \subsetneq B_{\square\alpha}(a)\}$$

determines a complete type $p_{\square\alpha,a}(x) \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$, called the *generic type* of $B_{\square\alpha}(a)$.

Now let $B := B_{\geq\alpha}(0)$ and $p := p_{\geq\alpha,0}$. As for any a, b we have $a + B_{\square\beta}(b) = B_{\square\beta}(a + b)$, hence for any $b \in B$ we have $b + B = B$ and if $B' \subsetneq B$, then $b + B' \subseteq B$ for any ball B' . And if $b \in K \setminus B$ then $(b + B) \cap B = \emptyset$, so we have $\text{Stab}_\ell(p) = B$, and $B \leq G(\mathcal{U})$. In particular $p \vdash B$, and p is left- B -invariant. Note that p generically stable over any $a \in K$ with $v(a) = \alpha$ (as it is internal to the residue field, or can see directly that it commutes with itself). Hence p is idempotent.

Note that $\{B_{>\beta}(0) : \beta \in \Gamma, \beta < \alpha\}$ is a large strictly descending chain of definable subgroups of $G(\mathcal{U})$ with $p \vdash B_{>\beta}(0)$ for all $\beta < \alpha$. So we have arbitrary long descending chains of definable subgroups of $G(\mathcal{U})$ containing p (but the smallest one B is still definable).

3. IDEMPOTENT GENERICALLY STABLE MEASURES

3.1. Overview. The main aim of this section is to prove the following:

Theorem. (Theorem 3.45) *Let $G(x)$ be an abelian type-definable group, and assume that $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$ is *fim* (Definition 3.5) and idempotent. Then μ is the unique left-invariant (and the unique right-invariant) measure on a type-definable subgroup of $G(\mathcal{U})$ (namely, its stabilizer).*

Remark 3.1. In particular, if T is NIP and G is abelian, there is a one-to-one correspondence between generically stable idempotent measures and type-definable fsg subgroups of G .

Remark 3.2. The assumption that μ is *fim* cannot be relaxed.

Indeed, consider $G := S^1 \times \mathbb{R}$ as a definable group in $(\mathbb{R}; +, \times, 0, 1)$, and let $G(\mathcal{U}) = S^1 \times \mathcal{R}$ be a monster model. Let λ be the normalized Haar measure on S^1 and p the type of the cut above 0. Let λ' be the unique smooth extension of λ to the monster model, p' the unique definable extension of p , and $\mu := \lambda' \times p'$. Then μ is definable and idempotent. But $\text{Stab}(\mu) = \{(\alpha, 0) : \alpha \in S^1\}$, in particular $\mu([\text{Stab}(\mu)]) = 0$, so μ cannot satisfy the conclusion of the theorem by Remark 3.39 (see also [CG23, Example 4.5]).

This section of the paper is organized as follows. We briefly recall the setting and some properties of Keisler measures in Section 3.2. In Section 3.3 we recall some basic facts and make some new observations involving *fim* measures — they provide a generalization of generically stable measures from NIP to arbitrary theories in the same way as generically stable types in the sense of [PT11] provide a generalization from NIP to arbitrary theories. In Section 3.4 we prove that the usual characterization of generic stability — any Morley sequence of a *fim* measure determines the measure of arbitrary formulas by averaging along it — holds even when the parameters of these formulas are themselves replaced by a measure, see Theorem 3.13. In Section 3.5 we collect some basic facts about definable pushforwards of Keisler measures. In Section 3.6 we develop some theory of *fim* groups (i.e. groups admitting a translation invariant *fim* measure) in arbitrary theories, simultaneously generalizing from fsg groups in NIP theories and generically stable groups in arbitrary theories (in particular, that this translation invariant measure is unique and bi-invariant, Proposition 3.33). In Section 3.7 we develop an appropriate analog of generic transitivity for *fim* measures, generalizing some of the results for generically stable types from Section 2.4. Finally, in Section 3.8, we put

all of this together in order to prove the main theorem of the section, adapting the weight argument from Section 2.5 to a purely measure theoretic context.

In Section 3.9 we isolate a weaker property of *support transitivity* and connect it to the algebraic properties of the semigroup induced by $*$ on the support of an idempotent measure. In Section 3.10 we illustrate how the Keisler randomization can be used to reduce generic transitivity to support transitivity in stable groups, and discuss more general situations when the randomization may have an appropriate stratified rank.

3.2. Setting and notation. We work in the same setting as in Section 2.2. For a partitioned formula $\varphi(x, y)$, $\varphi^*(y, x)$ is the same formula but with the roles of the variables swapped. In the group setting, if $\varphi(x, y) \vdash \varphi_0(x) \wedge \varphi_0(y)$, then $\varphi'(x, y) := \varphi(x \cdot y)$. Let $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$. Then a Keisler measure (in variable x over A) is a finitely additive probability measure on $\mathcal{L}_x(A)$ (modulo logical equivalence). We denote the collection of Keisler measures (in variable x over A) as $\mathfrak{M}_x(A)$. Given $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(A)$, we let $S(\mu)$ denote the support of μ , i.e. the (closed) set of all $p \in S_x(A)$ such that $\mu(\varphi(x)) > 0$ for every $\varphi(x) \in p$. We refer the reader to [CG22; CG23] for basic definitions involving Keisler measures (e.g. Borel-definable, definable, support of a measure, etc). Given a partial type $\pi(x)$ over \mathcal{U} , we will consider the closed set $\mathfrak{M}_\pi(\mathcal{U}) := \{\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U}) : p \in S(\mu) \Rightarrow p(x) \vdash \pi(x)\}$ of measures supported on $\pi(x)$.

We will assume some familiarity with the basic theory of Keisler measures and their basic properties such as (automorphism-) invariance, (Borel-) definability, finite satisfiability, etc., and refer to e.g. [Sim15] or earlier papers in the series [CG22; CG23] for the details and references.

3.3. Fim measures. Throughout this section we work in an arbitrary theory T , unless explicitly specified otherwise.

Definition 3.3. Let $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$, $\nu \in \mathfrak{M}_y(\mathcal{U})$ and suppose that μ is Borel-definable. Then we define the Morley product of μ and ν , denoted $\mu \otimes \nu$, as the unique measure in $\mathfrak{M}_{xy}(\mathcal{U})$ such that for any $\varphi(x, y) \in \mathcal{L}_{xy}(\mathcal{U})$, we have

$$(\mu \otimes \nu)(\varphi(x, y)) = \int_{S_y(A)} F_{\mu, A}^\varphi d(\widehat{\nu|_A}),$$

where:

- (1) μ is A -invariant and A contains all the parameters from φ ,
- (2) $F_{\mu, A}^\varphi : S_y(A) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is defined by $F_{\mu, A}^\varphi(q) = \mu(\varphi(x, b))$ for some (equivalently, any) $b \models q$ in \mathcal{U} ,
- (3) $\widehat{\nu|_A}$ is the unique regular Borel probability measure on $S_x(A)$ corresponding to the Keisler measure $\nu|_A$.

See e.g. [CG22, Section 3.1] for an explanation why this product is well-defined and its basic properties. We will often abuse the notation slightly and replace $\widehat{\nu|_A}$ with either $\nu|_A$ or simply ν when it is clear from the context, and sometimes write $F_{\mu, A}^\varphi$ as F_μ^φ .

Definition 3.4. Let $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$ and suppose that μ is Borel-definable. Then we define $\mu^{(1)} := \mu(x_1)$, $\mu^{(n+1)}(x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}) := \mu(x_{n+1}) \otimes \mu^{(n)}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$, and $\mu^{(\omega)} = \bigcup_{n < \omega} \mu^{(n)}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$. (In general, \otimes need not be commutative/associative on Borel definable measures in arbitrary theories.)

Definition 3.5. [HPS13] Let $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$ and $M \prec \mathcal{U}$ a small model. A Borel-definable measure μ is *fim* (a *frequency interpretation measure*) over M if μ is M -invariant and for any \mathcal{L} -formula $\varphi(x, y)$ there exists a sequence of formulas $(\theta_n(x_1, \dots, x_n))_{1 \leq n < \omega}$ in $\mathcal{L}(M)$ such that:

(1) for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists some $n_\varepsilon \in \omega$ satisfying: for any $k \geq n_\varepsilon$, if $\mathcal{U} \models \theta_k(\bar{a})$ then

$$\sup_{b \in \mathcal{U}^y} |\text{Av}(\bar{a})(\varphi(x, b)) - \mu(\varphi(x, b))| < \varepsilon;$$

(2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu^{(n)}(\theta_n(\bar{x})) = 1$.

We say that μ is *fim* if μ is *fim* over some small $M \prec \mathcal{U}$.

Remark 3.6. In NIP theories, *fim* is equivalent to each of the following two properties for measures: *dfs* (definable and finitely satisfiable) and *fam* (finitely approximable [CS21]), recovering the usual notion of generic stability for Keisler measures [HPS13]. Outside of the NIP context, *fim* (properly) implies *fam* over a model, which in turn (properly) implies *dfs* (see [CG20; CGH23b]).

Generalizing from generically stable measures in NIP, one has:

Fact 3.7. [CGH23b] If $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$ is *fim* and $\nu \in \mathfrak{M}_y(\mathcal{U})$ is Borel definable, then $\mu \otimes \nu = \nu \otimes \mu$.

Definition 3.8. [CGH23a] Let $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$ and $M \prec \mathcal{U}$ a small submodel such that μ is M -invariant, and $\mathbf{x} = (x_i)_{i < \omega}$. We say that μ is *self-averaging* over M if for any measure $\lambda \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$ with $\lambda|_M = \mu^{(\omega)}|_M$ and any formula $\varphi(x) \in \mathcal{L}_x(\mathcal{U})$ we have

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda(\varphi(x_i)) = \mu(\varphi(x)).$$

The following generalizes a standard characterization of generically stable measures in NIP theories [HPS13] to *fim* measures in arbitrary theories (and demonstrates in particular that if $p \in S_x(\mathcal{U})$ is *fim* viewed as a Keisler measure, then it is generically stable in the sense of Section 2.1; indeed, p is generically stable over M if for every Morley sequence $(a_i)_{i < \omega}$ in p over M we have $\lim_{i \rightarrow \omega} \text{tp}(a_i/\mathcal{U}) = p$ — and if δ_p is self-averaging, this property holds, see [CG20, Proposition 3.2]):

Fact 3.9. [CGH23a, Theorem 2.7] If $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$ and μ is *fim* over M , then μ is self-averaging over M .

The following would be a natural generalization of stationarity for generically stable types to measures:

Conjecture 3.10. Let $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$ be *fim* over $M \prec \mathcal{U}$ and let A be a small set with $M \subseteq A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$. If $\nu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$ is A -invariant, Borel-definable, and $\nu|_A = \mu|_A$, then $\mu = \nu$.

Conjecture 3.10 is known to hold when $\mu = p$ is a type and T is an arbitrary theory (by Fact 2.1(2)) and when μ is a measure but T is NIP (by [HPS13, Proposition 3.3]). The following proposition is a special case of Conjecture 3.10 sufficient for our purposes here.

Proposition 3.11. Let $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$ be *fim* over $M \prec \mathcal{U}$ and $A \supseteq M$. Suppose $\nu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$ is A -invariant and $\nu|_A = \mu|_A$. If either of the following holds:

(1) ν is definable,

(2) or the measures $\mu^{(n)}$ are *fim* for each $n \geq 1$ and ν is Borel-definable; then $\mu = \nu$.

Proof. The only difference between the two cases is the justification of equation (b) below. Suppose that we are given some ν with the described properties. Since ν is A -invariant and (Borel)-definable, it follows that ν is (Borel-)definable over A .

Claim. We have that $\nu^{(\omega)}|_A = \mu^{(\omega)}|_A$ (in either of the two cases).

Proof. By assumption $\nu^{(1)}|_A = \mu^{(1)}|_A$. Assume that we have already established $\nu^{(n)}|_A = \mu^{(n)}|_A$ for some $n \in \omega$. Fix an arbitrary formula $\theta(x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}) \in \mathcal{L}_{x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}}(A)$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. Let $\rho(x_{n+1}; x_1, \dots, x_n) := \theta(x_1, \dots, x_{n+1})$. Since the measure $\mu^{(n)}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is definable over A , there exist formulas $\psi_1(x_{n+1}, \bar{a}), \dots, \psi_m(x_{n+1}, \bar{a}) \in \mathcal{L}_{x_{n+1}}(A)$ and $r_1, \dots, r_m \in [0, 1]$ such that

$$(\dagger) \quad \sup_{q \in S_{x_{n+1}}(A)} \left| F_{\mu^{(n)}, A}^{\rho^*}(q) - \sum_{i=1}^m r_i \mathbf{1}_{\psi_i(x_{n+1}, \bar{a})}(q) \right| \leq \varepsilon.$$

Then we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \nu^{(n+1)}(\theta(x_1, \dots, x_{n+1})) &= \left(\nu_{x_{n+1}} \otimes \nu_{x_1, \dots, x_n}^{(n)} \right) (\theta(x_1, \dots, x_{n+1})) \\ &= \int_{S_{x_1, \dots, x_n}(A)} F_{\nu_{x_{n+1}}, A}^{\rho} d(\nu^{(n)}|_A) \stackrel{(a)}{=} \int_{S_{x_1, \dots, x_n}(A)} F_{\nu_{x_{n+1}}, A}^{\rho} d(\mu^{(n)}|_A) \\ &\stackrel{(b)}{=} \int_{S_{x_{n+1}}(A)} F_{\mu^{(n)}, A}^{\rho^*} d(\nu|_A) \stackrel{(c)}{\approx_{\varepsilon}} \int_{S_{x_{n+1}}(A)} \sum_{i=1}^m r_i \mathbf{1}_{\psi_i(x_{n+1}, \bar{a})} d(\nu|_A) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m r_i \nu(\psi_i(x_{n+1}, \bar{a})) \stackrel{(d)}{=} \sum_{i=1}^m r_i \mu(\psi_i(x_{n+1}, \bar{a})) \\ &= \int_{S_{x_{n+1}}(A)} \sum_{i=1}^m r_i \mathbf{1}_{\psi_i(x_{n+1}, \bar{a})} d(\mu|_A) \stackrel{(c)}{\approx_{\varepsilon}} \int_{S_{x_{n+1}}(A)} F_{\mu^{(n)}, A}^{\rho^*} d(\mu|_A) \\ &= \left(\mu_{x_1, \dots, x_n}^{(n)} \otimes \mu_{x_{n+1}} \right) (\theta(x_1, \dots, x_{n+1})) \stackrel{(e)}{=} \left(\mu_{x_{n+1}} \otimes \mu_{x_1, \dots, x_n}^{(n)} \right) (\theta(x_1, \dots, x_{n+1})) \\ &= \mu^{(n+1)}(\theta(x_1, \dots, x_{n+1})), \end{aligned}$$

with the following justifications for the corresponding steps:

- (a) induction hypothesis;
- (b) in Case (1), $\mu^{(n)}$ is *fam* over A since $\mu^{(n)}$ is *fam* over M and $M \subseteq A$ (and *fim* implies *fam* over a model), by [CG20, Proposition 2.10(b)], ν is definable over A , and *fam* measures commute with definable measures [CGH23b, Proposition 5.17]; in Case (2), $\mu^{(n)}$ is *fim* over A , ν is Borel-definable over A , and *fim* measures commute with Borel-definable measures [CGH23b, Proposition 5.15];
- (c) by (\dagger) ;
- (d) by assumption;
- (e) $\mu_{x_{n+1}}$ is *fim*, and *fim* measures commute with all Borel-definable measures [CGH23b, Proposition 5.15] (alternatively, *fam* measures commute with definable measures).

As θ and ε were arbitrary, we conclude $\nu^{(n+1)}|_A = \mu^{(n+1)}|_A$. And then $\nu^{(\omega)}|_A = \bigcup_{n < \omega} \nu^{(n)} = \bigcup_{n < \omega} \mu^{(n)} = \mu^{(\omega)}|_A$. $\square(\text{claim})$

Let now $\varphi(x) \in \mathcal{L}_x(\mathcal{U})$ be arbitrary. Let $\lambda(\mathbf{x}) := \nu^{(\omega)}(\mathbf{x})$, by the claim above we have $\lambda|_A = \mu^{(\omega)}|_A$. Note that for every $i \in \omega$, $\lambda(\varphi(x_i)) = \nu(\varphi(x))$. As μ is *fim* over M , it is self-averaging over M by Fact 3.9, hence $\nu(\varphi(x)) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda(\varphi(x_i)) = \mu(\varphi(x))$. \square

Remark 3.12. Our proof of Proposition 3.11 does not apply to the general case of Conjecture 3.10 since it is open whether or not μ being *fim* implies that $\mu^{(n)}$ is *fim* for $n \geq 2$ in an arbitrary theory, even when $\mu = p$ is a generically stable type.

3.4. Fim measures over “random” parameters. In this section we prove a generalization of Fact 3.9 of independent interest, demonstrating that any Morley sequence of a *fim* measure determines the measure of arbitrary formulas by averaging along it — even when the parameters of these formulas are allowed to be “random”. More precisely:

Theorem 3.13. *Let $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$ be *fim* over M , $\nu \in \mathfrak{M}_y(\mathcal{U})$, $\varphi(x, y, z) \in \mathcal{L}_{xyz}$, $b \in \mathcal{U}^z$, and $\mathbf{x} = (x_i)_{i \in \omega}$. Suppose that $\lambda \in \mathfrak{M}_{\mathbf{xy}}(\mathcal{U})$ is arbitrary such that $\lambda|_{\mathbf{x}, M} = \mu^{(\omega)}$ and $\lambda|_y = \nu$. Then*

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda(\varphi(x_i, y, b)) = \mu \otimes \nu(\varphi(x, y, b)).$$

Moreover for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $n = n(\mu, \varphi, \varepsilon) \in \mathbb{N}$ so that for any ν, λ, b as above, we have $\lambda(\varphi(x_i, y, b)) \approx^\varepsilon \mu \otimes \nu(\varphi(x, y, b))$ for all but n many $i \in \mathbb{N}$.

Remark 3.14. Fact 3.9 corresponds to the special case when $\nu(y) = q(y)$ is a type. We note that this result is central to the proof of our main theorem, and is new even for NIP theories.

Our proof of Theorem 3.13 relies on the use of Keisler randomization in continuous logic, as introduced and studied in [BYK09]. We will follow the notation from [CGH23a, Section 3.2]. Let T be a complete first order theory. We let T^R denote the (continuous) first order theory of its Keisler randomization (we refer to [BYK09, Section 2] for the details). Let M be a model of T and let $(\Omega, \mathcal{B}, \mathbb{P})$ be a probability algebra. We consider the model $M^{(\Omega, \mathcal{B}, \mathbb{P})}$ of T^R , which we usually denote as M^Ω for brevity, defined as follows. We let

$$M'_0 := \{f : \Omega \rightarrow M : f \text{ is } \mathcal{B}\text{-measurable, } |\text{im}(f)| < \aleph_0\},$$

equipped with the pseudo-metric $d(f, g) := \mathbb{P}(\{\omega \in \Omega : f(\omega) \neq g(\omega)\})$. Then M^Ω is constructed by taking the metric completion of M'_0 and then identifying random variables up to \mathbb{P} -measure 0. We let M_0^Ω be the set of classes of elements of M'_0 . By construction, M_0^Ω is a metrically dense (pre-)substructure of M^Ω .

Let \mathcal{U} be a monster model of T such that $M \prec \mathcal{U}$. The model \mathcal{U}^Ω is almost never saturated, so we will always think of \mathcal{U}^Ω as (elementarily) embedded into a monster model \mathcal{C} of T^R , i.e. $\mathcal{U}^\Omega \prec \mathcal{C}$. If $a \in \mathcal{U}$, we let $f_a \in \mathcal{U}_0^\Omega$ denote the constant random variable taking value a , i.e. f_a is the equivalence class of the maps which send Ω to the point a (equivalence up to measure 0). If $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$, we let $A^c := \{f_a : a \in A\} \subseteq \mathcal{U}_0^\Omega$. If $\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is an \mathcal{L} -formula, we let $\mathbb{E}[\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n)]$ denote the corresponding continuous formula in the randomization. This formula is evaluated on tuples of elements $\bar{h} = (h_1, \dots, h_n)$ from \mathcal{U}_0^Ω via

$$\mathbb{E}[\varphi(\bar{h})] = \mathbb{P}(\{\omega \in \Omega : \mathcal{U} \models \varphi(h_1(\omega), \dots, h_n(\omega))\}),$$

and is extended to \mathcal{U}^Ω via uniform limits. For $B \subseteq \mathcal{C}$, $S_x^R(B)$ will denote the space of types in the tuple of variables x over B in T^R .

Remark 3.15. Note that for any $\bar{h} = (h_1, \dots, h_n) \in (\mathcal{U}_0^\Omega)^n$, there exists a finite \mathcal{B} -measurable partition \mathcal{A} of Ω with the property that for each $i \leq n$ the function h_i is constant on each element of \mathcal{A} . Given such an \bar{h} and \mathcal{A} , we write $\bar{h}|_A$ for the tuple of constant values of the functions in \bar{h} on the set A . Note that for each $A \in \mathcal{A}$, $\bar{h}|_A$ is an element of \mathcal{U}^n .

The following fact can be derived from basic facts about continuous logic:

Fact 3.16. *Suppose that $p \in S_x^R(\mathcal{U}^\Omega)$. Then there exists a net of tuples $(h_i)_{i \in I}$ where $h_i \in (\mathcal{U}_0^\Omega)^x$ such that $\lim_{i \in I} \text{tp}^R(h_i / \mathcal{U}^\Omega) = p$.*

The following observations were made by Ben Yaacov in an unpublished note [BY09]. For a detailed verification, we refer the reader to [CGH23a, Section 3.2].

Fact 3.17. *Let \mathcal{U} be a monster model of T , $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$, and $\mathcal{U}^\Omega \prec \mathcal{C}$.*

(1) *There exists a unique type $p_\mu \in S_x^R(\mathcal{U}^\Omega)$ such that for any \mathcal{L} -formula $\varphi(x, \bar{y})$, $\bar{h} = (h_1, \dots, h_n) \in \mathcal{U}_0^\Omega$, and any measurable partition \mathcal{A} such that each element of \bar{h} is constant on each element of \mathcal{A} ,*

$$(\mathbb{E}[\varphi(x, \bar{h})])^{p_\mu} = \sum_{A \in \mathcal{A}} \mathbb{P}(A) \mu(\varphi(x, \bar{h}|_A)).$$

(2) *If μ is definable, then there exists a unique type $r_\mu \in S_x^R(\mathcal{C})$ such that:*

- (a) $r_\mu|_{\mathcal{U}^\Omega} = p_\mu$;
- (b) r_μ is definable over \mathcal{U}^Ω ; if μ is M -definable, then r_μ is M^Ω -definable.

Remark 3.18. The claims in Fact 3.17 hold in the context where x is an infinite tuple of variables. The infinitary results follow easily from their finite counterparts.

Corollary 3.19. *Suppose that $\mathbf{x} = (x_i)_{i < \alpha}$, $\mathbf{y} = (y_i)_{i < \beta}$, and $\lambda \in \mathfrak{M}_{\mathbf{xy}}(\mathcal{U})$. Then*

$$(p_\lambda)|_{\mathbf{x}, M^\Omega} = p_{(\lambda|_{\mathbf{x}})|_{M^\Omega}} \text{ and } (p_\lambda)|_{\mathbf{y}} = p_{(\lambda|_{\mathbf{y}})}.$$

Proof. Fix $\bar{x} = (x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_n})$ and $\bar{h} := (h_1, \dots, h_m) \in (M^\Omega)^m$. Fix a finite measurable partition \mathcal{A} of Ω such that each element of \bar{h} is constant on each element of \mathcal{A} . From the definitions we have:

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbb{E}[\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{h})])^{p_\lambda} &= \sum_{A \in \mathcal{A}} \mathbb{P}(A) \lambda(\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{h}|_A)) \\ &= \sum_{A \in \mathcal{A}} \mathbb{P}(A) (\lambda|_{\mathbf{x}})(\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{h}|_A)) \\ &= (\mathbb{E}[\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{h})])^{p_{(\lambda|_{\mathbf{x}})}}. \end{aligned}$$

By quantifier elimination in T^R , we conclude that $p_\lambda|_{\mathbf{x}, M^\Omega} = p_{(\lambda|_{\mathbf{x}})|_{M^\Omega}}$. \square

We recall some results from [CGH23a] connecting the randomized measures, the Morley product and generic stability in T and T^R . These are [CGH23a, Proposition 3.15], [CGH23a, Corollary 3.16] and [CGH23a, Corollary 3.19], respectively.

Fact 3.20. *Suppose $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$ and $\nu \in \mathfrak{M}_y(\mathcal{U})$.*

(1) *If μ and ν are definable, then*

$$r_{\mu \otimes \nu}(x, y) = r_\mu(x) \otimes r_\nu(y).$$

(2) If μ is definable, then for every $n \geq 1$,

$$r_{\mu^{(n)}}(\bar{x}) = (r_\mu)^{(n)}(\bar{x}).$$

(3) If μ is fim, then r_μ is generically stable over M^Ω (for generically stable types in continuous logic we refer to [Kha22; CGH23a; And23]).

Corollary 3.21. If $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$ is a definable measure then $r_{\mu^{(\omega)}} = (r_\mu)^{(\omega)}$.

Proof. First note

$$(r_\mu)^{(\omega)} = \bigcup_{1 \leq n < \omega} r_\mu^{(n)} = \bigcup_{1 \leq n < \omega} r_{\mu^{(n)}}.$$

We want to show that $\bigcup_{n < \omega} r_{\mu^{(n)}} = r_{\mu^{(\omega)}}$. By quantifier elimination in T^R , it suffices to show that for every $\mathcal{L}_{\bar{x}, y}$ -formula $\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_k, y)$ and $b \in \mathcal{C}^y$, we have that $\mathbb{E}[\varphi(\bar{x}, b)]^{r_{\mu^{(\omega)}}} = \mathbb{E}[\varphi(\bar{x}, b)]^{r_{\mu^{(k)}}}$. By Fact 3.16, fix a net $(h_i)_{i \in I}$ of elements each in $(\mathcal{U}_0^\Omega)^y$ such that $\lim_{i \in I} \text{tp}^R(h_i/\mathcal{U}^\Omega) = \text{tp}^R(b/\mathcal{U}^\Omega)$. For each $i \in I$, choose a finite measurable partition \mathcal{A}_i of Ω such that each element of h_i is constant on each element of \mathcal{A}_i . We have the following computation (using Fact 3.17):

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[\varphi(\bar{x}, b)]^{r_{\mu^{(\omega)}}} &= \lim_{i \in I} F_{r_{\mu^{(\omega)}}}^{\mathbb{E}[\varphi(\bar{x}, y)]}((\text{tp}^R(h_i/\mathcal{U}^\Omega))) \\ &= \lim_{i \in I} \mathbb{E}[\varphi(\bar{x}, h_i)]^{p_{\mu^{(\omega)}}} = \lim_{i \in I} \sum_{A \in \mathcal{A}_i} \mathbb{P}(A) \mu^{(\omega)}(\varphi(\bar{x}, h_i|_A)) \\ &= \lim_{i \in I} \sum_{A \in \mathcal{A}_i} \mathbb{P}(A) \mu^{(k)}(\varphi(\bar{x}, h_i|_A)) = \lim_{i \in I} (\mathbb{E}[\varphi(\bar{x}, h_i)])^{p_{\mu^{(k)}}} \\ &= \lim_{i \in I} F_{r_{\mu^{(k)}}}^{\mathbb{E}[\varphi(\bar{x}, y)]}((\text{tp}^R(h_i/\mathcal{U}^\Omega)) = \mathbb{E}[\varphi(\bar{x}, b)]^{r_{\mu^{(k)}}}, \end{aligned}$$

where the first and last equality follow from the fact that $F_{r_{\mu^{(\omega)}}}^{\mathbb{E}[\varphi(\bar{x}, y)]}$ and $F_{r_{\mu^{(k)}}}^{\mathbb{E}[\varphi(\bar{x}, y)]}$ are continuous maps, by definability of μ , hence of $\mu^{(\omega)}$ and $\mu^{(k)}$, and Fact 3.17(2)(b). \square

The following fact is [CGH23a, Lemma 3.13].

Fact 3.22. Suppose that $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$ and $(h_i)_{i \in I}$ is a net of elements such that $h_i \in (\mathcal{U}_0^\Omega)^x$ and $\lim_{i \in I} \text{tp}^R(h_i/\mathcal{U}^\Omega) = p_\mu$. For each $i \in I$, let \mathcal{A}_i be a finite measurable partition of Ω such that each element of h_i is constant on each $A \in \mathcal{A}_i$. Then

$$\lim_{i \in I} \left(\sum_{A \in \mathcal{A}_i} \mathbb{P}(A) \delta_{(h_i|_A)} \right) = \mu,$$

where the limit is calculated in the space $\mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$.

Proposition 3.23. Let $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$ be fim over a small model $M \prec \mathcal{U}$, $\nu \in \mathfrak{M}_y(\mathcal{U})$ and $\mathbf{x} = (x_i)_{i \in \omega}$ with x_i of the same sort as x for all i . Suppose that $\lambda \in \mathfrak{M}_{\mathbf{x}y}(\mathcal{U})$ such that $\lambda|_{\mathbf{x}, M} = \mu^{(\omega)}|_M$ and $\lambda|_y = \nu$. Then for any $\varphi(x, y) \in \mathcal{L}$ we have

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda(\varphi(x_i, y)) = \mu \otimes \nu(\varphi(x, y)).$$

Proof. The measures $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$, $\lambda \in \mathfrak{M}_{\mathbf{x}y}(\mathcal{U})$, $\mu^{(\omega)} \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$ and $\nu \in \mathfrak{M}_y(\mathcal{U})$ can be associated to complete types $p_\mu \in S_x^R(\mathcal{U}^\Omega)$, $p_\lambda \in S_{\mathbf{x}y}^R(\mathcal{U}^\Omega)$, $p_{\mu^{(\omega)}} \in S_{\mathbf{x}y}^R(\mathcal{U}^\Omega)$ and $p_\nu \in S_y^R(\mathcal{U}^\Omega)$, respectively, by Fact 3.17(1). As μ is M -definable, $\mu^{(\omega)}$ is also

M -definable, and so the types $r_\mu \in S_x(\mathcal{C})$ and $r_{\mu^{(\omega)}} \in S_x(\mathcal{C})$ are well-defined and definable over M^Ω by Fact 3.17(2). We then have:

- (1) r_μ is generically stable over M^Ω (by Fact 3.20(3));
- (2) $r_{\mu^{(\omega)}}|_{M^\Omega} = (r_\mu)^{(\omega)}|_{M^\Omega}$ (by Corollary 3.21);
- (3) $p_\lambda|_{\mathbf{x}, M^\Omega} = p_{\mu^{(\omega)}}|_{M^\Omega} = r_{\mu^{(\omega)}}|_{M^\Omega}$ and $p_\lambda|_y = p_\nu$ (by Corollary 3.19).

Let $\mathbf{a} = (a_i)_{i \in \omega}$ and b in \mathcal{C} be so that $(\mathbf{a}, b) \models p_\lambda$. Then \mathbf{a} is a Morley sequence in r_μ over M^Ω by (2) and (3) from above. By Fact 3.16, choose a net $(h_j)_{j \in J}$ of tuples in $(\mathcal{U}_0)^y$ such that $\lim_{j \in J} \text{tp}^R(h_j / \mathcal{U}^\Omega) = \text{tp}^R(b / \mathcal{U}^\Omega) = p_\nu$. For each h_j , choose a finite measurable partition \mathcal{A}_j of Ω such that each function in h_j is constant on each element of \mathcal{A}_j . Now, given any $\varphi(x, y) \in \mathcal{L}$, we then have the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda(\varphi(x_i, y)) &= \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}[\varphi(x_i, y)]^{p_\lambda} = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}[\varphi(a_i, b)] \stackrel{(a)}{=} \mathbb{E}[\varphi(x, b)]^{r_\mu} \\ &= F_{r_\mu}^\varphi(\text{tp}^R(b / \mathcal{U}^\Omega)) \stackrel{(b)}{=} \lim_{j \in J} F_{r_\mu}^\varphi(\text{tp}^R(h_j / \mathcal{U}^\Omega)) = \lim_{j \in J} \mathbb{E}[\varphi(x, h_j)]^{p_\mu} \\ &\stackrel{(c)}{=} \lim_{j \in J} \sum_{A \in \mathcal{A}_j} \mathbb{P}(A) \mu(\varphi(x, h_j|_A)) \stackrel{(d)}{=} \lim_{j \in J} \int_{S_y(\mathcal{U})} F_\mu^\varphi \, d \left(\sum_{A \in \mathcal{A}_j} \mathbb{P}(A) \delta_{(h_j|_A)} \right) \\ &\stackrel{(e)}{=} \int_{S_y(\mathcal{U})} F_\mu^\varphi \, d \left(\lim_{j \in J} \sum_{A \in \mathcal{A}_j} \mathbb{P}(A) \delta_{(h_j|_A)} \right) \stackrel{(f)}{=} \int_{S_y(\mathcal{U})} F_\mu^\varphi \, d\nu = \mu \otimes \nu(\varphi(x, y)), \end{aligned}$$

where the corresponding equalities hold for the following reasons:

- (a) since the type $r_\mu \in S_x^R(\mathcal{C})$ is generically stable over M^Ω by (1) and $(\mathbf{a}_i)_{i \in \omega}$ is a Morley sequence in r_μ over M^Ω ;
- (b) by the choice of $(h_j)_{j \in J}$ and, as r_μ is definable over \mathcal{U}^Ω by (1), the map $F_{r_\mu}^\varphi : S_y^R(\mathcal{U}^\Omega) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is continuous;
- (c) by the definition of p_μ (Fact 3.17);
- (d) for a fixed $j \in J$, the computations of the left hand side and the right hand side are the same;
- (e) since μ is definable, the map $F_\mu^\varphi : S_y(\mathcal{U}) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is continuous, hence the map $\gamma \in \mathfrak{M}_y(\mathcal{U}) \mapsto \int F_\mu^\varphi \, d\gamma \in [0, 1]$ is continuous;
- (f) by Fact 3.22. □

We will use the following general topological fact [CGH23a, Lemma 2.3]:

Fact 3.24. *Let $f : X \rightarrow K$ be an arbitrary function from a compact Hausdorff space to a compact interval $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}$. Suppose there is a closed subset $C \subseteq K^\omega \times X$ satisfying the following properties:*

- (1) *the projection of C onto X is all of X ;*
- (2) *if $(\alpha, x) \in C$ and $g : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ is strictly increasing, then $(\alpha \circ g, x) \in C$;*
- (3) *for any $(\alpha, x) \in C$, $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \alpha(i) = f(x)$.*

Then f is continuous and, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there is an $n_\varepsilon \in \mathbb{N}$ such that: for any $(\alpha, x) \in C$, $\{i \in \omega : \alpha(i) \not\approx_\varepsilon f(x)\} \leq n_\varepsilon$.

Finally, we can derive the main theorem of the section:

Proof of Theorem 3.13. The “moreover” clause of Theorem 3.13 for formulas without parameters follows from Proposition 3.23 by compactness (using Fact 3.24).

Namely, first let $\varphi(x; y, z) \in \mathcal{L}(\emptyset)$ be arbitrary. We let

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{M}_L(\mathcal{U}) &:= \left\{ \eta \in \mathfrak{M}_{xyz}(\mathcal{U}) : \eta|_{\mathbf{x}, M} = \mu^{(\omega)}|_M \right\}, X := \mathfrak{M}_{yz}(\mathcal{U}), K = [0, 1], \\ f &: X \rightarrow K \text{ defined by } \nu \in \mathfrak{M}_{yz}(\mathcal{U}) \mapsto \mu \otimes \nu(\varphi(x, y, z)), \text{ and} \\ C &:= \{((\eta(\varphi(x_i, y, z)) : i \in \omega), \eta|_{yz}) : \eta \in \mathfrak{M}_L(\mathcal{U})\} \subseteq [0, 1]^\omega \times X. \end{aligned}$$

The assumptions of Fact 3.24 are satisfied. Indeed, (1) holds since for every $\nu \in \mathfrak{M}_{yz}(\mathcal{U})$, $\eta := \mu^{(\omega)} \otimes \nu$ gives an element in C projecting onto it. (2) For every strictly increasing $g : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ we have a continuous map $g' : S_{\mathbf{x}}(\mathcal{U}) \rightarrow S_{\mathbf{x}}(\mathcal{U})$ defined by $\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in g'(p) \iff \varphi(x_{g(1)}, \dots, x_{g(n)}) \in p$. Now if $\eta|_{\mathbf{x}, M} = \mu^{(\omega)}|_M$ then still $g_*(\eta)|_{\mathbf{x}, M} = \mu^{(\omega)}|_M$, where $g_*(\eta)$ is the pushforward of the measure η by g (see Definition 3.25). And (3) holds by Proposition 3.23. Then we obtain the required $n = n(\mu, \varphi, \varepsilon)$ applying Fact 3.24.

Now assume we are given $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$, $\varepsilon > 0$, and $\psi(x, y) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U})$ is an arbitrary formula with parameters, say of the form $\varphi(x, y, b)$ for some $b \in \mathcal{U}^z$ and $\varphi(x, y, z) \in \mathcal{L}(\emptyset)$. Let $n = n(\mu, \varphi, \varepsilon) \in \omega$ be as given by the above for the formula $\varphi(x, y, z)$ without parameters. Given any $\lambda \in \mathfrak{M}_{xy}(\mathcal{U})$ with $\lambda|_{\mathbf{x}, M} = \mu^{(\omega)}$ and $\lambda|_y = \nu$, consider the measures $\lambda_b \in \mathfrak{M}_{xyz}(\mathcal{U})$ defined by $\lambda_b(\mathbf{x}, y, z) := \lambda(\mathbf{x}, y) \otimes \delta_b(z)$, and $\nu_b \in \mathfrak{M}_{yz}(\mathcal{U})$ defined by $\nu_b(y, z) = \nu(y) \otimes \delta_b(z)$. Note that $\lambda_b|_{yz} = \nu_b$. By the choice of n and the previous paragraph (with λ_b and ν_b in place of λ and ν) we have

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda(\varphi(x_i, y, b)) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_b(\varphi(x_i, y, z)) = \mu \otimes \nu_b(\varphi(x, y, z)) = \mu \otimes \nu(\varphi(x, y, b)). \quad \square$$

3.5. Definable pushforwards of Keisler measures. We record some basic facts about definable pushforwards of Keisler measures.

Definition 3.25. Let $f : \mathcal{U}^x \rightarrow \mathcal{U}^y$ be a definable map. For $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$, we define the *push-forward measure* $f_*(\mu)$ in $\mathfrak{M}_y(\mathcal{U})$, where for any formula $\varphi(y) \in \mathcal{L}_y(\mathcal{U})$, $f_*(\mu)(\varphi(y)) = \mu(\varphi(f(x)))$.

Proposition 3.26. Let $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$. Let $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ be a small set and let $f : \mathcal{U}^x \rightarrow \mathcal{U}^y$ be an A -definable map. Then we have the following:

- (1) if μ is A -invariant, then $f_*(\mu)$ is A -invariant;
- (2) if μ is A -definable, then $f_*(\mu)$ is A -definable;
- (3) if μ is *fim* over A , then $f_*(\mu)$ is *fim* over A ;
- (4) $\{f_*(p) : p \in S(\mu)\} \subseteq S(f_*(\mu))$, and if f is a bijection then these sets are equal.

Proof. (1) Straightforward.

(2) Note that for any formula $\varphi(y, z) \in \mathcal{L}_{yz}$, we have $F_{f_*(\mu), A}^\varphi = F_{\mu, A}^{\varphi_f}$ where $\varphi_f(x, z) := \varphi(f(x), z)$.

(3) Let $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$ be *fim* over A .

Claim. For any $\theta(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U})$,

$$(f_*(\mu))^{(n)}(\theta(y_1, \dots, y_n)) = \mu^{(n)}(\theta(f(x_1), \dots, f(x_n))).$$

Proof. We prove the claim by induction on n . The base case $n = 1$ is trivial. Assume the claim holds for n . For $1 \leq k < \omega$, let $G_k : (\mathcal{U}^x)^k \rightarrow (\mathcal{U}^y)^k$ be the A -definable map given by $G_k(x_1, \dots, x_k) = (f(x_1), \dots, f(x_k))$. Note that G_k induces

a pushforward from $\mathfrak{M}_{x_1, \dots, x_k}(\mathcal{U})$ to $\mathfrak{M}_{y_1, \dots, y_k}(\mathcal{U})$. Then our induction hypothesis says $(f_*(\mu))^{(n)} = (G_n)_*(\mu^{(n)})$. Fix $\theta(y_1, \dots, y_{n+1}) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U})$ and let

$$\begin{aligned}\psi(y_{n+1}; y_1, \dots, y_n) &:= \theta(y_1, \dots, y_{n+1}), \\ \psi_G(x_{n+1}; x_1, \dots, x_n) &:= \theta(f(x_1), \dots, f(x_{n+1})).\end{aligned}$$

Let $N \prec \mathcal{U}$ be a small model containing A and all relevant parameters. Then

$$\begin{aligned}(f_*(\mu))^{(n+1)}(\theta(y_1, \dots, y_{n+1})) &= \left(f_*(\mu)_{y_{n+1}} \otimes (f_*(\mu))^{(n)}_{y_1, \dots, y_n} \right) (\theta(y_1, \dots, y_{n+1})) \\ &= \int_{S_{y_1, \dots, y_n}(N)} F_{f_*(\mu)}^\psi \, d\left((f_*(\mu))^{(n)}\right) = \int_{S_{y_1, \dots, y_n}(N)} F_{f_*(\mu)}^\psi \, d\left((G_n)_*(\mu^{(n)})\right) \\ &= \int_{S_{x_1, \dots, x_n}(N)} \left(F_{f_*(\mu)}^\psi \circ G_n \right) \, d\mu^{(n)} = \int_{S_{x_1, \dots, x_n}(N)} F_\mu^{\psi_G} \, d\mu^{(n)} \\ &= \mu^{(n+1)}(\theta(f(x_1), \dots, f(x_{n+1}))).\end{aligned}\quad \square(\text{claim})$$

We now show that $f_*(\mu)$ is *fim* over A . Fix a formula $\varphi(y, z)$ in \mathcal{L}_{yz} . Since μ is *fim*, let $(\theta_n(x_1, \dots, x_n))_{1 \leq n < \omega}$ be a sequence of $\mathcal{L}(A)$ -formulas witnessing this for the formula $\varphi(f(x), z)$ as in Definition 3.5. To avoid “scope-of-quantifiers” confusion, we let w_1, \dots, w_n be new variables with w_i of the same sort as x_i for each i . For each $1 \leq n < \omega$, we consider the $\mathcal{L}(A)$ -formula

$$\gamma_n(y_1, \dots, y_n) := \exists w_1 \dots \exists w_n \left(\theta(w_1, \dots, w_n) \wedge \bigwedge_{1 \leq i \leq n} f(w_i) = y_i \right).$$

Note that

$$(*) \quad \theta(x_1, \dots, x_n) \vdash \gamma_n(f(x_1), \dots, f(x_n)) \text{ for every } n \in \omega.$$

We will show that the formulas $(\gamma_n(y_1, \dots, y_n))_{1 \leq n < \omega}$ witness that $f_*(\mu)$ is *fim* over A with respect to the formula $\varphi(y, z)$.

Fix $\varepsilon > 0$. Then there exists some $n_\varepsilon \in \omega$ so that: for any $n_\varepsilon \leq k < \omega$ and any \bar{d} with $\models \theta_k(\bar{d})$ we have

$$(**) \quad \sup_{b \in \mathcal{U}^z} |\text{Av}(\bar{d})(\varphi(f(x), b)) - \mu(\varphi(f(x), b))| < \varepsilon.$$

Now, suppose that \bar{c} is such that $\mathcal{U} \models \gamma_k(\bar{c})$. Then, by definition of γ_k , there exists some $\bar{e} \in (\mathcal{U}^x)^k$ such that $\models \theta_k(\bar{e})$ and $(f(e_1), \dots, f(e_k)) = (c_1, \dots, c_k)$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}&\sup_{b \in \mathcal{U}^z} |\text{Av}(\bar{c})(\varphi(y, b)) - f_*(\mu)(\varphi(y, b))| \\ &= \sup_{b \in \mathcal{U}^z} |\text{Av}(c_1, \dots, c_n)(\varphi(y, b)) - \mu(\varphi(f(x), b))| \\ &= \sup_{b \in \mathcal{U}^z} |\text{Av}(f(e_1), \dots, f(e_n))(\varphi(y, b)) - \mu(\varphi(f(x), b))| \\ &= \sup_{b \in \mathcal{U}^z} |\text{Av}(e_1, \dots, e_n)(\varphi(f(x), b)) - \mu(\varphi(f(x), b))| \stackrel{(**)}{<} \varepsilon.\end{aligned}$$

Finally, by the Claim and $(*)$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left((f_*(\mu))^{(n)}(\gamma_n(y_1, \dots, y_n)) \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu^{(n)}(\gamma_n(f(x_1), \dots, f(x_n))) \\ &\geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu^{(n)}(\theta_n(x_1, \dots, x_n)) = 1.\end{aligned}$$

We conclude $f_*(\mu)$ is *fim*.

(4) Immediate from the definitions. \square

3.6. Fim and fsg groups. Throughout this section, $G(x)$ will be a \emptyset -type-definable group. Let $\varphi_0(x) \in \mathcal{L}(\emptyset)$ be chosen for $G(x)$ as in Section 2.2.

Definition 3.27. [HPP08, Definition 4.1] A (\emptyset) -type-definable group G is *fsg* (*finitely satisfiable generics*) if there is some $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ and small $M \prec \mathcal{U}$ such that for every $g \in G(\mathcal{U})$, $g \cdot p$ is finitely satisfiable in M .

We consider a natural generalization of generically stable groups (Section 2.3) to *fim* groups.

Definition 3.28. (1) We let $\mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$ denote the (closed) set of all measures $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$ supported on G , i.e. with $S(\mu) \subseteq S_G(\mathcal{U})$.

(2) For $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$ and $g \in G(\mathcal{U})$, we let $g \cdot \mu := (g \cdot -)_*(\mu)$ and $\mu^{-1} := (-^1)_*(\mu)$ (where, as in Section 2.2, we view $\cdot, -^1$ as globally defined functions whose restrictions to G give the group operations). As $g \cdot -$ and $-^1$ are definable bijections on $\varphi_0(\mathcal{U})$, we get $S(g \cdot \mu) = g \cdot S(\mu)$ and $S(\mu^{-1}) = \{p^{-1} : p \in S(\mu)\}$ (by Proposition 3.26(4)). In particular, $g \cdot \mu, \mu^{-1} \in \mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$. We define the right action of G on $\mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$ analogously.

Definition 3.29. We will say that a (\emptyset) -type-definable group $G(x)$ is *fim* if there exists a right G -invariant *fim* measure $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$, i.e. $\mu \cdot g = \mu$ for all $g \in G(\mathcal{U})$.

Remark 3.30. (1) In any theory, if G is *fim* then it is both definably amenable and *fsg*.

(2) If T is NIP and G is *fsg*, then it is *fim*.

Proof. (1) Indeed, let μ witness that G is *fim*. In particular, μ is finitely satisfiable in some small $M \prec \mathcal{U}$ (Remark 3.6), and $g \cdot \mu = \mu$ for all $g \in G(\mathcal{U})$. Take any $p \in S(\mu)$. Then $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$, and also $g \cdot p \in S(\mu)$, hence finitely satisfiable in M , for all $g \in G(\mathcal{U})$.

(2) By [HPS13, Remark 4.4], and Remark 3.6. \square

Problem 3.31. Does *fsg* imply definable amenability without assuming NIP? Do there exist *fsg* (and definably amenable) groups that are not *fim*?

Definition 3.32. Suppose that $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$ is Borel-definable. Then for any measure $\nu \in \mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$, the (definable) *convolution* of μ and ν , denoted $\mu * \nu$, is the unique measure in $\mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$ such that for any formula $\varphi(x) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U})$,

$$(\mu * \nu)(\varphi(x)) = (\mu \otimes \nu)(\varphi(x \cdot y)).$$

We say that μ is *idempotent* if $\mu * \mu = \mu$.

When T is NIP, it suffices to assume that μ is invariant (under $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{M}/M)$ for some small model M), as then μ is automatically Borel-definable ([Sim15]). We refer to [CG22, Section 3] for a detailed discussion of when convolution is well-defined.

The following is a simultaneous generalization of Fact 2.5 from types to measures in arbitrary theories, and of the previously known case for measures under the NIP assumption [HPS13, Theorem 4.3].

Proposition 3.33. *Suppose that $G(x)$ is a \emptyset -type-definable fim group, witnessed by a right- G -invariant fim measure $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$. Then we have:*

- (1) $\mu = \mu^{-1}$;
- (2) μ is left G -invariant;
- (3) μ is the unique left G -invariant measure in $\mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$;
- (4) μ is the unique right G -invariant measure in $\mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$.

Proof. (1) Fix a formula $\varphi(x) \in \mathcal{L}_x(\mathcal{U})$. Let $M \prec \mathcal{U}$ be a small model such that μ is M -invariant and M contains the parameters of φ . As μ is fim over M , μ^{-1} is also fim over M by Proposition 3.26(3).

Suppose $q(x) \in S(\mu_x|_M)$ (so $q(x) \vdash G(x)$). Then, for $(\varphi')^*(y, x) = \varphi(x \cdot y)$ (in the notation of Section 3.2) we have (for any $b \models q(x)$):

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\mu_y^{-1}}^{(\varphi')^*}(q) &= \mu_y^{-1}(\varphi(b \cdot y)) = \mu_y(\varphi(b \cdot y^{-1})) = \mu_y(\varphi((y \cdot b^{-1})^{-1})) \\ &\stackrel{(*)}{=} \mu_y(\varphi(y^{-1})) = \mu_y^{-1}(\varphi(y)), \end{aligned}$$

where $(*)$ follows by right G -invariance of $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$ applied to the formula $\psi(y) := \varphi(y^{-1})$.

Using this and that fim measures commute with all Borel definable measures (Fact 3.7) we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu * \mu^{-1}(\varphi(x)) &= \mu_x \otimes \mu_y^{-1}(\varphi(x \cdot y)) = \mu_y^{-1} \otimes \mu_x(\varphi(x \cdot y)) \\ &= \int_{S_x(M)} F_{\mu_y^{-1}}^{(\varphi')^*} d\mu_x = \int_{S(\mu_x|_M)} F_{\mu_y^{-1}}^{(\varphi')^*} d\mu_x = \int_{S_x(M)} \mu_y^{-1}(\varphi(y)) d\mu_x \\ &= \mu_y^{-1}(\varphi(y)) = \mu_x^{-1}(\varphi(x)). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, for $\varphi'(x, y) = \varphi(x \cdot y)$ and any $q(y) \in S(\mu_y^{-1}|_M)$ (so $q(y) \vdash G(y)$), by right G -invariance of μ we have $F_{\mu_x}^{\varphi'}(q) = \mu(\varphi(x))$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \mu * \mu^{-1}(\varphi(x)) &= \mu_x \otimes \mu_y^{-1}(\varphi(x \cdot y)) = \int_{S_y(M)} F_{\mu_x}^{\varphi'} d(\mu_y^{-1}) \\ &= \int_{S_y(M)} \mu(\varphi(x)) d(\mu_y^{-1}) = \mu(\varphi(x)). \end{aligned}$$

We conclude that $\mu(\varphi(x)) = \mu^{-1}(\varphi(x))$.

(2) For any $a \in G(\mathcal{U})$ and $\varphi(x) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U})$, using (1) and right G -invariance of μ for the formula $\psi(x) := \varphi(x^{-1})$ we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(\varphi(a \cdot x)) &= \mu^{-1}(\varphi(a \cdot x)) = \mu(\varphi(a \cdot x^{-1})) = \mu(\varphi((x \cdot a^{-1})^{-1})) \\ &= \mu(\varphi(x^{-1})) = \mu^{-1}(\varphi(x)) = \mu(\varphi(x)). \end{aligned}$$

(3) Suppose that $\nu \in \mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$ is left G -invariant, and let $\varphi(x) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U})$ be arbitrary. Let $M \prec \mathcal{U}$ be a small model such that μ is invariant over M and M contains the parameters of φ .

As in (1), for any $q(y) \in S(\nu_y|_M)$ (so $q(y) \vdash G(y)$), by right G -invariance of μ we have $F_{\mu_x}^{\varphi'}(q) = \mu(\varphi(x))$. Hence

$$(*) \quad \int_{S_y(M)} F_{\mu_x}^{\varphi'} d\nu_y = \int_{S(\nu|_M)} F_{\mu_x}^{\varphi'} d\nu_y = \int_{S(\nu|_M)} \mu(\varphi(x)) d\nu_y = \int_{S_y(M)} \mu(\varphi(x)) d\nu_y.$$

Second, for any $q \in S(\mu_x|_M)$ (so $q(x) \vdash G(x)$), by left G -invariance of ν we have (for any $b \models q$):

$$(\dagger) \quad F_{\nu_y}^{(\varphi')}^*(q) = \nu(\varphi(b \cdot y)) = \nu(\varphi(y)).$$

So the map $F_{\nu_y}^{(\varphi')}^* : S(\mu|_M) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is constant on the support of μ , hence Borel. As μ is *fim*, the proof of [CGH23b, Proposition 5.15] implies

$$(\ddagger) \quad \int_{S(\mu|_M)} F_{\nu_y}^{(\varphi')}^* d\mu_x = \int_{S_y(M)} F_{\mu_x}^{\varphi'} d\nu_y,$$

where on the left we view μ as a regular Borel probability measure restricted to the compact set $S(\mu|_M)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(\varphi(x)) &= \int_{S_y(M)} \mu(\varphi(x)) d\nu_y \stackrel{(*)}{=} \int_{S_y(M)} F_{\mu_x}^{\varphi'} d\nu_y \\ &\stackrel{(\ddagger)}{=} \int_{S(\mu|_M)} F_{\nu_y}^{(\varphi')}^* d\mu_x \stackrel{(\dagger)}{=} \int_{S(\mu|_M)} \nu(\varphi(y)) d\mu_x = \int_{S_x(M)} \nu(\varphi(y)) d\mu_x = \nu(\varphi(y)). \end{aligned}$$

(4) Let $\nu \in \mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$ be right G -invariant, $\varphi(x) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U})$ and $M \prec \mathcal{U}$ containing the parameters of φ and such that μ is M -invariant.

As in (3), the map $F_{\nu_x}^{\varphi'} : S_y(M) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is $(\mu_y|_M)$ -measurable since it is constant on the support by right G -invariance of ν . As μ is *fim* we can apply [CGH23b, Proposition 5.15] again to get

$$\int_{S_y(M)} F_{\nu_x}^{\varphi'} d\mu_y = \int_{S_x(M)} F_{\mu_y}^{(\varphi')}^* d\nu_x.$$

As μ is left G -invariant by (2), for any $q \in S(\nu_x|_M)$, we have (for $b \models q$):

$$F_{\mu_y}^{(\varphi')}^*(q) = \mu_y(\varphi(b \cdot y)) = \mu(\varphi(y)).$$

Combining we get

$$\begin{aligned} \nu(\varphi(x)) &= \int_{S_y(M)} \nu(\varphi(x)) d\mu_y = \int_{S_y(M)} F_{\nu_x}^{\varphi'} d\mu_y \\ &= \int_{S_x(M)} F_{\mu_y}^{(\varphi')}^* d\nu_x = \int_{S_x(M)} \mu(\varphi(y)) d\nu_x = \mu(\varphi(y)). \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Proposition 3.33 and its symmetric version with “left” swapped with “right” (obtained by a “symmetric” proof) yield:

Corollary 3.34. *An (\emptyset) -type-definable group $G(x)$ is *fim* if and only if there exists a left G -invariant *fim* measure $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$.*

3.7. Idempotent *fim* measures and generic transitivity. Let $G(x)$ be a \emptyset -type-definable group, and we are in the same setting and notation as in Section 2.2. For a measure $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$, we let

$$\text{Stab}(\mu) := \{g \in G(\mathcal{U}) : \mu \cdot g = g\}$$

denote the right-stabilizer of μ .

Fact 3.35. *When $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$ is a measure definable over $M \prec \mathcal{U}$, then $\text{Stab}(\mu)$ is an M -type-definable subgroup of $G(\mathcal{U})$ (see e.g. [CG22, Proposition 5.3]).*

We now consider the main question investigated in [CG22; CG23] in the case of measures (generalizing from types in Section 2.4).

Again, we let $H := \text{Stab}(\mu)$.

Definition 3.36. For the rest of the section, we let $f : (\mathcal{U}^x)^2 \rightarrow (\mathcal{U}^x)^2$ be the (\emptyset -definable) map $f(x_1, x_0) = (x_1 \cdot x_0, x_0)$ (where \cdot is viewed as a globally defined function whose restriction to G defines the group operation, see Section 2.2).

Proposition 3.37. *Let $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$ be an idempotent fim measure. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (1) $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_H(\mathcal{U})$;
- (2) $\mu^{(2)} = f_*(\mu^{(2)})$;
- (3) $\mu \otimes p = f_*(\mu \otimes p)$ for every $p \in S(\mu)$.

Proof. (2) \Leftrightarrow (3) This equivalence only uses that μ is a definable measure.

By the definition of f we have $f_*(\mu^{(2)})(\varphi(x_1, x_0)) = \mu^{(2)}(\tilde{\varphi}(x_1, x_0))$ for all $\varphi(x_1, x_0) \in \mathcal{L}_{x_1, x_0}(\mathcal{U})$, where $\tilde{\varphi}(x_1, x_0) := \varphi(x_1 \cdot x_0, x_0)$. By definition of $\mu^{(2)}$ we have: $\mu^{(2)} \neq f_*(\mu^{(2)})$ if and only if there exists a formula $\varphi(x_1, x_0) \in \mathcal{L}_{x_1, x_0}(\mathcal{U})$ and a small model $M \prec \mathcal{U}$ so that M contains the parameters of φ and μ is M -definable, such that

$$\int_{S(\mu|_M)} \left| F_{\mu, M}^{\tilde{\varphi}}(p) - F_{\mu, M}^{\varphi}(p) \right| d\mu_M > 0,$$

where $\mu|_M \in \mathfrak{M}_{x_0}(M)$ is the restriction of μ to M , μ_M is the restriction $\mu|_M$ viewed as a regular Borel measure on $S_{x_0}(M)$. By definability of μ , the function $p \in S(\mu|_M) \mapsto \left| F_{\mu, M}^{\tilde{\varphi}}(p) - F_{\mu, M}^{\varphi}(p) \right| \in [0, 1]$ is continuous (and non-negative), hence the integral is > 0 if and only if $\left| F_{\mu, M}^{\tilde{\varphi}}(p) - F_{\mu, M}^{\varphi}(p) \right| > 0$ for some $p \in S(\mu|_M)$, that is $\mu(\varphi(x_1, b)) \neq \mu(\varphi(x_1 \cdot b, b))$ for some $p \in S(\mu)$ and $b \models p|_M$, that is $(\mu \otimes p)(\varphi(x_1, x_0)) \neq f_*(\mu \otimes p)(\varphi(x_1, x_0))$ for some $p \in S(\mu)$.

(3) \Rightarrow (1) Fix $p \in S(\mu)$, let $M \prec \mathcal{U}$ be such that μ is M -invariant, and let $a \models p|_M$.

Claim 1. We have $\mu|_{Ma} = (\mu \cdot a)|_{Ma}$.

Proof. Any $\psi(x) \in \mathcal{L}_x(Ma)$ is of the form $\varphi(x, a)$ for some $\varphi(x, y) \in \mathcal{L}_{xy}(M)$. By (3) we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(\varphi(x, a)) &= (\mu \otimes p)(\varphi(x, y)) = f_*(\mu \otimes p)(\varphi(x, y)) \\ &= (\mu \otimes p)(\varphi(x \cdot y, y)) = \mu(\varphi(x \cdot a, a)). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$(\mu \cdot a)(\psi(x)) = \mu(\psi(x \cdot a)) = \mu(\varphi(x \cdot a, a)) = \mu(\varphi(x, a)) = \mu(\psi(x)).$$

$\square(\text{claim})$

Claim 2. The measure $\mu \cdot a$ is (Ma) -definable.

Proof. Since μ is M -definable, it is also Ma -definable. Consider the Ma -definable map $g : x \mapsto x \cdot a$. Note that $g_*(\mu) = \mu \cdot a$ and so by Proposition 3.26, $\mu \cdot a$ is also Ma -definable. $\square(\text{claim})$

Hence, by Proposition 3.11 over Ma , we get $\mu = \mu \cdot a$. That is, $a \in \text{Stab}(\mu)$, so $p|_M(x) \vdash H(x)$.

(1) \Rightarrow (3) Let $\varphi(x, y) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U})$ be arbitrary, and $M \prec \mathcal{U}$ contain its parameters such that μ is M -invariant. The measure μ is right H -invariant, and given any $p \in S(\mu)$ we have $p \in S_H(\mathcal{U})$ by (1). So for $a \models p|_M$ we have $a \in H$, hence $\mu \otimes p(\varphi(x, y)) = \mu(\varphi(x, a)) = \mu(\varphi(x \cdot a, a)) = f_*(\mu \otimes p)(\varphi(x, y))$. \square

Definition 3.38. We say that an idempotent *fim* measure $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$ is *generically transitive* if it satisfies any of the equivalent conditions in Proposition 3.37.

In particular, a type is generically transitive in the sense of Definition 2.13 if and only if, viewed as a Keisler measure, it is generically transitive.

The following is a generalization of Remark 2.11:

Remark 3.39. Assume μ is *fim* and $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_H(\mathcal{U})$. Then:

- (1) H is a *fim* group (Definition 3.29), hence μ is both the unique left-invariant and the unique right-invariant measure supported on H (by Proposition 3.33);
- (2) H is the smallest among all type-definable subgroups H' of G with $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_{H'}(\mathcal{U})$;
- (3) H is both the left and the right stabilizer of μ in G .

Proof. (1) H is a *fim* group, witnessed by the right H -invariant *fim* measure $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_H(\mathcal{U})$.

(2) H is type-definable by Fact 3.35.

For any type-definable $H' \leq G(\mathcal{U})$ with $S(\mu) \subseteq S_{H'}(\mathcal{U})$, the group $H'' := H \cap H'$ is type-definable with $S(\mu) \subseteq S_{H''}(\mathcal{U})$ and $H'' \leq H$. If the index is ≥ 2 , we have some $g \in H$ with $H'' \cap (H'' \cdot g) = \emptyset$, and $S(\mu) \subseteq S_{H''}(\mathcal{U})$, $S(\mu \cdot g) \subseteq S_{H'' \cdot g}(\mathcal{U})$, so $S(\mu) \cap S(\mu \cdot g) = \emptyset$, so $\mu \neq \mu \cdot g$ — a contradiction. So $H'' = H$, and $H \subseteq H'$.

(3) Let H_ℓ be the left stabilizer of μ . Then H_ℓ is type-definable by a symmetric version of Fact 3.35. By (1), μ is left H -invariant, so we have $H \subseteq H_\ell$, and so $S(\mu) \subseteq S_{H_\ell}(\mathcal{U})$ is left H_ℓ -invariant. By a symmetric argument as in (2), we conclude $H = H_\ell$. \square

Example 3.40. If G' is a *fim* type-definable subgroup of G , witnessed by a G' -invariant *fim* measure $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_{G'}(\mathcal{U})$, then μ is obviously idempotent and generically transitive.

Analogously to the case of types (Section 2.4), the following is our main question in the case of measures:

Problem 3.41. Assume that $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$ is *fim* and idempotent. Is it true that then μ is generically transitive? Assuming T is NIP?

A positive answer for stable T is given in [CG22], see Section 3.10 for a discussion.

By symmetric versions of the above considerations, one easily gets:

Remark 3.42. Section 3.7 remains valid if one swaps “left” with “right” (including left and right stabilizers) and replaces f by $f(x_1, x_0) = (x_0 \cdot x_1, x_0)$.

3.8. Idempotent fim measures in abelian groups. Finally, we have all of the ingredients to adapt the proof in Section 2.5 from types to measures and give a positive answer to Problem 3.41 for abelian groups in arbitrary theories. Let $G(x)$ and f be as in the previous section.

First note the idempotency of a *fim* measure μ can be iterated along a Morley sequence in μ :

Lemma 3.43. *Let $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$ and suppose that μ is *fim* and *idempotent*. Then for any formula $\psi(x) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U})$ and $k \in \omega$ we have*

$$\mu(\psi(x)) = \mu^{(k)}(\psi(x_1 \cdot \dots \cdot x_k)).$$

Proof. By induction on k , the base case $k = 2$ is the assumption on μ . So assume that for any $\gamma(x) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U})$ and $\ell \leq k - 1$ we have

$$(a) \quad \mu_{x_1, \dots, x_\ell}^{(\ell)}(\gamma(x_1 \cdot \dots \cdot x_\ell)) = \mu(\gamma(x)).$$

Fix $\psi(x) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U})$, and choose a small $M \prec \mathcal{U}$ such that μ is M -invariant and M contains the parameters of ψ . Let $\theta(x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}; x_k) := \psi(x_1 \cdot \dots \cdot x_k)$ and $\varphi(x_1; x_k) := \psi(x_1 \cdot x_k)$. For any $q \in S_{x_k}(M)$ (and any $b \models q$) we have

$$(b) \quad F_{\mu_{x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}}}^{\theta}(q) = \mu^{(k-1)}(\psi(x_1 \cdot \dots \cdot x_{k-1} \cdot b)) \stackrel{(a)}{=} \mu(\psi(x_1 \cdot b)) = F_{\mu_{x_1}}^{\varphi}(q).$$

Then, using that μ is *fim* and *fim* measures commute with Borel definable measures,

$$\begin{aligned} \mu^{(k)}(\psi(x_1 \cdot \dots \cdot x_k)) &= \mu_{x_k} \otimes \mu_{x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}}^{(k-1)}(\psi(x_1 \cdot \dots \cdot x_k)) \\ &= \mu_{x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}}^{(k-1)} \otimes \mu_{x_k}(\psi(x_1 \cdot \dots \cdot x_k)) = \int_{S_{x_k}(M)} F_{\mu_{x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}}}^{\theta} d\mu_{x_k} \\ &\stackrel{(b)}{=} \int_{S_{x_k}(M)} F_{\mu_{x_1}}^{\varphi} d\mu_{x_k} = \mu_{x_1} \otimes \mu_{x_k}(\varphi(x_1, x_k)) = \mu_{x_1} \otimes \mu_{x_k}(\psi(x_1 \cdot x_k)) \stackrel{(a)}{=} \mu(\psi(x)). \end{aligned}$$

□

Lemma 3.44. *Assume that $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$ is *fim* and *idempotent*. Let $k \geq 2$ be arbitrary and let $g : (\mathcal{U}^x)^k \rightarrow (\mathcal{U}^x)^{k+1}$ be the definable map*

$$g(x_1, \dots, x_k) = (x_1 \cdot \dots \cdot x_k, x_1, \dots, x_k),$$

where “ \cdot ” is viewed as a globally defined function whose restriction to G defines the group operation (see Section 2.2). Let $\lambda_k(y, x_1, \dots, x_k) := g_*(\mu^{(k)})$. Then:

- (1) $\lambda_k|_{x_1, \dots, x_k} = \mu^{(k)}$;
- (2) if G is abelian, then $\lambda_k|_{y, x_i} = f_*(\mu^{(2)}(y, x_i))$ for every $1 \leq i \leq k$.

Proof. (1) By definition of g .

(2) Let $\varphi(y, x) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U})$ be arbitrary, and let $M \prec \mathcal{U}$ be a small model containing its parameters, and so that μ is M -invariant. We let

$$\begin{aligned} \theta(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_k; x_i) &:= \varphi(x_1 \cdot \dots \cdot x_k, x_i), \quad \psi(x; y) := \varphi(x \cdot y, y), \\ \mu_{\hat{x}_i}^{(k-1)} &:= \mu_{x_{k-1}} \otimes \dots \otimes \mu_{x_{i+1}} \otimes \mu_{x_{i-1}} \otimes \dots \otimes \mu_{x_1} \end{aligned}$$

Using that G is abelian and Lemma 3.43, for any $q \in S_{x_i}(M)$ and $b \models q$ we have (renaming the variables when necessary):

$$F_{\mu_{\hat{x}_i}^{(k-1)}}^{\theta}(q) = \mu_{\hat{x}_i}^{(k-1)}(\varphi(x_1 \cdot \dots \cdot x_{i-1} \cdot b \cdot x_{i+1} \cdot \dots \cdot x_k, b))$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \mu_{\hat{x}_i}^{(k-1)}(\varphi(x_1 \cdot \dots \cdot x_{i-1} \cdot x_{i+1} \cdot \dots \cdot x_k \cdot b, b)) \\
&= \mu_x(\varphi(x \cdot b, b)) = F_{\mu_x}^\psi(q).
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, since G is abelian, μ is *fim*, and *fim* measures commute with Borel definable measures, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\lambda_k(\varphi(y, x_i)) &= \mu_{x_1, \dots, x_k}^{(k)}(\varphi(x_1 \cdot \dots \cdot x_k, x_i)) \\
&= \mu_{x_i}^{(k-1)} \otimes \mu_{x_i}(\varphi(x_1 \cdot \dots \cdot x_{i-1} \cdot x_{i+1} \cdot \dots \cdot x_k \cdot x_i, x_i)) \\
&= \int_{S_{x_i}(M)} F_{\mu_{x_i}^{(k-1)}}^\theta d\mu_{x_i} = \int_{S_{x_i}(M)} F_{\mu_x}^\psi d\mu_{x_i} \\
&= \mu_x \otimes \mu_{x_i}(\varphi(x \cdot x_i, x_i)) = \mu_x \otimes \mu_y(\varphi(x \cdot y, y)) = f_*(\mu^{(2)})(\varphi(x, y)). \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

Finally, using results about the randomization (Theorem 3.13) and Lemma 3.44, we can show generic transitivity in the abelian case:

Theorem 3.45. *Assume that $G(x)$ is an abelian type-definable group and $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$ is *fim* and idempotent. Then μ is generically transitive.*

Proof. By Proposition 3.37, it suffices to show that $\mu^{(2)} = f_*(\mu^{(2)})$. Assume not, say

$$|\mu^{(2)}(\varphi(x_1, x_2)) - f_*(\mu^{(2)})(\varphi(x_1, x_2))| = \varepsilon_0$$

for some $\varphi(x_1, x_2) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U})$ and some $\varepsilon_0 > 0$. Let $M \prec \mathcal{U}$ be a small model containing the parameters of φ , and so that μ is invariant over M . Let n be as given by the moreover part of Theorem 3.13 for $\mu, \varphi, \varepsilon_0$. Fix any $k > n$, and consider the definable map $g : (\mathcal{U}^x)^k \rightarrow (\mathcal{U}^x)^{k+1}$ given by $g(x_1, \dots, x_k) = (x_1 \cdot \dots \cdot x_k, x_1, \dots, x_k)$. Then g induces a continuous map from $S_{\mathbf{x}}(\mathcal{U})$ to $S_{\mathbf{xy}}(\mathcal{U})$, where $\mathbf{x} = (x_i : i \in \omega)$ and we let $\lambda \in \mathfrak{M}_{\mathbf{xy}}(\mathcal{U})$ be defined by $\lambda := g_*(\mu^{(\omega)})$. That is, for every $m \in \omega$ and every $\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_m, y) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U})$ we have

$$\lambda(\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_m, y)) = \mu^{(\omega)}(\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_m, x_1 \cdot \dots \cdot x_k)).$$

Then $\lambda|_{\mathbf{x}} = \mu^{(\omega)}$ and $\lambda|_{(x_1, \dots, x_k)y} = \lambda_k$ from Lemma 3.44, so by Lemma 3.44 we then have $|\lambda(\varphi(y, x_i)) - \mu^{(2)}(\varphi(y, x))| > \varepsilon_0$ for all $i = 1, \dots, k$ — contradicting the choice of n . \square

3.9. Support transitivity of idempotent measures. A tempting strategy for generalizing the arguments in Sections 2.7–2.10 with ranks from idempotent types to idempotent measures in T is to apply (a continuous logic version of) the proof for types in the randomization T^R of T , assuming that the randomization preserves the corresponding property. E.g, stability is preserved [BYK09], and (real) rosiness is known to be preserved in some special cases [AGK19] (e.g. when T is *o-minimal*). We note that simplicity of T is not preserved, still one gets that T^R is NSOP₁ assuming that T is simple [BYCR24]. When attempting to implement this strategy, one arrives at the following natural condition connecting the behavior of measures and types in their support:

Definition 3.46. Assume that G is a type-definable group and $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$. We say that μ is *support transitive* if $\mu * p = \mu$ for every $p \in S(\mu)$.

Remark 3.47. (1) If $p \in S_G(\mathcal{U})$ is a generically stable idempotent type, then it is obviously support transitive (viewed as a Keisler measure).

(2) If $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$ is generically transitive, then it is support transitive.

Indeed, note that if $p \in S(\mu)$, $\theta(x, b) \in \mathcal{L}_x(\mathcal{U})$, μ is M -invariant for a small model $M \prec \mathcal{U}$, and $c \models p|_{Mb}$, then

$$(\mu * p)(\theta(x, b)) = (\mu_x \otimes p_y)(\theta(x \cdot y, b)) = \mu(\theta(x \cdot c, b)) = \mu(\theta(x, b)),$$

where the last equality follows as $p \vdash \text{Stab}(\mu)$ by assumption, and $\text{Stab}(\mu)$ is M -type-definable by Fact 3.35.

Thus, we view the following as an intermediate (and trivial in the case of types) version of our main Problem 3.41:

Problem 3.48. Assume that G is a type-definable group and $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$ is *fim* and idempotent. Is μ support transitive?

The following example (based on [CG23, Example 4.5]) illustrates that the *fim* assumption in Problem 3.48 cannot be relaxed to either *definable* or *Borel-definable and finitely satisfiable*, even in abelian NIP groups:

Example 3.49. Consider $M := (\mathbb{R}, <, +)$, $M \prec \mathcal{U}$, $G(\mathcal{U}) = \mathcal{U}$ and $\mu := \frac{1}{2}\delta_{p_{-\infty}} + \frac{1}{2}\delta_{p_{\infty}}$ and $\nu := \frac{1}{2}\delta_{p_{0-}} + \frac{1}{2}\delta_{p_{0+}}$, where $p_{\infty}, p_{-\infty}, p_{0+}, p_{0-}$ are the unique complete 1-types satisfying:

- $p_{\infty} \supseteq \{x > a : a \in \mathbb{R}\} \cup \{x < b : b \in \mathcal{U}, b > \mathbb{R}\}$,
- $p_{-\infty} \supseteq \{x < a : a \in \mathbb{R}\} \cup \{x > b : b \in \mathcal{U}, b < \mathbb{R}\}$,
- $p_{0+} \supseteq \{x < a : a \in \mathcal{U}, a > 0\} \cup \{x > 0\}$,
- $p_{0-} \supseteq \{x < 0\} \cup \{x > b : b \in \mathcal{U}, b < 0\}$.

Then μ is finitely satisfiable in M (hence also Borel-invariant over M by NIP) and ν is definable over M , but neither is *fim*. The following are easy to verify directly:

- (1) $\mu * p_{\infty} = p_{\infty}$, $\mu * p_{-\infty} = p_{-\infty}$ and $\mu * \mu = \mu$ — hence μ is idempotent, finitely satisfiable in M , but not support-invariant;
- (2) likewise, $\nu * p_{0+} = p_{0+}$, $\nu * p_{0-} = p_{0-}$, and $\nu * \nu = \nu$ — hence ν is idempotent, definable over M , but not support invariant.

Support transitivity is closely related to the algebraic properties of the semigroup induced by $*$ on the support of an idempotent measure, studied in [CG22, Section 4].

Fact 3.50. [CG22, Corollary 4.4] Assume that $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$ is *fim* and idempotent. Then $(S(\mu), *)$ is a compact Hausdorff semigroup which is left-continuous, i.e. the map $p \in S(\mu) \mapsto p * q \in S(\mu)$ is continuous for each fixed $q \in S(\mu)$.

Proposition 3.51. Assume that $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_G(\mathcal{U})$ is *fim* and idempotent. Then the following are equivalent:

- (1) μ is support transitive, i.e. $\mu * p = \mu$ for all $p \in S(\mu)$;
- (2) for any $p, q \in S(\mu)$ there exists $r \in S(\mu)$ such that $r * q = p$;
- (3) $I_{\mu} = S(\mu)$, where I_{μ} is a minimal (closed) left ideal of $(S(\mu), *)$.

Proof. (2) \Leftrightarrow (3). By [CG22, Remark 4.17].

(3) \Rightarrow (1). By [CG22, Corollary 4.16].

(1) \Rightarrow (2). Let $p, q \in S(\mu)$ be given. By Fact 3.50, the map $f_p : S(\mu) \rightarrow S(\mu)$ defined via $f_p(s) := s * p$ is continuous. We will show that it has a dense image. Then by compactness of $S(\mu)$ and continuity of f_p , the image of f_p is also closed, hence f_p is surjective — proving the claim.

Indeed, fix some formula $\theta(x, c) \in \mathcal{L}_x(\mathcal{U})$ such that $\mu(\theta(x, c)) > 0$ and choose a small $M \prec \mathcal{U}$ such that μ is M -invariant. By (1), $(\mu * p)(\theta(x, c)) = \mu(\theta(x, c)) > 0$. Let $b \models p|_{Mc}$, then $\mu(\theta(x \cdot b, c)) > 0$. Hence there exists some $r \in S(\mu)$ such that $\theta(x \cdot b, c) \in r$. But then by definition $\theta(x, c) \in r * p$, hence $f_p(r) \in [\theta(x, c)]$. As $\theta(x, c)$ was arbitrary, this shows that the image of f_p is dense. \square

We know that this property holds in specific examples like the circle group (e.g., see [CG22, Example 4.2]).

3.10. Idempotent measures in stable theories, revisited. It is shown in [CG22, Theorem 5.8] that every idempotent measure on a type-definable group in a stable theory is generically transitive. The proof consists of two ingredients: an analysis of the convolution semigroup on the support of an idempotent Keisler measure, and an application of a variant of Hrushovski's group chunk theorem for partial types due to Newelski [New91].

In this section we provide an alternative argument, implementing the strategy outlined at the beginning of Section 3.9 of working in the randomization. This replaces the use of Newelski's theorem by a direct generalization of the proof for types in stable theories from Section 2.7, and the only fact about the supports of idempotent measures that we will need is that they are support transitive.

To simplify the notation, in this section we will assume that T is an \mathcal{L} -theory expanding a group. We first recall the basic results about local ranks in continuous logic, from [BY10; BYU10]. The following facts are proved under more general hypothesis in Sections 7 and 8 of [BYU10].

Fact 3.52. *Suppose that T is a continuous stable theory. Let $M \prec \mathcal{U} \models T$.*

- (1) *For any $p \in S_x(M)$ there exists a unique M -definable extension $p' \in S_x(\mathcal{U})$.*
- (2) *For every $\varepsilon > 0$ and every partitioned \mathcal{L} -formula $\varphi(x, y)$, there exists a rank function $\text{CB}_{\varphi, \varepsilon}$, which we call the ε -Cantor-Bendixson rank. More specifically, for any subset $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ and $p \in S_\varphi(A)$, $\text{CB}_{\varphi, \varepsilon}(p)$ is an ordinal.*
- (3) *For any $r \in S_\varphi(M)$ and $s \in S_\varphi(\mathcal{U})$ such that $s \supseteq r$, s is the unique definable extension of r if and only if for every $\varepsilon > 0$, $\text{CB}_{\varphi, \varepsilon}(r) = \text{CB}_{\varphi, \varepsilon}(s)$.*

The following proposition is a standard exercise from the previous fact.

Proposition 3.53. *Let T be a continuous stable theory expanding a group. Let \mathcal{U} be a monster model of T and $M \prec \mathcal{U}$ a small submodel. For any partitioned \mathcal{L} -formula $\varphi(x, y)$ we let $\Delta_\varphi := \varphi(x; y, z) = \varphi(x \cdot z, y)$. Then:*

- (1) *for any $r \in S_x(\mathcal{U})$ and $g \in \mathcal{U}$, $\text{CB}_{\Delta_\varphi, \varepsilon}(r|_{\Delta_\varphi}) = \text{CB}_{\Delta_\varphi, \varepsilon}(r \cdot g|_{\Delta_\varphi})$;*
- (2) *for any $p \in S_x(M)$ and $q \in S_x(\mathcal{U})$ such that $q \supseteq p$, we have that q is the unique definable extension of p if and only if for every partitioned \mathcal{L} -formula $\varphi(x, y)$ and for all $\varepsilon > 0$, we have $\text{CB}_{\Delta_\varphi, \varepsilon}(q|_{\Delta_\varphi}) = \text{CB}_{\Delta_\varphi, \varepsilon}(p|_{\Delta_\varphi})$.*

Proof. (1) Given $g \in \mathcal{U}$, the map $m_g : S_{\Delta_\varphi}(\mathcal{U}) \rightarrow S_{\Delta_\varphi}(\mathcal{U})$ defined via $\varphi(x \cdot a, b)^{m_g(r)} = \varphi(x \cdot g \cdot a, b)^r$ is a bijective isometry. In other words, it is an automorphism of $S_{\Delta_\varphi}(\mathcal{U})$ as a topometric space, and computing the rank is unaffected.

- (2) Follows directly from (3) of Fact 3.52. \square

We refer to Section 3.4 for notation regarding Keisler randomizations.

Fact 3.54. [BYK09, Theorem 5.14] *If T is stable, then its Keisler randomization T^R is stable.*

Proposition 3.55. *Suppose that T is stable, $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$ is idempotent and support transitive. Then μ is generically transitive.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{V} \succ \mathcal{U}$ be a bigger monster model of T . Fix an atomless probability algebra $(\Omega, \mathcal{B}, \mathbb{P})$ and consider the randomizations $\mathcal{U}^\Omega \prec \mathcal{V}^\Omega \prec \mathcal{C}$, where \mathcal{C} is a monster model of T^R . Given $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$ (note that μ is definably by stability), we let $r_\mu^\mathcal{U} \in S_x^R(\mathcal{C})$ be as defined in Fact 3.17. Similarly, given $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{V})$, we let $r_\mu^\mathcal{V} \in S_x^R(\mathcal{C})$ be as defined in Fact 3.17, but with respect to \mathcal{V} in place of \mathcal{U} .

Let now $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{U})$ be idempotent and support transitive. Since T is stable, there is some small model $M \prec \mathcal{U}$ such that μ is M -definable. Let $\mu' \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{V})$ be the unique M -definable extension of μ . To show that μ is generically transitive, it suffices to prove that for every $p \in S(\mu)$ and $a \in \mathcal{V}$ such that $a \models p$, we have that $\mu' = \mu' \cdot a$. We let $\mathbf{p} := r_\mu^\mathcal{U}|_{\mathcal{U}^\Omega}$. By construction, $r_{\mu'}^\mathcal{V} \supseteq \mathbf{p}$ and $r_{\mu'}^\mathcal{V}$ is M^Ω -definable. Since T^R is stable (Fact 3.54), $r_{\mu'}^\mathcal{V}$ is the unique global definable extension of \mathbf{p} .

We claim that then $r_{\mu' \cdot a}^\mathcal{V} \supseteq \mathbf{p}$. Indeed, let $\varphi(x, y)$ be an \mathcal{L} -formula and $h \in \mathcal{U}_0^\Omega$. If \mathcal{A} is a partition of Ω for h , using that μ is support transitive we have:

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbb{E}[\varphi(x, h)])^{r_{\mu' \cdot a}^\mathcal{V}} &= \sum_{A \in \mathcal{A}} \mathbb{P}(A)(\mu' \cdot a)(\varphi(x, h|_A)) = \sum_{A \in \mathcal{A}} \mathbb{P}(A)(\mu * p)(\varphi(x, h|_A)) \\ &= \sum_{A \in \mathcal{A}} \mathbb{P}(A)\mu(\varphi(x, h|_A)) = \sum_{A \in \mathcal{A}} \mathbb{P}(A)\mu'(\varphi(x, h|_A)) = (\mathbb{E}[\varphi(x, h)])^{r_{\mu'}^\mathcal{V}}. \end{aligned}$$

Likewise, it is straightforward to check that $r_{\mu' \cdot a}^\mathcal{V} = r_{\mu'}^\mathcal{V} \cdot f_a$, where $f_a \in \mathcal{U}_0^\Omega$ is the constant random variable (i.e., $f_a : \Omega \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$ via $f_a(t) = a$ for all $t \in \Omega$) and \cdot is the randomization of the multiplication of the group in T .

Since local rank in the stable theory T^R is translation invariant (Proposition 3.53), we conclude that $r_{\mu' \cdot a}^\mathcal{V}$ is the unique definable extension of \mathbf{p} . This implies that $r_{\mu'}^\mathcal{V} = r_{\mu' \cdot a}^\mathcal{V}$ and in turn, $\mu' = \mu' \cdot a$. This completes the proof. \square

Remark 3.56. We expect that this approach could be adapted for groups definable in o -minimal structures (as their randomizations are known to be real rosy [AGK19]), by developing a stratified local thorn rank in continuous logic and generalizing the proof for types in rosy (discrete) first order theories from Section 2.10. When T is a simple theory, the randomization T^R is NSOP₁ (but not necessarily simple) by [BYCR24]. A local rank for NSOP₁ theories is proposed in [CKR23, Section 5], but a workable stratified rank is lacking at the moment. We do not pursue these directions here.

4. TOPOLOGICAL DYNAMICS OF $\mathfrak{M}_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G)$ AND $S_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G)$ IN NIP GROUPS

In this section, we will use slightly different notation from the rest of the paper, in order to preserve continuity with the earlier work and setup in [CG22; CG23]. We let G be an expansion of a group, and $\mathcal{G} \succ G$ a monster model. Throughout this section, we assume that $T := \text{Th}(G)$ has NIP.

It was demonstrated in [CG22, Proposition 6.4] that then the spaces of global $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{G}/G)$ -invariant Keisler measures, and Keisler measures which are finitely satisfiable in G (denoted $\mathfrak{M}_x^{\text{inv}}(\mathcal{G}, G)$ and $\mathfrak{M}_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G)$, respectively) form left-continuous compact Hausdorff semigroups with respect to definable convolution (Definition 3.32). Note that $(\mathfrak{M}_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G), *)$ is a submonoid of $(\mathfrak{M}_x^{\text{inv}}(\mathcal{G}, G), *)$. By $S_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G)$ we denote the submonoid of $(\mathfrak{M}_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G), *)$ consisting of all global types finitely satisfiable in G (viewed as $\{0, 1\}$ -measures).

In [CG23, Theorem 6.11], the first two authors described a minimal left ideal of $(\mathfrak{M}_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G), *)$ [and $(\mathfrak{M}_x^{\text{inv}}(\mathcal{G}, G), *)$] in terms of the Haar measure on an ideal (or Ellis) group of $(S_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G), *)$ [resp. $(S_x^{\text{inv}}(\mathcal{G}, G), *)$]. However, this required a rather specific assumption that this ideal group is a compact topological group with the topology induced from $(S_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G), *)$ [resp. $(S_x^{\text{inv}}(\mathcal{G}, G), *)$]. In this section, we obtain the same description in the case of $(\mathfrak{M}_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G), *)$, but under a more natural (from the point of view of topological dynamics) assumption that the so-called τ -topology on some (equivalently, every) ideal group is Hausdorff (equivalently, the ideal group with the τ -topology is a compact topological group). In fact, the revised Newelski's conjecture formulated by Anand Pillay and the third author in [KP23, Conjecture 5.3] predicts that the τ -topology is always Hausdorff under NIP. In Section 5, we confirm this conjecture in the case when G is countable, which is an important result by its own rights. In particular, in the case when G is countable, our description of a minimal left ideal of $(\mathfrak{M}_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G), *)$ does not require any assumption on the ideal group.

As discussed in the introduction, the τ -topology plays an essential role in many important structural results in abstract topological dynamics, including the recent theorem of Glasner on the structure of tame, metrizable, minimal flows [Gla18]. In fact, our proof of the revised Newelski's conjecture for countable G will be deduced using this theorem of Glasner.

The reason why our proof of the revised Newelski's conjecture requires the countability of G assumption is to guarantee that certain flows of types are metrizable in order to be able to apply the aforementioned theorem of Glasner. The reason why we focus only on $(\mathfrak{M}_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G), *)$ and $(S_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G), *)$ (and not on $(\mathfrak{M}_x^{\text{inv}}(\mathcal{G}, G), *)$ and $(S_x^{\text{inv}}(\mathcal{G}, G), *)$) is that $(S_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G), *)$ is isomorphic to the Ellis semigroup of the G -flow $S_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G)$ and so we have the τ -topology on the ideal group of $S_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G)$ at our disposal. For the revised Newelski's conjecture we will also use a well-known general principle that NIP implies tameness for various flows of types [CS18; Iba16; KR20].

4.1. Preliminaries from topological dynamics.

Definition 4.1. A G -flow is a pair (G, X) , where G is an abstract group acting (on the left) by homeomorphisms on a compact Hausdorff space X .

Definition 4.2. If (G, X) is a flow, then its *Ellis semigroup*, denoted by $E(G, X)$ or just $E(X)$, is the (pointwise) closure in X^X of the set of functions $\pi_g: x \mapsto g \cdot x$ for $g \in G$.

Fact 4.3. (see e.g. [Aus88]) *If (G, X) is a flow, then $E(X)$ is a compact left topological semigroup (i.e. it is a semigroup with the composition as its semigroup operation, and the composition is continuous on the left, i.e. for any $f \in E(X)$ the map $- \circ f$ is continuous). It is also a G -flow with $g \cdot f := \pi_g \circ f$.*

The next fact is folklore. Thanks to this fact $E(E(X))$ is always identified with $E(X)$.

Fact 4.4. *The function $\Phi: E(X) \rightarrow E(E(X))$ given by $\Phi(\eta) := l_\eta$, where $l_\eta: E(X) \rightarrow E(X)$ is defined by $l_\eta(\tau) := \eta \circ \tau$, is an isomorphism of semigroups and G -flows.*

The following is a fundamental theorem of Ellis on the basic structure of Ellis semigroups (see e.g. [Ell69, Corollary 2.10 and Propositions 3.5 and 3.6] or Proposition 2.3 of [Gla76, Section I.2]). We will use it freely without an explicit reference.

Fact 4.5 (Ellis' Theorem). *Suppose S is a compact Hausdorff left topological semigroup (e.g. the enveloping semigroup of a flow). Then S has a minimal left ideal \mathcal{M} . Furthermore, for any such ideal \mathcal{M} :*

- (1) \mathcal{M} is closed;
- (2) for any element $a \in \mathcal{M}$ and idempotent $u \in \mathcal{M}$ we have $au = a$, and $\mathcal{M} = Sa = \mathcal{M}a$;
- (3) $\mathcal{M} = \bigsqcup_u u\mathcal{M}$, where u ranges over all idempotents in \mathcal{M} ; in particular, \mathcal{M} contains an idempotent;
- (4) for any idempotent $u \in \mathcal{M}$, the set $u\mathcal{M}$ is a subgroup of S with the neutral element u .

Moreover, all the groups $u\mathcal{M}$ (where \mathcal{M} ranges over all minimal left ideals and u over all idempotents in \mathcal{M}) are isomorphic. In the model theory literature, the isomorphism type of all these groups (or any of these groups) is called the ideal (or Ellis) group of S ; if $S = E(G, X)$, we call this group the ideal (or Ellis) group of the flow (G, X) .

We will use the following fact, which gives us an explicit isomorphism from Fact 4.5 between any two ideal groups in a given minimal left ideal. The context is as in Fact 4.5.

Fact 4.6. *If u and v are idempotents in \mathcal{M} , then $p \mapsto up$ defines an isomorphism $l_u: v\mathcal{M} \rightarrow u\mathcal{M}$.*

Proof. The map l_u is a homomorphism, because $l_u(pq) = u(pq) = u(pu)q = (up)(uq) = l_u(p)l_u(q)$. In the same way, $l_v: u\mathcal{M} \rightarrow v\mathcal{M}$ given by $l_v(p) := vp$ is a homomorphism. And it is clear that l_v is the inverse of l_u . \square

We will also need the following observation which was Lemma 3.5 in the first arXiv version of [KLM22] (the section with this results was removed in the published version).

Lemma 4.7. *Let S be a compact left topological semigroup, \mathcal{M} a minimal left ideal of S , and $u \in \mathcal{M}$ an idempotent. Then the closure $\overline{u\mathcal{M}}$ of $u\mathcal{M}$ is a (disjoint) union of ideal groups. In particular, $\overline{u\mathcal{M}}$ is a subsemigroup of S .*

Proof. Note that for every $\eta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\eta\mathcal{M}$ is an ideal group. Namely, $\eta \in v\mathcal{M}$ for some idempotent $v \in \mathcal{M}$. Thus, $\eta\mathcal{M} \subseteq v\mathcal{M}$, but also $v\mathcal{M} \subseteq \eta\mathcal{M}$, because $v = \eta\eta^{-1}$, where η^{-1} is the inverse of η in the ideal group $v\mathcal{M}$.

Let now $\eta_0 \in \overline{u\mathcal{M}} \subseteq \mathcal{M}$ (as \mathcal{M} is closed). By the first paragraph, it suffices to prove that $\eta_0\mathcal{M} \subseteq \overline{u\mathcal{M}}$. Since $\eta_0u = \eta_0$, we have $\eta_0u\mathcal{M} = \eta_0\mathcal{M}$. Take any $\eta \in \eta_0\mathcal{M}$. Then $\eta = \eta_0\eta'$ for some $\eta' \in u\mathcal{M}$. Since $\eta_0 \in \overline{u\mathcal{M}}$, we have that η_0 is the limit point of a net $(\eta_0^i)_i \subseteq u\mathcal{M}$. By left continuity, $\eta = \eta_0\eta' = \lim_i (\eta_0^i\eta')$, so $\eta \in \overline{u\mathcal{M}}$ as $\eta_0^i\eta' \in u\mathcal{M}$ for all i 's. \square

Most of the statements in the next fact are contained in [Gla76, Section IX.1]. There, the author considers the special case of $X = \beta G$ and defines \circ in a slightly different (but equivalent) way. However, as pointed out in [KP17, Section 2] and [KPR18, Section 1.1], many of the proofs from [Gla76, Section IX.1] go through in the general context. A very nice exposition of this material (with all the proofs) in the general context can be found in Appendix A of [Rze18].

Fact 4.8 (The τ -topology on the ideal group in an Ellis semigroup). *Consider the Ellis semigroup $E(X)$ of a flow (G, X) , let \mathcal{M} be a minimal left ideal of $E(X)$ and $u \in \mathcal{M}$ an idempotent.*

- (1) *For each $a \in E(X)$, $B \subseteq E(X)$, we write $a \circ B$ for the set of all limits of nets $(g_i b_i)_i$, where $g_i \in G$ are such that $\lim_i g_i = a$ and $b_i \in B$.*
- (2) *The formula $\text{cl}_\tau(A) := (u\mathcal{M}) \cap (u \circ A)$ defines a closure operator on $u\mathcal{M}$. It can also be (equivalently) defined as $\text{cl}_\tau(A) = u(u \circ A)$. We call the topology on $u\mathcal{M}$ induced by this operator the τ -topology.*
- (3) *If $(f_i)_i$ (a net in $u\mathcal{M}$) converges to $f \in \overline{u\mathcal{M}}$ (the closure of $u\mathcal{M}$ in $E(X)$), then $(f_i)_i$ converges to uf in the τ -topology.*
- (4) *The τ -topology on $u\mathcal{M}$ coarsens the subspace topology inherited from $E(X)$.*
- (5) *$u\mathcal{M}$ with the τ -topology is a quasi-compact, T_1 semitopological group (that is, the group operation is separately continuous) in which the inversion is continuous.*
- (6) *All the groups $u\mathcal{M}$ (where \mathcal{M} ranges over all minimal left ideals of $E(X)$ and u over all idempotents in \mathcal{M}) equipped with the τ -topology are isomorphic as semitopological groups. In particular, the map from Fact 4.6 is a topological isomorphism.*

By the Ellis joint continuity theorem [Ell57] and Fact 4.8(5), we get the following

Corollary 4.9. *If the τ -topology on $u\mathcal{M}$ is Hausdorff, then $u\mathcal{M}$ is a compact topological group.*

The following result is Lemma 3.1 in [KPR18].

Fact 4.10. *Let (G, X) be a flow. Let \mathcal{M} be a minimal left ideal of $E(X)$ and $u \in \mathcal{M}$ an idempotent. Then the function $f: \overline{u\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow u\mathcal{M}$ (where $\overline{u\mathcal{M}}$ is the closure of $u\mathcal{M}$ in the topology of $E(X)$) defined by the formula $f(\eta) := u\eta$ has the property that for any continuous function $h: u\mathcal{M} \rightarrow X$, where X is a regular topological space and $u\mathcal{M}$ is equipped with the τ -topology, the composition $h \circ f: \overline{u\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow X$ is continuous, where $\overline{u\mathcal{M}}$ is equipped with subspace topology from $E(X)$. In particular, if $u\mathcal{M}$ is Hausdorff with the τ -topology, then f is continuous.*

In the model-theoretic context of the G -flow $S_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G)$ (with the action of G by left translations), the following fact is folklore (see e.g. [New12; Pil13]).

Fact 4.11. *The function $\Phi: S_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G) \rightarrow E(S_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G))$ given by $\Phi(p) := l_p$, where $l_p: S_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G) \rightarrow S_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G)$ is defined by $l_p(q) := p * q$, is an isomorphism of semigroups and G -flows.*

Thanks to this fact, Fact 4.8 can be applied directly to $S_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G)$ in place of $E(S_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G))$, which we do without further explanations.

Note, however, that Fact 4.11 does not hold for $S_x^{\text{inv}}(\mathcal{G}, G)$ in place of $S_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G)$, because the G -orbit of $\text{tp}(e/\mathcal{G})$ need not be dense in $S_x^{\text{inv}}(\mathcal{G}, G)$.

4.2. Minimal left ideal of $\mathfrak{M}_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G)$. Recall that G is an expansion of a group. Fix $\mathcal{G} \succ G$ which is $|G|^+$ -saturated. Recall that in this section we assume that $T = \text{Th}(G)$ is NIP.

Definition 4.12. For a formula $\varphi(x) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{G})$ and $n > 0$, define a new formula

$$\text{Alt}_n(x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}; y) := \bigwedge_{i < n-1} \neg(\varphi(x_i y) \leftrightarrow \varphi(x_{i+1} y)).$$

In the next fact, \bar{x} stands for (x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}) . By the proof of [HP11, Proposition 2.6] (where, if $\varphi(x) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{G})$ is of the form $\psi(x; c)$ for some $\psi(x, y) \in \mathcal{L}(\emptyset)$ and $c \in \mathcal{G}^y$, N is chosen depending on $\psi(x, y)$), we have:

Fact 4.13. *Let $p \in S_x^{\text{inv}}(\mathcal{G}, G)$ and $\varphi(x) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{G})$ be any formula. Let $S := \{b \in \mathcal{G} : \varphi(xb) \in p\}$. Then, there exists a positive $N < \omega$ such that $S = \bigcup_{n < N} A_n \cap B_{n+1}^c$, where $-^c$ denotes the complement of a set and*

$$\begin{aligned} A_n &:= \{b \in \mathcal{G} : (\exists \bar{x})(p^{(n)}|_G(\bar{x}) \wedge \text{Alt}_n(\bar{x}; b) \wedge \varphi(x_{n-1}b))\}, \\ B_n &:= \{b \in \mathcal{G} : (\exists \bar{x})(p^{(n)}|_G(\bar{x}) \wedge \text{Alt}_n(\bar{x}; b) \wedge \neg\varphi(x_{n-1}b))\}. \end{aligned}$$

The following lemma is the key new step needed to adapt the arguments from [CG23, Section 6.2] to our general setting here. From now on, let \mathcal{M} be a minimal left ideal in $(S_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G), *)$ and $u \in \mathcal{M}$ an idempotent. For $p, q \in S_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G)$, we will typically write pq instead of $p * q$.

Lemma 4.14. *Let $\varphi(x) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{G})$ be any formula. Assume that the τ -topology on the ideal group $u\mathcal{M}$ is Hausdorff. Then the subset $[\varphi(x)] \cap u\mathcal{M}$ of $u\mathcal{M}$ is constructible, and so Borel (in the τ -topology).*

Proof. By Fact 4.10 and the assumption that $u\mathcal{M}$ is Hausdorff, the function $f: \overline{u\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow u\mathcal{M}$ (where $\overline{u\mathcal{M}}$ is the closure of $u\mathcal{M}$ in the topology of $E(X)$) given by $f(\eta) := u\eta$ is continuous. Note that $\ker(f) := \{p \in \overline{u\mathcal{M}} : f(p) = u\}$ is a subsemigroup of $\overline{u\mathcal{M}}$ which coincides with the set \mathcal{J} of all idempotents in $u\mathcal{M}$. This follows from Lemma 4.7 and the fact that for every $v \in \mathcal{J}$ the restriction $f|_{v\mathcal{M}}: v\mathcal{M} \rightarrow u\mathcal{M}$ is a group isomorphism by Fact 4.6.

Put

$$\tilde{S} := f^{-1}[[\varphi(x)]] = \{p \in \overline{u\mathcal{M}} : up \in [\varphi(x)]\}.$$

Let $\mathfrak{G} \succ \mathcal{G}$ be a monster model in which \mathcal{G} is small. Let $\bar{u} \in S_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathfrak{G}, G)$ be the unique extension of u to a type in $S_x(\mathfrak{G})$ which is finitely satisfiable in G . Pick $a \models \bar{u}$ (in a yet bigger monster model). Put

$$S := \{b \in \mathfrak{G} : \models \varphi(ab)\} = \{b \in \mathfrak{G} : \varphi(xb) \in \bar{u}\}.$$

Then $\tilde{S} = \{p \in \overline{u\mathcal{M}} : \models \varphi(ab) \text{ for all/some } b \in p(\mathfrak{G})\} = \{\text{tp}(b/\mathcal{G}) \in \overline{u\mathcal{M}} : b \in S\}$.

Take N , A_n , and B_n from Fact 4.13 applied for \mathfrak{G} in place of \mathcal{G} and for $p = \bar{u}$. Then $S = \bigcup_{n < N} A_n \cap B_{n+1}^c$. Define:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{A}_n &:= \{\text{tp}(b/\mathcal{G}) : b \in A_n \text{ and } \text{tp}(b/\mathcal{G}) \in \overline{u\mathcal{M}}\}, \\ \tilde{B}_n &:= \{\text{tp}(b/\mathcal{G}) : b \in B_n \text{ and } \text{tp}(b/\mathcal{G}) \in \overline{u\mathcal{M}}\}, \\ \tilde{A}'_n &:= \ker(f) * \tilde{A}_n := \{rs : r \in \ker(f), s \in \tilde{A}_n\}, \quad \tilde{B}'_n := \ker(f) * \tilde{B}_n, \text{ and} \\ \tilde{S}' &:= \bigcup_{n < N} \tilde{A}'_n \cap \tilde{B}'_{n+1}^c. \end{aligned}$$

Note that all the sets $\tilde{A}_n, \tilde{B}_n, \tilde{A}'_n, \tilde{B}'_n, \tilde{S}'$ are contained in $\overline{u\mathcal{M}}$, as $\overline{u\mathcal{M}}$ is a semigroup by Lemma 4.7.

Claim. (1) $\tilde{S} = \bigcup_{n < N} \tilde{A}_n \cap \tilde{B}_{n+1}^c$.

(2) $\ker(f) * \tilde{S} = \tilde{S}$.

(3) $\ker(f) * \tilde{A}'_n = \tilde{A}'_n$, $\ker(f) * \tilde{B}'_n = \tilde{B}'_n$, and $\ker(f) * \tilde{S}' = \tilde{S}'$.

(4) $\tilde{A}_n \subseteq \tilde{A}'_n$ and $\tilde{B}_n \subseteq \tilde{B}'_n$.

(5) $\tilde{S} = \tilde{S}'$.

(6) $f[\tilde{A}_n]$ and $f[\tilde{B}_n]$ are closed.

$$(7) \quad f[\tilde{S}'] = \bigcup_{n < N} f[\tilde{A}'_n] \cap f[\tilde{B}'_{n+1}]^c = \bigcup_{n < N} f[\tilde{A}_n] \cap f[\tilde{B}_{n+1}]^c \text{ is constructible.}$$

Proof. (1) Let $\rho: \mathfrak{G} \rightarrow S_x(\mathcal{G})$ be given by $\rho(b) := \text{tp}(b/\mathcal{G})$. Note that all of the sets A_n, B_n are $\text{Aut}(\mathfrak{G}/\mathcal{G})$ -invariant (more precisely, invariant over G and the parameters of $\varphi(x)$ in \mathcal{G}), hence they are unions of sets of realizations in \mathfrak{G} of complete types over \mathcal{G} . Then we have

$$\rho[S] = \rho \left[\bigcup_{n < N} A_n \cap B_{n+1}^c \right] = \bigcup_{n < N} \rho[A_n] \cap \rho[B_{n+1}]^c.$$

$$\text{So } \tilde{S} = \overline{u\mathcal{M}} \cap \rho[S] = \bigcup_{n < N} (\overline{u\mathcal{M}} \cap \rho[A_n]) \cap (\overline{u\mathcal{M}} \cap \rho[B_{n+1}])^c = \bigcup_{n < N} \tilde{A}_n \cap \tilde{B}_{n+1}^c.$$

(2) (\subseteq) Take $p \in \ker(f)$ and $s \in \tilde{S}$. Then $f(ps) = u(ps) = (up)s = us = f(s) \in [\varphi(x)]$, which by definition implies $ps \in \tilde{S}$.

(\supseteq) Take $p \in \tilde{S}$. Then, by Lemma 4.7, $p \in v\mathcal{M}$ for some $v \in \mathcal{J}$ (where \mathcal{J} is the set of all idempotents in $\overline{u\mathcal{M}}$). Then $p = vp$ and $v \in \ker(f)$, so $p \in \ker(f) * \tilde{S}$.

(3) The first two equalities follow from the definition of A'_n and B'_n and the fact that $\ker(f) = \mathcal{J}$ satisfies $\mathcal{J} * \mathcal{J} = \mathcal{J}$ (as $uv = u$ for $u, v \in \mathcal{J}$). To show (\subseteq) in the third equality, take any $p \in \tilde{A}'_n \cap \tilde{B}'_{n+1}^c$ and $v \in \ker(f) = \mathcal{J}$. Then $vp \in \tilde{A}'_n$ by the first equality. Moreover, $vp \in \tilde{B}'_{n+1}^c$, as otherwise $vp \in \tilde{B}'_{n+1}$, so $p = v_p vp \in \tilde{B}'_{n+1}$ by the second equality, where $v_p \in \mathcal{J}$ is such that $p \in v_p \mathcal{M}$, a contradiction. To see (\supseteq), take any $p \in \tilde{S}'$. We have that $p \in v\mathcal{M}$ for some $v \in \mathcal{J} = \ker(f)$. So $p = vp \in \ker(f) * \tilde{S}'$.

(4) follows as on the last line of (3).

(5) (\supseteq) Take $g \in \tilde{S}'$. Then $g \in \tilde{A}'_n \cap \tilde{B}'_{n+1}^c$ for some $n < N$. Hence, $g \in \ker(f) * h$ for some $h \in \tilde{A}_n$. Since $g \in \tilde{B}'_{n+1}^c$, by (3), we get that $h \in \tilde{B}'_{n+1}^c$, so, by (4), $h \in \tilde{B}'_{n+1}^c$. Thus, $h \in \tilde{A}_n \cap \tilde{B}'_{n+1}^c$ which is contained in \tilde{S} by (1). Hence, by (2), we conclude that $g \in \tilde{S}$.

(\subseteq) Suppose for a contradiction that there is some $g \in \tilde{S} \setminus \tilde{S}'$. Using (1) and (2), let $n < N$ be maximal for which there is $h \in \tilde{A}_n \cap \tilde{B}'_{n+1}^c$ such that $g \in \ker(f) * h$. Then $h \in \tilde{S} \setminus \tilde{S}'$ by (1) and (3). So $h \notin \tilde{A}'_n \cap \tilde{B}'_{n+1}^c$. This together with $h \in \tilde{A}_n$ and (4) implies that $h \in \tilde{B}'_{n+1}$, so $h \in \ker(f) * h'$ for some $h' \in \tilde{B}_{n+1}$. Then $g \in \ker(f) * \ker(f) * h' = \ker(f) * h'$, so $g = vh'$ for some $v \in \ker(f) = \mathcal{J}$. Choose $v' \in \mathcal{J}$ with $h' \in v'\mathcal{M}$. Then $v'g = v'vh' = v'h' = h'$, and so $h' \in \ker(f) * g$ which is contained in \tilde{S} by (2) (as $g \in \tilde{S}$). Therefore, by (1), $h' \in \tilde{A}_m \cap \tilde{B}'_{m+1}^c$ for some $m < N$. Since $h' \in \tilde{B}_{n+1}$, we get $m + 1 > n + 1$. As $g \in \ker(f) * h'$, we get a contradiction with the maximality of n .

(6) follows as f is continuous by Fact 4.10 (this is the only place in the proof where we use the assumption that $u\mathcal{M}$ is Hausdorff) and \tilde{A}_n, \tilde{B}_n are closed.

(7) To show the first equality, it is enough to prove that \tilde{A}'_n and \tilde{B}'_n are unions of fibers of f . Let us prove it for \tilde{A}'_n ; the case of \tilde{B}'_n is the same. So consider any $p \in \tilde{A}'_n$ and $q \in \overline{u\mathcal{M}}$ with $f(p) = f(q)$. We have $p \in v_p \mathcal{M}$ and $q \in v_q \mathcal{M}$ for some $v_p, v_q \in \mathcal{J}$. Then $f(v_q p) = uv_q p = up = f(p) = f(q)$ and $v_q p, q \in v_q \mathcal{M}$. So, since $f|_{v_q \mathcal{M}}$ is an isomorphism, we get that $q = v_q p \in \ker(f) * p \subseteq \ker(f) * \tilde{A}'_n = \tilde{A}'_n$ by (3).

The second equality follows since:

$$\begin{aligned} f[\tilde{A}'_n] &= f[\ker(f) * \tilde{A}_n] = u * \ker(f) * \tilde{A}_n = u * \tilde{A}_n = f[\tilde{A}_n], \\ f[\tilde{B}'_n] &= f[\ker(f) * \tilde{B}_n] = u * \ker(f) * \tilde{B}_n = u * \tilde{B}_n = f[\tilde{B}_n]. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $f[\tilde{S}']$ is constructible by (6). \square

By item (5) of the claim, we get $[\varphi(x)] \cap u\mathcal{M} = f[f^{-1}[[\varphi(x)]]] = f[\tilde{S}] = f[\tilde{S}']$, which is a constructible set by item (7) of the claim. \square

Proposition 4.15. *Assume that the τ -topology on $u\mathcal{M}$ is Hausdorff. By Corollary 4.9, $u\mathcal{M}$ is a compact topological group, so we have the unique normalized Haar measure $h_{u\mathcal{M}}$ on Borel subsets of $u\mathcal{M}$. By Lemma 4.14, the formula*

$$\mu_{u\mathcal{M}}(\varphi(x)) := h_{u\mathcal{M}}([\varphi(x)] \cap u\mathcal{M})$$

yields a well-defined Keisler measure in $\mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{G})$ which is concentrated on $\overline{u\mathcal{M}} \subseteq \mathcal{M}$ (i.e. with the support contained in $\overline{u\mathcal{M}}$).

Using this, the material from Lemma 6.9 to Corollary 6.12 of [CG23] goes through word for word. In particular, we get the following lemma and the main theorem describing a minimal left ideal of the semigroup $(\mathfrak{M}_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G), *)$, under a more natural assumption than the property *CIG1* (requiring that $u\mathcal{M}$ is compact with respect to the induced topology instead of the τ -topology) assumed in [CG23].

Lemma 4.16. *Assume that the τ -topology on $u\mathcal{M}$ is Hausdorff. Then $\mu_{u\mathcal{M}} * \delta_p = \mu_{u\mathcal{M}}$ for all $p \in \mathcal{M}$, where δ_p is the Dirac measure at p .*

Let $\mathfrak{M}(\mathcal{M}) := \{\mu \in \mathfrak{M}_x(\mathcal{G}) : S(\mu) \subseteq \mathcal{M}\}$.

Theorem 4.17. *Assume that the τ -topology on $u\mathcal{M}$ is Hausdorff. Then $\mathfrak{M}(\mathcal{M}) * \mu_{u\mathcal{M}}$ is a minimal left ideal of $\mathfrak{M}_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G)$, and $\mu_{u\mathcal{M}}$ is an idempotent which belongs to $\mathfrak{M}(\mathcal{M}) * \mu_{u\mathcal{M}}$.*

In the next section we will see that the assumption that the τ -topology on $u\mathcal{M}$ is Hausdorff is always satisfied when G is a countable NIP group.

5. REVISED NEWELSKI'S CONJECTURE FOR COUNTABLE NIP GROUPS

The goal of this section is to prove the revised Newelski's conjecture (see [KP23, Conjecture 5.3]) working over a countable model. We consider here a standard context for this conjecture (originally from [New09, Section 4], but see also [CPS14]) which is slightly more general than in the previous Section 4. Let M be a model of a NIP theory, G a 0-definable group in M , and $N \succ M$ an $|M|^+$ -saturated elementary extension. By $S_{G,\text{ext}}(M)$ we denote the space of all complete external types over M concentrated on G , i.e. the space of ultrafilters of externally definable subsets of G . It is a G -flow with the action given by left translation, which is naturally isomorphic as a G -flow to the G -flow $S_G^{\text{fs}}(N, M)$ of all complete types over N concentrated on G and finitely satisfiable in M . Note that the previous context $S_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G)$ of Section 4 is a special case when $M = G$ and $N = \mathcal{G}$. On $S_G^{\text{fs}}(N, M)$ we have the left continuous semigroup operation defined in the same way as for $S_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G)$ (i.e. $p * q := \text{tp}(ab/N)$ for any $a \models p, b \models q$ such that $\text{tp}(a/N, b)$ is finitely satisfiable in M), and Fact 4.11 still holds for it.

The following revised Newelski's conjecture was stated in [KP23, Conjecture 5.3].

Conjecture 5.1. *Assume that T is NIP. Let \mathcal{M} be a minimal left ideal of $S_G^{\text{fs}}(N, M)$ and $u \in \mathcal{M}$ an idempotent. Then the τ -topology on $u\mathcal{M}$ is Hausdorff.*

A background around this conjecture, including an explanation that it is a weakening of Newelski's conjecture, is given in the introduction, and in more details in the long paragraph preceding Conjecture 5.3 in [KP23] and short paragraph following it.

In order to prove Conjecture 5.1 for countable M , first we will deduce from the main theorem of [Gla18] on the structure of tame, metrizable, minimal flows that each such flow has Hausdorff ideal group. Then Conjecture 5.1 for countable M will follow using this fact and a presentation of $S_G^{\text{fs}}(N, M)$ as an inverse limit of certain metrizable flows. The topological dynamical material below is rather standard, but it requires recalling quite a few notions and basic facts about them, and making some observations.

From now on, until we say otherwise, we are in the general abstract context of G -flows and homomorphisms between them, where G is an arbitrary abstract (not necessarily definable in a NIP theory) group. We let (G, X) , (G, Y) , etc. be G -flows, which we will sometimes denote simply as X, Y , etc.

For a proof of the following fact see [Rze18, Proposition 5.41].

Fact 5.2. *Let $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$ be an epimorphism of G -flows. Then $\tilde{\pi}: E(X) \rightarrow E(Y)$ given by $\tilde{\pi}(\eta)(\pi(x)) = \pi(\eta(x))$ is a well-defined semigroup and G -flow epimorphism. If \mathcal{M} is a minimal left ideal of $E(X)$ and $u \in \mathcal{M}$ an idempotent, then $\tilde{\pi}[\mathcal{M}]$ is a minimal left ideal of $E(Y)$ and $\tilde{\pi}(u)$ is an idempotent in $\tilde{\pi}[\mathcal{M}]$. Moreover, $\tilde{\pi}|_{u\mathcal{M}}: u\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \tilde{\pi}(u)\tilde{\pi}[\mathcal{M}]$ is a group epimorphism and topological quotient map with respect to the τ -topologies.*

Remark 5.3. If (G, X) and (G, Y) are flows for which there exists a semigroup and flow epimorphism $\Phi: E(X) \rightarrow E(Y)$, then it is unique. In particular, the epimorphism $\tilde{\pi}$ in Fact 5.2 does not depend on the choice of the epimorphism π .

Proof. Since Φ is a semigroup epimorphism, it satisfies $\Phi(\text{id}_X) = \text{id}_Y$. Let $g_X \in E(X)$ be the left translation by g , and similarly $g_Y \in E(Y)$. Then $\Phi(g_X) = \Phi(g \text{id}_X) = g\Phi(\text{id}_X) = g \text{id}_Y = g_Y$. By definition, $E(X)$ is the closure of $\{g_X : g \in G\}$, so Φ is unique (as it is continuous). \square

Let βG be the Stone-Čech compactification of G and \mathcal{U}_e the principal ultrafilter at e . As e.g. explained on page 9 of [Gla76], the G -ambit $(\beta G, \mathcal{U}_e)$ (where by a G -ambit we mean a G -flow with a distinguished point with dense orbit) is universal, and so there is a unique left continuous semigroup operation on βG extending the action of G by left translation. (In fact, it is precisely the $*$ operation on $S_{G, \text{ext}}(M)$ for $M := G$ expanded by predicates for all subsets of G). For any flow (G, X) , universality of βG also yields a unique action of the semigroup $(\beta G, *)$ on X which is left-continuous and extends the action of G , and which we will denote by \cdot . Fix a minimal left ideal \mathcal{M} of βG and an idempotent $u \in \mathcal{M}$. Using this action, for any G -flow (G, X) with a distinguished point $x_0 \in X$ such that $u \cdot x_0 = x_0$ (note that such an x_0 always exists), the *Galois group* of (X, x_0) is defined as:

$$\text{Gal}(X, x_0) := \{p \in u\mathcal{M} : p \cdot x_0 = x_0\} \leq u\mathcal{M},$$

it is a τ -closed subgroup of $u\mathcal{M}$ (see [Gla76, Page 13]). In the topological dynamics literature, this group is sometimes called the *Ellis group* of (X, x_0) , e.g. see [Gla76, Page 13], where it is denoted $\mathcal{G}(X, x_0)$, for its basic properties.

There is an obvious semigroup and G -flow epimorphism $\Phi: \beta G \rightarrow E(X)$ given by $\Phi(p)(x) := p \cdot x$. It is unique by Remark 5.3. As in Fact 4.11, βG is naturally isomorphic to $E(\beta G)$ via $p \mapsto l_p$, where $l_p(q) = p * q$. Using this identification, for any G -flow epimorphism $f: \beta G \rightarrow X$, the induced map $\tilde{f}: \beta G \rightarrow E(X)$ from Fact 5.2 coincides with Φ .

Remark 5.4. Let \mathcal{M} and $u \in \mathcal{M}$ be as above. Let (G, X) be a flow and $\Phi: \beta G \rightarrow E(X)$ the unique epimorphism defined above. Let $\mathcal{N} := \Phi[\mathcal{M}]$ and $v := \Phi(u)$.

- (1) For every $x \in X$ with $u \cdot x = x$, $\ker(\Phi|_{u\mathcal{M}}) \subseteq \text{Gal}(X, x)$.
- (2) For every $x \in \text{Im}(v)$, $u \cdot x = x$.
- (3) $\bigcap_{x \in \text{Im}(v)} \text{Gal}(X, x) = \ker(\Phi|_{u\mathcal{M}})$.
- (4) $\Phi|_{u\mathcal{M}}: u\mathcal{M} \rightarrow v\mathcal{N}$ is a group epimorphism and topological quotient map with respect to the τ -topologies.

Proof. It is clear that \mathcal{N} is a minimal left ideal of $E(X)$, $v \in \mathcal{N}$ an idempotent, and $\Phi|_{u\mathcal{M}}: u\mathcal{M} \rightarrow v\mathcal{N}$ a group epimorphism.

- (1) Take $p \in \ker(\Phi|_{u\mathcal{M}})$, i.e. $\Phi(p) = v$. Then $p \cdot x = \Phi(p)(x) = v(x) = \Phi(u)(x) = u \cdot x = x$. Hence, $p \in \text{Gal}(X, x)$.
- (2) Take $x \in \text{Im}(v)$, i.e. $x = v(y)$ for some $y \in X$. Then $u \cdot x = v(v(y)) = (v \circ v)(y) = v(y) = x$.
- (3) The inclusion (\supseteq) follows from (1) and (2). For the opposite inclusion, consider any $p \in \bigcap_{x \in \text{Im}(v)} \text{Gal}(X, x)$. In order to show that $p \in \ker(\Phi|_{u\mathcal{M}})$, it is enough to check that $\Phi(p)|_{\text{Im}(v)} = \text{id}_{\text{Im}(v)}$ (because for any $\eta \in \mathcal{N}$ we have $\eta = \eta v$, and so the map $v\mathcal{N} \rightarrow \text{Sym}(\text{Im}(v))$ given by $\eta \mapsto \eta|_{\text{Im}(v)}$ is injective, in fact a group monomorphism, and $v|_{\text{Im}(v)} = \text{id}_{\text{Im}(v)}$ as v is an idempotent). But this is trivial by the choice of p : $\Phi(p)(v(y)) = p \cdot (v(y)) = v(y)$.
- (4) In the situation when (G, X) has a dense orbit (which is for example the case when (G, X) is minimal), this follows from Fact 5.2, the existence of an epimorphism $f: \beta G \rightarrow X$ (as βG is a universal G -ambit), and the observation that $\Phi = \tilde{f}$ made just before Remark 5.4. In general, it follows from the straightforward generalization of Fact 5.2 stated in [KLM22, Fact 2.3]. \square

Definition 5.5. A G -flow epimorphism $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$ is *almost 1-1* if the set $X_0 := \{x \in X : \pi^{-1}[\pi(x)] = \{x\}\}$ is dense in X .

Remark 5.6. If (G, Y) is minimal and $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$ is almost 1-1, then (G, X) is also minimal.

Proof. We will show that for every $x \in X$ we have $X_0 \subseteq E(X)x := \{\eta(x) : \eta \in E(X)\}$. This implies that $E(X)x = X$ for every $x \in X$ (because X_0 is dense in X and $E(X)x$ is closed in X), which means that (G, X) is minimal.

So fix $x \in X$, and consider any $x_0 \in X_0$. Since (G, Y) is minimal, we can find $\tau \in E(Y)$ such that $\tau(\pi(x)) = \pi(x_0)$. Pick $\eta \in E(X)$ satisfying $\tilde{\pi}(\eta) = \tau$. Then $\pi(x_0) = \tau(\pi(x)) = \tilde{\pi}(\eta)(\pi(x)) = \pi(\eta(x))$. Since $x_0 \in X_0$, we conclude that $\eta(x) = x_0$. \square

Lemma 5.7. If (G, Y) is minimal and $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$ is almost 1-1, then the group homomorphism $\tilde{\pi}|_{u\mathcal{M}}: u\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \tilde{\pi}(u)\tilde{\pi}[\mathcal{M}]$ is a topological isomorphism (in the τ -topologies), where \mathcal{M} is a minimal left ideal of $E(X)$ and $u \in \mathcal{M}$ an idempotent.

Proof. By Remark 5.6, (G, X) is minimal, so $X = \mathcal{M}x$ for every $x \in X$. Pick $x_0 \in X_0$; then there is $\eta_0 \in \mathcal{M}$ such that $x_0 \in \text{Im}(\eta_0)$. Choose an idempotent $v \in \mathcal{M}$ so that $\eta_0 \in v\mathcal{M}$. Then $\text{Im}(\eta_0) = \text{Im}(v)$, so $x_0 \in \text{Im}(v)$, and hence $v(x_0) = x_0$ by idempotence of v .

Since the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} v\mathcal{M} & \xrightarrow{u\circ} & u\mathcal{M} \\ \downarrow \tilde{\pi} & & \downarrow \tilde{\pi} \\ \tilde{\pi}(v)\tilde{\pi}[\mathcal{M}] & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\pi}(u)\circ} & \tilde{\pi}(u)\tilde{\pi}[\mathcal{M}] \end{array}$$

commutes (by definition of $\tilde{\pi}$) and, by Fact 4.8(6), the horizontal arrows are isomorphisms of semitopological groups, it is enough to show that $\tilde{\pi}|_{v\mathcal{M}}: v\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \tilde{\pi}(v)\tilde{\pi}[\mathcal{M}]$ is an isomorphism of semitopological groups. By Fact 5.2, it is a group epimorphism and topological quotient map, so it remains to show that it is injective.

Suppose for a contradiction that $\ker(\tilde{\pi}|_{v\mathcal{M}})$ is non-trivial, i.e. there is $\eta \in v\mathcal{M} \setminus \{v\}$ such that $\tilde{\pi}(\eta) = \tilde{\pi}(v)$. Then $\eta v = \eta \neq v = vv$, so $\eta|_{\text{Im}(v)} \neq v|_{\text{Im}(v)}$. On the other hand, by the first sentence of the proof, $\text{Im}(v) = v\mathcal{M}(x_0)$. So there is $\eta' \in v\mathcal{M}$ with $\eta\eta'(x_0) \neq v\eta'(x_0) = \eta'(x_0)$, and hence $(\eta')^{-1}\eta\eta'(x_0) \neq x_0$ (where $(\eta')^{-1}$ is the inverse of η' computed in $v\mathcal{M}$). As $x_0 \in X_0$, $\eta \in \ker(\tilde{\pi}|_{v\mathcal{M}})$ and $\tilde{\pi}|_{v\mathcal{M}}$ is a group morphism, we get $\pi(x_0) \neq \pi((\eta')^{-1}\eta\eta'(x_0)) = \tilde{\pi}((\eta')^{-1}\eta\eta')(\pi(x_0)) = \tilde{\pi}(v)(\pi(x_0)) = \pi(v(x_0)) = \pi(x_0)$ (where the last equality follows from the first paragraph) — a contradiction. \square

A pair of points (x_1, x_2) of a flow (G, X) is called *proximal* if there is $\eta \in E(X)$ such that $\eta(x_1) = \eta(x_2)$; it is called *distal* if $x_1 = x_2$ or (x_1, x_2) is not proximal. Let P denote the collection of all proximal pairs of points in X . The flow (G, X) is said to be *proximal* when $P = X \times X$, and *distal* when $P = \Delta_X := \{(x, x) : x \in X\}$.

Fact 5.8. *The ideal group of every proximal flow is trivial.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{M} be a minimal left ideal of $E(X)$ and $u \in \mathcal{M}$ an idempotent. From [Gla76, Chapter I, Proposition 3.2(3)], it follows that each pair of points in $\text{Im}(u) := u[X]$ is distal, so, by proximality, $\text{Im}(u)$ is a singleton, say $\text{Im}(u) = \{x_0\}$. Then for any p in $u\mathcal{M}$, say $p = uh$ with $h \in \mathcal{M}$, and any $x \in X$, we have $p(x) = u(h(x)) = x_0$. So $p = u$, hence $u\mathcal{M} = \{u\}$. \square

Whenever $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$ is a G -flow epimorphism, let

$$R_\pi := \{(x_1, x_2) \in X^2 : \pi(x_1) = \pi(x_2)\}.$$

Definition 5.9. A G -flow epimorphism $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$ is said to be:

- (1) *equicontinuous* (or *almost periodic*) if for every ε which is an open neighborhood of the diagonal $\Delta_X := \{(x, x) : x \in X\} \subseteq X \times X$, there exists a neighborhood δ of Δ_X such that $g(\delta \cap R_\pi) \subseteq \varepsilon$ for every $g \in G$;
- (2) *distal* if $P \cap R_\pi = \Delta_X$.

It is sometimes assumed that the flows in the definition of equicontinuous extensions are minimal. On page 100 of [Gla76], Glasner defines almost periodic extensions of minimal flows in a different way. A proof that both definitions are equivalent for minimal flows can be found in [Aus88, Chapter 14, Theorem 1].

The following remark is well-known and follows from an argument on page 4 of [Gla76].

Remark 5.10. An equicontinuous epimorphism of flows is distal.

Proposition 5.11. *If $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$ is an equicontinuous epimorphism of minimal G -flows and (G, Y) has a trivial ideal group, then the ideal group of (G, X) is Hausdorff (with respect to the τ -topology).*

Proof. Choose a minimal left ideal \mathcal{M} in βG , an idempotent $u \in \mathcal{M}$, and an element $x \in X$ with $u \cdot x = x$. Let $\Phi: \beta G \rightarrow E(X)$ be the unique semigroup and G -flow epimorphism considered before and in Remark 5.4. Put $\mathcal{N}_X := \Phi[\mathcal{M}]$ and $v_X := \Phi(u)$. So $v_X \mathcal{N}_X$ is the ideal group of (G, X) . Put $y := \pi(x)$. Then $u \cdot y = y$ (as $u \cdot y = \lim g_i \pi(x) = \pi(\lim(g_i x)) = \pi(u \cdot x) = \pi(x) = y$, where $(g_i)_i$ is a net in G converging to u in βG). Let $\mathcal{N}_Y := \tilde{\pi}[\mathcal{N}_X]$ and $v_Y := \tilde{\pi}(v_X)$. So $v_Y \mathcal{N}_Y$ is the ideal group of (G, Y) which is trivial by assumption.

Clearly $\Phi' := \tilde{\pi} \circ \Phi: \beta G \rightarrow E(Y)$ is the unique semigroup and G -flow epimorphism from βG to $E(Y)$, and $\Phi'|_{u\mathcal{M}}: u\mathcal{M} \rightarrow v_Y \mathcal{N}_Y$ is a group epimorphism. Hence, as $v_Y \mathcal{N}_Y$ is trivial, $\ker(\Phi'|_{u\mathcal{M}}) = u\mathcal{M}$. As by Remark 5.4(1) $\ker(\Phi'|_{u\mathcal{M}}) \subseteq \text{Gal}(Y, y)$, we conclude that $\text{Gal}(Y, y) = u\mathcal{M}$.

Let F be a τ -closed subgroup of $u\mathcal{M}$, and let

$$H(F) := \bigcap \{\text{cl}_\tau(V \cap F) : V \text{ is a } \tau\text{-neighborhood of } u \text{ in } u\mathcal{M}\}.$$

As π is almost periodic, [Gla76, Chapter IX, Theorem 2.1(4)] yields $H(\text{Gal}(Y, y)) \subseteq \text{Gal}(X, x)$, and together with the conclusion of the last paragraph this implies $H(u\mathcal{M}) \subseteq \text{Gal}(X, x)$. Note that we proved it for any $x \in X$ with $u \cdot x = x$, in particular for any $x \in \text{Im}(v_X)$ (by Remark 5.4(2)). On the other hand, by Remark 5.4(3), $\bigcap_{x \in \text{Im}(v_X)} \text{Gal}(X, x) = \ker(\Phi|_{u\mathcal{M}})$. Hence, $H(u\mathcal{M}) \subseteq \ker(\Phi|_{u\mathcal{M}})$.

By Remark 5.4(4), $\ker(\Phi|_{u\mathcal{M}})$ is τ -closed. So, by [Gla76, Chapter IX, Theorem 1.9(3)] and the conclusion of the last paragraph, we get that $u\mathcal{M}/\ker(\Phi|_{u\mathcal{M}})$ is Hausdorff with the quotient topology of the τ -topology on $u\mathcal{M}$. Since by Remark 5.4(4) we know that $u\mathcal{M}/\ker(\Phi|_{u\mathcal{M}}) \cong v_X \mathcal{N}_X$ as semitopological groups, we conclude that $v_X \mathcal{N}_X$ is Hausdorff. \square

There are many equivalent definitions of tame flows (see Theorems 2.4, 3.2 and Definition 3.1 in [GM18]). We give the one which immediately points to a strong connection with the NIP property in model theory.

A sequence $(f_n)_{n < \omega}$ of real valued functions on a set X is said to be *independent* if there exist real numbers $a < b$ such that

$$\bigcap_{n \in P} f_n^{-1}((-\infty, a]) \cap \bigcap_{n \in Q} f_n^{-1}((b, \infty)) \neq \emptyset$$

for all finite disjoint subsets P, Q of ω .

Definition 5.12. Let (G, X) be a flow. A function $f \in C(X)$ (i.e. a continuous real valued function on X) is *tame* if the family of translates $\{gf : g \in G\}$ does not contain an infinite independent sequence (where $(gf)(x) := f(g^{-1}x)$). The flow (G, X) is *tame* if all functions in $C(X)$ are tame.

The following fact is a part of the information contained in the main theorem (Theorem 5.3) of [Gla18] on the structure of tame, metrizable, minimal flows.

Fact 5.13. *Let (G, X) be a tame, metrizable, minimal flow. Then there exists the following commutative diagram of G -flow epimorphisms*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
& & \tilde{X} & \xleftarrow{\theta^*} & X^* \\
& \swarrow \eta & \downarrow \pi & & \downarrow \iota \\
X & & Z & & \\
& \downarrow & \downarrow \sigma & & \\
& & Y & \xleftarrow{\theta} & Y^*,
\end{array}$$

where:

- (1) (G, \tilde{X}) is minimal;
- (2) (G, Y) is proximal;
- (3) θ, θ^*, ι are almost 1-1;
- (4) σ is equicontinuous.

We discussed all of the notions and facts above in order to deduce the following corollary.

Corollary 5.14. *The τ -topology on the ideal group of any tame, metrizable, minimal flow is Hausdorff.*

Proof. We will be referring to items (1)–(4) in Fact 5.13. By (1), (3) and Remark 5.6, (G, X^*) is minimal, and so are (G, Z) , (G, Y^*) , and (G, Y) as homomorphic images of (G, X^*) . By (2) and Fact 5.8, the ideal group of (G, Y) is trivial, and so is the ideal group of (G, Y^*) by (3) and Lemma 5.7. Hence, using (4) and Proposition 5.11, we get that the ideal group of (G, Z) is Hausdorff, and so is the ideal group of (G, X^*) by (3) and Lemma 5.7. Therefore, the ideal groups of (G, \tilde{X}) and (G, X) are both Hausdorff by Fact 5.2, because they are quotients of a compact topological group (namely, the ideal group of (G, X^*)) by closed subgroups. \square

To apply this general corollary to our model-theoretic context, we need one more general observation, namely Lemma 5.16. To prove it, we have to recall a description of the τ -closure that was stated as Lemma 3.11 in the first arXiv version of [KLM22] (the relevant section of [KLM22] was removed in the published version).

Fact 5.15. *Let (G, X) be a flow, \mathcal{M} a minimal left ideal of $E(X)$, and $u \in \mathcal{M}$ an idempotent. Then for every $A \subseteq u\mathcal{M}$, the τ -closure $\text{cl}_\tau(A)$ can be described as the set of all limits contained in $u\mathcal{M}$ of nets $(\eta_i a_i)_i$ such that $\eta_i \in \mathcal{M}$, $a_i \in A$, and $\lim_i \eta_i = u$.*

Proof. Consider $a \in \text{cl}_\tau(A)$. Then, by the definition of the τ -topology, there are nets $(g_i)_i \subseteq G$ and $(a_i)_i \subseteq A$ such that $\lim_i g_i = u$ and $\lim_i g_i a_i = a$. Note that $u a_i = a_i$, as $a_i \in A \subseteq u\mathcal{M}$. Put $\eta_i := g_i u \in \mathcal{M}$ for all i . By left continuity, we have that $\lim_i \eta_i = \lim_i g_i u = (\lim_i g_i)u = uu = u$. Furthermore, $\lim_i \eta_i a_i = \lim_i g_i u a_i = \lim_i g_i a_i = a$.

Conversely, consider any $a \in u\mathcal{M}$ for which there are nets $(\eta_i)_i \subseteq \mathcal{M}$ and $(a_i)_i \subseteq A$ such that $\lim_i \eta_i = u$ and $\lim_i \eta_i a_i = a$. Since each η_i can be approximated by elements of G and the semigroup operation is left continuous, one can find a subnet $(a'_j)_j$ of $(a_i)_i$ and a net $(g_j)_j \subseteq G$ such that $\lim_j g_j = u$ and $\lim_j g_j a'_j = a$, which means that $a \in \text{cl}_\tau(A)$. \square

Lemma 5.16. *Let (G, X) be a flow, \mathcal{M} a minimal left ideal in $E(X)$. Then there exists a minimal left ideal \mathcal{N} of $E(\mathcal{M})$ and a semigroup and G -flow isomorphism*

from \mathcal{M} to \mathcal{N} . In particular, the ideal groups of the G -flows X and \mathcal{M} are isomorphic as semitopological groups (with the τ -topologies).

Proof. Denote the semigroup operation on $E(X)$ by $*$ and on $E(\mathcal{M})$ by \circ (although both are compositions of functions, but on different sets). Let $f: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow E(\mathcal{M})$ be given by $f(p) := l_p$, where $l_p(q) := p * q$. It is easy to check that f is a semigroup and G -flow monomorphism. Put $\mathcal{N} := f[\mathcal{M}] \subseteq E(\mathcal{M})$. Thus, $f: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ is a semigroup and G -flow isomorphism. We need to check that \mathcal{N} is a minimal left ideal in $E(\mathcal{M})$. For that, first note that \mathcal{M} is a minimal left ideal in itself. Indeed, if \mathcal{M}' is a left ideal in \mathcal{M} , then for any $p \in \mathcal{M}'$ and $q \in E(X)$, taking an idempotent $u \in \mathcal{M}$ such that $p \in u\mathcal{M}$, we have $p = u * p$, and so $q * p = q * (u * p) = (q * u) * p \in \mathcal{M}'$ as $q * u \in \mathcal{M}$ (\mathcal{M} is a left ideal in $E(X)$). Hence, \mathcal{M}' is a left ideal in $E(X)$ which is contained in \mathcal{M} , so it must be equal to \mathcal{M} by minimality of \mathcal{M} . Since \mathcal{M} is a minimal left ideal in itself, we get that

(1) \mathcal{N} is a minimal left ideal in itself.

On the other hand,

(2) \mathcal{N} is a left ideal in $E(\mathcal{M})$.

To prove (2), consider any $\eta \in E(\mathcal{M})$ and $p \in \mathcal{M}$, and we need to show that $\eta \circ l_p \in \mathcal{N}$. Using limits of nets, we easily see that there is $\tilde{\eta} \in E(E(X))$ such that $\tilde{\eta}|_{\mathcal{M}} = \eta$. For any $q \in \mathcal{M}$ we have: $(\eta \circ l_p)(q) = \eta(l_p(q)) = \eta(p * q) = \tilde{\eta}(p * q) = \eta' * (p * q) = (\eta' * p) * q = l_{\eta' * p}(q) = f(\eta' * p)(q)$, where $\eta' \in E(X)$ satisfies $\tilde{\eta}(\tau) = \eta' * \tau$ for all $\tau \in E(X)$ (such η' exists by Fact 4.4). Hence, $\eta \circ l_p = f(\eta' * p) \in \mathcal{N}$ (and $\eta' * p \in \mathcal{M}$ as \mathcal{M} is a left ideal).

By (1) and (2), we get that \mathcal{N} is a minimal left ideal of $E(\mathcal{M})$.

Thus, $f(u)\mathcal{N}$ is the ideal group of \mathcal{M} , and $f|_{u\mathcal{M}}: u\mathcal{M} \rightarrow f(u)\mathcal{N}$ is a group isomorphism, where $u \in \mathcal{M}$ is an idempotent. This isomorphism is topological (with respect to the τ -topologies) by Fact 5.15 (which expresses the τ -closure in terms of the semigroup operation and convergence within the minimal left ideal in question) and the above observation that $f: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ is an isomorphism of left topological semigroups. \square

We can finally prove Conjecture 5.1 for countable M .

Theorem 5.17. *Let M be a countable model of a theory with NIP and $N \succ M$ be \aleph_1 -saturated. Let \mathcal{M} be a minimal left ideal of $S_G^{\text{fs}}(N, M)$ and $u \in \mathcal{M}$ an idempotent. Then the τ -topology on $u\mathcal{M}$ is Hausdorff.*

Proof. Let M^{ext} be the Shelah expansion of M obtained by adding predicates for all externally definable subsets of M^n for all $n < \omega$. By Shelah's theorem [She09] (see also [CS13]), we know that $\text{Th}(M^{\text{ext}})$ has quantifier elimination, NIP, and all types in $S(M^{\text{ext}})$ are definable (i.e. all externally definable subsets of M^{ext} are definable). It follows that the Boolean algebra of externally definable subset of G with respect to the original language coincides with the Boolean algebra of definable subsets of G in the sense of the expanded language. Hence, $S_{G, \text{ext}}(M) = S_G(M^{\text{ext}})$. Thus, without loss of generality, we may assume that M is a countable model of an NIP theory such that all types in $S(M)$ are definable. Then $S_{G, \text{ext}}(M) = S_G(M)$, and the semigroup operation on $S_G(M)$ is given by $p * q = \text{tp}(ab/M)$, where $a \models p$, $b \models q$, and $\text{tp}(a/M, b)$ is finitely satisfiable in M .

It is well-known, and observed first time in the introduction of [CS18], that NIP implies that $(G, S_G(M))$ is a tame flow. (A standard way to see it is to note that,

by NIP, the characteristic functions of all the clopens in $S_G(M)$ are tame (in the sense of Definition 5.12) and separate points, and so, by Stone-Weierstrass theorem, they generate a dense subalgebra of $C(S_G(M))$; then use the fact that tame functions on $S_G(M)$ form a closed subalgebra of $C(S_G(M))$ to conclude that all functions in $C(S_G(M))$ are tame.) However, $(G, S_G(M))$ is neither metrizable (even when the original language of M was countable, the expanded language of M^{ext} is usually uncountable) nor minimal, so we cannot apply Corollary 5.14 directly to $(G, S_G(M))$.

Let Δ range over all finite collections of definable subsets of G . For any such Δ , let $\mathcal{B}_G(\Delta)$ be the Boolean G -algebra (so closed under left translations by the elements of G) of subsets of G generated by Δ , and denote by $S_{G,\Delta}(M)$ the space of all ultrafilters of $\mathcal{B}_G(\Delta)$. Note that $S_{G,\Delta}(M)$ is naturally a G -flow (the action is by left translations), and $S_G(M) \cong \varprojlim_{\Delta} S_{G,\Delta}(M)$ as G -flows. Let \mathcal{M} be any minimal left ideal (and so minimal subflow) of $S_G(M)$. Let $\mathcal{M}_{\Delta} \subseteq S_{G,\Delta}(M)$ be the image of \mathcal{M} under the restriction map. It is clearly a minimal subflow of $S_{G,\Delta}(M)$, and the above isomorphism induces a G -flow isomorphism $\mathcal{M} \cong \varprojlim_{\Delta} \mathcal{M}_{\Delta}$ (see [Rze18, Lemma 6.42]).

Since $(G, S_G(M))$ is tame, so is $(G, S_{G,\Delta}(M))$ as a quotient of $S_G(M)$, and so is $(G, \mathcal{M}_{\Delta})$ as a subflow of $S_{G,\Delta}(M)$ (using Definition 5.12 and Tietze's extension theorem, or see e.g. [KR20, Fact 4.20]). Moreover, $S_{G,\Delta}(M)$ is metrizable since $\mathcal{B}_G(\Delta)$ is countable by finiteness of Δ and countability of $G \subseteq M$ (and this is the only place where we the assumption that M is countable). Hence, \mathcal{M}_{Δ} is metrizable.

Summarizing, $(G, \mathcal{M}_{\Delta})$ is a tame, metrizable, minimal flow, and hence its ideal group is Hausdorff by Corollary 5.14.

On the other hand, since $\mathcal{M} \cong \varprojlim_{\Delta} \mathcal{M}_{\Delta}$, [Rze18, Lemma 6.42] implies that the ideal group of \mathcal{M} equipped with the τ -topology is topologically isomorphic to an inverse limit of the ideal groups (with the τ -topologies) of the flows \mathcal{M}_{Δ} .

By the last two paragraphs, we conclude that the ideal group of \mathcal{M} is Hausdorff.

Finally, by Fact 4.11, $E(S_G(M)) \cong S_G(M)$ as semigroups and G -flows, so \mathcal{M} can be identified as a G -flow with a minimal left ideal of $E(S_G(M))$. Then, by Lemma 5.16, the ideal groups of $S_G(M)$ and \mathcal{M} are topologically isomorphic. Therefore, by the last paragraph, the ideal group of $S_G(M)$ is Hausdorff. \square

Combining Theorem 4.17 with Theorem 5.17 we thus get (using the notation in Theorem 4.17):

Corollary 5.18. *Assume that G is countable and $\text{Th}(G)$ is NIP, and let \mathcal{M} be a minimal left ideal in $(S_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G), *)$ and $u \in \mathcal{M}$ an idempotent. Then $\mathfrak{M}(\mathcal{M}) * \mu_{u\mathcal{M}}$ is a minimal left ideal of $(\mathfrak{M}_x^{\text{fs}}(\mathcal{G}, G), *)$, and $\mu_{u\mathcal{M}}$ is an idempotent which belongs to $\mathfrak{M}(\mathcal{M}) * \mu_{u\mathcal{M}}$.*

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