

**Zad. 1** What is the complexity of the set of ill founded trees in  $2^{<\omega}$  as a subset of  $\mathbb{T}$ , the family of all subtrees in  $2^{<\omega}$  (seen as a Polish space in the way described on the lecture)?

**Zad. 2** Let  $N \subseteq 2^\omega$  be the set of all the sequences with infinitely many 1's. Show that the set

$$\{T \in \mathbb{T} : \exists x \in N \ x \in [T]\}$$

is analytic complete.

**Zad. 3** Consider the space  $X = (\omega \setminus \{0\})^\omega$  and let

$$L = \{x \in X : \exists k_0 < k_1 < \dots \ x(k_n) \text{ divides } x(k_{n+1}) \text{ for each } n.\}$$

Show that  $L$  is analytic complete. Hint: show that the set of ill founded trees can be reduced to  $L$ .

**Zad. 4** Show that if  $E$  is a Borel (analytic,  $F_\sigma$ , etc.) equivalence relation on  $X$ , then  $[x]_E$  is Borel (analytic,  $F_\sigma$ , ...) for every  $x$ .

**Zad. 5** Consider the language  $\mathcal{L} = \{<\}$ . Show that the set of all the countable  $\mathcal{L}$ -structures can be seen as a Polish space  $X_{\mathcal{L}} = 2^{\omega \times \omega}$ . Show that the isomorphism is an analytic relation on  $X_{\mathcal{L}}$ . What if we consider other relational languages?

**Zad. 6** Consider the natural action  $\mathbb{Z}$  on  $\mathbb{R}$  and the induced orbit equivalence relation  $E$  (i.e. translations by integers). Show that  $E$  is Borel reducible to  $Id(\mathbb{R})$ .

**Zad. 7** Consider the relation  $E_0$  on the Cantor set (i.e.  $x E_0 y \iff x =^* y$ ). Show that it is not Borel reducible to  $Id([0, 1])$ . Hint: suppose that  $f: 2^\omega \rightarrow [0, 1]$  is such a reduction. Consider an interval  $I_n^k = [k/2^n, (k+1)/2^n)$  (where  $k < 2^n$ ) and notice that  $f^{-1}[I_n^k]$  is a Borel tail event and so one can apply Kolmogorov 0-1 law.

**Zad. 8** Assume  $\Sigma_1^1$ -determinacy. Show that every set  $A \in \Sigma_1^1 \setminus \Pi_1^1$  is analytic complete. Hint: use the game which appears in the proof that every set from  $\Sigma_\alpha^0 \setminus \Pi_\alpha^0$  is  $\Sigma_\alpha^0$ -complete.