

Rudin-like sets and hereditary families of compact sets

by

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Abstract. We show that a comeager $\mathbf{\Pi}_1^1$ hereditary family of compact sets must have a dense G_δ subfamily which is also hereditary. Using this, we prove an “abstract” result which implies the existence of independent \mathcal{M}_0 -sets, the meagerness of \mathcal{U}_0 -sets with the property of Baire, and generalizations of some classical results of Mycielski. Finally, we also give some natural examples of true $F_{\sigma\delta}$ sets.

1. Introduction. A complex Borel measure on the circle group \mathbb{T} is said to be a **Rajchman measure** if its Fourier transform vanishes at infinity. A set $A \subset \mathbb{T}$ is called a \mathcal{U}_0 -set if $\mu(A) = 0$ for all positive Rajchman measures μ ; otherwise, A is an \mathcal{M}_0 -set. These notions make sense in any nondiscrete (Hausdorff) locally compact abelian group \mathbf{G} .

It has been proved by Rudin ([R]) that there exist compact \mathcal{M}_0 -sets which are linearly independent over the rationals; since then, independent \mathcal{M}_0 -sets are called **Rudin sets**. Later on, Debs and Saint Raymond ([DStR], see also [KL]) solved the longstanding “category problem” for \mathcal{U}_0 -sets: any \mathcal{U}_0 -set with the property of Baire is meager in \mathbb{T} ; equivalently, any nonmeager G_δ set contains a compact \mathcal{M}_0 -set. Both results assert that some family of “small” compact sets contains an \mathcal{M}_0 -set, but the formal analogy is in fact much stronger. Indeed, the families of small compact sets involved, namely the family of compact independent sets and the family of all compact subsets of some fixed nonmeager G_δ set, are both nonmeager in the hyperspace $\mathcal{K}(\mathbb{T})$, and both “determined by their finite members”, which means that a compact set belongs to either family if and only if all its finite subsets do. In this paper, we stress this analogy by proving an abstract theorem that generalizes both results (Theorem 4.1). Roughly speaking, it says that if \mathbf{B} is a family of probability measures on some Polish space X which “looks like”

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the family of Rajchman measures, then any coanalytic nonmeager family of compact subsets of X determined by its finite members must contain a set supporting some measure from \mathbf{B} .

The other main result of the paper (Theorem 2.2) is a general statement concerning hereditary families of compact sets. This result asserts that a comeager coanalytic family of compact sets which is hereditary for inclusion must contain a dense G_δ subfamily which is also hereditary. It follows (Corollary 2.10) that if \mathcal{I} is a hereditary coanalytic nonmeager subfamily of $\mathcal{K}(X)$, where X is some Polish space, then \mathcal{I} contains a G_δ hereditary set \mathcal{G} which is dense in $\mathcal{K}(U)$, for some nonempty open set $U \subset X$. This result is needed in the proof of Theorem 4.1. More importantly, we believe that it can be useful in various situations.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 is devoted to the proof of Theorem 2.2. In Section 3, we introduce the instrumental notion of *niceily presented* $F_{\sigma\delta}$ families of measures (those which “look like” the family of Rajchman measures) and give some examples. In Section 4, we prove Theorem 4.1 and give some consequences; these include Rudin’s and Debs–Saint Raymond’s results as well as generalizations of some classical results of Mycielski ([My]). Finally, using some of the previous ideas, we give some natural examples of true $F_{\sigma\delta}$ sets.

We now fix the notation and “background” material that will be used throughout the paper. All this material (and much more) can be found in [K1].

If X is a Polish space (that is, a separable, completely metrizable topological space), we denote by $\mathbf{M}(X)$ the family of all complex Borel measures on X , and by $\mathbf{P}(X)$ the family of all Borel probability measures on X . On $\mathbf{M}(X)$, and hence on $\mathbf{P}(X)$, two natural topologies are available. First, one can define the norm of a measure $\mu \in \mathbf{M}(X)$ by $\|\mu\| = |\mu|(X)$, where $|\mu|$ is the total variation of μ , and consider the norm topology on $\mathbf{M}(X)$. A more useful topology is the so-called *Prokhorov topology*, the weak topology induced by the bounded continuous functions on X . Thus, a basic neighborhood of some measure $\mu_0 \in \mathbf{M}(X)$ has the form

$$\mathbf{U} = \left\{ \mu \in \mathbf{M}(X); \left| \int f_i d\mu - \int f_i d\mu_0 \right| < \varepsilon, i = 1, \dots, N \right\},$$

where f_1, \dots, f_N are bounded continuous functions on X and ε is a positive number. It is well known that $\mathbf{P}(X)$ is Polish in the Prokhorov topology, while the norm topology is obviously not separable if X is uncountable. In this paper, unless the norm is explicitly mentioned, *all topological notions concerning $\mathbf{M}(X)$ or $\mathbf{P}(X)$ will refer to the Prokhorov topology*. A subset \mathbf{B} of $\mathbf{M}(X)$ or $\mathbf{P}(X)$ is said to be **hereditary** if it is downward closed under absolute continuity. For example, it is well known (and easy to prove) that the family of Rajchman measures on a nondiscrete LCA group \mathbf{G} is hereditary.

If X is a Polish space, we denote by $\mathcal{K}(X)$ the space of all compact subsets of X , equipped with the Vietoris topology. Recall that this topology is generated by all sets of the form $\{K \in \mathcal{K}(X); K \cap U \neq \emptyset\}$ and $\{K \in \mathcal{K}(X); K \subset U\}$, where U is open in X , and that it is a Polish topology. A set $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{K}(X)$ is said to be **hereditary** if it is downward closed under inclusion. For example, for any set $A \subset X$, the set $\mathcal{K}(A) := \{K \in \mathcal{K}(X); K \subset A\}$ is hereditary.

As a rule, we will use the now standard notation for Borel and projective classes; thus, for example, the symbols “ $\mathbf{\Pi}_3^0$ ”, “ $\mathbf{\Sigma}_1^1$ ”, and “ $\mathbf{\Pi}_1^1$ ” mean “ $F_{\sigma\delta}$ ”, “analytic”, and “coanalytic” respectively. However, we also use the classical notations “ F_σ ” and “ G_δ ” when they seem to be more suggestive. Finally, we denote by \mathbb{N} the set of nonnegative integers, and by \mathbb{N}^* the set of positive integers.

2. Comeager hereditary families of compact sets. In this section, X is a Polish space. We shall say that a set $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{K}(X)$ is **big** if \mathcal{I} contains a dense G_δ hereditary set. This notion was instrumental in [M1], where the following question was raised.

PROBLEM 2.1. *Is every comeager hereditary set $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{K}(X)$ necessarily big?*

No definability assumption is made here on the set \mathcal{I} , but one can observe that a positive answer to 2.1 for $\mathbf{\Sigma}_1^1$ sets would yield a positive answer for all comeager hereditary sets \mathcal{I} . Indeed, if $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{K}(X)$ is comeager, then \mathcal{I} contains a dense G_δ set \mathcal{H} . Let \mathcal{H}^* be the *hereditary closure* of \mathcal{H} , i.e.,

$$\mathcal{H}^* = \{K \in \mathcal{K}(X); \exists L \in \mathcal{H} : K \subset L\}.$$

The set \mathcal{H}^* is hereditary, it is comeager since $\mathcal{H} \subset \mathcal{H}^*$, and if \mathcal{I} is hereditary, then $\mathcal{H}^* \subset \mathcal{I}$. Finally, since the relation “ $K \subset L$ ” is closed in $\mathcal{K}(X) \times \mathcal{K}(X)$, the set \mathcal{H}^* is also $\mathbf{\Sigma}_1^1$ in $\mathcal{K}(X)$. Thus, a positive answer to 2.1 for $\mathbf{\Sigma}_1^1$ sets implies a full positive answer.

It seems likely that, under some ad hoc set-theoretical assumption, the answer to this problem is in fact negative. Yet, we do have the following general positive result.

THEOREM 2.2. *Every comeager hereditary $\mathbf{\Pi}_1^1$ subset of $\mathcal{K}(X)$ is big.*

For the proof of Theorem 2.2, the following family of closed subsets of $\mathcal{K}(X)$ will play a crucial role.

DEFINITION 2.3. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, let us denote by $\mathcal{P}(n)$ the family of all (compact) subsets of X containing at most n points. We shall denote by \mathfrak{H} the family of all closed sets $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{K}(X)$ with the following property: $\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{P}(n)$ is nowhere dense in $\mathcal{P}(n)$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

Since $\bigcup_n \mathcal{P}(n)$ is dense in $\mathcal{K}(X)$, it is clear that all sets in \mathfrak{H} are nowhere dense. The following lemma gives a characterization of sets in \mathfrak{H} .

LEMMA 2.4. *For a closed set $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{K}(X)$, the following are equivalent:*

- (1) $\mathcal{F} \in \mathfrak{H}$.
- (2) *There exists a dense open hereditary set $\mathcal{U} \subset \mathcal{K}(X)$ with $\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{U} = \emptyset$.*

Proof. It is easy to check that if \mathcal{A} is a dense hereditary subset of $\mathcal{K}(X)$, then $\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{P}(n)$ is dense in $\mathcal{P}(n)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Thus, the complement of a dense open hereditary set belongs to \mathfrak{H} . Conversely, assume that $\mathcal{F} \in \mathfrak{H}$. To show that (2) is satisfied, we start with the following Claim.

CLAIM. *For every open nonempty set $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{K}(X)$ there exists an open hereditary set \mathcal{W} such that $\mathcal{W} \cap \mathcal{V} \neq \emptyset$ and $\mathcal{W} \cap \mathcal{F} = \emptyset$.*

Proof. We may assume that \mathcal{V} has the form

$$\mathcal{V} = \{K \in \mathcal{K}(X); K \subset U_0, K \cap U_i \neq \emptyset, i = 1, \dots, n\},$$

where $U_0 \subset X$ is open and the U_i 's are pairwise disjoint open subsets of U_0 . For each set $I = \{i_1, \dots, i_k\} \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$, let $\pi_I : U_1 \times \dots \times U_n \rightarrow \mathcal{K}(X)$ be the map defined by $\pi_I(x) = \{x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_k}\}$. Since $\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{P}(k)$ is nowhere dense in $\mathcal{P}(k)$ for each $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, all sets $O_I = \{x; \pi_I(x) \notin \mathcal{F}\}$ are dense in $U_1 \times \dots \times U_n$. It follows that the intersection of all these (finitely many) open sets O_I is nonempty; in other words, there exists a finite set $F \in \mathcal{V}$ with cardinality n such that no nonempty subset of F belongs to \mathcal{F} . Actually, since the isolated point \emptyset is not in \mathcal{F} either, no subset of F belongs to \mathcal{F} . Therefore, if $W \supset F$ is a small enough open set, then the hereditary open set $\mathcal{W} = \mathcal{K}(W)$ is disjoint from \mathcal{F} . Indeed, otherwise one could find a sequence $(K_i) \subset \mathcal{K}(X)$, with $K_i \subset \{z \in X; \varrho(z, F) < 2^{-i}\}$ and $K_i \in \mathcal{F}$ for all i . Then some subsequence of (K_i) converges to a set $K \subset F$; and since \mathcal{F} is closed, K is in \mathcal{F} , which is a contradiction. ■

Now, let \mathcal{U} be the union of all hereditary open subsets of $\mathcal{K}(X)$ disjoint from the set \mathcal{F} . Then \mathcal{U} is open, hereditary and $\mathcal{U} \cap \mathcal{F} = \emptyset$. Moreover, it follows from the Claim that \mathcal{U} is also dense in $\mathcal{K}(X)$. ■

In what follows we shall denote by $\mathfrak{H}^{\text{ext}}$ the family of all sets $\mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{K}(X)$ which can be covered by a countable family of sets from \mathfrak{H} :

$$\mathfrak{H}^{\text{ext}} = \left\{ \mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{K}(X); \exists (\mathcal{F}_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathfrak{H} : \mathcal{B} \subset \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{F}_n \right\}.$$

With this notation, Lemma 2.4 immediately implies the following corollary.

COROLLARY 2.5. *A set $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{K}(X)$ is big if and only if $\mathcal{K}(X) \setminus \mathcal{I} \in \mathfrak{H}^{\text{ext}}$.*

Proof. If $\mathcal{K}(X) \setminus \mathcal{I} \in \mathfrak{H}^{\text{ext}}$, let (\mathcal{F}_n) be a sequence of sets from \mathfrak{H} covering $\mathcal{K}(X) \setminus \mathcal{I}$, and pick dense open hereditary sets \mathcal{U}_n such that $\mathcal{U}_n \cap \mathcal{F}_n = \emptyset$.

Then $\mathcal{G} = \bigcap_n \mathcal{U}_n$ shows that \mathcal{I} is big. The converse is proved in the same way, using the fact that any G_δ hereditary subset of $\mathcal{K}(X)$ is the intersection of a sequence of open *hereditary* sets. This well known fact can be seen as follows. Let \widehat{X} be some metrizable compactification of X . Then $\mathcal{K}(X)$ is G_δ in $\mathcal{K}(\widehat{X})$, so a G_δ hereditary set $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{K}(X)$ is G_δ in $\mathcal{K}(\widehat{X})$. Write $\mathcal{G} = \bigcap_n \widehat{\mathcal{V}}_n$, where the sets $\widehat{\mathcal{V}}_n$ are open in $\mathcal{K}(\widehat{X})$. Then the sets $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}_n = \{\widehat{K} \in \mathcal{K}(\widehat{X}); \mathcal{K}(\widehat{K}) \subset \widehat{\mathcal{V}}_n\}$ are open in $\mathcal{K}(\widehat{X})$ because \widehat{X} is compact, and obviously hereditary. Thus, $\mathcal{U}_n = \mathcal{K}(X) \cap \widehat{\mathcal{U}}_n$ is open and hereditary in $\mathcal{K}(X)$ for all n , and $\mathcal{G} = \bigcap_n \mathcal{U}_n$. ■

By 2.5, proving Theorem 2.2 amounts to showing that if $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{K}(X)$ is $\mathbf{\Pi}_1^1$, comeager and hereditary, then $\mathcal{K}(X) \setminus \mathcal{I} \in \mathfrak{H}^{\text{ext}}$. Lemma 2.7 below implies this when \mathcal{I} is assumed to be Σ_2^0 instead of being merely $\mathbf{\Pi}_1^1$. Before proving this lemma, we collect some simple remarks on the space $\mathcal{K}(X)$.

We fix some compatible Polish metric ρ on X , and we associate to it the Hausdorff metric on $\mathcal{K}(X)$, which is Polish and compatible with the Vietoris topology. The open ball with center K and radius ε in $\mathcal{K}(X)$ will be denoted by $B(K, \varepsilon)$.

LEMMA 2.6.

- (i) Let $\varepsilon > 0$, $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $F \in \mathcal{K}(X)$, and $F^* \in \mathcal{P}(n)$ with $F^* \subset F$. If $T \in B(F, \varepsilon)$ then there exists $T^* \subset T$ such that $T^* \in \mathcal{P}(n) \cap B(F^*, \varepsilon)$.
- (ii) Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and $F, F^*, T^* \in \mathcal{K}(X)$. Assume that $F^* \subset F$ and $T^* \in B(F^*, \varepsilon)$. Then there exists $T \in \mathcal{K}(X)$ such that $T^* \subset T$ and $T \in B(F, \varepsilon)$.

Proof. (i) For every $x \in F^*$ one can find a point $y(x) \in T$ such that $\rho(x, y(x)) < \varepsilon$. Then the set $T^* = \{y(x); x \in F^*\}$ has the required properties.

(ii) Just put $T = T^* \cup F$. ■

LEMMA 2.7. Let $\mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{K}(X)$ be a G_δ set with $\mathcal{L} \notin \mathfrak{H}^{\text{ext}}$. Then the set

$$\mathcal{T} = \{K \in \mathcal{K}(X); \exists K^* \in \mathcal{L} : K^* \subset K\}$$

is not meager in $\mathcal{K}(X)$.

Proof. We will use the so-called *Banach–Mazur game*; let us recall its definition. Let \mathcal{Y} be a metric space and $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{Y}$. The Banach–Mazur game $G(\mathcal{A}) = G(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{Y})$ is defined as follows. There are two players, called **I** and **II**. They choose alternately nonempty open sets $\mathcal{U}_1 \supset \mathcal{V}_1 \supset \mathcal{U}_2 \supset \mathcal{V}_2 \supset \dots$:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \mathbf{I} & \mathcal{U}_1 & \mathcal{U}_2 & \dots \\ \mathbf{II} & \mathcal{V}_1 & \mathcal{V}_2 & \dots \end{array}$$

Player **II** wins the game if $\mathcal{A} \cap \bigcap_{n=1}^\infty \mathcal{V}_n = \emptyset$; otherwise **I** wins.

The main result concerning the Banach–Mazur game reads as follows (see [K1]): *the set \mathcal{A} is meager in \mathcal{Y} if and only if **II** has a winning strategy in the game $G(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{Y})$.*

Now we turn to the proof of 2.7. By removing from \mathcal{L} all its relatively open subsets which are in $\mathfrak{H}^{\text{ext}}$, we may and do assume that for every open set $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathcal{K}(X)$ intersecting \mathcal{L} we have $\overline{\mathcal{O} \cap \mathcal{L}} \notin \mathfrak{H}$. We also fix a nonincreasing sequence $(\mathcal{L}_n)_{n \geq 1}$ of open sets such that $\mathcal{L} = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{L}_n$.

We will show that the first player has a winning strategy in the Banach–Mazur game $G(\mathcal{T}) = G(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{K}(X))$. *A fortiori*, **II** has no winning strategy, hence the set \mathcal{T} is not meager in $\mathcal{K}(X)$.

The second player will play nonempty open sets \mathcal{V}_n 's and the first player will play balls $B(F_n, \varepsilon_n)$, with $\varepsilon_n \in]0, 1/n[$. Besides these balls, **I** will construct in the n th step an integer $j_n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and a set $F_n^* \in \mathcal{P}(j_n)$ to obey the following conditions:

- (a) $\overline{B(F_{n+1}, \varepsilon_{n+1})} \subset B(F_n, \varepsilon_n)$;
- (b) $F_n^* \subset F_n$;
- (c) $\overline{B(F_{n+1}^*, \varepsilon_{n+1})} \subset B(F_n^*, \varepsilon_n)$;
- (d) $B(F_n^*, \varepsilon_n) \subset \mathcal{L}_n$;
- (e) $\mathcal{P}(j_n) \cap B(F_n^*, \varepsilon_n) \subset \overline{\mathcal{L}}$.

The first step. Choose $K \in \mathcal{L}$ and $\tau > 0$ such that $B(K, \tau) \subset \mathcal{L}_1$. We have $\overline{B(K, \tau/2)} \cap \mathcal{L} \notin \mathfrak{H}$, so there exist an integer $j_1 \in \mathbb{N}^*$, a set $F_1^* \in \mathcal{P}(j_1) \cap B(K, \tau)$ and a positive number $\varepsilon_1 \in]0, 1[$ such that $\mathcal{P}(j_1) \cap B(F_1^*, \varepsilon_1) \subset \overline{\mathcal{L}}$. Moreover, since $F_1^* \in B(K, \tau) \subset \mathcal{L}_1$, we may demand $B(F_1^*, \varepsilon_1) \subset \mathcal{L}_1$. Putting $F_1 := F_1^*$ finishes the description of **I**'s first move.

The $(n+1)$ st step. Let $\mathcal{V}_n \subset B(F_n, \varepsilon_n)$ be the n th move of **II**. Choose $T \in \mathcal{K}(X)$ and $\delta > 0$ such that $B(T, \delta) \subset \mathcal{V}_n$. To define the $(n+1)$ st move of **I**, we first find $T^* \in \mathcal{P}(j_n) \cap B(F_n^*, \varepsilon_n)$ such that $T^* \subset T$, which is possible by 2.6(i). Using (e), we find $K \in B(T^*, \delta) \cap B(F_n^*, \varepsilon_n) \cap \mathcal{L}$. Let $\tau > 0$ be such that $B(K, \tau) \subset B(T^*, \delta) \cap B(F_n^*, \varepsilon_n) \cap \mathcal{L}_{n+1}$. We have $\overline{B(K, \tau/2)} \cap \mathcal{L} \notin \mathfrak{H}$, so there exist $j_{n+1} \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $F_{n+1}^* \in \mathcal{P}(j_{n+1}) \cap B(K, \tau)$ and $\varepsilon_{n+1} \in]0, 1/(n+1)[$ such that $\mathcal{P}(j_{n+1}) \cap B(F_{n+1}^*, \varepsilon_{n+1}) \subset \overline{\mathcal{L}}$. Since $F_{n+1}^* \in B(F_n^*, \varepsilon_n) \cap \mathcal{L}_{n+1}$, we may demand $B(F_{n+1}^*, \varepsilon_{n+1}) \subset \mathcal{L}_{n+1}$ and $\overline{B(F_{n+1}^*, \varepsilon_{n+1})} \subset B(F_n^*, \varepsilon_n)$. Since $F_{n+1}^* \in B(T^*, \delta)$, 2.6(ii) allows us to choose $F_{n+1} \in \mathcal{K}(X)$ such that $F_{n+1}^* \subset F_{n+1}$ and $F_{n+1} \in B(T, \delta)$; and taking ε_{n+1} smaller if necessary, we also have $\overline{B(F_{n+1}, \varepsilon_{n+1})} \subset B(T, \delta) \subset \mathcal{V}_n$. This finishes the description of **I**'s strategy.

Let $B(F_1, \varepsilon_1), \mathcal{V}_1, B(F_2, \varepsilon_2), \mathcal{V}_2, \dots$ be a sequence of moves in $G(\mathcal{T})$, where **I** follows the strategy described above. So there are also auxiliary sets F_1^*, F_2^*, \dots . Since $\varepsilon_n \rightarrow 0$, it follows from (a) that there exists $F \in \mathcal{K}(X)$ such that $\{F\} = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{V}_n$. According to (c), there exists $F^* \in \mathcal{K}(X)$ such

that $\{F^*\} = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} B(F_n^*, \varepsilon_n)$. Property (b) gives $F^* \subset F$, and properties (c) and (d) imply $F^* \in \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{L}_n = \mathcal{L}$. Thus we have $F \in \mathcal{T}$ and **I** has won. ■

The last ingredient needed in the proof of Theorem 2.2 is the following very useful covering theorem due to Solecki ([S]).

THEOREM 2.8. *Let \mathcal{Y} be a Polish space, and let \mathcal{Q} be a family of closed subsets of \mathcal{Y} . If $\mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{Y}$ is a Σ_1^1 set which is not in \mathcal{Q}^{ext} , then \mathcal{B} contains a G_δ set which is not in \mathcal{Q}^{ext} either.*

We can now give the

Proof of Theorem 2.2. Let $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{K}(X)$ be Π_1^1 , comeager, and hereditary. By 2.5, it is enough to show that $\mathcal{K}(X) \setminus \mathcal{I} \in \mathfrak{H}^{\text{ext}}$. So, towards a contradiction, assume that $\mathcal{K}(X) \setminus \mathcal{I} \notin \mathfrak{H}^{\text{ext}}$. The set $\mathcal{K}(X) \setminus \mathcal{I}$ is Σ_1^1 , hence according to Solecki's theorem, there is a G_δ set $\mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{K}(X) \setminus \mathcal{I}$ such that $\mathcal{L} \notin \mathfrak{H}^{\text{ext}}$. Define

$$\mathcal{T} = \{K \in \mathcal{K}(X); \exists K^* \in \mathcal{L} : K^* \subset K\}.$$

Since \mathcal{I} is hereditary, we have $\mathcal{T} \cap \mathcal{I} = \emptyset$. Using Lemma 2.7 we infer that \mathcal{T} is not meager, a contradiction with comeagerness of \mathcal{I} . ■

REMARK. If, in addition to being comeager, the family \mathcal{I} is also a σ -ideal, one may wonder if it must contain a dense G_δ (σ -)ideal. By a result of Kechris ([K2]), this is in fact not true; the family of \mathcal{U}_0 -sets provides a counterexample.

As we said above, it seems likely that a positive answer to Problem 2.1 cannot be given in ZFC. On the other hand, the following result shows that a positive answer is nevertheless plausible.

THEOREM 2.9. *Assume that $\omega_1^{L[x]} < \omega_1$ for all $x \in \omega^\omega$. Then every comeager hereditary subset of $\mathcal{K}(X)$ is big.*

Proof. As explained at the beginning of this section, it is enough to consider the case of a Σ_1^1 comeager hereditary set $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{K}(X)$, and as before, it is enough to show that $\mathcal{K}(X) \setminus \mathcal{I} \in \mathfrak{H}^{\text{ext}}$. Now, it was proved by Solecki ([S, Corollary 2]) that, under the hypothesis “ $\omega_1^{L[x]} < \omega_1$ for all $x \in \omega^\omega$ ”, his covering Theorem 2.8 is valid for all Σ_2^1 sets (and not just for Σ_1^1 sets), provided the family \mathcal{Q} is Σ_2^1 in the hyperspace $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{K}(X))$ of all closed subsets of $\mathcal{K}(X)$; here, $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{K}(X))$ is equipped with the Effros Borel structure (see [K1] for the definition). In the present situation, $\mathcal{K}(X) \setminus \mathcal{I}$ is Π_1^1 in $\mathcal{K}(X)$, and \mathfrak{H} is Borel in $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{K}(X))$. Thus, Solecki's theorem applies, and one can conclude the proof as above. ■

To conclude this section, we prove the following simple consequence of Theorem 2.2, which will be needed later.

COROLLARY 2.10. *If $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{K}(X)$ is $\mathbf{\Pi}_1^1$, nonmeager, and hereditary, then \mathcal{I} contains a G_δ hereditary set \mathcal{G} which is dense in $\mathcal{K}(U)$, for some nonempty open set $U \subset X$.*

This follows at once from 2.2 and the next lemma.

LEMMA 2.11. *If \mathcal{I} is a nonmeager hereditary subset of $\mathcal{K}(X)$ with the property of Baire, then \mathcal{I} is comeager in $\mathcal{K}(U)$, for some nonempty open set $U \subset X$.*

Proof. Since \mathcal{I} is nonmeager and has the property of Baire, it is comeager in some nonempty open set $\mathcal{U} \subset \mathcal{K}(X)$ of the form $\{K \in \mathcal{K}(X); K \subset U, K \cap U_i \neq \emptyset \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, n\}$, where U is an open subset of X and U_1, \dots, U_n are open subsets of U . We show that \mathcal{I} is comeager in $\mathcal{K}(U)$. Let

$$\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{U} \setminus \mathcal{I} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\mathcal{F}} = \{K \in \mathcal{K}(X); \forall L \in \mathcal{U} : K \cup L \in \mathcal{F}\}.$$

Since \mathcal{I} is hereditary, $\mathcal{K}(U) \setminus \mathcal{I}$ is contained in $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$. Now, since \mathcal{F} is meager and the map $(K, L) \mapsto K \cup L$ is continuous and *open* on the product space $\mathcal{K}(X) \times \mathcal{K}(X)$, the set $\{(K, L) \in \mathcal{K}(X) \times \mathcal{K}(X); K \cup L \in \mathcal{F}\}$ is meager in $\mathcal{K}(X) \times \mathcal{K}(X)$. By the Kuratowski–Ulam Theorem, it follows that $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ is meager in $\mathcal{K}(X)$, and the proof is complete. ■

3. Nicely presented $\mathbf{\Pi}_3^0$ sets. Let B_{l^∞} be the unit ball of the complex Banach space $l^\infty(\mathbb{N}) = l^1(\mathbb{N})^*$, and denote by w^* the w^* -topology on B_{l^∞} . Alternatively, B_{l^∞} is the infinite product $\overline{\mathbb{D}}^{\mathbb{N}}$, where $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$ is the closed unit disk in \mathbb{C} , and w^* is simply the product topology. It is easy to check that the unit ball of c_0 is $\mathbf{\Pi}_3^0$ in (B_{l^∞}, w^*) . Moreover, by a classical result of Hahn (see [K1, 23F] or [Kö]), it is also $\mathbf{\Pi}_3^0$ -complete. Actually, Hahn proved the following stronger result: if B is any $\mathbf{\Pi}_3^0$ set in a metrizable topological space X , then there exists a continuous map $\Phi : X \rightarrow (B_{l^\infty}, w^*)$ such that $\Phi^{-1}(c_0) = B$. Such a map Φ is called a continuous *reduction*.

For example, the family \mathbf{R} of Rajchman probability measures on \mathbb{T} is reduced to c_0 by the Fourier transform $\mathcal{F} : \mathbf{P}(\mathbb{T}) \rightarrow B_{l^\infty}$. Now, in that particular case, the reduction \mathcal{F} has an additional property, which is in fact not innocent: it is also $(\|\cdot\|, \|\cdot\|)$ -Lipschitz.

If X is a Polish space, we shall say (with the example of \mathbf{R} in mind) that a set $\mathbf{B} \subset \mathbf{P}(X)$ is **nicely $\mathbf{\Pi}_3^0$** if it can be reduced to c_0 by a map $\Phi : \mathbf{P}(X) \rightarrow B_{l^\infty}$ which is both (Prokhorov, w^*)-continuous and $(\|\cdot\|, \|\cdot\|)$ -Lipschitz. Such a set \mathbf{B} has to be both $\mathbf{\Pi}_3^0$ in the Prokhorov topology and $\|\cdot\|$ -closed. The converse may seem to be plausible in view of Hahn’s result, but it is in fact not true; see Examples 3 and 4 below.

EXAMPLE 1. *If $X = \mathbf{G}$ is a second-countable, nondiscrete, locally compact abelian group, then the family \mathbf{R} of Rajchman probability measures on \mathbf{G} is nicely $\mathbf{\Pi}_3^0$.*

Proof. Let Γ be the dual group of \mathbf{G} , and let (W_n) be an increasing sequence of open subsets of Γ with compact closures such that $\Gamma = \bigcup_n W_n$. Then a measure μ on \mathbf{G} is a Rajchman measure if and only if $\Phi_n(\mu) = \sup\{|\widehat{\mu}(\gamma)|; \gamma \in \overline{W_{n+1}} \setminus W_n\}$ tends to 0 as n tends to infinity, so $\Phi = (\Phi_n)$ shows that \mathbf{R} is nicely Π_3^0 . ■

EXAMPLE 2. *If X is a compact metric space, then the family \mathbf{C} of all continuous Borel probability measures on X is nicely Π_3^0 . Moreover, \mathbf{C} is also Π_2^0 .*

Proof. Let us fix some countable basis for the topology of X , and some compatible metric on X . Let $(U_n, V_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be an enumeration of all pairs of basic open sets (U, V) such that $\overline{U} \subset V$, chosen in such a way that the diameter of V_n tends to 0 as n tends to infinity, and each pair (U, V) with V reduced to a single point is repeated infinitely many times. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let f_n be a continuous function on X with support contained in V_n , such that $0 \leq f_n \leq 1$ and $f_n \equiv 1$ on \overline{U}_n . Then a measure $\mu \in \mathbf{P}(X)$ is continuous if and only if $\Phi_n(\mu) = \int f_n d\mu$ tends to 0 as n tends to infinity, so $\Phi = (\Phi_n)$ shows that \mathbf{C} is nicely Π_3^0 . That \mathbf{C} is also Π_2^0 can be seen as follows. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let \mathfrak{F}_n be a finite covering of X by open sets of diameters less than 2^{-n} . Then a measure $\mu \in \mathbf{P}(X)$ is continuous if and only if

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{N} \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \forall V \in \mathfrak{F}_n : \mu(\overline{V}) < 2^{-k},$$

which concludes the proof because the conditions “ $\mu(\overline{V}) < 2^{-k}$ ” are open. ■

EXAMPLE 3. *Let X be a Polish space, let A be any Π_3^0 subset of X , and let $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{P}(A)$, the family of all Borel probability measures on X concentrated on A :*

$$\mathbf{P}(A) = \{\mu \in \mathbf{P}(X); \mu(X \setminus A) = 0\}.$$

Then \mathbf{B} is both $\|\cdot\|$ -closed and Π_3^0 . However, if A is dense in X and has the form $A = \bigcup_n K_n$, where (K_n) is a sequence of pairwise disjoint (closed) nowhere dense perfect sets, then $\mathbf{P}(A)$ is not nicely Π_3^0 .

Proof. Write $A = \bigcap_n \bigcup_p F_{np}$, where the F_{np} 's are closed subsets of X , all sequences (F_{np}) , $n \in \mathbb{N}$, are nondecreasing with respect to p , and $(\bigcup_p F_{np})$ is a nonincreasing sequence. Then a measure $\mu \in \mathbf{P}(X)$ is not concentrated on A if and only if

$$\exists k \in \mathbb{N} \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \forall p \in \mathbb{N} : \mu(F_{np}) < 1 - 2^{-k}.$$

For each closed set $F \subset X$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, the condition “ $\mu(F) < \varepsilon$ ” is open, so $\mathbf{P}(X) \setminus \mathbf{P}(A)$ is Σ_3^0 . The second part will follow from Theorem 4.1. ■

EXAMPLE 4. *Let X be a Polish space, and let $\lambda \in \mathbf{P}(X)$. Then $\mathbf{B}_\lambda = L^1(\lambda) \cap \mathbf{P}(X)$ is $\|\cdot\|$ -closed and Π_3^0 . However, if λ is a continuous measure, then \mathbf{B}_λ is not nicely Π_3^0 .*

Proof. It is clear that \mathbf{B}_λ is $\|\cdot\|$ -closed, and it is also $\|\cdot\|$ -separable. Let D be a countable $\|\cdot\|$ -dense set in \mathbf{B}_λ ; then a probability measure μ is in \mathbf{B}_λ if and only if

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \exists \nu \in D : \|\mu - \nu\| \leq 2^{-n}.$$

Since the norm is lower semicontinuous on $\mathbf{M}(X)$, this shows that \mathbf{B}_λ is Π_3^0 . It will follow from Theorem 4.1 that \mathbf{B}_λ is not nicely Π_3^0 if λ is a continuous measure. ■

REMARK. In all the examples given above, the family \mathbf{B} is more than just hereditary and $\|\cdot\|$ -closed: it is also convex; in other words, the positive cone generated by \mathbf{B} is a *band* of positive measures. For a detailed study of bands of measures and their polar σ -ideals, we refer to [D]. In particular, it is shown in [D] that any strongly convex Borel band has a “ c_0 -like” representation where the map Φ is moreover linear, and c_0 is replaced by $c_{\mathcal{F}} = \{(x_n) \in l^\infty; \lim_{\mathcal{F}} x_n = 0\}$, for some Borel filter \mathcal{F} on the integers. More general results on the complexity of families of the form $\mathbf{P}(A)$ can also be found in [D].

4. Finding big sets in large families of small sets. We now state and prove the abstract result mentioned in the introduction. Below, if \mathbf{B} is a family of positive measures on X , a set $A \subset X$ is called an $\mathcal{I}_{\mathbf{B}}$ -set if $\mu(A) = 0$ for all measures $\mu \in \mathbf{B}$, and an $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbf{B}}$ -set otherwise.

THEOREM 4.1. *Let X be a Polish space, and let \mathbf{B} be a hereditary subset of $\mathbf{P}(X)$. Assume that \mathbf{B} is nicely Π_3^0 and that X is the support of some continuous measure in \mathbf{B} . Let also \mathcal{I} be a nonmeager hereditary Π_1^1 subset of $\mathcal{K}(X)$. Then there exists a compact set $K \in \mathcal{M}_{\mathbf{B}}$ such that every finite subset of K belongs to \mathcal{I} .*

Since \mathbf{B} is nicely Π_3^0 , we can choose once and for all a map

$$\Phi = (\Phi_n) : \mathbf{P}(X) \rightarrow B_{l^\infty},$$

both $(\|\cdot\|, \|\cdot\|)$ -Lipschitz and (Prokhorov, w^*)-continuous, such that $\mathbf{B} = \Phi^{-1}(c_0)$. We also fix some Polish compatible metric d on $\mathbf{P}(X)$, and some (unspecified) compatible metric on X .

The proof of Theorem 4.1 is inspired by Körner’s direct construction of Rudin sets (see [LP]). We shall need two lemmas.

LEMMA 4.2. *Let F be a closed subset of X , let ν be a finite Borel positive measure on F , and let \mathbf{U} be a neighborhood of ν in $\mathbf{M}(X)$. Then one can find W_1, \dots, W_m , relatively open subsets of F with pairwise disjoint closures, such that the following property holds: whenever a positive measure $\tilde{\nu} \in \mathbf{M}(F)$ satisfies $\|\tilde{\nu}\| \leq \|\nu\|$ and $\tilde{\nu}(W_j) = \nu(W_j)$ for $j = 1, \dots, m$ then $\tilde{\nu} \in \mathbf{U}$.*

Proof. We assume $\nu \neq 0$, otherwise there is nothing to prove. We may also assume that \mathbf{U} has the form

$$\mathbf{U} = \{\tilde{\nu}; |\langle \tilde{\nu} - \nu, f_i \rangle| < \varepsilon \text{ for all } i \in I\},$$

for some positive number ε and some finite family $(f_i)_{i \in I}$ in the unit ball of $\mathcal{C}_b(F)$. Let $K \subset F$ be a zero-dimensional compact set such that $\nu(K) > \|\nu\| - \varepsilon/4$. Then one can find relatively open sets $W_1, \dots, W_m \subset F$ with pairwise disjoint closures such that $K \subset W_1 \cup \dots \cup W_m$ and, for each $j \in \{1, \dots, m\}$, the oscillation of all functions f_i on W_j is less than $\varepsilon/4\|\nu\|$. Let $\tilde{\nu}$ be any positive measure on F such that $\|\tilde{\nu}\| \leq \|\nu\|$ and $\tilde{\nu}(W_j) = \nu(W_j)$ for $j = 1, \dots, m$. Putting $W = \bigcup_{j=1}^m W_j$, we have $\nu(F \setminus W), \tilde{\nu}(F \setminus W) < \varepsilon/4$, hence $|\int_{F \setminus W} f_i d\tilde{\nu} - \int_{F \setminus W} f_i d\nu| < \varepsilon/2$ for all $i \in I$. Moreover, if $i \in I$ then, taking any point $x_j \in W_j$, one gets

$$\left| \int_{W_j} f_i d\tilde{\nu} - \int_{W_j} f_i d\nu \right| \leq \int_{W_j} |f_i - f_i(x_j)| d\tilde{\nu} + \int_{W_j} |f_i - f_i(x_j)| d\nu \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2\|\nu\|} \nu(W_j)$$

for all j ; summing up, it follows that $|\int_W f_i d\tilde{\nu} - \int_W f_i d\nu| \leq \varepsilon/2$. Thus, we obtain $|\langle \tilde{\nu} - \nu, f_i \rangle| < \varepsilon$ for all $i \in I$, and the proof is complete. ■

If E, F are two closed subsets of X , we shall write $F \prec E$ if F has the form $\overline{V_1} \cup \dots \cup \overline{V_l}$, where the V_j 's are nonempty relatively open subsets of E with pairwise disjoint closures.

LEMMA 4.3. *Let μ be a continuous measure in \mathbf{B} , and let \mathcal{U} be a dense hereditary open subset of $\mathcal{K}(\text{supp}(\mu))$. Finally, let U_1, \dots, U_p be open subsets of X at positive distance from each other. Then, for each $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a probability measure $\tilde{\mu} \in \mathbf{B}$ with the following properties:*

- (1) $\|\Phi(\tilde{\mu}) - \Phi(\mu)\|_\infty < \varepsilon$;
- (2) $d(\tilde{\mu}, \mu) < \varepsilon$;
- (3) $\text{supp}(\tilde{\mu}) \prec \text{supp}(\mu)$;
- (4) if $(x_1, \dots, x_p) \in U_1 \times \dots \times U_p$ and $x_i \in \text{supp}(\tilde{\mu})$ for all i , then $\{x_1, \dots, x_p\} \in \mathcal{U}$.

Proof. Let $\alpha \in]0, 1[$ to be chosen later. Since μ is continuous, one can find V_1, \dots, V_N , nonempty relatively open subsets of $\text{supp}(\mu)$ with pairwise disjoint closures, such that $\mu(\overline{V_j}) < \alpha$ for all j and $\mu(X \setminus \bigcup_i V_i) < \alpha$. We may also assume that no V_j intersects more than one U_i , since the V_j 's may be chosen to have arbitrarily small diameters and the U_i 's are at positive distance from each other. Let \mathcal{J} be the set of all 1-1 sequences $\mathbf{j} = (j_1, \dots, j_p)$ of length p , with terms in $\{1, \dots, N\}$. We enumerate \mathcal{J} as $\{\mathbf{j}^1, \dots, \mathbf{j}^M\}$. For $\mathbf{j} = (j_1, \dots, j_p) \in \mathcal{J}$, we put $V_{\mathbf{j}} = (V_{j_1} \cap U_1) \cup \dots \cup (V_{j_p} \cap U_p)$.

We construct by induction probability measures $\tilde{\mu}^0, \tilde{\mu}^1, \dots, \tilde{\mu}^M$ in \mathbf{B} and integers $n_0 < n_1 < \dots < n_M$ with the following properties, whenever they make sense:

- (o) $\text{supp}(\tilde{\mu}^0) \subset \bigcup_j V_j$ and $\|\tilde{\mu}^0 - \mu\| < 2\alpha$;
- (i) $|\Phi_n(\tilde{\mu}^k) - \Phi_n(\tilde{\mu}^{k-1})| < 2^{-k}\alpha$ if $n < n_{k-1}$;
- (ii) $d(\tilde{\mu}^k, \tilde{\mu}^{k-1}) < 2^{-k}\varepsilon$;
- (iii) $\|\tilde{\mu}^k - \tilde{\mu}^{k-1}\| < 2p\alpha$;
- (iv) $|\Phi_n(\tilde{\mu}^k)| < \alpha$ if $n \geq n_k$;
- (v) $\text{supp}(\tilde{\mu}^k) \prec \text{supp}(\tilde{\mu}^{k-1})$;
- (vi) every compact subset of $\text{supp}(\tilde{\mu}^k) \cap V_{j^k}$ is in \mathcal{U} .

For every $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ we find a nonempty open set P_i such that $\overline{P_i} \subset V_i$ and $\mu(X \setminus \bigcup_i P_i) < \alpha$. Let

$$\tilde{\mu}^0 = \frac{1}{\mu(\bigcup_j \overline{P_j})} \mu|_{\bigcup_j P_j}.$$

Then, putting $P = \bigcup_j \overline{P_j}$ and $\beta = \mu(P)$, one gets

$$\|\tilde{\mu}^0 - \mu\| \leq \|(1/\beta - 1)\mu|_P\| + \mu(X \setminus P) < (1 - \beta) + \alpha < 2\alpha,$$

so condition (o) is satisfied. Moreover, since $\tilde{\mu}^0 \in \mathbf{B}$, we can choose an integer n_0 such that $|\Phi_n(\tilde{\mu}^0)| < \alpha$ if $n \geq n_0$.

Assume the construction has been carried out up to $k - 1$. If $H := V_{j^k} \cap \text{supp}(\tilde{\mu}^{k-1})$ is empty, then we put $\tilde{\mu}^k = \tilde{\mu}^{k-1}$ and $n_k = 1 + n_{k-1}$. If $H \neq \emptyset$, then let ν be the restriction of $\tilde{\mu}^{k-1}$ to $F := \overline{H}$. Let also \mathbf{U} be a neighborhood of ν , to be specified later, and let W_1, \dots, W_m be the relatively open subsets of F given by Lemma 4.2. Since $F \prec \text{supp}(\mu)$ by induction hypothesis (v), the set $\mathcal{U} \cap \mathcal{K}(F)$ is dense in $\mathcal{K}(F)$. Since \mathcal{U} is hereditary, it follows that one can find points x_1, \dots, x_m such that $x_i \in W_i$ for all i and all subsets of $\{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ are in \mathcal{U} ; and since \mathcal{U} is open, one can therefore choose nonempty relatively open sets $O_1, \dots, O_m \subset F$ such that $\overline{O_i} \subset W_i$ and every compact subset of $\bigcup_i \overline{O_i}$ is in \mathcal{U} . By Lemma 4.2, the measure

$$\tilde{\nu} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\nu(W_i)}{\nu(\overline{O_i})} \nu|_{\overline{O_i}}$$

is in \mathbf{U} . If we now choose \mathbf{U} small enough, then the measure $\tilde{\mu}^k = \tilde{\nu} + \tilde{\mu}^{k-1}|_{X \setminus F}$ satisfies (i) and (ii). It also satisfies (v) and (vi), and (iii) as well because $\|\nu\| < p\alpha$. Moreover, $\tilde{\mu}^k$ is in \mathbf{B} because it is absolutely continuous with respect to $\tilde{\mu}^{k-1}$, so one can choose $n_k > n_{k-1}$ satisfying (iv).

Let now $\tilde{\mu} = \tilde{\mu}^M$; we check that $\tilde{\mu}$ has the required properties. By (v) and (ii), it is clear that $\text{supp}(\tilde{\mu}) \prec \text{supp}(\mu)$ and $d(\tilde{\mu}, \mu) < \varepsilon$. Moreover, if $(x_1, \dots, x_p) \in \prod_{i=1}^p U_i$ and $x_i \in \text{supp}(\tilde{\mu})$, $i = 1, \dots, p$, then there is some index $k \in \{1, \dots, M\}$ such that $\{x_1, \dots, x_p\} \subset V_{j^k}$, because $\text{supp}(\tilde{\mu}) \subset \bigcup_j V_j$ (by (o)) and no V_j intersects more than one U_i . Since $\text{supp}(\tilde{\mu}) \subset \text{supp}(\tilde{\mu}^k)$, it follows from (vi) that $\{x_1, \dots, x_p\} \in \mathcal{U}$. Finally, let $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and let k be

the greatest integer in $\{-1, 0, \dots, M\}$ such that $n_k \leq n$ (we put $n_{-1} = 0$). If $k \geq 0$, then, denoting by C the Lipschitz constant of Φ , we get

$$\begin{aligned} |\Phi_n(\tilde{\mu}) - \Phi_n(\mu)| &\leq C\|\tilde{\mu}^0 - \mu\| + |\Phi_n(\tilde{\mu}^k) - \Phi_n(\tilde{\mu}^0)| + |\Phi_n(\tilde{\mu}) - \Phi_n(\tilde{\mu}^k)| \\ &\leq 2C\alpha + 2\alpha + |\Phi_n(\tilde{\mu}) - \Phi_n(\tilde{\mu}^k)| \\ &\leq 2\alpha(C+1) + C\|\tilde{\mu}^{k+1} - \tilde{\mu}^k\| + \sum_{k' > k+1} |\Phi_n(\tilde{\mu}^{k'}) - \Phi_n(\tilde{\mu}^{k'-1})| \\ &\leq 2\alpha(C+1) + 2Cp\alpha + \alpha \sum_{k' > k+1} 2^{-k'}. \end{aligned}$$

If $k = -1$, then $n < n_0$ and we simply get

$$\begin{aligned} |\Phi_n(\tilde{\mu}) - \Phi_n(\mu)| &\leq C\|\tilde{\mu}^0 - \mu\| + |\Phi_n(\tilde{\mu}) - \Phi_n(\tilde{\mu}^0)| \\ &\leq 2C\alpha + \sum_{i=1}^M |\Phi_n(\tilde{\mu}^k) - \Phi_n(\tilde{\mu}^{k-1})| \leq 2C\alpha + \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that $\|\Phi(\tilde{\mu}) - \Phi(\mu)\|_\infty < \varepsilon$ if α is chosen small enough. ■

Proof of Theorem 4.1. By 2.10, the family \mathcal{I} contains a G_δ hereditary set \mathcal{G} which is dense in $\mathcal{K}(U)$, for some nonempty open set $U \subset X$; and replacing X by U , we may in fact assume that \mathcal{G} is dense in $\mathcal{K}(X)$. Let (\mathcal{U}^n) be a non-increasing sequence of open hereditary subsets of $\mathcal{K}(X)$ such that $\mathcal{G} = \bigcap_n \mathcal{U}^n$ (see the proof of 2.5). Let us also fix some countable basis for the topology of X , and let (\mathbf{U}^n) be an enumeration of all finite sequences (U_1, \dots, U_p) of basic open subsets of E whose closures are at positive distance from each other, where each sequence is repeated infinitely many times.

If $F \subset X$ is any closed set such that $F \prec X$, then $\mathcal{U}^n \cap \mathcal{K}(F)$ is dense in $\mathcal{K}(F)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. By Lemma 4.3, one can therefore construct a sequence $(\mu^n) \subset \mathbf{B}$ such that the following properties hold:

- (1) $d(\mu^{n+1}, \mu^n) < 2^{-n}$;
- (2) $\|\Phi(\mu^{n+1}) - \Phi(\mu^n)\|_\infty < 2^{-n}$;
- (3) $\text{supp}(\mu^{n+1}) \prec \text{supp}(\mu^n)$;
- (4) write $\mathbf{U}^n = (U_1, \dots, U_p)$; if $(x_1, \dots, x_p) \in U_1 \times \dots \times U_p$ and $x_i \in \text{supp}(\mu^n)$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, p\}$, then $\{x_1, \dots, x_p\} \in \mathcal{U}^n$.

By (1), the sequence (μ^n) has a limit $\mu^\infty \in \mathbf{P}(X)$. Since Φ is w^* -continuous, $\Phi(\mu^\infty)$ is the w^* -limit of the sequence $(\Phi(\mu^n))$. By (2), it follows that $\Phi(\mu^\infty) \in c_0$, so $\mu^\infty \in \mathbf{B}$. Moreover, conditions (3) and (4) ensure that any finite subset of $\text{supp}(\mu^\infty)$ is in \mathcal{G} , hence in \mathcal{I} . Thus any compact set $K \subset \text{supp}(\mu^\infty)$ with positive μ^∞ -measure satisfies the conclusion of the theorem. ■

REMARKS. (1) As we have already said, the examples given above are all *convex* families of measures. Yet, it may be worth pointing out that the preceding proof does not need any convexity assumption on the family \mathbf{B} .

(2) In general, one cannot hope to get a set $K \in \mathcal{M}_{\mathbf{B}} \cap \mathcal{I}$. For example, the family of compact \mathcal{U}_0 -sets is $\mathbf{\Pi}_1^1$ comeager in $\mathcal{K}(\mathbb{T})$, and surely does not contain any \mathcal{M}_0 -set.

(3) The proof of Theorem 4.1 actually showed that, starting from any continuous measure $\mu \in \mathbf{B}$ with support X , one can construct a measure $\mu^\infty \in \mathbf{B}$ such that all finite subsets of $\text{supp}(\mu^\infty)$ are in \mathcal{I} , with $\|\Phi(\mu^\infty) - \Phi(\mu)\|_\infty$ arbitrarily small. This remark will be used in the proof of Corollary 4.11 below.

(4) It is easily seen that Theorem 4.1 is still true, with exactly the same proof, if one extends the class of nicely presented $\mathbf{\Pi}_3^0$ sets by allowing the reduction $\Phi : \mathbf{P}(X) \rightarrow B_{l^\infty}$ to be $(\|\cdot\|, \|\cdot\|)$ -uniformly continuous rather than $(\|\cdot\|, \|\cdot\|)$ -Lipschitz. On the other hand, the proof does not work any more if the map Φ is only assumed to be $(\|\cdot\|, \|\cdot\|)$ -continuous, and we do not know if Theorem 4.1 is still true in this more general setting.

We now list some consequences of Theorem 4.1.

COROLLARY 4.4. *If \mathbf{G} is a nondiscrete, second countable LCA group, then any \mathcal{M}_0 -set in \mathbf{G} contains a compact \mathcal{M}_0 -set K such that all finite subsets of K are Kronecker sets. In particular, K is an independent \mathcal{M}_0 -set.*

Proof. Recall that a compact set $C \subset \mathbf{G}$ is called a **Kronecker set** if C is totally disconnected and every continuous function $f : C \rightarrow \mathbb{T}_q$ can be uniformly approximated by characters of \mathbf{G} , where $q = q(G)$ is the topological order of \mathbf{G} , $\mathbb{T}_q = \mathbb{T}$ if $q = \infty$ and $\mathbb{T}_q = \{z \in \mathbb{T}; z^q = 1\}$ if $q < \infty$. It is well known that a finite set is Kronecker if and only if it is independent and all its elements have order $q(\mathbf{G})$. Moreover, the family of Kronecker subsets of \mathbf{G} is hereditary and G_δ in $\mathcal{K}(\mathbf{G})$, and it is not difficult to show that if $E \subset \mathbf{G}$ is the support of a Rajchman measure, then the Kronecker sets contained in E are dense in $\mathcal{K}(E)$ (see [M1]). Since Rajchman measures are continuous and every \mathcal{M}_0 -set contains such a set E , the result now follows directly from 4.1. ■

COROLLARY 4.5. *If \mathbf{G} is a nondiscrete, second countable LCA group, and if $E \subset \mathbf{G}$ is the support of a Rajchman measure, then every \mathcal{U}_0 subset of E with the property of Baire is meager in E .*

Proof. If $A \subset E$ is nonmeager and has the property of Baire, it contains a G_δ set H which is dense in some nonempty open subset of E . Then $\tilde{E} = \overline{H}$ is the support of a Rajchman measure, and $\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{K}(H)$ is G_δ , hereditary, and dense in $\mathcal{K}(\tilde{E})$. By Theorem 4.1, it follows that H is an \mathcal{M}_0 -set, hence A is an \mathcal{M}_0 -set as well. ■

The next corollary is a generalization of a well known Mycielski-type result (see [My]).

COROLLARY 4.6. *Let \mathbf{G} be a nondiscrete, second countable LCA group, and let (R_n) be a sequence of finitary relations on \mathbf{G} ; thus R_n is a subset of \mathbf{G}^{k_n} , for some positive integer k_n . Assume that for each n , the relation R_n is meager in \mathbf{G}^{k_n} . Then there exists an \mathcal{M}_0 -set $K \subset \mathbf{G}$ with the following property: if $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and x_1, \dots, x_{k_n} are pairwise distinct points of K , then $\neg R_n(x_1, \dots, x_{k_n})$.*

Proof. We may obviously assume that all relations R_n are F_σ . Let \mathcal{I} be the family of all compact subsets of \mathbf{G} with the above property. It is easy to check that \mathcal{I} is a G_δ subset of $\mathcal{K}(\mathbf{G})$, obviously hereditary. Since \mathcal{I} is determined by its finite members, it is enough, by Theorem 4.1, to show that \mathcal{I} is dense in $\mathcal{K}(\mathbf{G})$. Moreover, by the Baire Category Theorem, we may assume that there is just one meager F_σ relation $R \subset \mathbf{G}^k$. Let $\mathbb{N}^{(k)}$ be the family of all finite subsets of \mathbb{N} with cardinality k . For each set $I = \{i_1, \dots, i_k\} \in \mathbb{N}^{(k)}$, let $\pi_I : \mathbf{G}^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow \mathbf{G}^k$ be the “canonical projection” ($\pi_I(x) = (x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_k})$). By the Kuratowski–Ulam Theorem, all sets $B_I = \{(x_n) \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathbb{N}}; \neg R(\pi_I(x))\}$ are comeager in the Polish space $\mathbf{G}^{\mathbb{N}}$, so $B = \bigcap_{I \in \mathbb{N}^{(k)}} B_I$ is also comeager. It follows that each finite subset of \mathbf{G} can be approximated by a (finite) set in \mathcal{I} , hence \mathcal{I} is dense in $\mathcal{K}(\mathbf{G})$. ■

COROLLARY 4.7. *Given any dense G_δ set $G \subset \mathbb{R}$ containing 0, there exists an algebraically independent \mathcal{M}_0 -set $K \subset \mathbb{R}$ such that the subgroup generated by K is contained in G .*

Proof. Let (f_n) be an enumeration of all nonconstant polynomial functions in finitely many real variables with rational coefficients, $f_n : \mathbb{R}^{k_n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Since the f_n 's are real-analytic, their level sets are nowhere dense, in other words the relations “ $f_n(x_1, \dots, x_{k_n}) = 0$ ” are meager. Moreover, if (n_1, \dots, n_p) is a finite sequence of nonzero integers, the relation “ $\sum_{i=1}^p n_i x_i \notin G$ ” is meager in \mathbb{R}^p by the Kuratowski–Ulam Theorem, because all its sections along the x_1 -axis are translates of the meager set $(1/n_1)(\mathbb{R} \setminus G)$. Thus, the result follows from Corollary 4.6. ■

COROLLARY 4.8. *There exists an \mathcal{M}_0 -set $K \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ that meets each line in at most 2 points.*

Proof. Let R be the relation defined on $\mathbb{R}^6 = \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2$ by

$$R(a, b, c) \Leftrightarrow a, b, c \text{ lie on the same line.}$$

This relation is obviously nowhere dense, so the result follows from Corollary 4.6. ■

COROLLARY 4.9. *Let X be a Polish space and let A be a dense subset of X of the form $A = \bigcup_n K_n$, where (K_n) is a sequence of pairwise disjoint (closed) nowhere dense perfect sets. Then $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{P}(A)$ is not nicely Π_3^0 .*

Proof. The hypotheses on A imply that \mathbf{B} contains a continuous measure with support X . But $G = X \setminus A$ is a dense G_δ subset of X and no measure in \mathbf{B} is supported on G . By Theorem 4.1 applied to $\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{K}(G)$, the family \mathbf{B} cannot be nicely $\mathbf{\Pi}_3^0$. ■

COROLLARY 4.10. *Let X be a Polish space, and let λ be a continuous Borel probability measure on X . Then $\mathbf{B}_\lambda = L^1(\lambda) \cap \mathbf{P}(X)$ is not nicely $\mathbf{\Pi}_3^0$.*

Proof. Let $E = \text{supp}(\lambda)$, and let $G \subset E$ be a dense G_δ set such that $\lambda(G) = 0$; such a set G exists because E has no isolated points. If \mathbf{B}_λ were nicely $\mathbf{\Pi}_3^0$, then one should have $\lambda(G) > 0$ by Theorem 4.1 applied to $\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{K}(G)$. ■

This last corollary can be strengthened as follows.

COROLLARY 4.11. *Let X be a compact metric space, and let $\mathbf{B} \subset \mathbf{P}(X)$ be hereditary and nicely $\mathbf{\Pi}_3^0$. If \mathbf{B} contains a continuous measure, then the σ -ideal $\mathcal{I}_\mathbf{B}$ is not thin, in other words there exists an uncountable family of pairwise disjoint $\mathcal{M}_\mathbf{B}$ -sets. In particular, \mathbf{B} is not $\|\cdot\|$ -separable.*

Proof. Let \mathbf{B}_c be the family of all continuous measures in \mathbf{B} . Then \mathbf{B}_c is still hereditary. Moreover, \mathbf{B}_c is also nicely $\mathbf{\Pi}_3^0$. Indeed, the family \mathbf{C} of continuous probability measures on X is nicely $\mathbf{\Pi}_3^0$ (Example 2 above), and one checks immediately (using a product map $\Phi = (\Phi^1, \Phi^2) : \mathbf{P}(X) \rightarrow l^\infty \times l^\infty \simeq l^\infty$) that the intersection of two nicely $\mathbf{\Pi}_3^0$ sets is again nicely $\mathbf{\Pi}_3^0$. Let $\Phi : \mathbf{P}(X) \rightarrow B_{l^\infty}$ be (Prokhorov, w^*)-continuous and $(\|\cdot\|, \|\cdot\|)$ -Lipschitz with $\Phi^{-1}(c_0) = \mathbf{B}_c$. It is enough to prove the following

FACT. *If $\mu \in \mathbf{B}_c$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ are given, then there exist two measures $\mu_0, \mu_1 \in \mathbf{B}_c$ with pairwise disjoint supports contained in $\text{supp}(\mu)$ and such that $\|\Phi(\mu_i) - \Phi(\mu)\|_\infty < \varepsilon$, $i = 0, 1$.*

Indeed, once this is done, one can construct a Cantor scheme $(\mu_s)_{s \in 2^{<\omega}} \subset \mathbf{B}_c$ with $\|\mu_s - \mu_t\| < 2^{-|s|}$ and $\text{supp}(\mu_t) \subset \text{supp}(\mu_s)$ if $s \preceq t$, while $\text{supp}(\mu_s) \cap \text{supp}(\mu_t) = \emptyset$ if s and t are incomparable. Since \mathbf{B}_c is norm closed in $\mathbf{P}(X)$, this gives an uncountable family $(\mu_\alpha)_{\alpha \in 2^\omega}$ of measures in \mathbf{B}_c with pairwise disjoint supports.

Let us now prove the above Fact. Let E be the support of μ , and let $G_0 \subset E$ be a dense G_δ set in E with empty interior in E ; such a set G_0 exists because E is perfect. By the proof of Theorem 4.1 applied to $\mathbf{B}_c \cap \mathbf{P}(E)$ and $\mathcal{I}_0 = \mathcal{K}(G_0) \subset \mathcal{K}(E)$ (see Remark (3) following that proof), one can find a measure $\mu_0 \in \mathbf{B}_c$ with compact support contained in G_0 , such that $\|\Phi(\mu_0) - \Phi(\mu)\|_\infty < \varepsilon$. Then $\text{supp}(\mu_0)$ is nowhere dense in E , so we can get the measure μ_1 by applying (the proof of) 4.1 to $\mathcal{I}_1 = \mathcal{K}(G_1)$, where $G_1 = E \setminus \text{supp}(\mu_0) \neq \emptyset$. This concludes the proof of the Fact, and Corollary 4.11 follows. ■

If \mathbf{B} is the family of continuous measures on some perfect compact metric space, Theorem 4.1 can of course be greatly improved: by the Baire Category Theorem, any dense G_δ subset of $\mathcal{K}(X)$ contains a perfect set, hence an $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbf{B}}$ -set. A similar statement holds true for any $\mathbf{\Pi}_2^0$ family \mathbf{B} . The proof is also a simple application of the Baire Category Theorem.

PROPOSITION 4.12. *Let X be a Polish space, and let $\mathbf{B} \subset \mathbf{P}(X)$ be hereditary and $\mathbf{\Pi}_2^0$. Assume that X is the support of some measure in \mathbf{B} . Then every nonmeager hereditary $\mathbf{\Pi}_1^1$ subset of $\mathcal{K}(X)$ contains an $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbf{B}}$ -set.*

Proof. Since X is the support of some measure in \mathbf{B} and \mathbf{B} is hereditary, it follows easily from Lemma 4.2 that \mathbf{B} is dense in $\mathbf{P}(X)$. It also follows from 4.2 that if \mathcal{U} is a dense hereditary open subset of $\mathcal{K}(X)$ and $\varepsilon \in]0, 1[$, then the family

$$\mathbf{P}_{\mathcal{U}\varepsilon} = \{\mu \in \mathbf{P}(X); \mu(V) > 1 - \varepsilon \text{ for some } V \subset X \text{ open with } \mathcal{K}(V) \subset \mathcal{U}\}$$

is dense in $\mathbf{P}(X)$. Moreover, $\mathbf{P}_{\mathcal{U}\varepsilon}$ is also open in $\mathbf{P}(X)$. Now, let \mathcal{I} be a nonmeager hereditary $\mathbf{\Pi}_1^1$ subset of $\mathcal{K}(X)$. By Corollary 2.10, we may in fact assume that \mathcal{I} contains a dense G_δ hereditary set \mathcal{G} . Let (\mathcal{U}_n) be a sequence of dense hereditary open sets such that $\mathcal{G} = \bigcap_n \mathcal{U}_n$, and let also (ε_n) be a sequence of positive numbers such that $\sum_{n=0}^\infty \varepsilon_n < 1$. Since \mathbf{B} is $\mathbf{\Pi}_2^0$ and dense in $\mathbf{P}(X)$, it follows from the Baire Category Theorem that $\bigcap_n \mathbf{P}_{\mathcal{U}_n \varepsilon_n}$ intersects \mathbf{B} ; in other words, one can find a measure $\mu \in \mathbf{B}$ and a sequence (V_n) of open subsets of X such that $\mu(V_n) > 1 - \varepsilon_n$ and $\mathcal{K}(V_n) \subset \mathcal{U}_n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Then $G = \bigcap_n V_n$ has positive μ -measure, and all compact subsets of G are in \mathcal{G} , hence in \mathcal{I} . This concludes the proof. ■

5. Some examples of true $\mathbf{\Pi}_3^0$ sets. To conclude this paper, we give some examples of natural true $\mathbf{\Pi}_3^0$ sets.

First, we give a short proof (and a slight extension) of a recent result due to Balcerzak and Darji ([BD]). Below, if X is a Polish space and if \mathcal{I} is a hereditary subset of $\mathcal{K}(X)$, we say that a compact set $E \subset X$ is **\mathcal{I} -perfect** if all sets in $\mathcal{I} \cap \mathcal{K}(E)$ are nowhere dense in E ; equivalently, if $\overline{V} \cap E \notin \mathcal{I}$ for all open sets V such that $V \cap E \neq \emptyset$. We denote by $\mathcal{I}^{\text{perf}}$ the family of \mathcal{I} -perfect sets.

PROPOSITION 5.1. *Let X be a Polish space, and let \mathcal{I} be a hereditary subset of $\mathcal{K}(X)$ with the Baire property. Assume that \mathcal{I} is nonmeager, and that $\mathcal{I}^{\text{perf}}$ is dense in $\mathcal{K}(X)$. Then $\mathcal{I}^{\text{perf}}$ is not $\mathbf{\Sigma}_3^0$ in $\mathcal{K}(X)$.*

Proof. We may assume that $\mathcal{I}^{\text{perf}}$ is Borel, otherwise there is nothing to prove. By Lemma 2.11, we may assume that \mathcal{I} is comeager in $\mathcal{K}(X)$. Since $\mathcal{I}^{\text{perf}}$ is dense and disjoint from \mathcal{I} (apart from the empty set), it follows from the Baire Category Theorem that if V is any nonempty open subset of X , then $\mathcal{I}^{\text{perf}} \cap \mathcal{K}(V)$ cannot be $\mathbf{\Pi}_2^0$ in $\mathcal{K}(V)$. Since $\mathcal{I}^{\text{perf}}$ is assumed to be

Borel, it follows from Wadge's Theorem (see [K1, 22.11]) that $\mathcal{I}^{\text{perf}} \cap \mathcal{K}(V)$ is Σ_2^0 -hard, for each nonempty open set $V \subset X$; in other words, given any Σ_2^0 set A in some zero-dimensional Polish space Z , there exists a continuous map $\Psi : Z \rightarrow \mathcal{K}(V)$ such that $A = \Psi^{-1}(\mathcal{I}^{\text{perf}})$. We use this to show that $\mathcal{I}^{\text{perf}}$ is Π_3^0 -hard. Let B be any Π_3^0 subset of some zero-dimensional Polish space Z , and write $B = \bigcap_n A_n$, where the A_n 's are Σ_2^0 . Let (V_n) be a sequence of disjoint open subsets of X accumulating to some point $a \in X$ (such a sequence exists because the denseness of \mathcal{I} and $\mathcal{I}^{\text{perf}}$ implies that X is perfect), and for each n , let $\Psi_n : Z \rightarrow \mathcal{K}(V_n)$ be a continuous map such that $\Psi_n^{-1}(\mathcal{I}^{\text{perf}}) = A_n$. Then the map $\Psi : Z \rightarrow \mathcal{K}(X)$ defined by $\Psi(z) = \{a\} \cup \bigcup_n \Psi_n(z)$ is continuous, and $\Psi(z)$ is \mathcal{I} -perfect if and only if all $\Psi_n(z)$'s are; in other words, $\Psi^{-1}(\mathcal{I}^{\text{perf}}) = B$. This concludes the proof. ■

COROLLARY 5.2. *In the following cases, the family $\mathcal{I}^{\text{perf}}$ is a true Π_3^0 subset of $\mathcal{K}(X)$:*

- (1) X is a perfect Polish space, and $\mathcal{I} = \{K \in \mathcal{K}(X); \lambda(K) = 0\}$, where λ is a Borel probability measure on X with support X .
- (2) X is a perfect locally compact Polish space, and \mathcal{I} is the family of nowhere dense compact sets.
- (3) $X = E$ is a closed \mathcal{M}_0 -set in some nondiscrete, second countable LCA group \mathbf{G} , and \mathcal{I} is the family of compact \mathcal{U}_0 -sets contained in X .

Proof. In case (1), the set \mathcal{I} is G_δ , so $\mathcal{I}^{\text{perf}}$ is Π_3^0 . Moreover, \mathcal{I} is dense in $\mathcal{K}(X)$ (hence comeager) because X is perfect, and $\mathcal{I}^{\text{perf}}$ is dense as well because λ has support X . So $\mathcal{I}^{\text{perf}}$ is a true Π_3^0 set by Proposition 5.1. Case (2) is treated in the same way.

In case (3), \mathcal{I} has the Baire property since it is Π_1^1 , and $\mathcal{I}^{\text{perf}}$ is Π_3^0 because the σ -ideal \mathcal{I} has a Σ_3^0 hereditary basis (see [DStR], [KL], [M2] or [T]); and Proposition 5.1 applies to any closed set $\tilde{E} \in \mathcal{I}^{\text{perf}}$ contained in E , because \mathcal{I} contains the family of Dirichlet sets, which is G_δ and contains all finite sets, so $\mathcal{I} \cap \mathcal{K}(\tilde{E})$ is comeager in $\mathcal{K}(\tilde{E})$. ■

REMARK. Examples (1) and (2) are given in [BD]. Case (3) was obtained in [M2], with a much more complicated proof.

Our last result concerns families of probability measures.

PROPOSITION 5.3. *Let X be a Polish space, and let $\mathbf{B} \subset \mathbf{P}(X)$ be hereditary and closed under infinite convex combinations. Assume that X is the support of some measure in \mathbf{B} , and that the polar σ -ideal $\mathcal{I}_{\mathbf{B}} = \{K \in \mathcal{K}(X); \mu(K) = 0 \text{ for all } \mu \in \mathbf{B}\}$ is nonmeager in $\mathcal{K}(X)$. Then \mathbf{B} is not Σ_3^0 .*

Proof. Of course, we may assume that \mathbf{B} is Borel. Moreover, it is in fact enough to show that \mathbf{B} is not Π_2^0 : indeed, since \mathbf{B} is closed under

infinite convex combinations, an argument similar to that used in the proof of Proposition 5.1 will then yield that \mathbf{B} is Π_3^0 -hard; see [D] for the details. Now, $\mathcal{I}_{\mathbf{B}}$ is Π_1^1 in $\mathcal{K}(X)$ because \mathbf{B} is assumed to be Borel (hence Σ_1^1). By Proposition 4.12, it follows that \mathbf{B} cannot be Π_2^0 . ■

COROLLARY 5.4. *Let X be a perfect Polish space, and let λ be a Borel probability measure on X with support X . Then $\mathbf{B}_\lambda = L^1(\lambda) \cap \mathbf{P}(X)$ is a true Π_3^0 subset of $\mathbf{P}(X)$.*

Proof. It was observed in Section 3 that \mathbf{B}_λ is Π_3^0 . That \mathbf{B}_λ is not Σ_3^0 follows at once from 5.3, but it can also be proved directly as follows. Since λ has support X , the family \mathbf{B}_λ is dense in $\mathbf{P}(X)$. But \mathbf{B}_λ is also meager in $\mathbf{P}(X)$, because it is disjoint from the dense G_δ set $\mathbf{P}(G)$, where G is any λ -negligible dense G_δ subset of X ; such a set G exists because X is perfect. By the Baire Category Theorem, \mathbf{B}_λ cannot be Π_2^0 , and the conclusion easily follows. ■

COROLLARY 5.5. *If \mathbf{G} is a nondiscrete, second countable LCA group, then the family of all Rajchman probability measures on \mathbf{G} is a true Π_3^0 set.*

Proof. This follows from 5.3 because the σ -ideal of all compact \mathcal{U}_0 -subsets of \mathbf{G} is comeager in $\mathcal{K}(\mathbf{G})$. ■

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