



**HAL**  
open science

# Topometric spaces and perturbations of metric structures

Itaï Ben Yaacov

► **To cite this version:**

| Itaï Ben Yaacov. Topometric spaces and perturbations of metric structures. 2008. hal-00258552v1

**HAL Id: hal-00258552**

**<https://hal.science/hal-00258552v1>**

Preprint submitted on 22 Feb 2008 (v1), last revised 2 Jun 2008 (v2)

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

# TOPOMETRIC SPACES AND PERTURBATIONS OF METRIC STRUCTURES

ITAI BEN YAACOV

ABSTRACT. We develop the general theory of *topometric spaces*, i.e., topological spaces equipped with a well-behaved lower semi-continuous metric function. Spaces of global and local types in continuous logic are the motivating examples for the study of such spaces.

In particular, we develop a theory of Cantor-Bendixson analysis of topometric spaces, which can serve as a basis for the study of local stability (extending the *ad hoc* development from [BU]), as well as of global  $\aleph_0$ -stability.

We conclude with a study of perturbation systems (see [Benb]) in the formalism of topometric spaces. In particular, we show how the abstract development applies to  $\aleph_0$ -stability up to perturbation.

## INTRODUCTION

Topometric spaces are omnipresent in continuous logic, and were so for a long time (to some extent they even predate it). Global type spaces are topometric spaces, since they come equipped with the metric  $d(p, q) = d(p(\bar{M}), q(\bar{M}))$  (where  $\bar{M}$ ) is the monster model. Local type spaces are topometric, equipped with  $d_\varphi(p, q) = \sup_{\bar{b}} |\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{b})^p - \varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{b})^q|$ . Finally, perturbation systems, viewed as perturbation metrics, are none other than an alternative topometric structure on  $S_n(T)$ .

In addition, topometric analogues of the classical (one should say “discrete”) Cantor-Bendixson analysis in these spaces play important roles in various contexts: in global type spaces they can be used to characterise  $\aleph_0$ -stability and define the Morley ranks constructed (in a far more complicated manner) in [Ben05]; in local type spaces they can be used to characterise local stability and independence, as in [BU]; and finally, in the end of the present paper, we use them to show that the notion of a theory being

---

*Date:* 26 February 2008.

*2000 Mathematics Subject Classification.* 03C95, 03C90, 03C45, 54H99.

*Key words and phrases.* Topometric spaces, continuous logic, type spaces, Cantor-Bendixson rank, perturbation.

Research partially supported by NSF grant DMS-0500172.

Work on the present paper started during the Methods of Logic in Mathematics III meeting at the Euler Institute in Saint-Petersburg, and formed the basis for a tutorial given at the Oxford Workshop in Model Theory, Oxford University, during summer 2006. The author would like to thank the organisers of both conferences for the invitations. The author would like to extend particular thanks to the tree at the corner of Kamennostrovskii Prospekt and Pesochnaya Naverjnaya for kindly missing him.

$\aleph_0$ -stable up to perturbation, which occurs more and more in recently studied examples, is indeed as robust as we would expect, and in particular is characterised by the existence of corresponding Morley ranks.

In the present paper we propose to unify these examples under a single name and study them in a uniform abstract setting.

In Section 1 we define the category of topometric spaces. While we are quite certain about the category of *compact* topometric spaces, we propose to extend our definitions to locally compact and even more general spaces, with some lower degree of certitude. In particular, we study questions such the existence of quotients which preserve part of the structure, which seem to be a little more complicated than for classical topological spaces.

In Section 2 we study various notions analogous to isolation in classical topological spaces. In the case of topometric type spaces, *d-isolated* types are indeed the correct analogues of isolated types in classical logic (such types were also referred to in [Ben05] as *principal*, following Henson's previous terminology).

In Section 3 we study several natural notions of Cantor-Bendixson ranks, showing that they all give rise the same notion of Cantor-Bendixson analysability. We give several results characterising Cantor-Bendixson analysability and comparing the Cantor-Bendixson ranks of two spaces.

Finally, in Section 4 we study the special case of topometric spaces arising as type spaces equipped with perturbation metrics. We study notions such as  $\lambda$ -stability, and in particular  $\aleph_0$ -stability, up to perturbation.

## 1. TOPOMETRIC SPACES

While a metric is usually defined to take values in  $[0, \infty)$ , we will allow infinite distances. If  $(X, d)$  is a metric space then distances between sets are defined as usual  $d(A, B) = \inf\{d(x, y) : x \in A, y \in B\}$  and  $d(x, A) = d(\{x\}, A)$ . We will follow the convention that  $d(x, \emptyset) = d(A, \emptyset) = \inf \emptyset = \infty$ .

**Notation 1.1.** Let  $(X, d)$  be a metric space,  $A \subseteq X$ ,  $r \in \mathbb{R}^+$ . We define:

$$\begin{aligned} B(A, r) &= \{x \in X : d(x, A) < r\} \\ \bar{B}(A, r) &= \{x \in X : d(x, A) \leq r\} \end{aligned}$$

When  $A$  is a singleton  $\{a\}$  we may write  $B(a, r)$  and  $\bar{B}(a, r)$  instead.

**Definition 1.2.** A (*Hausdorff*) *topometric space* is a triplet  $(X, \mathcal{T}, d) = (X, \mathcal{T}_X, d_X)$  where  $X$  is a set of points,  $\mathcal{T}$  is a topology on  $X$  and  $d$  is a  $[0, \infty]$ -valued metric on  $X$ :

- (i) The metric refines the topology. In other words, for every open  $U \subseteq X$  and every  $x \in U$  there is  $r > 0$  such that  $B(x, r) \subseteq U$ .
- (ii) The metric function  $d: X^2 \rightarrow [0, \infty]$  is lower semi-continuous, i.e., for all  $r \in \mathbb{R}^+$  the set  $\{(a, b) \in X^2 : d(a, b) \leq r\}$  is closed in  $X^2$ .

**Convention 1.3.** We will follow the convention that unless explicitly qualified otherwise, terms and notations from the vocabulary of general topology (e.g., compactness, continuity, etc.) refer to the topological space  $(X, \mathcal{T})$ , while terms from the vocabulary of metric spaces which are not applicable in general topology (e.g., uniform continuity, completeness) refer to the metric space  $(X, d)$ .

Thus  $\overline{B(a, r)}$  is the (topological) closure of  $B(a, r)$ , not to be confused with  $\bar{B}(a, r)$  which is defined in pure metric terms.

*Remark 1.4.* Note that the definition of a topometric space implies in particular that it is Hausdorff. Indeed, the second item can be simply viewed as a metric version of the Hausdorff separation axiom.

Moreover, if the space is compact then the second property implies that  $\bar{B}(a, r)$  is compact for all  $a \in X$  and  $r \in \mathbb{R}^+$ , and the first property follows.

Recall that the *weight* of a topological space  $X$ , denoted  $\text{wt}(X)$ , is the minimal cardinality of a base of open sets for  $X$ . Similarly, if  $X$  is a metric space, we will use  $\|X\|$  to denote its *density character*, i.e., the minimal size of a dense subset. In case  $X$  is a topometric space,  $\text{wt}(X)$  refers to its topological part while  $\|X\|$  to its metric part. If  $X$  is a finite space then  $\|X\| = \text{wt}(X) = |X|$ ; otherwise both are infinite.

*Example 1.5.* The motivating examples come from continuous first order logic [BU]. Type spaces, which are naturally equipped with an intrinsic “logic topology”, also admit one or several metric structures rendering them topometric spaces:

- (i) The type spaces  $S_n(T)$  of a theory  $T$ , equipped with what we call the *standard metric*:

$$d(p, q) = \inf\{d(a, b) : a \models p \text{ and } b \models q \text{ in a saturated model } M \models T\}.$$

If  $T$  is incomplete and  $p, q$  belong to distinct completions then  $d(p, q) = \infty$ .

- (ii) Type spaces in unbounded continuous logic were defined in [Benb], with the distance between types is defined as above. Unlike type spaces in standard continuous logic, these are merely locally compact.
- (iii) Local type spaces  $S_\varphi(M)$  over a model:

$$d(p, q) = \sup\{|\varphi(x, b)^p - \varphi(x, b)^q| : b \in M\}.$$

- (iv) Perturbation systems are presented in [Benb] via an alternative system of topometric structures on the type spaces  $S_n(T)$ , where the metric is the “perturbation distance”  $d_p$ . Here  $d(p, q) = \infty$  means that a realisation of  $p$  cannot be perturbed into a realisation of  $q$ .
- (v) The metric  $\tilde{d}_p$ , defined in [Benb] as a combination of  $d$  and  $d_p$ , also renders the topological space  $S_n(T)$  a topometric space.

There are two extreme kinds of topometric spaces which arise naturally from standard topological and metric spaces:

- Definition 1.6.** (i) A *maximal* topometric space is one in which the metric is discrete.  
(ii) A *minimal* topometric space is one in which the metric coincides with the topology.

*Example 1.7.* Every Hausdorff topological space can be naturally viewed as a maximal topometric space. Similarly, every metric space can be naturally viewed as a minimal topometric space.

Clearly a topometric space  $X$  is minimal if and only if the metric function  $d: X^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$  is continuous (rather than merely lower semi-continuous). If  $X$  is compact, then this is further equivalent to the metric topology on  $X$  being compact.

A topometric space is both minimal and maximal if and only if it is topologically discrete: thus the minimal topometric spaces should be viewed as the topometric generalisation of classical discrete topological spaces.

In this paper we will deal mostly with compact or locally compact topometric spaces (by our convention: this means the topology is compact or locally compact). It seems clear what the correct notion of morphism of compact topometric spaces is:

**Definition 1.8.** Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be topometric spaces,  $X$  compact. A *morphism*  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  is a mapping which is both continuous (topologically) and uniformly continuous (metrically).

It would seem that requiring uniform continuity on a non-compact space would be too strong. We may seek a possible definition for a morphism between general topometric spaces:

**Definition 1.9.** Let  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  be a mapping between topometric spaces. We define some properties of  $f$  which depend both on the topological and the metric structures of  $X$ :

- (i) We say that  $f$  is *locally uniformly continuous* if for every  $x \in X$  has a neighbourhood on which  $f$  is uniformly continuous.
- (ii) We say that  $f$  is *weakly locally uniformly continuous* if for every  $x \in X$  and  $\varepsilon > 0$  there are a neighbourhood  $U$  of  $x$  and  $\delta > 0$  such that if  $y, y' \in U$  and  $d_X(y, y') < \delta$  then  $d_Y(f(y), f(y')) \leq \varepsilon$ .
- (iii) We say that  $f$  is *uniformly continuous on every compact* if every restriction of  $f$  to a compact subset of  $X$  is uniformly continuous.

**Lemma 1.10.** *The properties defined in Definition 1.9 imply one another from top to bottom.*

*Proof.* We only need to prove that if  $X$  is compact and  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  is weakly locally uniformly continuous then  $f$  is uniformly continuous.

Indeed, let  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Then  $X$  admits an open cover  $X = \bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$  such that for each  $U_i$  there is  $\delta_i > 0$  such that if  $x, x' \in U_i$  and  $d_X(x, x') < \delta_i$  then  $d_Y(f(x), f(x')) \leq \varepsilon$ .

The set  $\bigcup_{i \in I} U_i \times U_i$  is a neighbourhood of the diagonal of  $X$ , which is equal to  $\bigcap_{\delta > 0} d^{-1}([0, \delta])$ . By definition of a topometric space each  $d^{-1}([0, \delta])$  is closed. Thus by compactness we may assume that  $\bigcup_{i < n} U_i \times U_i \supseteq d^{-1}([0, \delta'])$ .

Now let  $\delta = \min\{\delta_i : i < n\} \cup \{\delta'\}$ . If  $x, x' \in X$  and  $d(x, x') < \delta$  then  $x, x' \in U_i$  for some  $i < n$  and therefore  $d(f(x), f(x')) \leq \varepsilon$ . ■<sub>1.10</sub>

Thus for locally compact  $X$  all these properties agree. For non locally compact  $X$  even local uniform continuity seems too strong (e.g., for Proposition 1.12 below). On the other hand, uniform continuity on every compact is too weak (let  $X$  be the minimal space based on  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$  and  $Y$  the maximal one: then  $\text{id} : X \rightarrow Y$  is uniformly continuous on every compact while not being even metrically continuous.)

We find ourselves led to suggesting the intermediary property as the definition:

**Definition 1.11** (Tentative). Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be topometric spaces. A *morphism*  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is a mapping which is both continuous and weakly locally uniformly continuous.

We leave it to the reader to check that the composition of two morphisms is indeed a morphism. By Lemma 1.10 this definition extends Definition 1.8.

**Proposition 1.12.** *Let  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  be a continuous mapping between topometric spaces, and assume that either  $X$  is maximal or  $Y$  is minimal. Then  $f$  is a morphism.*

*Proof.* The case where  $X$  is maximal is immediate, so we prove the case where  $Y$  is minimal. We need to show that  $f$  is weakly locally uniformly continuous. So let  $\varepsilon > 0$  and  $x \in X$ . Let  $V = B(f(x), \varepsilon/2) \subseteq Y$ . As  $Y$  is minimal,  $V$  is open, so  $U = f^{-1}(V)$  is open in  $X$ . Then  $x \in U$ , and for every  $y, y' \in U$  we have  $d(f(y), f(y')) \leq \varepsilon$  (no need for  $\delta$  here). ■<sub>1.12</sub>

This justifies the terminology: a maximal topometric structure is the strongest possible such structure on a topological space, while a minimal structure is the weakest possible on a (metrisable) topological space.

We get another reassurance about our definition of a morphism of non-compact topometric spaces from the following result, telling us that for all intents and purposes we may identify classical Hausdorff topological spaces with maximal topometric spaces and classical metric spaces with minimal topometric spaces:

**Proposition 1.13.** *The construction of a maximal topometric space from a Hausdorff topological space is a functor  $\mathfrak{T} \rightarrow \mathfrak{TM}$ , from the category of Hausdorff spaces and continuous mappings to that of topometric spaces. As such it is the left-adjoint of the forgetful functor  $\mathfrak{TM} \rightarrow \mathfrak{T}$ . This functor is an equivalence of categories between Hausdorff topological spaces and maximal topometric spaces.*

*Similarly the construction of a minimal topometric space from a metric one is a functor  $\mathfrak{M} \rightarrow \mathfrak{TM}$ , from the category of metric spaces and (metrically) continuous mappings to topometric spaces. It is the right-adjoint of the forgetful functor  $\mathfrak{TM} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}$ , and is an equivalence of categories between metric spaces and minimal topometric spaces.*

*Proof.* Let  $\psi_{\mathfrak{T}}: \mathfrak{T} \rightarrow \mathfrak{TM}$  be the maximal topometric space construction and  $\psi_{\mathfrak{M}}: \mathfrak{M} \rightarrow \mathfrak{TM}$  be the minimal topometric space construction. Both are functors by Proposition 1.12. Let also  $\varphi_{\mathfrak{T}}: \mathfrak{T} \rightarrow \mathfrak{TM}$  and  $\varphi_{\mathfrak{M}}: \mathfrak{M} \rightarrow \mathfrak{TM}$  be the forgetful functors. It is immediate from the definition that  $\varphi_{\mathfrak{T}}$  is indeed a functor; it is also not difficult to check that  $\varphi_{\mathfrak{M}}$  is.

Let  $X \in \mathfrak{T}$ ,  $Y \in \mathfrak{TM}$ , and  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  a mapping between their underlying sets. Clearly if  $f: \psi_{\mathfrak{T}}(X) \rightarrow Y$  is a morphism then  $f: X \rightarrow \varphi_{\mathfrak{T}}(Y)$  is continuous, and the converse is by Proposition 1.12. Thus  $\psi_{\mathfrak{T}}$  is the left-adjoint of  $\varphi_{\mathfrak{T}}$ . If  $X, Y \in \mathfrak{T}$  we get  $\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{T}}(X, Y) = \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{T}}(X, \varphi_{\mathfrak{T}} \circ \psi_{\mathfrak{T}}(Y)) = \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{TM}}(\psi_{\mathfrak{T}}(X), \psi_{\mathfrak{T}}(Y))$  whence the equivalence of categories.

The argument for minimal topometric spaces and metric spaces is similar. ■<sub>1.13</sub>

**Lemma 1.14.** *Let  $X$  be a topometric space,  $F \subseteq X$  compact. Then  $\bar{B}(F, r)$  is closed for every  $r \in \mathbb{R}^+$  (we say that  $F$  has closed metric neighbourhoods in  $X$ ).*

*Proof.* For  $r \in \mathbb{R}^+$  let  $G_r = F \times X \cap d^{-1}([0, r])$ . Then  $G_r \subseteq F \times X$  is closed. Since  $F$  is compact, the projection  $\pi: F \times X \rightarrow X$  is closed, whereby  $\pi(G_r)$  is closed. We conclude that  $\bar{B}(F, r) = \bigcap_{r' > r} \pi(G_{r'})$  is closed. ■<sub>1.14</sub>

In particular, if  $X$  is compact then every closed subset of  $X$  has closed metric neighbourhoods. In fact we can say something slightly stronger:

**Lemma 1.15.** *Let  $X$  be a Hausdorff topological space,  $d$  a metric on  $X$ . If  $X$  is compact and  $d: X^2 \rightarrow [0, \infty]$  is lower semi-continuous then  $d$  refines the topology on  $X$  and every closed set in  $X$  has closed metric neighbourhoods. Conversely, if  $X$  is regular (in particular, if  $X$  is locally compact) and every closed set has closed metric neighbourhoods then  $d$  is lower semi-continuous.*

*Proof.* The first assertion is a consequence of Remark 1.4 and Lemma 1.14. For the converse assume  $\bar{B}(F, r)$  is closed for every closed  $F$  and  $r > 0$ . Assume that  $d(x, y) > r$ , and choose some intermediate values  $d(x, y) > r_1 > r_2 > r$ . First, we have  $x \notin \bar{B}(y, r_1)$  and the latter is closed. We can therefore find an open set  $V$  such that  $x \in V \subseteq \bar{V} \subseteq X \setminus \bar{B}(y, r_1)$ , whereby  $d(\bar{V}, y) \geq r_1 > r_2$ , and thus  $y \notin \bar{B}(\bar{V}, r_2)$ . Following the same reasoning we find  $U$  open such that  $y \in U \subseteq \bar{U} \subseteq X \setminus \bar{B}(\bar{V}, r_2)$ . We conclude that  $d(V, U) \geq d(\bar{V}, \bar{U}) \geq r_2 > r$ , and  $(x, y) \in V \times U \subseteq X^2 \setminus d^{-1}([0, r])$ , as required. ■<sub>1.15</sub>

This means that our definition of a *compact* topometric space coincides with that given in [BU], based on closed sets having closed metric neighbourhoods. If we drop the compactness assumption then still in every “reasonable” space lower semi-continuity of the metric is weaker than the closed metric neighbourhoods assumption. It is nonetheless sufficient for our purposes in compact and locally compact spaces, and as all natural examples are at least locally compact we have no choice but to base our intuition on those. Finally, lower semi-continuity passes to product spaces (equipped with the supremum distance) whereas the closed metric neighbourhoods property does not seem to do so.

**Lemma 1.16.** *Let  $X$  be a topometric space,  $K, F \subseteq X$  compact. Then  $d(K, F) = \min\{d(x, y) : x \in K, y \in F\}$ , i.e., the minimum is attained by some  $x_0 \in K$  and  $y_0 \in F$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $r = d(K, F) = \inf\{d(x, y) : x \in K, y \in F\}$ . Then for every  $r' > r$ :  $(K \times F) \cap d^{-1}([0, r']) \neq \emptyset$ . As  $d^{-1}([0, r]) = \bigcap_{r' > r} d^{-1}([0, r'])$  and this is a decreasing intersection of compact sets we get  $(K \times F) \cap d^{-1}([0, r]) \neq \emptyset$ , as required. ■<sub>1.16</sub>

**Proposition 1.17.** *Every compact topometric space is complete.*

*Proof.* Let  $\{x_n\}_{n < \omega}$  be a Cauchy sequence in  $X$ . For each  $n$  let  $r_n = \sup\{d(x_n, x_m) : m > n\}$ , so  $r_n \searrow 0$ . Then  $\bar{B}(x_n, r_n)$  is closed for all  $n$  (by Lemma 1.14) and contains  $x_m$  for all  $m \geq n$ . By compactness  $F = \bigcap_{n < \omega} \bar{B}(x_n, r_n) \neq \emptyset$ . It follows that  $F = \{x\}$  where  $x$  is the metric limit of  $\{x_n\}_{n < \omega}$ . ■<sub>1.17</sub>

On the other hand, for non-compact spaces completeness is not isomorphism-invariant: indeed, the minimal spaces  $(0, 1)$  and  $\mathbb{R}$  are isomorphic as (minimal) topometric spaces, yet only one of them is complete. A more interesting example is that of type spaces of a theory  $T$  in unbounded continuous logic (see [Benb]): Each type space  $S_n(T)$  is locally compact and complete. The compactification procedure described there consists of embedding it  $S_n(T) \hookrightarrow S_n(T^\infty)$ , where  $S_n(T^\infty)$  is a compact type space of a standard (i.e., bounded) theory  $T^\infty$ . This embedding is a morphism (continuous and locally uniformly continuous) and the image is incomplete – indeed, it is metrically dense in  $S_n(T^\infty)$ .

*Question 1.18.* Can a “single point” (or at least “few points”) compactification be constructed for locally compact topometric spaces? In the case of an unbounded continuous theory  $T$ , we would like  $S_n(T^\infty)$  to be a “few points compactification” of  $S_n(T)$ .

**Definition 1.19.** Let  $X$  be a topometric space. A (*topometric*) *subspace* of  $X$  is a subset  $Y \subseteq X$  equipped with the induced structure. One easily verifies that this is indeed a topometric space (this was in fact used implicitly in the proof of Lemma 1.10) and that the inclusion mapping  $Y \hookrightarrow X$  is a morphism.

A mapping  $f : Y \rightarrow X$  is a *monomorphism* if it is an isomorphism with a subspace of  $X$  (its image).

When dealing with quotients we feel more secure restricting to compact spaces. Recall that a continuous surjective mapping from a compact space to a Hausdorff space is automatically a topological quotient mapping, so we only need to worry about the metric structure.

**Definition 1.20.** Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be topometric spaces,  $X$  compact. An *epimorphism*  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is a surjective morphism satisfying that for every  $\varepsilon > 0$  there is  $\delta > 0$  such that for all  $x \in X$  and  $y \in Y$ :

$$d_Y(f(x), y) < \delta \implies d_X(x, f^{-1}(y)) \leq \varepsilon.$$

We then say that  $Y$  is a *quotient space* of  $X$ , and that  $f$  is a *quotient mapping*.



Note that this property is in some sense a converse of uniform continuity, which may be stated as:

$$(\forall \varepsilon)(\exists \delta)(\forall xy)(d_X(x, f^{-1}(y)) < \delta \implies d_Y(f(x), y) \leq \varepsilon).$$

Also, a mapping is a surjective monomorphism if and only if it is an injective epimorphism if and only if it is an isomorphism.

**Definition 1.21.** Let us call a mapping between metric spaces  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  is *precise* if for every  $x \in X$  and  $y \in Y$ :  $d_Y(f(x), y) = d_X(x, f^{-1}(y))$ . We follow the convention that  $d(x, \emptyset) = \infty$ .

**Lemma 1.22.** *Let  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  be a continuous precise mapping between topometric spaces. Then:*

- (i) *It is uniformly continuous, and in particular a morphism.*
- (ii) *If  $f$  is surjective and  $X$  is compact then  $f$  is an epimorphism. (Any generalisation of the definition of epimorphisms to non-compact spaces should preserve this property.)*
- (iii) *The distance from  $f(X)$  to its complement  $Y \setminus f(X)$  is infinite. Thus, if we exclude in  $Y$  the infinite distance then a precise mapping is necessarily surjective.*
- (iv) *If  $f$  is injective then it is isometric.*

*Proof.* Immediate. ■<sub>1.22</sub>

**1.1. Existence of precise quotients.** We shall need a result saying that interesting quotients of compact topometric spaces exist. By interesting we mean ones which preserve some prescribed piece of information without preserving too much else. Throughout this subsection  $X$  is a compact topometric space (much of what we say can be extended to locally compact spaces in a straightforward manner).

First, let us describe precise topometric quotients of  $X$ .

**Lemma 1.23.** *Let  $\sim$  be an equivalence relation on  $X$ . Let  $[x] = \{x' \in X: x \sim x'\}$  and  $Y = X/\sim = \{[x]: x \in X\}$  be the quotient set,  $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$  the projection map. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) *The relation  $\sim$  is closed and for all  $x, y \in X$ :  $d_X(x, [y]) = d_X([x], y)$ .*
- (ii) *There exists a topometric structure on  $Y$  such that  $\pi$  is a precise quotient map.*

*Moreover, if such a topometric structure on  $Y$  exists then it is unique, given by the quotient topology in  $Y$  and the metric:*

$$d_Y([x], [y]) = d_X([x], [y]) = \inf\{d_X(x', y'): x' \sim x, y' \sim y\}.$$

*Proof.* Assume first  $\sim$  is closed and  $d_X(x, [y]) = d_X([x], y)$ . Then  $Y$  is compact and Hausdorff, and that each equivalence class is compact. By Lemma 1.16, for all  $x, y \in X$  there are  $x' \in [x]$  and  $y' \in [y]$  such that  $d_X([x], [y]) = d_X(x', y')$ . We obtain that  $[x] \neq [y] \implies d_X([x], [y]) > 0$  and  $d_X([x], [y]) = d_X(x', [y]) = d_X([x], y) = d_X(x, [y])$ , whereby

$d_X([x], [z]) \leq d_X([x], y) + d_X(y, [z]) = d_X([x], [y]) + d_X([y], [z])$ . Thus  $d_Y([x], [y]) = d_X([x], [y])$  is a metric.

For all  $r \in \mathbb{R}^+$  the set  $\{(x, y): d_X(x, [y]) \leq r\} \subseteq X^2$  is closed as the projection on the first and last coordinate of  $\{(x, y, z): d_X(x, y) \leq r \wedge y \sim z\} \subseteq X^3$ . Thus  $\{([x], [y]): d_Y([x], [y]) \leq r\} \subseteq Y^2$  is compact and therefore closed, and  $(Y, \mathcal{T}_Y, d_Y)$  is a topometric structure. The property  $d_Y([x], [y]) = d_X(x, [y])$  also implies that  $\pi$  is precise.

Conversely, assume that  $\pi$  is precise. Then it is immediate that the topometric structure on  $Y$  is as prescribed in the moreover part, and that for all  $x, y \in X$ :

$$d_X(x, [y]) = d_Y([x], [y]) = d_X([x], y). \quad \blacksquare_{1.23}$$

**Lemma 1.24.** *Let  $\sim$  be a closed equivalence relation on  $X$ . Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) For all  $x, y \in X$ :  $d(x, [y]) = d([x], y)$ .
- (ii) For every class  $[x] \subseteq X$  and  $r \in \mathbb{R}^+$ :  $\bar{B}([x], r)$  is closed under  $\sim$ .
- (iii) For every closed set  $F \subseteq X$  and  $r \in \mathbb{R}^+$ , if  $F$  is closed under  $\sim$  then so is  $\bar{B}(F, r)$ .
- (iv) There exists a family  $B$  of closed sets in  $X$  such that:
  - (a)  $B$  is closed under finite intersections.
  - (b) For all  $x \not\sim y$  there is  $F \in B$  such that  $x \in F$ ,  $y \notin F$ .
  - (c) For all  $F \in B$  and  $r \in \mathbb{Q}^+$ :  $\bar{B}(F, r)$  is closed under  $\sim$ .

*Proof.* (i)  $\implies$  (ii). For all  $y \sim y'$  we have  $d(y, [x]) = d([y], x) = d(y', [x])$ , so one belongs to  $\bar{B}([x], r)$  if and only if the other does.

(ii)  $\implies$  (iii). As  $F$  and each  $[x]$  are compact and closed under  $\sim$ , we have from Lemma 1.16 that  $\bar{B}(F, r) = \bigcup_{x \in F} \bar{B}(x, r) = \bigcup_{x \in F} \bar{B}([x], r)$ .

(iii)  $\implies$  (iv). Immediate.

(iv)  $\implies$  (i). It would suffice to show that  $d(x, [y]) \geq d([x], y)$ . Let  $B$  be a family as in the assumption, and assume that  $d(y, [x]) > r \in \mathbb{Q}^+$ . Then we can find a family  $B_0 \subseteq B$  closed under finite intersections such that  $\bigcap B_0 = [x]$ . As  $\bar{B}(y, r) \cap [x] = \emptyset$ , we obtain by compactness that  $\bar{B}(y, r) \cap F = \emptyset$  for some  $F \in B_0$ . Then  $y \notin \bar{B}(F, r)$ , and since the latter is closed under  $\sim$ :  $[y] \cap \bar{B}(F, r) = \emptyset$ . In particular  $d([y], x) > r$ .  $\blacksquare_{1.24}$

Let  $\mathfrak{A} = C(X, [0, 1])$ . It is known that the closed equivalence relations on  $X$  are precisely those of the form  $\sim_{\mathfrak{B}}$  where  $\mathfrak{B} \subseteq \mathfrak{A}$  and  $x \sim_{\mathfrak{B}} y \iff (\forall f \in \mathfrak{B})(f(x) = f(y))$ . In this case for each  $f \in \mathfrak{B}$  there is a unique  $f' \in C(Y, [0, 1])$  such that  $f = f' \circ \pi$ . If  $\mathfrak{B}$  is closed under  $\neg$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\div$ , then the set  $\mathfrak{B}' = \{f': f \in \mathfrak{B}\}$  dense in uniform convergence in  $C(Y, [0, 1])$ .

**Lemma 1.25.** *Let  $\mathfrak{B} \subseteq \mathfrak{A}$ , and assume  $\mathfrak{B}$  is closed under  $\neg$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\div$ . Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) For all  $x, y \in X$ :  $d(x, [y]) = d([x], y)$ .
- (ii) For all  $r \in \mathbb{Q}^+$ ,  $f \in \mathfrak{B}$ :  $\bar{B}(f^{-1}(\{0\}), r)$  is closed under  $\sim_{\mathfrak{B}}$ .

*Proof.* (i)  $\implies$  (ii). Follows from Lemma 1.24, as every set of the form  $f^{-1}(\{0\})$  is closed in  $X$  and closed under  $\sim_{\mathfrak{B}}$ .

(ii)  $\implies$  (i). Let  $B = \{f^{-1}(\{0\}) : f \in \mathfrak{B}\}$ . For every  $f, g \in \mathfrak{B}$  we also have  $f \vee g \in \mathfrak{B}$ , so  $B$  is closed under finite intersections. If  $x \not\sim_{\mathfrak{B}} y$ , there is  $f \in \mathfrak{B}$  such that  $f(x) \neq f(y)$ . Possibly replacing  $f$  with  $\neg f \in \mathfrak{B}$  we have  $f(x) < f(y)$ . If  $f(x) < s < f(y)$  and  $s \in [0, 1]$  is dyadic, then we can replace  $f$  with  $f \dot{-} s \in \mathfrak{B}$ , and have  $f(x) = 0 < f(y)$ . Thus  $B$  satisfies the hypotheses of Lemma 1.24(iv).  $\blacksquare_{1.25}$

As we use continuous functions to prescribe equivalence relations, we need to measure how many such functions are required to capture a piece of information.

**Definition 1.26.** (i) We defined the *definition complexity*  $\chi_{\text{def}}(K)$  of a closed subset  $K \subseteq X$  as the minimal infinite cardinal  $\kappa$  such that there exists a family of continuous functions  $\{f_i : i < \kappa\} \subseteq \mathfrak{A}$  defining  $K$  in the sense that  $K = \bigcap_i f_i^{-1}(\{0\})$ .  
(ii) We define *definition complexity* of the metric  $d$  as:

$$\chi_{\text{def}}(d) = \sup\{\chi_{\text{def}}(\bar{B}(K, r)) : r > 0, \chi_{\text{def}}(K) = \aleph_0\}.$$

Note that if  $\chi_{\text{def}}(K) = \aleph_0$  then  $K$  is the zero set of a single continuous function. In case  $\chi_{\text{def}}(K) = \kappa > \aleph_0$  we can find  $\{K_i : i < \kappa\}$  such that  $\chi_{\text{def}}(K_i) = \aleph_0$ ,  $K = \bigcap_i K_i$ , and the family  $\{K_i : i < \kappa\}$  is closed under finite intersections. It follows by compactness that  $\bar{B}(K, r) = \bigcap_i \bar{B}(K_i, r)$ . We conclude that:  $\chi_{\text{def}}(\bar{B}(K, r)) \leq \chi_{\text{def}}(K) + \chi_{\text{def}}(d)$ .

**Theorem 1.27.** *Let  $X$  be a compact topometric space,  $\mathfrak{B} \subseteq \mathfrak{A} = C(X, [0, 1])$ . Then there exists  $\mathfrak{B} \subseteq \mathfrak{B}' \subseteq \mathfrak{A}$  such that:*

- (i)  $|\mathfrak{B}'| \leq |\mathfrak{B}| + \chi_{\text{def}}(d)$ .
- (ii)  $Y = X/\sim_{\mathfrak{B}'}$  admits a topometric structure for which the projection  $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$  is a precise topometric quotient map.

Moreover, this quotient structure is unique given by the quotient topology and the metric:

$$d_Y([x], [y]) = d_X([x], [y]) = \inf\{d_X(x', y') : x' \sim_{\mathfrak{B}'} x, y' \sim_{\mathfrak{B}'} y\}.$$

*Proof.* For each  $f \in \mathfrak{A}$  and  $r \in \mathbb{Q}^+$  choose a family  $\mathfrak{B}_{f,r} \subseteq \mathfrak{A}$  such that  $|\mathfrak{B}_{f,r}| \leq \chi_{\text{def}}(d)$  and  $\bar{B}(f^{-1}(\{0\}), r) = \bigcap\{g^{-1}(\{0\}) : g \in \mathfrak{B}_{f,r}\}$ .

Let  $\mathfrak{B}_0$  be the closure of  $\mathfrak{B}$  under  $\neg, \frac{1}{2}$  and  $\dot{-}$ , so  $|\mathfrak{B}_0| \leq |\mathfrak{B}| + \aleph_0$ . Given  $\mathfrak{B}_n \subseteq \mathfrak{A}$  closed under these connectives, let  $\mathfrak{B}_{n+1}$  be the closure under the connectives of  $\mathfrak{B}_n \cup \bigcup_{f \in \mathfrak{B}_n, r \in \mathbb{Q}^+} \mathfrak{B}_{f,r}$ .

Let  $\mathfrak{B}' = \bigcup_n \mathfrak{B}_n$ . Then  $\mathfrak{B} \subseteq \mathfrak{B}' \subseteq \mathfrak{A}$ ,  $|\mathfrak{B}'| \leq |\mathfrak{B}| + \chi_{\text{def}}(d)$ , and  $\mathfrak{B}'$  satisfies the hypotheses of Lemma 1.25. We conclude using Lemma 1.23.  $\blacksquare_{1.27}$

**Corollary 1.28.** *Let  $X$  be a compact topometric space,  $\mathfrak{B} \subseteq \mathfrak{A} = C(X, [0, 1])$ . Then  $X$  admits a precise topometric quotient  $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$  such that each member of  $\mathfrak{B}$  factors through  $\pi$  and  $\text{wt}(Y) \leq |\mathfrak{B}| + \chi_{\text{def}}(d)$ .*

*Proof.* Immediate from Theorem 1.27, since  $\text{wt}(X/\sim_{\mathfrak{B}'}) \leq |\mathfrak{B}'| + \aleph_0 \leq |\mathfrak{B}| + \chi_{\text{def}}(d)$ .  $\blacksquare_{1.28}$

**Definition 1.29.** Let  $X$  be a compact topometric space.

- (i) A family  $\mathcal{Q}$  of (isomorphism classes of) quotients of  $X$  is *sufficient* if for every subset  $\mathfrak{B} \subseteq C(X, [0, 1])$  there is a quotient  $(Y, \pi) \in \mathcal{Q}$  (where  $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$  is the quotient map) such that  $\text{wt}(Y) \leq |\mathfrak{B}| + \aleph_0$  and every member of  $\mathfrak{B}$  factors via  $\pi$ .
- (ii) We say that  $X$  has *enough quotients* if  $X$  admits a sufficient family of quotients.
- (iii) We say that  $X$  has *enough precise quotients* if  $X$  admits a sufficient family of precise quotients.

**Theorem 1.30.** *Let  $X$  be a topometric space. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i)  $\chi_{\text{def}}(d_X) = \aleph_0$ .
- (ii) *The family of all precise quotients of  $X$  is sufficient.*
- (iii)  *$X$  has enough precise quotients.*

*Proof.* (i)  $\implies$  (ii). By Corollary 1.28.

(ii)  $\implies$  (iii). Immediate.

(iii)  $\implies$  (i). Let  $K \subseteq X$  be a zero set,  $K' = \bar{B}(K, r)$ , and we need to show that  $\chi_{\text{def}}(K') = \aleph_0$  as well. Say that  $K = f^{-1}(0)$ , and let  $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$  be a precise quotient such that  $\text{wt}(Y) = \aleph_0$  and  $f = f' \circ \pi$ . Let  $\bar{K} = f'^{-1}(0)$ ,  $\bar{K}' = \bar{B}(\bar{K}, r)$ . Then  $K = \pi^{-1}(\bar{K})$ , so  $K' = \pi^{-1}(\bar{K}')$  by preciseness. On the other hand, as  $\text{wt}(Y) = \aleph_0$  every closed set is a zero set, so say  $\bar{K}' = g^{-1}(0)$ . Then  $K' = (g \circ \pi)^{-1}(0)$ , as required. ■<sub>1.30</sub>

The topometric spaces we are interested in are of course type spaces, with either the standard metric or some other (e.g., perturbation) metric. Such spaces almost always have enough precise quotients.

- Proposition 1.31.**
- (i) *Let  $T$  be a theory in a language of arbitrary size. Let  $d'$  be a metric on  $S_n(T)$ , and assume that for every  $r$  the set of  $2n$ -tuples  $\{(\bar{a}, \bar{b}) : d'(\text{tp}(\bar{a}), \text{tp}(\bar{b})) \leq r\}$  is type-definable using only countably many symbols from the language. Then  $(S_n(T), d')$  has enough precise quotients.*
  - (ii) *Let  $T$  be a theory in a language of arbitrary size. Then  $(S_n(T), d)$  has enough precise quotients where  $T$  is the standard metric. (Since we may name parameters in the language, this also applies to  $S_n(A)$  for any set of parameters  $A$ .)*
  - (iii) *Let  $M$  be an  $\aleph_1$ -saturated and strongly homogeneous structure in a countable language, and let  $d'$  be a lower semi-continuous metric on  $S_n(M)$  invariant under the action of  $\text{Aut}(M)$ . Then  $(S_n(M), d')$  has enough precise quotients.*
  - (iv) *Let  $T$  be a theory in a language of arbitrary size,  $\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  a formula,  $M$  a model. Then  $(S_\varphi(M), d_\varphi)$  has enough precise quotients where  $d_\varphi$  is the standard metric on  $S_\varphi(M)$ .*

*Proof.* For the first item, let  $K \subseteq S_n(T)$  be a zero set. Then  $K$  can be defined using countably many symbols from the language, so  $\bar{B}(K, r)$  can also be defined using countably many symbols and is therefore a zero set as well. It follows that  $\chi_{\text{def}}(d') = \aleph_0$ , and

conclude using Theorem 1.30. The second and third items are special cases of the first one.

For the last item, even though we allow a language of arbitrary size we may replace it with a countable sub-language containing all symbols appearing in  $\varphi$ . By downward Löwenheim-Skolem, the family of all spaces  $S_\varphi(M')$  where  $M' \preceq M$  is a sufficient family of precise quotients. ■<sub>1.31</sub>

## 2. $d$ -ISOLATION

Usually we do not expect to find topologically isolated points in a non-maximal topometric space, as by definition the topology cannot be stronger than the metric. Instead, we define a notion of isolation relative to the metric by requiring the topology to be as strong as possible around a point, i.e., to coincide with the metric:

**Definition 2.1.** (i) A point  $x \in X$  is  *$d$ -isolated* if the topology and the metric agree near  $x$ , i.e., if  $x \in B(x, r)^\circ$  for all  $r > 0$ .  
(ii) It is *weakly  $d$ -isolated* if we only have  $B(x, r)^\circ \neq \emptyset$  for all  $r > 0$ .

The need for two notions of isolation may be bothering. Indeed, in the case of the standard metric on type spaces  $d$ -isolation and weak  $d$ -isolation are equivalent (see [BU07, Fact 1.8]). On the other hand, the distinction is unavoidable in some cases, e.g., that of perturbation metrics, and each notion plays its own role.

For example, we have:

**Lemma 2.2.** *The set of weakly  $d$ -isolated points in a topometric space  $X$  is metrically closed.*

*Proof.* Let  $x \in X$ , and assume that  $B(x, r)$  contains a weakly  $d$ -isolated point for all  $r > 0$ . This means that  $B(x, r/2)$  contains a weakly  $d$ -isolated point  $x_r$ , and  $B(x_r, r/2)^\circ \neq \emptyset$ . Thus  $B(x, r)^\circ \neq \emptyset$  for all  $r > 0$ , and  $x$  is weakly  $d$ -isolated as well. ■<sub>2.2</sub>

In particular, a metric limit of  $d$ -isolated points is weakly  $d$ -isolated, and we do not know in general that it is  $d$ -isolated.

One can push the notion of weak  $d$ -isolation a bit further, allowing us to improve the previous observation a little. As the usefulness of this exercise is not clear we will do it briefly. Define the *weak  $d$ -isolation rank* of a point as follows: the rank of every point is at least zero, and the rank of  $x$  is at least  $\alpha + 1$  if  $B(x, r)^\circ$  contains a point of rank  $\alpha$  for every  $r > 0$ . Thus a point is weakly  $d$ -isolated if and only if it has weak  $d$ -isolation rank one or more, and every truly  $d$ -isolated point has rank  $\infty$ .

**Lemma 2.3.** (i) *The set of all points of weak  $d$ -isolation rank  $\geq \alpha$  is metrically closed.*

(ii) *In a complete topometric space the set of point of weak  $d$ -isolation rank  $\infty$  is precisely the metric closure of the set of  $d$ -isolated points.*

*Proof.* The first item is proved like Lemma 2.2, and yields that every limit of  $d$ -isolated points has weak  $d$ -isolation rank  $\infty$ . Conversely, assume  $x$  has weak  $d$ -isolation rank  $\infty$ . Fix  $r > 0$ , and let  $x_0 = x$ ,  $r_0 = r$ . Given  $x_n$  of weak  $d$ -isolation rank  $\infty$  and  $r_n > 0$  the set  $B(x_n, r_n)^\circ$  contains at least one point  $x_{n+1}$  of weak  $d$ -isolation rank  $\infty$  (as else the set of all ranks of points there is bounded by some ordinal). As the metric refines the topology  $B(x_n, r_n)^\circ$  is metrically open, is there is  $r_{n+1} > 0$  such that  $\bar{B}(x_{n+1}, r_{n+1}) \subseteq B(x_n, r_n)^\circ$ , and we may further assume that  $r_{n+1} < r_n/2$ . The sequence  $(x_n: n > \omega)$  is Cauchy and thus converges to some point  $y$ . We observe that by construction  $x_m \in \bar{B}(x_n, r_n)$  for all  $m < n$  whereby  $y \in \bar{B}(x_{n+1}, r_{n+1}) \subseteq B(x_n, r_n)^\circ$ . In particular  $d(x, y) < r$ . More generally, for every  $\varepsilon < 0$  there is  $n$  such that  $r_n < \varepsilon/2$  in which case  $y \in B(x_n, r_n)^\circ \subseteq B(y, \varepsilon)^\circ$  and  $y$  is  $d$ -isolated.  $\blacksquare_{2.3}$

On the other hand, weak  $d$ -isolation does not seem to pass to sub-spaces while full  $d$ -isolation does:

**Lemma 2.4.** *Let  $X \subseteq Y$  be topometric spaces, where  $X$  carries the induced structure from  $Y$ , and let  $x \in X$  be  $d$ -isolated in  $Y$ . Then it is  $d$ -isolated in  $X$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $r > 0$  and  $U = B_Y(x, r)^\circ$ . Then  $x \in U \cap X$  by assumption,  $U \cap X$  is open in  $X$  and  $U \cap X \subseteq B_X(x, r)$ .  $\blacksquare_{2.4}$

Recall that a mapping of topological spaces  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  is *open* if the image of every open set is open. Say it is *weakly open* if the image of every non-empty open set has non-empty interior. Then we have the following:

**Theorem 2.5.** *Let  $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$  be a morphism between locally compact topometric spaces. Let  $x \in X$ ,  $y = \pi(x) \in Y$ , and  $Z = \pi^{-1}(y)$  the fibre over  $y$  with the induced topometric structure. Then:*

- (i) *If  $x$  is  $d$ -isolated in  $X$  then it is  $d$ -isolated in  $Z$ .*
- (ii) *If  $x$  is (weakly)  $d$ -isolated in  $X$  and  $\pi$  is (weakly) open then  $y$  is (weakly)  $d$ -isolated in  $Y$ .*
- (iii) *If  $\pi$  is an epimorphism,  $x$  is (weakly)  $d$ -isolated in  $Z$  and  $y$  (weakly)  $d$ -isolated in  $Y$  then  $x$  is (weakly)  $d$ -isolated in  $X$ .*

*Proof.* There is no harm in replacing  $X$  with a compact neighbourhood of  $x$  and replacing  $Y$  with its image, so we may assume all spaces are compact, and thus that  $\pi$  is uniformly continuous. Let  $\Delta: (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$  be a uniform continuity modulus for  $\pi$ , meaning that for all  $\varepsilon > 0$ , if  $d_X(x', x'') < \Delta(\varepsilon)$  then  $d_Y(\pi(x'), \pi(x'')) \leq \varepsilon$ .

For (i) just use Lemma 2.4.

For (ii) assume first that  $x$  is weakly  $d$ -isolated and  $\pi$  weakly open. Fix  $r > 0$ . Let  $U = B_X(x, \Delta(r))^\circ$  in  $X$ . Then  $U \neq \emptyset$ , whereby  $\emptyset \neq \pi(U)^\circ \subseteq B_Y(y, r)^\circ$  in  $Y$ . If  $x$  is  $d$ -isolated and  $\pi$  open we have furthermore that  $x \in U$  and  $y \in \pi(U) = \pi(U)^\circ$ .

We now prove (iii). As  $\pi$  is assumed to be an epimorphism we may further assume that if  $d_Y(y', \pi(x')) < \Delta(\varepsilon)$  then  $d_X(\pi^{-1}(y'), x') \leq \varepsilon$ . Assume that  $x$  is weakly  $d$ -isolated

in  $Z$  and  $y$  is weakly  $d$ -isolated in  $Y$ . Fix  $r > 0$ . Let  $U = B_Z(x, r/2)^\circ$  in  $Z$ , so  $U \neq \emptyset$  and we can fix some  $z \in U$ . Then there is an open set  $V \subseteq X$  such that  $U = Z \cap V$ . We can find an open subset  $V' \subseteq X$  such that  $z \in V' \subseteq \bar{V}' \subseteq V$ . Then  $\bar{V}' = \bigcap_{s>0} \bar{B}(V', s)$ , and as  $\bar{V}'$  has closed metric neighbourhoods and  $X$  is compact there is  $s > 0$  such that  $\bar{B}_X(\bar{V}', s) \subseteq V$ . Decreasing  $s$  further we may assume that  $s \leq r/2$  and  $\bar{B}_X(z, s) \subseteq V'$ .

Let  $W = B_Y(y, \Delta(s))^\circ$ , and  $R = \pi^{-1}(W) \cap V'$ , so  $R$  is open. Then  $W \neq \emptyset$ , and given  $y' \in W$  we know that  $d_X(z, \pi^{-1}(y')) \leq s$ . As  $\pi^{-1}(y')$  is compact, we obtain by Lemma 1.16 that  $\emptyset \neq \pi^{-1}(y') \cap \bar{B}_X(z, s) \subseteq R$ . Finally we show that  $R \subseteq B_X(x, r)$ . Indeed, let  $x' \in R$ . Then  $\pi(x') \in W$ , so  $d_Y(\pi(x'), y) < \Delta(s) \implies d(x', Z) \leq s$ , and by Lemma 1.16 there is  $x'' \in Z$  such that  $d_X(x', x'') \leq s$ . Then  $x' \in V' \implies x'' \in \bar{B}(V', s) \subseteq V$ , so  $x'' \in Z \cap V = U \subseteq B_Z(x, r/2)$ . Thus  $x' \in B_X(x, r)$  as required. We conclude that  $B_X(x, r)^\circ \supseteq R \neq \emptyset$ , so  $x$  is weakly  $d$ -isolated.

In case  $x$  is  $d$ -isolated in  $Z$  and  $y$  in  $Y$  then we may choose  $z = x \in V'$  and we know that  $y \in W$  whereby  $x \in R$ , so the same argument shows that  $x$  is  $d$ -isolated in  $X$ .  $\blacksquare_{2.5}$

**Corollary 2.6.** *Let  $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$  be an open epimorphism of locally compact topometric spaces. Let  $x \in X$ ,  $y = \pi(x) \in Y$ , and  $Z = \pi^{-1}(y)$  the fibre over  $y$  with the induced topometric structure.*

*Then  $x$  is  $d$ -isolated in  $X$  if and only if  $x$  is  $d$ -isolated in  $Z$  and  $y$  is  $d$ -isolated in  $Y$ .*

**Corollary 2.7.** *Let  $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$  be an epimorphism of locally compact topometric spaces. Let  $x \in X$ ,  $y = \pi(x) \in Y$ , and  $Z = \pi^{-1}(y)$  the fibre over  $y$  with the induced topometric structure. Let  $(Z, d_Z)$  be another topometric structure with the same underlying topological space  $Z$ , where  $d_Z$  is finer than  $d_X$ , so  $\text{id}: (Z, d_Z) \rightarrow (Z, d_X)$  is a morphism.*

*If  $x$  is  $d_Z$ -isolated in  $Z$  and  $y$  is  $d_Y$ -isolated in  $Y$  then  $x$  is  $d_X$ -isolated in  $X$ .*

*Proof.* Since  $\text{id}: (Z, d_Z) \rightarrow (Z, d_X)$  is open we have that  $x$  is  $d_X$ -isolated in  $Z$  by Theorem 2.5(ii). Now apply Theorem 2.5(iii).  $\blacksquare_{2.7}$

### 3. CANTOR-BENDIXSON RANKS

In classical topological spaces the Cantor-Bendixson derivative consists of removing isolated points. One crucial property of the derivative is that it is a closed subspace. In the topometric setting the situation is more complicated. If we simply tried to take out the (weakly)  $d$ -isolated points the derivative would no longer be closed, and the machinery would break down. We “save the day” by viewing the Cantor-Bendixson derivative alternatively as consisting of removing open sets which are “small” (singletons, or finite sets).

Modulo some care about the metric and our notion of smallness we recover much of the classical theory concerning Cantor-Bendixson analysis.

**3.1. General definitions.** Fix now a topometric space  $(X, \mathcal{T}, d)$ . We need a notion of a “small” open set. This will necessarily depend on some “resolution parameter”  $\varepsilon > 0$ .

We will consider several natural notions of smallness, none of which *a priori* better than another:

**Definition 3.1.** Let  $A \subseteq X$ ,  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\alpha \leq \omega$ . We say that  $A$  is  $\varepsilon$ - $\alpha$ -finite if there is no subset  $\{a_i: i \leq \alpha\} \subseteq A$  satisfying  $d(a_i, a_j) > \varepsilon$  for all  $i < j \leq \alpha$ .

We obtain three notions of smallness:

- (i) We observe that  $A$  is  $\varepsilon$ -1-finite if and only if  $\text{diam}(A) \leq \varepsilon$ .
- (ii) We say that  $A$  is  $\varepsilon$ -finite if it is  $\varepsilon$ - $n$ -finite for some  $n < \omega$ .
- (iii) We say that  $A$  is  $\varepsilon$ -bounded if it is  $\varepsilon$ - $\omega$ -finite.

These notions of smallness relate as follows:

**Lemma 3.2.** Let  $A \subseteq X$  be open,  $\varepsilon > 0$ .

- (i) If  $\text{diam}(A) \leq \varepsilon$  then  $A$  is  $\varepsilon$ -finite.
- (ii) If  $A$  is  $\varepsilon$ -finite then it is  $\varepsilon$ -bounded.
- (iii) If  $A = U$  is  $\varepsilon$ -bounded and open, then it is the union of open sets of diameter  $\leq 2\varepsilon$ .

*Proof.* All but the last property are obvious. So assume  $U \subseteq A$  is  $\varepsilon$ -bounded. Let  $a_0 \in U$  and construct by induction a maximal set  $\{a_i: i < \alpha\} \subseteq U$  satisfying  $d(a_i, a_j) > \varepsilon$  for all  $i < j < \alpha$ . As  $U$  is  $\varepsilon$ -bounded  $\alpha$  must be finite. Let  $V = U \setminus \bigcup_{0 < i < \alpha} \bar{B}(a_i, \varepsilon)$ . Then  $V$  is open, since each  $\bar{B}(a_i, \varepsilon)$  is closed,  $a_0 \in V \subseteq U$ , and  $\text{diam}(V) \leq 2\varepsilon$  by the maximality of the set  $\{a_i: i < \alpha\}$ . ■<sub>3.2</sub>

To each notion of smallness we associate a Cantor-Bendixson derivative and rank. We can also define Cantor-Bendixson derivative based on (weakly)  $d$ -isolation, but showing these have the desired properties is trickier.

**Definition 3.3.** Let  $\varepsilon > 0$  and  $* \in \{d, f, b, i, wi\}$

- (i) We define the  $(*, \varepsilon)$ -Cantor-Bendixson derivative of  $X$  as:

$$\begin{aligned}
 X'_{d, \varepsilon} &= X \setminus \bigcup \{U \subseteq X: U \text{ open, } \text{diam}(U) \leq \varepsilon\} \\
 X'_{f, \varepsilon} &= X \setminus \bigcup \{U \subseteq X: U \text{ open and } \varepsilon\text{-finite}\} \\
 X'_{b, \varepsilon} &= X \setminus \bigcup \{U \subseteq X: U \text{ open and } \varepsilon\text{-bounded}\} \\
 X'_{i, \varepsilon} &= X \setminus \bigcup \{\bar{B}(a, \varepsilon)^\circ: a \in X \text{ } d\text{-isolated}\} \\
 X'_{wi, \varepsilon} &= X \setminus \bigcup \{\bar{B}(a, \varepsilon)^\circ: a \in X \text{ weakly } d\text{-isolated}\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

- (ii) We define the  $(*, \varepsilon)$ -Cantor-Bendixson derivative sequence:

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_{*, \varepsilon}^{(0)} &= X, \\
 X_{*, \varepsilon}^{(\alpha+1)} &= (X_{*, \varepsilon}^{(\alpha)})'_{*, \varepsilon}, \\
 X_{*, \varepsilon}^{(\alpha)} &= \bigcap_{\beta < \alpha} X_{*, \varepsilon}^{(\beta)}, \quad (\alpha \text{ limit}) \\
 X_{*, \varepsilon}^{(\infty)} &= \bigcap_{\alpha} X_{*, \varepsilon}^{(\alpha)} = X_{*, \varepsilon}^{|X|^+}.
 \end{aligned}$$



(iii) For  $A \subseteq X$  we define its  $(\varepsilon, *)$ -Cantor-Bendixson rank:

$$\text{CB}_{*,\varepsilon}(A) = \sup\{\alpha : X_{*,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)} \cap A \neq \emptyset\}.$$

Note that if  $A$  is compact then supremum is attained as a maximum.

(iv) We say that  $X$  is  $(*, \varepsilon)$ -CB-analysable if  $\text{CB}_{*,\varepsilon}(X) < \infty$ , i.e., if  $X_{*,\varepsilon}^{(\infty)} = \emptyset$ . It is  $*$ -CB-analysable if it is  $(*, \varepsilon)$ -CB-analysable for all  $\varepsilon > 0$ .

**Definition 3.4.** In case  $K \subseteq X$  is compact and has a Cantor-Bendixson rank we may define its *Cantor-Bendixson degree*, in a manner depending on the kind of rank in question:

- (i) If  $\text{CB}_{d,\varepsilon}^X(K) = \alpha < \infty$  then  $X_{d,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)} \cap K \subseteq \bigcup_{i < n} U_i$  where each  $U_i \subseteq X_{d,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)}$  is open of diameter  $\leq \varepsilon$ , and we define  $\text{CBd}_{d,\varepsilon}^X(K)$  to be the minimal such  $n$ .
- (ii) If  $\text{CB}_{f,\varepsilon}^X(K) = \alpha < \infty$  then  $X_{f,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)} \cap K \subseteq U$  where  $U \subseteq X_{f,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)}$  is open and  $\varepsilon$ - $n$ -finite for some  $n$ , and we define  $\text{CBd}_{f,\varepsilon}^X(K)$  to be the minimal such  $n$ .
- (iii) If  $\text{CB}_{b,\varepsilon}^X(K) = \alpha < \infty$  then  $X_{b,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)} \cap K \subseteq U$  where  $U \subseteq X_{b,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)}$  is open and  $\varepsilon$ -bounded, and thus  $2\varepsilon$ - $n$ -finite for some  $n$ , and we define  $\text{CBd}_{b,\varepsilon}^X(K)$  to be the minimal such  $n$ .

*Remark 3.5.* (i) In the case of a maximal topometric space, which is just the topometric representation of a classical topological space, these notions all coincide (for  $\varepsilon$  small enough) with the classical Cantor-Bendixson ranks and derivatives.  
(ii) The Cantor-Bendixson rank which was defined in [BU] is  $\text{CB}_{d,\varepsilon}$ .  
(iii) Also, one can verify that the  $\varepsilon$ -Morley rank of a closed or open set  $A$  as defined in [Ben05] coincides with  $\text{CB}_{b,\varepsilon}(A)$  where we view  $A$  as a subset of the space of types over a sufficiently saturated model, equipped with the standard metric. The  $\varepsilon$ -Morley degree defined there coincides with  $\text{CBd}_{b,\varepsilon}(A)$ .

The three notions of Cantor-Bendixson rank based on notions of smallness are tightly related, and in particular define a unique notion of CB-analysability.

**Proposition 3.6.** *For every topometric space  $X$ , ordinal  $\alpha$  and  $\varepsilon > 0$ :*

$$X_{d,2\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)} \subseteq X_{b,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)} \subseteq X_{f,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)} \subseteq X_{d,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)}$$

Whereby for all  $A \subseteq X$ :

$$\text{CB}_{d,2\varepsilon}(A) \leq \text{CB}_{b,\varepsilon}(A) \leq \text{CB}_{f,\varepsilon}(A) \leq \text{CB}_{d,\varepsilon}(A).$$

*In particular, being  $*$ -CB-analysable for  $* \in \{d, f, b\}$  are all equivalent properties, and from now on we will refer to them as being CB-analysable.*

*Proof.* It follows from Lemma 3.2 that if  $X \subseteq Y \subseteq Z \subseteq W$  then  $X'_{d,2\varepsilon} \subseteq Y'_{b,\varepsilon} \subseteq Z'_{f,\varepsilon} \subseteq W'_{d,\varepsilon}$ , and from there proceed by induction. ■<sub>3.6</sub>

On the other hand, we shall see below that the ranks  $\text{CB}_{f,\varepsilon}$  and  $\text{CB}_{b,\varepsilon}$  are somewhat easier to handle than the  $\text{CB}_{d,\varepsilon}$ . On the other hand, the degrees associated to  $\text{CB}_{d,\varepsilon}$  and  $\text{CB}_{f,\varepsilon}$  are more elegant than those associated with  $\text{CB}_{b,\varepsilon}$ . Thus the “comparative study” carried out here leads us to the conclusion that the most useful notion of rank among these three is  $\text{CB}_{f,\varepsilon}$ .

**Proposition 3.7.** *Assume that  $X$  is locally compact and CB-analysable. Then the  $d$ -isolated points are dense.*

*Proof.* Let  $U \subseteq X$  be open, non-empty. As  $X$  is locally compact, we may replace  $U$  with a non-empty open subset such that  $\bar{U}$  is compact. We will construct a decreasing sequence of non-empty open sets  $(U_i : i < \omega)$  and numbers  $(\varepsilon_i > 0 : i < \omega)$  such that  $U_0 = U$ ,  $\text{diam}(U_{i+1}) \leq 2^{-i}$  and  $\bar{U}_{i+1} \subseteq U_i$ .

Start with  $U_0 = U$ . Given  $U_i$  open, non-empty, let  $V_i$  be open and non-empty such that  $\bar{V}_i \subseteq U_i$ .

Let  $\alpha = \min\{\text{CB}_{d,2^{-i}}(x) : x \in V_i\}$ , and let  $x \in V_i$  be such that  $\text{CB}_{d,2^{-i}}(x) = \alpha$ . This means that  $V_i \subseteq X_{d,2^{-i}}^{(\alpha)}$  and that there is an open subset  $W_{i+1}$  of  $X_{d,2^{-i}}^{(\alpha)}$  such that  $x \in W_{i+1}$  and  $\text{diam}(W_{i+1}) \leq 2^{-i}$ . Let  $U_{i+1} = V_i \cap W_{i+1}$ . As  $V_i \subseteq X_{d,2^{-i}}^{(\alpha)}$ ,  $U_{i+1}$  is open in  $X$ ,  $\text{diam}(U_{i+1}) \leq 2^{-i}$  and  $\bar{U}_{i+1} \subseteq \bar{V}_i \subseteq U_i$ .

In the end  $\bigcap U_i = \bigcap \bar{U}_i$  is non-empty as a decreasing intersection on non-empty compact sets, and in fact consists of a single point  $\{a\}$ . It follows from the construction that for all  $\varepsilon > 0$  the set  $B(a, \varepsilon)$  contains  $U_i$  for some  $i$ , so  $a$  is  $d$ -isolated. ■<sub>3.7</sub>

**Corollary 3.8.** *Let  $X$  be a locally compact topometric space. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i)  $X$  is CB-analysable.
- (ii) For all locally compact  $\emptyset \neq Y \subseteq X$  the  $d$ -isolated points of the topometric space  $Y$  (with the induced structure) are dense.
- (iii) For all closed  $\emptyset \neq Y \subseteq X$  the topometric space  $Y$  (with the induced structure) contains a weakly  $d$ -isolated point.

*Proof.* (i)  $\implies$  (ii). By Proposition 3.7.

(ii)  $\implies$  (iii). Immediate.

(iii)  $\implies$  (i). Let  $\varepsilon > 0$ , and assume that  $\alpha$  is such that  $X_{d,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)} \neq \emptyset$ . Then by assumption there is a point  $a \in X_{d,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)}$  which is weakly  $d$ -isolated there. Then the set  $B(a, \varepsilon/2)^\circ$  (as calculated inside  $X_{d,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)}$ ) is non-empty and of diameter  $\leq \varepsilon$ , so  $X_{d,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha+1)} \subsetneq X_{d,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)}$ . Therefore  $X_{d,\varepsilon}^{(\infty)} = \emptyset$ . ■<sub>3.8</sub>

We also obtain a converse for Lemma 2.2:

**Corollary 3.9.** *Let  $X$  be a locally compact CB-analysable topometric space. Then the set of weakly  $d$ -isolated points is the metric closure of the set of  $d$ -isolated points.*

*Proof.* One inclusion follows from Lemma 2.2. For the other, let  $x$  be a weakly  $d$ -isolated point. Then for each  $r > 0$  the set  $B(x, r)^\circ$  is non-empty and by Proposition 3.7 contains a  $d$ -isolated point. ■<sub>3.9</sub>

We can now show the relation with the Cantor-Bendixson ranks based on (weakly)  $d$ -isolated points:

**Theorem 3.10.** *Let  $X$  be a locally compact topometric space. Then all notions of CB-analysability defined so far are equivalent. Moreover, if  $X$  is CB-analysable then for every ordinal  $\alpha$  and  $\varepsilon > 0$ :*

$$X_{d,2\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)} \subseteq X_{wi,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)} \subseteq X_{i,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)} \subseteq X_{d,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)}$$

Whereby for all  $A \subseteq X$ :

$$CB_{d,2\varepsilon}(A) \leq CB_{wi,\varepsilon}(A) \leq CB_{i,\varepsilon}(A) \leq CB_{d,\varepsilon}(A).$$

*Proof.* Clearly if  $X \subseteq Y \subseteq Z$  then  $X'_{d,2\varepsilon} \subseteq Y'_{wi,\varepsilon} \subseteq Z'_{i,\varepsilon}$ , whereby  $X_{d,2\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)} \subseteq X_{wi,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)} \subseteq X_{i,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)}$  for all  $\varepsilon$ . Thus  $i$ -CB-analysable implies  $wi$ -CB-analysable implies CB-analysable. To close the circle assume that  $X$  is CB-analysable. By Proposition 3.7, if  $X_{i,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)}$  is non-empty then it contains a  $d$ -isolated point, so  $X_{i,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha+1)} \subsetneq X_{i,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)}$ . Thus  $X_{i,\varepsilon}^{(\infty)} = \emptyset$ .

For the moreover part assume  $X$  is CB-analysable. Assume  $U \subseteq X$  is open and  $\text{diam}(U) \leq \varepsilon$ . By Proposition 3.7  $U$  contains a  $d$ -isolated point  $a$ , and clearly  $U \subseteq \bar{B}(a, \varepsilon)^\circ$ . It follows that  $X'_{i,\varepsilon} \subseteq X'_{d,\varepsilon}$ , and the rest follows. ■<sub>3.10</sub>

### 3.2. Cantor-Bendixson analysis of subspaces and quotients.

**Lemma 3.11.** *Let  $X \subseteq Y$  be topometric spaces. Then for every  $* \in \{d, b, f, i\}$ ,  $x \in X$ ,  $\varepsilon > 0$ :  $CB_{*,\varepsilon}^X(x) \leq CB_{*,\varepsilon}^Y(x)$ . In particular if  $Y$  is CB-analysable then so is  $X$ .*

*Proof.* It is straightforward to verify that  $X \subseteq Y$  implies  $X'_{*,\varepsilon} \subseteq Y'_{*,\varepsilon}$  for  $* \in \{d, b, f, i\}$  (though not for  $* = wi$ , since a weakly  $d$ -isolated point is not necessarily so in a subspace). The statement follows. ■<sub>3.11</sub>

**Lemma 3.12.** *Let  $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$  be a surjective morphism of compact topometric spaces, and let  $\Delta$  be such that  $d(x, y) \leq \Delta(\varepsilon) \implies d(\pi(x), \pi(y)) \leq \varepsilon$ . Then for all  $b \in Y$  and  $\varepsilon > 0$ :  $CB_{f,\varepsilon}^Y(b) \leq CB_{f,\Delta(\varepsilon)}^X(\pi^{-1}(b))$ , i.e.,  $Y_{f,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)} \subseteq \pi(X_{f,\Delta(\varepsilon)}^{(\alpha)})$  for all  $\alpha$ . In particular, if  $X$  is CB-analysable so is  $Y$ .*

*Proof.* We will show that  $Y_{f,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)} \subseteq \pi(X_{f,\Delta(\varepsilon)}^{(\alpha)})$  by induction on  $\alpha$ . For  $\alpha = 0$  and limit this is clear from the induction hypothesis. For  $\alpha + 1$ , let us assume that  $y \in Y_{f,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha+1)} \setminus \pi(X_{f,\Delta(\varepsilon)}^{(\alpha+1)})$ . Then each  $x \in \pi^{-1}(y)$  has an open neighbourhood  $V_x$  such that  $V_x \cap X_{f,\Delta(\varepsilon)}^{(\alpha)}$  is  $\Delta(\varepsilon)$ -finite. As  $\pi^{-1}(y)$  is compact it can be covered by a finite sub-family:  $\pi^{-1}(y) \subseteq V_{x_0} \cup \dots \cup V_{x_{k-1}} = V$ . Then  $V \cap X_{f,\Delta(\varepsilon)}^{(\alpha)}$  is  $\Delta(\varepsilon)$ - $n$ -finite for some  $n < \omega$ .

Let  $N(y)$  denote the set of all open neighbourhoods of  $y$ . Then for all  $U \in N(y)$  there are points  $y_{U,i} \in U \cap Y_{f,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)}$  for  $i \leq n$  such that  $i < j \implies d(y_{U,i}, y_{U,j}) > \varepsilon$ . By the induction hypothesis there are  $x_{U,i} \in \pi^{-1}(y_{U,i}) \cap X_{f,\Delta(\varepsilon)}^{(\alpha)}$ . By assumption on  $\pi, \Delta$ :  $i < j \implies d(x_{U,i}, x_{U,j}) > \Delta(\varepsilon)$ .

For each  $i \leq n$ , the net  $(y_{U,i}: U \in N(y))$  converges to  $y$ . As  $X$  is compact we can find a directed partially ordered set  $(S, \leq)$  and a decreasing function  $\sigma: S \rightarrow N(y)$  sending  $s \mapsto U_s$  such that for each  $i \leq n$  the sub-net  $(x_{U_s,i}: s \in S)$  converges in  $X$ , say to  $z_i$ . Then necessarily  $\pi(z_i) = y$ , i.e.,  $z_i \in \pi^{-1}(y)$ . Thus for some  $s \in S$  and  $U = U_s \in N(y)$  we have  $x_{U,i} \in V$  for all  $i \leq n$ , in contradiction with  $\Delta(\varepsilon)$ - $n$ -finiteness of  $V \cap X_{f,\Delta(\varepsilon)}^{(\alpha)}$ . This contradiction concludes the proof.  $\blacksquare_{3.12}$

**Definition 3.13.** Let  $X$  be a topometric space and  $\varepsilon > 0$ . An  $\varepsilon$ -perfect tree in  $X$  is a tree of compact non-empty sets  $\{F_\sigma: \sigma \in 2^{<\omega}\}$  where:

- (i) If  $\sigma, \tau \in 2^{<\omega}$  and  $\sigma < \tau$  (i.e.,  $\tau$  extends  $\sigma$ ) then  $F_\tau \subseteq F_\sigma$ .
- (ii) For all  $\sigma \in 2^{<\omega}$ :  $d(F_{\sigma 0}, F_{\sigma 1}) > \varepsilon$ .

**Lemma 3.14.** Let  $X$  be a locally compact topometric space,  $\varepsilon > 0$ , and assume an  $\varepsilon$ -perfect tree  $\{F_\sigma: \sigma \in 2^{<\omega}\}$  exists in  $X$ . Let  $\mathcal{B}$  be a base of closed sets for the topology on  $X$ , closed for finite intersections, and such that for every compact set  $F \subseteq X$  there is a compact  $F' \in \mathcal{B}$  such that  $F \subseteq F'$ . Then there exists in  $X$  an  $\varepsilon$ -perfect tree  $\{F'_\sigma: \sigma \in 2^{<\omega}\} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$ , such that moreover  $F'_\sigma \supseteq F_\sigma$  for all  $\sigma \in 2^{<\omega}$ .

*Proof.* We let  $F'_\emptyset$  be any compact member of  $\mathcal{B}$  containing  $F_\emptyset$ .

We now proceed by induction on  $|\sigma|$ . Assume  $F_\sigma \subseteq F'_\sigma \in \mathcal{B}$  has been chosen. By assumption  $\bar{B}(F_{\sigma 0}, \varepsilon) \cap F'_\sigma \cap F_{\sigma 1} = \emptyset$ . Since  $F_{\sigma 0}$  is compact,  $\bar{B}(F_{\sigma 0}, \varepsilon)$  is closed and thus  $\bar{B}(F_{\sigma 0}, \varepsilon) \cap F'_\sigma$  is compact. As  $F_{\sigma 1}$  is an intersection of members of  $\mathcal{B}$ , there is a finite sub-intersection  $F'_{\sigma 1}$  satisfying  $\bar{B}(F_{\sigma 0}, \varepsilon) \cap F'_\sigma \cap F'_{\sigma 1} = \emptyset$ . As  $F'_\sigma \in \mathcal{B}$  we may assume that  $F'_\sigma \supseteq F'_{\sigma 1}$ , so  $F'_{\sigma 1}$  is compact and  $\bar{B}(F_{\sigma 0}, \varepsilon) \cap F'_{\sigma 1} = \emptyset$ . As  $F_{\sigma 0}$  is compact as well we get  $d(F_{\sigma 0}, F'_{\sigma 1}) > \varepsilon$ , and since  $\mathcal{B}$  is closed under finite intersections we have  $F'_{\sigma 1} \in \mathcal{B}$ . We can now do the same thing to find  $F'_{\sigma 0} \in \mathcal{B}$  compact such that  $F_{\sigma 0} \subseteq F'_{\sigma 0} \subseteq F'_\sigma$  and  $d(F'_{\sigma 0}, F'_{\sigma 1}) > \varepsilon$ . This completes the induction stage.  $\blacksquare_{3.14}$

*Remark 3.15.* Notice that the second requirement on  $\mathcal{B}$  is not superfluous. Indeed, the set of all complements of bounded open sets in  $\mathbb{R}$  is a base for the closed sets and is closed under finite intersections, but equipping  $\mathbb{R}$  with the maximal (i.e., discrete) metric we obtain a locally compact topometric space in which Lemma 3.14 fails.

On the other hand, let  $X$  be a locally compact space and let  $\mathcal{B}$  be the family of all zero sets of functions in  $C(X, [0, 1])$ . Then it is easy to verify that  $\mathcal{B}$  satisfies all the assumptions of Lemma 3.14.

**Proposition 3.16.** Let  $X$  be locally compact. Then  $X$  is CB-analysable if and only if for no  $\varepsilon > 0$  is there an  $\varepsilon$ -perfect tree in  $X$ .

*Proof.* Assume  $X$  is not CB-analysable, say it is not  $(d, \varepsilon)$ -CB-analysable. We may replace  $X$  with  $X_{d, \varepsilon}^{(\infty)}$ , so every non-empty open set has diameter greater than  $\varepsilon$ . Given an open set  $\emptyset \neq U \subseteq X$  there are  $x, y \in U$  such that  $d(x, y) > \varepsilon$ . Then we can find compact neighbourhoods  $F_0$  and  $F_1$  of  $x$  and  $y$ , respectively, such that  $d(F_0, F_1) > \varepsilon$ . In particular  $F_0^\circ$  and  $F_1^\circ$  are non-empty open sets. We can thus proceed by induction to construct the tree.

Conversely, assume an  $\varepsilon$ -perfect tree  $(F_\sigma: \sigma \in 2^{<\omega})$  exists. Let  $F_n = \bigcup_{\sigma \in 2^n} F_\sigma$  and  $F = \bigcap_n F_n$ . Then  $F \subseteq X$  is compact, and there is a natural surjective mapping  $\pi: F \rightarrow 2^\omega$  sending  $F_\tau = \bigcap_n F_{\tau \upharpoonright n}$  to  $\tau$  for all  $\tau \in 2^\omega$ . Viewing  $2^\omega$  with the natural topology and the discrete metric,  $\pi$  is a surjective morphism. As  $2^\omega$  is not CB-analysable,  $F$  is not CB-analysable by Lemma 3.12, so  $X$  is not CB-analysable by Lemma 3.11.  $\blacksquare_{3.16}$

**Theorem 3.17.** *Let  $X$  be a compact topometric space with enough precise quotients, and let  $\mathcal{Q}$  be a sufficient family of precise quotients of  $X$  (see Definition 1.29). Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i)  $X$  is CB-analysable.
- (ii) All homomorphic images of  $X$  are CB-analysable.
- (iii) All precise quotients of  $X$  are CB-analysable.
- (iv) All  $Y \in \mathcal{Q}$  admitting a countable base are CB-analysable.

*Proof.* The first implication follows from Lemma 3.12. The second and third are immediate.

For the last, assume  $X$  is not CB-analysable. By Proposition 3.16, for some  $\varepsilon > 0$  there exists an  $\varepsilon$ -perfect tree  $\{F_\sigma: \sigma \in 2^{<\omega}\}$  in  $X$ . Let  $\mathcal{B}$  be the collection of zero sets of continuous functions  $f \in C(X, [0, 1])$ . Then  $\mathcal{B}$  satisfies the assumptions of Lemma 3.14, so we may assume that each  $F_\sigma$  is the zero set of some  $f_\sigma \in C(X, [0, 1])$ . Let  $\mathfrak{B} = \{f_\sigma: \sigma \in 2^{<\omega}\}$ . By definition there is a quotient  $(Y, \pi) \in \mathcal{Q}$  such that  $\text{wt}(Y) = \aleph_0$  and each  $f_\sigma$  factors as  $f'_\sigma \circ \pi$  with  $f'_\sigma \in C(Y, [0, 1])$ . Let  $F'_\sigma = \pi(F_\sigma)$  for each  $\sigma \in 2^{<\omega}$ . Then as  $f_\sigma$  factors through  $\pi$  we have  $F_\sigma = \pi^{-1}(F'_\sigma)$ , and since  $\pi$  is precise we see that  $d_Y(F'_{\sigma_0}, F'_{\sigma_1}) > \varepsilon$  for all  $\sigma$ , so  $\{F'_\sigma: \sigma \in 2^{<\omega}\}$  is an  $\varepsilon$ -perfect tree in  $Y$ , and  $Y$  is not CB-analysable.  $\blacksquare_{3.17}$

We now seek to relate CB-analysability of a topometric space, its metric density character and its topological weight.

**Proposition 3.18.** *Let  $X$  be a CB-analysable topometric space. Then  $\|X\| \leq \text{wt}(X)$ .*

*Proof.* We may assume  $\text{wt}(X) \geq \aleph_0$ .

Fix a base  $\mathcal{B}$  of open sets for  $X$ ,  $|\mathcal{B}| = \text{wt}(X)$ . For each  $U \in \mathcal{B}$  and  $n < \omega$ , if  $U$  contains a point of maximal  $\text{CB}_{d, 2^{-n}}$ -rank we let  $x_{U, n}$  be such a point, otherwise  $x_{U, n} \in U$  is an arbitrary point. Let  $A = \{x_{U, n}: U \in \mathcal{B}, n < \omega\}$ . Clearly  $|A| \leq \aleph_0 \cdot |\mathcal{B}| = \text{wt}(X)$ , and we claim  $A$  is metrically dense.

Indeed, let  $x \in X$  and  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Then for some  $n$ :  $\varepsilon > 2^{-n}$ . Let  $\alpha = \text{CB}_{d, 2^{-n}}(x)$ , and let  $U_0 \subseteq X_{d, 2^{-n}}^{(\alpha)}$  be relatively open of diameter  $\leq 2^{-n}$ . Let  $U \subseteq X$  be open so that

$U_0 = U \cap X_{d,2^{-n}}^{(\alpha)}$ . Then  $\text{CB}_{d,2^{-n}}(U) = \alpha$ , so  $\text{CB}_{d,2^{-n}}(x_{U,n}) = \alpha$ , whereby  $x_{U,n} \in U_0$ . Thus  $x_{U,n} \in B(x, \varepsilon) \cap A$ . ■<sub>3.18</sub>

The converse does not hold in general (the disjoint union of a small non-CB-analysable space with a large CB-analysable one would be a counterexample). The converse does hold when  $\text{wt}(X)$  is countable:

**Proposition 3.19.** *Let  $X$  be a locally compact topometric space with a countable base. Then  $X$  is CB-analysable if and only if  $\|X\| \leq \aleph_0$  if and only if  $\|X\| < 2^{\aleph_0}$ .*

*Proof.* If  $X$  is CB-analysable then  $\|X\| \leq \text{wt}(X) = \aleph_0 < 2^{\aleph_0}$ . Conversely, assume  $X$  is not CB-analysable. Then for some  $\varepsilon > 0$  there is an  $\varepsilon$ -perfect tree  $\{F_\sigma : \sigma < 2^{<\omega}\}$  in  $X$ . By compactness, for each  $\tau \in 2^\omega$  the intersection  $F_\tau = \bigcap_{n < \omega} F_{\tau \upharpoonright n}$  is non-empty, and we may choose  $x_0 \in F_\tau$ . Then  $\tau \neq \tau' \implies d(x_\tau, x_{\tau'}) > \varepsilon$ , whereby  $\|X\| \geq 2^{\aleph_0}$ . ■<sub>3.19</sub>

In conjunction with Theorem 3.17 we obtain:

**Corollary 3.20.** *Let  $X$  be a compact topometric space with enough precise quotients, and let  $\mathcal{Q}$  be a sufficient family of precise quotients of  $X$ .*

- (i)  $X$  is CB-analysable.
- (ii) Every homomorphic image  $Y$  of  $X$  satisfies  $\|Y\| \leq \text{wt}(Y)$ .
- (iii) Every precise quotient  $Y$  of  $X$  satisfies  $\|Y\| \leq \text{wt}(Y)$ .
- (iv) Every  $Y \in \mathcal{Q}$  with a countable base is metrically separable.

**3.3. Comparing Cantor-Bendixson ranks of two spaces.** Earlier we compared the Cantor-Bendixson ranks of two topometric spaces admitting a special relation, such as an inclusion or a surjective homomorphism from one to the other. Such (and other) homomorphisms can be identified with their graphs, which are a special kind of closed relations between two spaces. We will now explore inequalities of Cantor-Bendixson ranks between spaces admitting an arbitrary closed relation.

**Notation 3.21.** Let  $X, Y$  be two compact spaces,  $R \subseteq X \times Y$  a closed relation. For  $x \in X$  and  $A \subseteq Y$  we define:

$$\begin{aligned} R_x &= \{y \in Y : (x, y) \in R\}, \\ R^{\forall A} &= \{x \in X : R_x \subseteq A\}, \\ R^{\exists A} &= \{x \in X : R_x \cap A \neq \emptyset\}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that:

- (i) For all  $A \subseteq Y$ :  $R^{\forall(Y \setminus A)} = X \setminus R^{\exists A}$ .
- (ii) If  $A \subseteq Y$  is closed then  $R^{\exists A}$  is closed.
- (iii) If  $A \subseteq Y$  is open then  $R^{\forall A}$  is open.

For example, if  $Y \subseteq X$  then  $R = \Delta_Y \subseteq Y \times X$  is a closed relation,  $R_y = \{y\}$ ,  $R^{\forall A} = R^{\exists A} = A \cap Y$ . If  $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$  is a projection, then  $R = \{(\pi(x), x) : x \in X\} \subseteq Y \times X$  is again a closed relation,  $R_y = \pi^{-1}(y)$ ,  $R^{\exists A} = \pi(A)$ .

The formalism of closed relations allows us to compare Cantor-Bendixson ranks of spaces (or of subsets thereof) in very general situations. In particular, the following result, albeit more technical, is a proper generalisation of Lemma 3.12 and a partial generalisation of Lemma 3.11.

Let us fix:

- A pair of locally compact topometric spaces  $X, Y$ .
- A closed relation  $R \subseteq X \times Y$  such that  $R_x$  is compact for every  $x \in X$ .
- $\varepsilon, \delta > 0$  such that for all  $(x, y), (x', y') \in R$ : if  $d_Y(y, y') \leq \delta$  then  $d_X(x, x') \leq \varepsilon$ .

**Lemma 3.22.** *If  $U \subseteq Y$  is open and  $\delta$ -finite ( $\delta$ -bounded) then  $R^{\forall U} \cap (R^{\exists Y})^\circ$  is open and  $\varepsilon$ -finite ( $\varepsilon$ -bounded).*

*Proof.* As both  $R^{\forall U}$  and  $(R^{\exists Y})^\circ$  are open so is their intersection. Assume now that for some ordinal  $\alpha \leq \omega$  we have  $x_i \in R^{\forall U} \cap (R^{\exists Y})^\circ$  for  $i \leq \alpha$  satisfying  $i < j \leq \alpha \implies d(x_i, x_j) > \varepsilon$ . Then we can find  $y_i \in R_{x_i} \subseteq U$  for all  $i \leq \alpha$  which necessarily satisfy  $i < j \leq \alpha \implies d(y_i, y_j) > \delta$ . ■<sub>3.22</sub>

The analogous statement will be true if we replace  $\delta$ -finite with diameter  $\leq \delta$  (i.e.,  $\delta$ -1-finite). However, it will not be of much use since the family of open sets of diameter  $\leq \delta$  is not closed under finite unions.

**Lemma 3.23.** *Under the assumptions above, let  $* \in \{f, b\}$ , and set  $X^{(\alpha)} = X_{*,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)}$ ,  $Y^{(\alpha)} = Y_{*,\delta}^{(\alpha)}$ . Then for every ordinal  $\alpha$ :  $(R^{\exists Y})^\circ \cap X^{(\alpha)} \subseteq R^{\exists Y^{(\alpha)}}$ .*

*Proof.* Indeed for  $\alpha = 0$  this holds by assumption, and for  $\alpha$  limit a compactness argument shows that  $R^{\exists Y^{(\alpha)}} = R^{\exists \bigcap_{\beta < \alpha} Y^{(\beta)}} = \bigcap_{\beta < \alpha} R^{\exists Y^{(\beta)}}$ .

Assume now that  $(R^{\exists Y})^\circ \cap X^{(\alpha)} \subseteq R^{\exists Y^{(\alpha)}}$ , and we shall prove this for  $\alpha + 1$ . Let  $x \in ((R^{\exists Y})^\circ \cap X^{(\alpha)}) \setminus R^{\exists Y^{(\alpha+1)}}$ : we need to show that  $x \notin X^{(\alpha+1)}$ . Let  $K = R_x \cap Y^{(\alpha)} = (R^{(\alpha)})_x$ , where  $R^{(\alpha)} = R \cap (X^{(\alpha)} \times Y^{(\alpha)})$ .

Then  $K$  is compact, and by assumption on  $x$ :  $K \neq \emptyset$ ,  $K \cap Y^{(\alpha+1)} = \emptyset$ . The latter means that  $K$  admits a covering  $K \subseteq \bigcup_{i < \lambda} U_i$  where each  $U_i \subseteq Y^{(\alpha)}$  is relatively open and  $\delta$ -finite in case  $* = f$  ( $\delta$ -bounded in case  $* = b$ ). By compactness of  $K$  we may take this union to be finite. As a finite union of  $\delta$ -finite ( $\delta$ -bounded) sets is such, we find that  $K \subseteq U$  where  $U \subseteq Y^{(\alpha)}$  is open and  $\delta$ -finite ( $\delta$ -bounded). Let  $U' = (R^{(\alpha)})^{\forall U} \cap (R^{\exists Y})^\circ \subseteq X^{(\alpha)}$ . Then  $x \in U'$ , and by Lemma 3.22 applied to  $R^{(\alpha)}$ ,  $U'$  is open in  $X^{(\alpha)}$  and  $\varepsilon$ -finite ( $\varepsilon$ -bounded). Thus  $U' \cap X^{(\alpha+1)} = \emptyset$  and  $x \notin X^{(\alpha+1)}$ , as required. ■<sub>3.23</sub>

**Theorem 3.24.** *Let  $X, Y$  be two locally compact topometric spaces. Let  $R \subseteq X \times Y$  be a closed relation such that  $R_x$  is compact for all  $x \in X$ . Let  $\varepsilon, \delta > 0$  be such that for all  $(x, y), (x', y') \in R$ : if  $d_Y(y, y') \leq \delta$  then  $d_X(x, x') \leq \varepsilon$ . Let  $K \subseteq X$  be compact and  $F \subseteq Y$  any set such that  $K \subseteq (R^{\exists Y})^\circ \cap R^{\forall F}$ . Then  $\text{CB}_{*,\varepsilon}^X(K) \leq \text{CB}_{*,\delta}^Y(F)$  for  $* \in \{f, b\}$ .*

*Proof.* Assume that  $\text{CB}_{*,\varepsilon}^X(K) \geq \alpha$ , i.e., there exists  $x \in K \cap X_{*,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)} \subseteq (R^{\exists Y})^\circ \cap X^{(\alpha)} \subseteq R^{\exists Y^{(\alpha)}}$ , so there is  $y \in R_x \cap Y_{*,\delta}^{(\alpha)}$ . Since  $K \subseteq R^{\forall F}$  we have  $y \in R_x \subseteq F$ . Thus  $F \cap Y_{*,\delta}^{(\alpha)} \neq \emptyset$  and  $\text{CB}_{*,\delta}^Y(F) \geq \alpha$  as well.  $\blacksquare_{3.24}$

**Corollary 3.25.** *Lemma 3.12 can be obtained as a special case of Theorem 3.24. In fact it is enough to assume that  $X$  and  $Y$  are locally compact and  $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$  is surjective with compact fibres.*

*Proof.* We follow the notations and assumptions of Lemma 3.12. Let  $R \subseteq Y \times X$  be the transposed graph of  $\pi$ , i.e.,  $R = \{(\pi(x), x) : x \in X\}$ . Then  $R_y = \pi^{-1}(y)$  is compact for all  $y \in Y$  by assumption. As  $\pi$  is surjective,  $R^{\exists X} = Y$ . Let  $\varepsilon > 0$  and  $y \in Y$ , and set  $\delta = \Delta(\varepsilon)$ ,  $K = \pi^{-1}(Y) = R_y \subseteq X$ . Then  $y \in (R^{\exists X})^\circ \cap R^{\forall K}$ , and by Theorem 3.24:  $\text{CB}_{f,\varepsilon}^Y(y) \leq \text{CB}_{f,\delta}^X(\pi^{-1}(y))$ .  $\blacksquare_{3.25}$

The same argument shows that  $\text{CB}_{b,\varepsilon}^Y(y) \leq \text{CB}_{b,\delta}^X(\pi^{-1}(y))$  as well, improving Lemma 3.12.

In particular, if  $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$  is precise, then  $\text{CB}_{f,\varepsilon}$  ranks go down, in the sense that  $\text{CB}_{f,\varepsilon}^Y(K) \leq \text{CB}_{f,\varepsilon}^X(\pi^{-1}(K))$  for  $K \subseteq Y$ . We will now seek sufficient conditions for equality.

**Definition 3.26.** Let  $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$  be a precise surjective mapping of compact spaces. We say that  $X$  is *homogeneous over  $Y$*  (or more precisely, *over  $\pi$* ) if for every  $K \subseteq U \subseteq Y$ , where  $K$  is compact and  $U$  open, and every countable set  $X_0 \subseteq \pi^{-1}(K)$ , there is an isometric automorphism  $f$  of  $X$  such that  $\pi \circ f|_{X_0}$  is isometric with image in  $U$ .

(All the results below hold if we replace “compact” with “locally compact” and require in addition that if  $K \subseteq Y$  is compact then so is  $\pi^{-1}(K)$ .)

**Proposition 3.27.** *Let  $M \preceq N$  be two structures,  $M$  approximately  $\aleph_0$ -saturated and  $N$  very homogeneous. Then  $S_n(N)$  is homogeneous over  $S_n(M)$  and  $S_\varphi(N)$  is homogeneous over  $S_\varphi(M)$ , each with the respective standard metric.*

*Proof.* Let  $K \subseteq U \subseteq S_n(M)$  be closed and open, respectively, and let  $X_0 \subseteq \pi^{-1}(K) \subseteq S_n(N)$  be countable, say  $X_0 = \{p_i : i < \omega\}$ . Then one can find a formula  $\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{b})$  with parameters  $\bar{b} \in M$  such that  $K \subseteq [\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{b}) = 0] \subseteq [\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{b}) \leq 1/2] \subseteq U$ . Then there is some  $\varepsilon > 0$  such that for all  $\bar{b}' \in M$ , if  $d(\bar{b}, \bar{b}') < \varepsilon$  then  $[\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{b}') = 0] \subseteq U$  as well.

For each  $i < j < \omega$  one can find a countable set  $A_{ij} \subseteq N$  such that  $d(p_i|_{A_{ij}}, p_j|_{A_{ij}}) = d(p_i, p_j)$ . Then  $A = \bigcup_{i < j < \omega} A_{ij}$  is countable. By approximate  $\aleph_0$ -saturation of  $M$  we can find  $\bar{b}'A' \subseteq M$  such that  $A\bar{b} \equiv A'\bar{b}'$  and  $d(\bar{b}, \bar{b}') < \varepsilon$ . By homogeneity of  $N$  there exists  $f \in \text{Aut}(N)$  sending  $A\bar{b} \mapsto A'\bar{b}'$ . Then  $f$  induces an isometric automorphism  $\tilde{f}$  of  $S_n(N)$ ,  $\pi \circ \tilde{f}(X_0) \subseteq [\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{b}') = 0] \subseteq U$ , and since  $A' \subseteq M$  we get that  $\pi \circ \tilde{f}$  is isometric on  $X_0$ .

The proof for  $\pi: S_\varphi(N) \rightarrow S_\varphi(M)$  is essentially the same.  $\blacksquare_{3.27}$

**Proposition 3.28.** *Let  $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$  be precise, and assume  $X$  is homogeneous over  $Y$ . Let  $x \in X$  and  $y = \pi(x) \in Y$ . Then  $\text{CB}_{*,\varepsilon}^Y(y) \geq \text{CB}_{*,\varepsilon}^X(x)$  for all  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,  $*$   $\in \{d, f, b\}$ .*



*Proof.* We will only prove the case  $* = f$ , the others being similar. It will suffice to show by induction on  $\alpha$  that  $\pi(X_{f,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)}) \subseteq Y_{f,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)}$ .

For  $\alpha = 0$  or limit this is clear. For  $\alpha + 1$ , assume that  $U \subseteq Y$  is open such that  $U \cap Y_{f,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)}$  is  $\varepsilon$ -finite, say  $\varepsilon$ - $n$ -finite. Let  $y \in U \cap Y_{f,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)}$ . Then it will suffice to find  $\pi^{-1}(y) \subseteq V$  open such that  $V \cap X_{f,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)}$  is  $\varepsilon$ - $n$ -finite as well.

Indeed, find  $U' \subseteq Y$  open such that  $y \in U' \subseteq \bar{U}' \subseteq U$ , and let  $V = \pi^{-1}(U')$ . We claim that  $V \cap X_{f,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)}$  is  $\varepsilon$ - $n$ -finite. If not, then there are  $x_0, \dots, x_n \in V \cap X_{f,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)}$  such that  $i < j \leq n \implies d(x_i, x_j) > \varepsilon$ . By the homogeneity assumption there exists a precise automorphism  $f$  of  $X$  such that  $\pi \circ f \upharpoonright_{\{x_0, \dots, x_n\}}$  is isometric with image in  $U$ . Since  $f$  is a precise automorphism it leaves  $X_{f,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)}$  invariant, so  $f(x_0), \dots, f(x_n) \in X_{f,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)}$  as well. By the induction hypothesis  $\pi \circ f(x_0), \dots, \pi \circ f(x_n) \in Y_{f,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)}$ , contradicting the assumption that  $U \cap Y_{f,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)}$  is  $\varepsilon$ - $n$ -finite. ■ 3.28

We conclude:

**Theorem 3.29.** *Let  $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$  be precise, and assume  $X$  is homogeneous over  $Y$ . Then for all  $K \subseteq Y$ ,  $* \in \{f, b\}$  and  $\varepsilon > 0$ :  $\text{CB}_{*,\varepsilon}^Y(K) = \text{CB}_{*,\varepsilon}^X(\pi^{-1}(K))$ .*

*Moreover, if this common rank is ordinal then:  $\text{CBd}_{*,\varepsilon}^Y(K) = \text{CBd}_{*,\varepsilon}^X(\pi^{-1}(K))$ .*

*Proof.* Only the moreover part is left to be proved. Indeed, assume first that  $\text{CB}_{f,\varepsilon}^Y(K) = \text{CB}_{f,\varepsilon}^X(\pi^{-1}(K)) = \alpha < \infty$ . Let  $X^{(\alpha)} = X_{f,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)}$  and  $Y^{(\alpha)} = Y_{f,\varepsilon}^{(\alpha)}$ . By the first part  $\pi(X^{(\alpha)}) = Y^{(\alpha)}$ .

Let  $n = \text{CBd}_{f,\varepsilon}^Y(K)$ . Then there is an open set  $K \subseteq U \subseteq Y$  such that  $U \cap Y^{(\alpha)}$  is  $\varepsilon$ - $n$ -finite. By the same argument as in the proof of Proposition 3.28 we find  $V \subseteq X$  open such that  $\pi^{-1}(K) \subseteq V$  and  $V \cap X^{(\alpha)}$  is  $\varepsilon$ - $n$ -finite so  $n \geq \text{CBd}_{f,\varepsilon}^X(\pi^{-1}(K))$ . On the other hand, let  $m = \text{CBd}_{f,\varepsilon}^X(\pi^{-1}(K))$ , so there is an open set  $\pi^{-1}(K) \subseteq V \subseteq X$  such that  $V \cap X^{(\alpha)}$  is  $\varepsilon$ - $m$ -finite. Let  $U = Y \setminus \pi(X \setminus V)$ . Then  $U$  is open,  $K \subseteq U$ , and  $\pi^{-1}(U) \subseteq V$ . It follows that  $\pi^{-1}(U \cap Y^{(\alpha)}) \subseteq V \cap X^{(\alpha)}$ , and as  $\pi$  is precise  $U \cap Y^{(\alpha)}$  is  $\varepsilon$ - $m$ -finite, so  $m \geq \text{CBd}_{f,\varepsilon}^Y(K)$ .

The case  $* = b$  is similar. ■ 3.29

Together with Proposition 3.27 this means we can define the  $\varepsilon$ -Morley rank of a type-definable set  $X$  as  $\text{RM}_\varepsilon(X) = \text{CB}_{f,\varepsilon}^{\text{S}_n(M)}([X])$  where  $M$  is any approximately  $\aleph_0$ -saturated model containing the parameters for  $X$ . Indeed, if  $\bar{M}$  is the monster model then  $\text{S}_n(\bar{M})$  is homogeneous over  $\text{S}_n(M)$  whereby  $\text{CB}_{f,\varepsilon}^{\text{S}_n(M)}([X]^{\text{S}_n(M)}) = \text{CB}_{f,\varepsilon}^{\text{S}_n(\bar{M})}([X]^{\text{S}_n(\bar{M})})$ . Similarly we define the  $\varepsilon$ -Morley degree of  $X$  as  $\text{dM}_\varepsilon(X) = \text{CBd}_{f,\varepsilon}^{\text{S}_n(M)}([X])$ .

The same would be true for  $\text{CB}_{b,\varepsilon}$  ranks and degrees (which coincide with the Morley ranks and degrees defined in [Ben05]). However,  $\text{CB}_{f,\varepsilon}$  ranks seem to have the advantage of a more natural notion of degree.

**3.4. Measures.** We conclude this section with a few results concerning Borel probability measures on CB-analysable spaces. These results come from joint work with Anand Pillay, whom we would like to thank for allowing their inclusion here.

Recall that a measure on a topological space  $X$  is *regular* if for every measurable  $S$ :

$$\mu(S) = \sup\{\mu(K) : S \supseteq K \text{ compact}\} = \inf\{\mu(U) : S \subseteq U \text{ open}\}.$$

Regular Borel measures on  $X$  are in bijection with positive integration functionals on  $C(X, \mathbb{R})$  (or  $C(X, [0, 1])$ ). Following our convention concerning terminology, the *Borel  $\sigma$ -algebra* of a topometric space is the  $\sigma$ -algebra generated by the topology.

**Theorem 3.30.** *Let  $X$  be a locally compact, CB-analysable topometric space,  $\mu$  a regular Borel probability measure on  $X$ . Then for every  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,  $1 - \varepsilon$  of the mass of  $\mu$  is supported by a metrically compact set.*

*Proof.* Fix  $r, \delta > 0$ , and let  $U_\alpha = X \setminus X_{f,r}^{(\alpha)}$ . Thus  $U_{\alpha+1} \cap X_{f,r}^{(\alpha)}$  is a union of open  $r$ -finite subsets of  $X_{f,r}^{(\alpha)}$ .

Assume first that  $\mu(U_1) > \delta$ . By regularity there is a compact subset  $F \subseteq U_1$  such that  $\mu(F) > \mu(U_1) - \delta$ . Since  $F \subseteq U_1$  is compact it is covered by finitely many  $r$ -finite sets, and is therefore  $r$ -finite. It follows that for arbitrary  $\alpha$ , if  $\mu(U_{\alpha+1} \setminus U_\alpha) > \delta$  then there is a compact set  $F \subseteq U_{\alpha+1} \setminus U_\alpha$  such that  $\mu(F) > \mu(U_{\alpha+1} \setminus U_\alpha) - \delta$ .

We now claim that for all  $\alpha$ :  $\mu(U_\alpha) = \sum_{\beta < \alpha} \mu(U_{\beta+1} \setminus U_\beta)$ . In case  $\alpha$  is countable this is just by  $\sigma$ -additivity, but for the general case a small inductive argument is required.  $\alpha = 0$  (and indeed,  $\alpha < \omega_1$ ) is immediate, as is the successor case. For  $\alpha$  limit, we have  $U_\alpha = \bigcup_{\beta < \alpha} U_\beta$ . Then every compact set  $K \subseteq U_\alpha$  is contained in some  $U_\beta$ , so by regularity:  $\mu(U_\alpha) = \sup_{\beta < \alpha} \mu(U_\beta)$ .

By CB-analysability we have  $\mu(X) = \sum_\alpha \mu(U_{\alpha+1} \setminus U_\alpha)$ . Only countably many summands can be non-zero, and we may enumerate their indexes by  $\{\alpha_n : n < \omega\}$  (not necessarily in order). For each  $n$  find  $F_n \subseteq U_{\alpha_n+1} \setminus U_{\alpha_n}$  compact,  $r$ -finite and satisfying  $\mu(F_n) > \mu(U_{\alpha_n+1} \setminus U_{\alpha_n}) - 2^{-n-1}\delta$ . Then for some  $m$ :  $\mu(\bigcup_{n < m} F_n) > \mu(X) - \delta$ , and  $K = \bigcup_{n < m} F_n$  is  $r$ -finite and compact, and therefore complete.

Letting  $r$  and  $\delta$  vary, we see that for all  $n$  we can find  $K_n \subseteq X$  compact,  $2^{-n}$ -finite, satisfying  $\mu(K_n) > \mu(X) - 2^{-n-1}\varepsilon$ . Let  $K = \bigcap K_n$ . Then  $K$  totally bounded and complete, i.e., it is metrically compact, and  $\mu(K) > \mu(X) - \varepsilon$ . ■<sub>3.30</sub>

**Corollary 3.31.** *Let  $X$  be a compact, CB-analysable topometric space,  $\mu$  a regular Borel probability measure on  $X$ . Then there is a sequence  $\{\mu_n : n < \omega\}$  of probability measures with finite support converging weakly to  $\mu$ , i.e.,  $\int f d\mu_n \rightarrow \int f d\mu$  for every continuous function with compact support  $f \in C_c(X, \mathbb{C})$ . Moreover, if  $\mathcal{F} \subseteq C_c(X, \mathbb{C})$  is a family of uniformly bounded, and equally uniformly continuous functions then  $\int f d\mu_n \rightarrow \int f d\mu$  uniformly for all  $f \in \mathcal{F}$ .*

*Proof.* For each  $n < \omega$ , choose  $K_n \subseteq X$  metrically compact such that  $\mu(K_n) > 1 - 2^{-n}$ . By compactness we can find points  $\{x_{n,i} : i < \ell_n\} \subseteq K_n$  such that  $K_n \subseteq \bigcup \bar{B}(x_{n,i}, 2^{-n})$ .

For  $i < \ell_n$  let  $S_{n,i} = K_n \cap \bar{B}(x_{n,i}, 2^{-n-1}) \setminus \bigcup_{j < i} S_{n,j}$ . Then each  $S_{n,j}$  is a Borel set, and they form a partition of  $K_n$ . Let  $\mu_{n,0} = \sum_{i < \ell_n} \mu(S_{n,i}) \delta_{x_{n,i}}$ , where  $\delta_x$  denotes the Dirac measure concentrated at  $x$ . Then  $\mu_n = \mu(K_n)^{-1} \mu_{n,0}$  is a probability measure with finite support.

Now let  $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  be a continuous function with compact support. Then  $f$  is uniformly continuous and bounded. Let  $M = \sup |f|$ , and for each  $\delta > 0$  let  $\Delta^{-1}(\delta) = \sup\{|f(x) - f(y)|: d(x, y) < \delta\}$ . Then  $\Delta^{-1}(\delta) \rightarrow 0$  as  $\delta \rightarrow 0$ , so:

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int f d\mu - \int f d\mu_n \right| &\leq \sum_{i < \ell_n} \left| \int_{S_{n,i}} f d\mu - \int_{S_{n,i}} f d\mu_{n,0} \right| \\ &\quad + \left| \int_{X \setminus K_n} f d\mu \right| + \left| \int f d\mu_n - \int f d\mu_{n,0} \right| \\ &\leq \sum_{i < \ell_n} \Delta^{-1}(2^{-n}) \mu(S_{n,i}) + M 2^{-n} + M 2^{-n} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\mu(K_n)} \right) \\ &\leq \Delta^{-1}(2^{-n}) + 3 \cdot 2^{-n} M. \end{aligned}$$

This goes to 0 as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . The moreover part is implicit in the proof above. ■<sub>3.31</sub>

Measures on type spaces were originally studied by Keisler [Kei87].

**Definition 3.32.** Let  $T$  be a theory,  $A$  a set of parameters. An  $n$ -ary *Keisler measure*  $\mu(\bar{x})$  over a set  $A$  is a Borel probability measure on  $S_n(A)$ .

Such measures generalise the notion of a type (the Dirac measures being in bijection with types).

Let  $\mu(\bar{x})$  be a Keisler measure over  $A$ . Then a definable predicate  $\varphi(\bar{x})$  with parameters in  $A$  is a continuous function  $\varphi: S_n(A) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ , and we can calculate its integral  $I_\mu \varphi = \int \varphi^p d\mu(p)$ . Conversely, the integration functional  $I_\mu$  determines  $\mu$ .

Let now  $\mu(\bar{x})$  be a Keisler measure over a model  $M$ . Let  $\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  be a definable predicate, possibly with some parameters in  $M$ , and let us restrict our attention to instances  $\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{b})$  over  $M$ . This defines a predicate  $\bar{b} \mapsto I_\mu \varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{b})$  on  $M$ , which we denote by  $I_{\mu(\bar{x})} \varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ .

Let  $\mu_\varphi$  be the image measure of  $\mu$  on  $S_\varphi(M)$ . Then  $\mu_\varphi$  is a Borel probability measure as well, so we say it is a  $\varphi$ -Keisler measure over  $M$ . Conversely,  $\mu_\varphi$  determines  $I_{\mu(\bar{x})} \varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ , so the family of all such  $\mu_\varphi$  determines  $\mu$  (in fact we only need the family of  $\mu_\varphi$  where  $\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  are formulae without hidden parameters).

**Corollary 3.33.** Assume  $\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  is a stable formula,  $M$  a model, and  $\mu_\varphi$  a  $\varphi$ -Keisler measure over  $M$ . Then  $\mu_\varphi$  is definable, meaning that the predicate  $I_{\mu(\bar{x})} \varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  is equal on  $M$  to some definable predicate  $\psi(\bar{y})$  with parameters in  $M$  (it follows that  $\psi$  is unique).

Moreover,  $\psi$  is a  $\tilde{\varphi}$ -predicate, namely a continuous function on  $S_{\tilde{\varphi}}(M)$  where  $\tilde{\varphi}(\bar{y}, \bar{x}) = \varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ .

*Proof.* By [BU],  $(S_\varphi(M), d_\varphi)$  is CB-analysable. By Corollary 3.31  $\mu$  is the weak limit of a sequence of finitely supported measures  $\mu_n$ . The family of all functions of the form

$\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{b})$  is uniformly bounded (by 1) and equally uniformly continuous (all are 1-Lipschitz) on  $S_\varphi(M)$ . By the moreover part of Corollary 3.31 the predicates  $I_{\mu_n(\bar{x})}\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  converge uniformly to  $I_{\mu(\bar{x})}\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  on  $M$ .

Let us write  $\mu_n = \sum_{i < \ell_n} a_{n,i} \delta_{p_{n,i}}$ . Each  $p_{n,i}$  is definable, and let  $\psi_{n,i}(\bar{y})$  denote its definition by. Set

$$\psi_n(\bar{y}) = \sum_{i < \ell_n} a_{n,i} \psi_{n,i}(\bar{y}) = I_{\mu_n(\bar{x})}\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y}).$$

Then the definable predicates  $\psi_n(\bar{y})$  converge uniformly (on a model  $M$  and therefore everywhere) and their limit is the required definable predicate  $\psi$ .

As each  $\psi_{n,i}$  is a  $\tilde{\varphi}$ -predicate so is each  $\psi_n$  and therefore  $\psi$ . ■<sub>3.33</sub>

**Corollary 3.34.** *Let  $M$  be a model and let  $\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  be any formula (or even definable predicate, possibly with hidden parameters in  $M$ ). Let  $\mu(\bar{x})$  and  $\nu(\bar{y})$  be two Keisler measures over  $M$ . Then Fubini's Theorem holds for  $\mu$  and  $\nu$ :*

$$I_{\mu(\bar{x})}I_{\nu(\bar{y})}\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = I_{\nu(\bar{y})}I_{\mu(\bar{x})}\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y}).$$

*Proof.* We know by Corollary 3.33 that  $I_{\nu(\bar{y})}\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  is a  $\varphi$ -predicate and  $I_{\mu(\bar{x})}\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  is a  $\tilde{\varphi}$ -predicate, so in fact the statement is only concerned with  $\mu_\varphi$  and  $\nu_{\tilde{\varphi}}$ . In case these are Dirac measures, i.e., complete types, this is just standard dividing symmetry:

$$\begin{aligned} I_{p(\bar{x})}I_{q(\bar{y})}\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) &= I_{p(\bar{x})}d_q\tilde{\varphi}(\bar{x}) = d_q\tilde{\varphi}(\bar{x})^p \\ &= d_p\varphi(\bar{y})^q = I_{q(\bar{y})}d_p\varphi(\bar{y}) = I_{q(\bar{y})}I_{p(\bar{x})}\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y}). \end{aligned}$$

In the general case proceed use Corollary 3.31 to approximate  $\mu_\varphi$  and  $\nu_{\tilde{\varphi}}$  by finite sums of complete types with weights, and apply the first case. ■<sub>3.34</sub>

Note that if  $T$  is stable we can then define a Keisler measure  $(\mu \times \nu)(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  over  $M$  by:  $I_{\mu \times \nu}\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = I_{\mu(\bar{x})}I_{\nu(\bar{y})}\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ . This is the free product of  $\mu$  and  $\nu$ , generalising free product of types.

## 4. PERTURBATION METRICS

**4.1. Definitions and characterisations.** We recall from [Benb] that a *perturbation system*  $\mathbf{p}$  for a theory  $T$  can be given by a system of *perturbation metrics*  $d_{\mathbf{p},n}$  on  $S_n(T)$  for each  $n < \omega$  such that  $n \mapsto (S_n(T), d_{\mathbf{p}})$  is a precise topometric functor, namely:

- (i) Each  $(S_n(T), d_{\mathbf{p}})$  is a topometric space.
- (ii) For every  $n, m < \omega$  and mapping  $\sigma: n \rightarrow m$ , the corresponding mapping  $\sigma^*: S_m(T) \rightarrow S_n(T)$  is a precise morphism of topometric spaces.

We will follow the notation from [Benb] and denote  $\bar{B}_{d_{\mathbf{p}}}(X, r)$  by  $X^{\mathbf{p}(r)}$ .

**Definition 4.1.** Let  $\mathbf{p}$  be a perturbation system for  $T$ ,  $M, N \models T$ , and  $r \geq 0$ .

- (i) A *partial  $\mathbf{p}(r)$ -perturbation* from  $M$  to  $N$  is a partial mapping  $f: M \dashrightarrow N$  such that for all  $\bar{a} \in \text{dom}(f)$ :  $d_{\mathbf{p}}(\text{tp}_M(\bar{a}), \text{tp}_N(f(\bar{a}))) \leq r$ .

- (ii) If  $f$  above is bijective then it is a  $\mathfrak{p}(r)$ -perturbation of  $M$  into  $N$ . We denote the set of all such mappings by  $\text{Pert}_{\mathfrak{p}(r)}(M, N)$ .

*Remark 4.2.* What we call a perturbation here was called a *bi-perturbation* in [Benb], the term perturbation being reserved there for the somewhat weaker notion of a total (but not necessarily surjective) partial perturbation. The distinction is more important when dealing with asymmetric perturbation radii and pre-radii with which much of that paper was concerned and which will not appear here at all. We apologise for the inconvenience.

The preciseness of  $\sigma^*$  has a concrete meaning for various special cases for  $\sigma$ :

- Preciseness of  $\sigma^*$  when  $\sigma: 2 \rightarrow 1$  is the unique mapping is equivalent to the property that if  $p(x, y) \in S_2(T)$  then either  $p \in [x = y]$  or  $d_{\mathfrak{p}}(p, [x = y]) = \infty$  (since  $p \notin [x = y]$  implies that  $d(q, (\sigma^*)^{-1}(p)) = d(q, \emptyset) = \infty$  for all  $q \in S_1(T)$ ). By compactness it follows that for every  $r > 0$  and  $\varepsilon > 0$  there is  $\delta > 0$  such that  $[d(x, y) < \delta]^{\mathfrak{p}(r)} \subseteq [d(x, y) \leq \varepsilon]$ , and by symmetry:  $[d(x, y) > \varepsilon]^{\mathfrak{p}(r)} \subseteq [d(x, y) \geq \delta]$ . In particular every partial  $\mathfrak{p}(r)$ -perturbation is uniformly continuous and injective, and its inverse is a partial  $\mathfrak{p}(r)$ -perturbation by symmetry of  $d_{\mathfrak{p}}$ .
- Preciseness of  $\sigma^*$  when  $\sigma: n \rightarrow n$  is a permutation just means that a permutation of the variables is an isometry of  $(S_n(T), d_{\mathfrak{p}})$ , i.e., the notion of perturbation does not depend on the order of an enumeration.
- Preciseness of  $\sigma^*$  when  $\sigma: n \rightarrow n + 1$  is the inclusion tells us that a partial  $\mathfrak{p}(r)$ -perturbation can be extended to one more element.

Along with a standard back-and-forth argument this yields:

**Fact 4.3.** *Let  $\mathfrak{p}$  be a perturbation system for  $T$ ,  $r > 0$ . Let  $M, N \models T$ ,  $\bar{a} \in M^n$ ,  $\bar{b} \in N^n$ . Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i)  $d_{\mathfrak{p}}(\text{tp}_M(\bar{a}), \text{tp}_N(\bar{b})) \leq r$ .
- (ii) *There are  $M' \succeq M$ ,  $N' \succeq N$  and  $f \in \text{Pert}_{\mathfrak{p}(r)}(M', N')$  such that  $f(\bar{a}) = \bar{b}$ .*

This means that the perturbation system is determined by the mapping  $(M, N, r) \mapsto \text{Pert}_{\mathfrak{p}(r)}(M, N)$ , and it will be convenient to give a general characterisation of mappings of this form.

**Theorem 4.4.** *Let  $\mathfrak{p}$  be a perturbation system for  $T$ . Then for each  $r \in \mathbb{R}^+$  and  $M, N \in \text{Mod}(T)$ ,  $\text{Pert}_{\mathfrak{p}(r)}(M, N)$  is a set of bijections of  $M$  with  $N$  satisfying the following properties:*

- (i) *Monotonicity:*  $\text{Pert}_{\mathfrak{p}(r)}(M, N) = \bigcap_{s > r} \text{Pert}_{\mathfrak{p}(s)}(M, N)$ .
- (ii) *Strict reflexivity:*  $\text{Pert}_{\mathfrak{p}(0)}(M, N)$  is the set of isomorphisms of  $M$  with  $N$ .
- (iii) *Symmetry:*  $f \in \text{Pert}_{\mathfrak{p}(r)}(M, N)$  if and only if  $f^{-1} \in \text{Pert}_{\mathfrak{p}(r)}(N, M)$ .
- (iv) *Transitivity:* if  $f \in \text{Pert}_{\mathfrak{p}(r)}(M, N)$  and  $g \in \text{Pert}_{\mathfrak{p}(s)}(N, L)$  then  $g \circ f \in \text{Pert}_{\mathfrak{p}(r+s)}(M, L)$ .
- (v) *Uniform continuity:* for each  $r \in \mathbb{R}^+$ , all members of  $\text{Pert}_{\mathfrak{p}(r)}(M, N)$ , where  $M, N$  vary over all models of  $T$ , satisfy a common modulus of uniform continuity.

- (vi) *Ultraproducts:* If  $f_i \in \text{Pert}_{\mathbf{p}(r)}(M_i, N_i)$  for  $i \in I$ , and  $\mathcal{U}$  is an ultrafilter on  $I$  then  $\prod_{\mathcal{U}} f_i \in \text{Pert}_{\mathbf{p}(r)}(\prod_{\mathcal{U}} M_i, \prod_{\mathcal{U}} N_i)$ . (Note that  $\prod_{\mathcal{U}} f_i$  exists by the uniform continuity assumption).
- (vii) *Elementary substructures:* If  $f \in \text{Pert}_{\mathbf{p}(r)}(M, N)$ ,  $M_0 \preceq M$ , and  $N_0 = f(M_0) \preceq N$  then  $f \upharpoonright_{M_0} \in \text{Pert}_{\mathbf{p}(r)}(M_0, N_0)$ .

Conversely, every mapping associating to every triplet  $(r, M, N) \in \mathbb{R}^+ \times \text{Mod}(T)^2$  a set of bijections  $\text{Pert}'_r(M, N)$  satisfying the properties above is of the form  $(r, M, N) \mapsto \text{Pert}_{\mathbf{p}(r)}(M, N)$  for a unique perturbation system  $\mathbf{p}$ .

*Proof.* The first part is fairly immediate from facts we already know, so we only prove the converse. The uniqueness part follows from Fact 4.3 so we prove existence.

Say that “ $d_{\mathbf{p}}(p, q) \leq r$ ” (in quotes, since we have not yet given a value to  $d_{\mathbf{p}}(p, q)$ ) if there are models  $M, N \models T$  and  $f \in \text{Pert}'_r(M, N)$  sending a realisation of  $p$  to one of  $q$ .

First we claim that “ $d_{\mathbf{p}}(p, q) \leq r$ ” if and only if “ $d_{\mathbf{p}}(p, q) \leq s$ ” for all  $s > r$ . Left to right is immediate from monotonicity. For right to left, let  $s_n \searrow r$ . For each  $n$  let  $f_n \in \text{Pert}'_{s_n}(M_n, N_n)$  witness that “ $d_{\mathbf{p}}(p, q) \leq s_n$ ” sending  $\bar{a}_n \in M_n$  to  $\bar{b}_n \in N_n$ . Let  $\mathcal{U}$  be a non-principal ultrafilter on  $\omega$ , and let  $(M, N, f) = \prod_{\mathcal{U}} (M_n, N_n, f_n)$ . Then  $f \in \text{Pert}'_{s_n}(M, N)$  for all  $n$  by the ultraproduct property and  $f([a_n]) = [b_n]$ , whereby  $f \in \text{Pert}'_r(M, N)$  witnesses that “ $d(p, q) \leq r$ ”.

We may therefore define  $d_{\mathbf{p}}(p, q) = \inf\{r : \text{“}d_{\mathbf{p}}(p, q) \leq r\text{”}\} \in [0, \infty]$  and drop the quotes. Strict reflexivity tells us that  $d_{\mathbf{p}}(p, q) = 0 \iff p = q$ , and symmetry and transitivity imply symmetry of  $d_{\mathbf{p}}$  and the triangle inequality, so  $d_{\mathbf{p}}$  is a metric. The ultraproduct property implies that  $\{(p, q) \in S_n(T)^2 : d_{\mathbf{p}}(p, q) \leq r\}$  is closed, and  $(S_n(T), d_{\mathbf{p}})$  is a topometric space for all  $n$ .

For preciseness, let now  $\sigma : n \rightarrow m$ ,  $p \in S_m(T)$ ,  $q \in S_n(T)$ , and we need to show that  $d_{\mathbf{p}}(p, (\sigma^*)^{-1}(q)) = d_{\mathbf{p}}(\sigma^*(p), q)$ . Assume first that  $d_{\mathbf{p}}(p, (\sigma^*)^{-1}(q)) = r < \infty$ , so  $d_{\mathbf{p}}(p, q') = r$  for some  $q' \in (\sigma^*)^{-1}(q)$ . Let  $f \in \text{Pert}'_r(M, N)$  witness this, sending  $\bar{a} \models p$  (of length  $m$ ) to  $f(\bar{a}) \models q'$ . Let  $a'_i = a_{\sigma(i)}$  for  $i < n$ . Then  $\bar{a}' \models \sigma^*(p)$  and  $f(\bar{a}') \models q$ , whereby  $d_{\mathbf{p}}(\sigma^*(p), q) \leq r$ . Conversely, assume  $d_{\mathbf{p}}(\sigma^*(p), q) = r < \infty$ . Let  $f \in \text{Pert}'_r(M, N)$  witness this, sending  $\bar{a} \models \sigma^*(p)$  (of length  $m$ ) to  $f(\bar{a}) \models q$ . By the ultraproduct property we may replace  $M$  with an  $\aleph_1$ -saturated elementary extension, in which there is a tuple  $c_{< m}$  such that  $a_i = c_{\sigma(i)}$  for  $i < n$ . Then  $f(\bar{c})$  realises a type in  $(\sigma^*)^{-1}(q)$ , showing that  $d_{\mathbf{p}}(p, (\sigma^*)^{-1}(q)) \leq r$ . Equality follows.

We have shown that  $d_{\mathbf{p}}$  is indeed the perturbation metric associated to a perturbation system  $\mathbf{p}$ . The inclusion  $\text{Pert}'_r(M, N) \subseteq \text{Pert}_{\mathbf{p}(r)}(M, N)$  is immediate from the construction. Assume now that  $f \in \text{Pert}_{\mathbf{p}(r)}(M, N)$ . Let  $A \subseteq M$  be a finite subset and enumerate it as a tuple  $\bar{a}$ . Let  $p = \text{tp}(\bar{a})$ ,  $q = \text{tp}(f(\bar{a}))$ , so  $d_{\mathbf{p}}(p, q) \leq r$ . This is witnessed by some  $f_A \in \text{Pert}'_r(M_A, N_A)$  sending  $\bar{a}' \models p$  to  $f_A(\bar{a}') \models q$ . In other words, there are partial elementary mappings  $\theta_A : M \dashrightarrow M_A$  and  $\theta'_A : N \dashrightarrow N_A$ , with domains  $A$  and  $f(A)$ , respectively, such that  $f_A \circ \theta_A = \theta'_A \circ f$  on  $A$ . Set  $I = \{A \subseteq M : |A| < \infty\}$  and let  $\mathcal{U}$  be an ultrafilter on  $I$  containing the set  $\{A \in I : a \in A\}$  for each  $a \in M$ . Let

$(\tilde{M}, \tilde{N}, \tilde{f}) = \prod_{\mathcal{U}} (M_A, N_A, f_A)$ , so  $\tilde{f} \in \text{Pert}'_r(\tilde{M}, \tilde{N})$  by the ultraproduct property. Define  $\theta: M \rightarrow \tilde{M}$  by  $\theta(a) = [a_A]_{A \in I}$  where  $a_A = \theta_A(a)$  if  $a \in A$ , and anything otherwise. Define  $\theta': N \rightarrow \tilde{N}$  similarly. Then  $\theta$  and  $\theta'$  are (total) elementary embeddings, and  $\tilde{f} \circ \theta = \theta' \circ f$ . It follows that  $f \in \text{Pert}'_r(M, N)$  by the elementary substructures property, as required.  $\blacksquare_{4.4}$

*Remark 4.5.* Let  $\mathcal{L}_f^2$  be the language for triplets  $(M, N, f)$ , consisting of two disjoint copies of  $\mathcal{L}$  plus a new function symbol  $f$  going from one to the other. Then the ultraproduct and elementary substructures properties are *not* equivalent (modulo previous axioms) to the elementarity of the class

$$\{(M, N, f): M, N \models T, f \in \text{Pert}_{\mathfrak{p}}(M, N)\}.$$

Indeed, The assumption that  $(M, N, f) \subseteq (M', N', f')$  and  $M \preceq M', N \preceq N'$  does not imply that  $(M, N, f) \preceq (M', N', f')$ , so elementarity is not strong enough to imply the elementary substructures property.

The correct equivalent assumption is that the class above is elementary and that its theory is “universal over  $\mathcal{L}$ ”. In case  $T$  eliminates quantifiers (which we may always assume) this just means that it is given by:

$$\{M \models T\} \cup \{N \models T\} \cup \{\text{some universal axioms (involving both copies and } f)\}.$$

**4.2. Extensions of perturbation systems.** By definition, a perturbation system  $\mathfrak{p}$  for a theory  $T$  compares complete types *without* parameters, telling us the by how much one needs to be perturbed in order to obtain the other. What about types *with* parameters? Adding a parameter in a set  $A \subseteq M$  to the language consists of two steps: adding new constant symbols to the language for the members of  $A$ , and replacing  $T$  with  $T(A) = \text{Th}_{\mathcal{L}(A)}(M)$ . Given a perturbation system for  $T$  in  $\mathcal{L}(A)$ , the second step merely consists of the restriction to a smaller family of type, so let us concentrate on the first step. More generally, let us explore the extension of perturbation systems to a bigger language  $\mathcal{L}' \supseteq \mathcal{L}$ . Replacing a function symbol  $f(\bar{x})$  with the predicate  $G_f(\bar{x}, y) = d(f(\bar{x}), y)$ , we may assume only predicate symbols are added.

Let us first consider the case where a single new symbol is added:  $\mathcal{L}_P = \mathcal{L} \cup \{P\}$ . Let  $T'$  denote the set of  $\mathcal{L}_P$ -consequence of  $T$  (i.e.,  $T$  viewed as an  $\mathcal{L}_P$ -theory). Then it is natural (to the author, at least, which is what counts at the moment) to extend  $\mathfrak{p}$  to a perturbation system  $\mathfrak{p}_P$  for  $T'$  allowing small perturbations of  $P$ . Thus for every  $(M, P^M), (N, P^N) \models T'$  we define:

$$\text{Pert}_{\mathfrak{p}_P(r)}((M, P^M), (N, P^N)) = \left\{ \theta \in \text{Pert}_{\mathfrak{p}(r)}(M, N) : \begin{array}{l} \text{for all } \bar{b} \in M: \\ |P^M(\bar{b}) - P^N(\theta(\bar{b}))| \leq r \end{array} \right\}.$$

It is fairly straightforward to verify that this definition satisfies the list of properties from Theorem 4.4, and thus indeed defines a perturbation system  $\mathfrak{p}_P$ .

In case we wish to add several new symbols  $\bar{P} = \{P_i : i < k\}$ , we will merely iterate this construction.

$$\text{Pert}_{\mathfrak{p}_{\bar{P}}(r)}((M, P_0^M, \dots), (N, P_0^N, \dots)) = \left\{ \theta \in \text{Pert}_{\mathfrak{p}(r)}(M, N) : \begin{array}{l} \text{for all } i < k \text{ and } \bar{b} \in M: \\ |P_i^M(\bar{b}) - P_i^N(\theta(\bar{b}))| \leq r \end{array} \right\}.$$

This is particularly elegant as it does not depend on the order in which we add the symbols. However, one could come up with several variants of this definition, such as:

$$\text{Pert}_{\mathfrak{p}'_{\bar{P}}(r)}((M, P_0^M, \dots), (N, P_0^N, \dots)) = \left\{ \theta \in \text{Pert}_{\mathfrak{p}(r)}(M, N) : \begin{array}{l} \text{for all } i < k \text{ and } \bar{b} \in M: \\ |P_i^M(\bar{b}) - P_i^N(\theta(\bar{b}))| \leq 2^{-i}r \end{array} \right\}.$$

Or:

$$\text{Pert}_{\mathfrak{p}''_{\bar{P}}(r)}((M, P_0^M, \dots), (N, P_0^N, \dots)) = \left\{ \theta \in \text{Pert}_{\mathfrak{p}(r)}(M, N) : \begin{array}{l} \text{for all } i < k \text{ and } \bar{b} \in M: \\ |P_i^M(\bar{b}) - P_i^N(\theta(\bar{b}))| \leq 2^i r \end{array} \right\}.$$

As long as we only add finitely many symbols, all three definitions are equivalent, in the sense that the metrics  $d_{\mathfrak{p}_{\bar{P}}}$ ,  $d_{\mathfrak{p}'_{\bar{P}}}$  and  $d_{\mathfrak{p}''_{\bar{P}}}$  are all uniformly equivalent metrics. Of course, one can come up with many more variants of this kind, but as long as we allow to perturb each of the finitely many new symbols, we are always going to get something equivalent to  $\mathfrak{p}_{\bar{P}}$ , which, as we said, seems the most elegant of the lot.

Let us now consider the case where countably many new symbols are added. All three constructions suggested above admit an obvious generalisation to  $\bar{P} = \{P_i : i < \omega\}$ . However, an essential distinction now presents itself between  $\mathfrak{p}_{\bar{P}}$ ,  $\mathfrak{p}'_{\bar{P}}$  on the one hand, and  $\mathfrak{p}''_{\bar{P}}$  on the other.

Indeed,  $\mathfrak{p}''_{\bar{P}}$  is a very relaxed perturbation system, as a positive perturbation distance only takes into account finitely many of  $\{P_i : i < \omega\}$ . More precisely, the question whether or not  $\theta \in \text{Pert}_{\mathfrak{p}''_{\bar{P}}(\rho)}(M, N)$  depends only on  $\{P_i : 0 \leq i < -\log_2 \rho\}$ . This is essentially the only way of getting a meaningful perturbation system for first order logic. For example, let  $T$  be a theory in a countable language  $\mathcal{L}$ . Let  $\mathfrak{p}$  be the trivial perturbation system for the language of equality, and let  $\mathfrak{p}''_{\mathcal{L}}$  be as above. Then  $T$  is  $\mathfrak{p}''_{\mathcal{L}}\text{-}\aleph_0\text{-categorical}$  if and only if every restriction of  $T$  to a finite sub-language is  $\aleph_0\text{-categorical}$ . In the case of an uncountable tuple  $\bar{P}$ , obtaining a ‘‘perturbation system’’ with similar properties would force us to replace metrics with non-metrisable uniform structures. At the moment we do not see the point in doing so, as the usefulness of  $\mathfrak{p}''_{\bar{P}}$  for infinite  $\bar{P}$  is not at all clear. In particular, type spaces over infinitely many parameters in classical logic do not



involve non-trivial perturbation systems, so the “correct” way to extend  $\mathbf{p}$  to types over an infinite set  $A$  should go through another construction.

In contrast,  $\mathbf{p}_{\bar{P}}$  and  $\mathbf{p}'_{\bar{P}}$  can be arbitrarily strict when applied judiciously to infinitely many new symbols. Indeed, in the case of  $\mathbf{p}'_{\bar{P}}$ , we may enumerate  $\bar{P}$  with repetitions, repeating each symbols infinitely many times (or, if this bothers the reader, we could enumerate many copies of each new symbol and later add to  $T$  the axioms that all copies of a single symbol coincide). In that case, a  $\mathbf{p}'_{\bar{P}}(r)$ -perturbation of  $\mathcal{L}_{\bar{P}}$ -structures would necessarily fix the interpretation of every new predicate symbol  $P_i$ . In case of the apparently more relaxed  $\mathbf{p}_{\bar{P}}$ , the same can be achieved by replacing each new symbol  $P_i$  with a tree of symbols  $\{P_i^\sigma : \sigma \in 2^{<\omega}\}$ , viewing  $P_i^\emptyset$  as  $P_i$ , and adding axioms that  $P_i^{\sigma 0} = 2P_i^\sigma \wedge 1$  and  $P_i^{\sigma 1} = (2P_i^\sigma - 1) \vee 0$ . Then for  $r < 1$  a  $\mathbf{p}_{\bar{P}}(r)$ -perturbation of models of these axioms would necessarily fix all the new symbols.

The somewhat philosophical discussion in the previous paragraph is meant to convince the reader that when adding infinitely many new symbols to the language, the most reasonable (and canonical) way of extending  $\mathbf{p}$  is by fixing all the new symbols. In that case we might as well define directly the extension  $\mathbf{p} \upharpoonright_{\bar{P}}$  (“ $\mathbf{p}$  over  $\bar{P}$ ”) by:

$$\text{Pert}_{\mathbf{p} \upharpoonright_{\bar{P}}(r)}((M, \bar{P}^M), (N, \bar{P}_0^N)) = \{\theta \in \text{Pert}_{\mathbf{p}(r)}(M, N) : P^M = P^N \circ \theta \text{ for all } P \in \bar{P}\}.$$

In particular, when we extend  $\mathbf{p}$  to  $S_n(A)$  where  $A$  is infinite we will use  $\mathbf{p} \upharpoonright_A$ .

Let us now re-examine the distance between two types  $p, q \in S_n(T)$ . If  $\mathbf{p}$  is a perturbation system then  $d_{\mathbf{p}}(p, q)$  measures by how much a realisation of  $p$  needs to be perturbed in order to get a realisation of  $q$ . But we can also identify  $p$  and  $q$  with completions of  $T$  in the language  $\mathcal{L}(\bar{c})$ , where  $\bar{c}$  is an  $n$ -tuple of new constant symbols, which we will denote by  $p', q' \in S_0^{\mathcal{L}(\bar{c})}(T)$ . Let  $\text{id}$  be the trivial perturbation system for  $T$ , and let  $\text{id}_{\bar{c}}$  be constructed as above. Then  $\text{Pert}_{\text{id}_{\bar{c}}}((M, \bar{a}), (N, \bar{b}))$  consists of all isomorphisms of  $\theta : M \rightarrow N$  such that  $d(\bar{b}, \theta(\bar{a})) \leq r$ , and  $d_{\text{id}_{\bar{c}}}(p', q')$  is simply the standard distance  $d(p, q)$ , measuring by how much a realisation of  $p$  needs to be moved in order to obtain a realisation of  $q$ . Finally, we can combine both constructions defining  $\tilde{d}_{\mathbf{p}}(p, q) = d_{\mathbf{p}_{\bar{c}}}(p', q')$ . We obtain a notion of distance which allows both to perturb the underlying structure and to move the realisations. We could also define it directly (as was done in [Benb]) as:

$$\tilde{d}_{\mathbf{p}}(p, q) = \inf \left\{ r \geq 0 : \left( \begin{array}{l} (\exists M \models p(\bar{a}), N \models q(\bar{b}), \theta \in \text{Pert}_{\mathbf{p}(r)}(M, N)) \\ (\forall c \in M, i < n) (|d^M(c, a_i) - d^N(\theta(c), b_i)| \leq r) \end{array} \right) \right\}.$$

In the terminology of Section 2 we can restate [Benb, Theorem 3.8 and Proposition 3.9] as:

A complete countable theory  $T$  is  $\mathbf{p}$ - $\aleph_0$ -categorical if and only if every finite tuple  $\bar{a}$ , every type  $p \in S_1(\bar{a})$  is weakly  $\tilde{d}_{\mathbf{p}_{\bar{a}}}$ -isolated.

And:

If  $T$  is a complete countable theory and every type  $p \in S_n(T)$  is  $\tilde{d}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -isolated, then  $T$  is  $\mathfrak{p}$ - $\aleph_0$ -categorical.

*Remark 4.6.* C. Ward Henson pointed out that if  $(X, d)$  is a complete topometric space, then the following are equivalent:

- (i) Every point  $x \in X$  is weakly  $d$ -isolated.
- (ii) The set of  $d$ -isolated points is  $d$ -dense in  $X$ .

This is a special case of Lemma 2.3.

**4.3.  $\lambda$ -stability up to perturbation.** In the course of studying metric structures one encounters many which should, according to all moral standards, be  $\aleph_0$ -stable (or at least superstable), but are not. Examples for this are probability spaces with a generic automorphism [BB] or Nakano spaces [Bena]. Reassuringly enough, both turn out to be  $\aleph_0$ -stable up to a natural perturbation system. Our earlier work allows us to conclude almost immediately that this notion of  $\aleph_0$ -stability, and more generally, of  $\lambda$ -stability, satisfies some expected properties. In particular,  $\aleph_0$ -stability coincides with the existence of appropriate Morley ranks.

**Convention 4.7.** Henceforth, when  $\mathfrak{p}$  is a perturbation system for  $T$  and  $A$  a set of parameters, we will always interpret  $d_{\mathfrak{p}}$  on  $S_n(A)$  as  $d_{\mathfrak{p}|_A}$ , and accordingly,  $\tilde{d}_{\mathfrak{p}}$  as  $\tilde{d}_{\mathfrak{p}|_A}$ .

**Definition 4.8.** Let  $T$  be a theory,  $\lambda \geq |\mathcal{L}|$ , and  $\mathfrak{p}$  a perturbation system for  $T$ . We say that  $T$  is  $\mathfrak{p}$ - $\lambda$ -stable if whenever  $|A| \leq \lambda$ :  $\|(S_n(A), \tilde{d}_{\mathfrak{p}})\| \leq \lambda$ .

First of all it should be pointed out that for any perturbation system  $\mathfrak{p}$ ,  $\mathfrak{p}$ - $\lambda$ -stability is weaker than  $\lambda$ -stability, since  $\tilde{d}_{\mathfrak{p}}$  is always coarser than the standard metric  $d$  (which coincides with  $\tilde{d}_{\text{id}}$ ). We thus need to make sure that  $\mathfrak{p}$ - $\lambda$ -stability is still strong enough to imply stability.

**Fact 4.9.** *Let  $T$  be a theory,  $\lambda \geq |\mathcal{L}|$ , and  $\mathfrak{p}$  a perturbation system for  $T$ . Then  $T$  is  $\mathfrak{p}$ - $\lambda$ -stable if and only if for any model  $M \models T$ :  $\|M\| = \lambda \implies \|(S_n(M), \tilde{d}_{\mathfrak{p}})\| = \lambda$ .*

*Proof.* By Löwenheim-Skolem and the fact that if  $A \subseteq M$  is dense then  $(S_n(A), \tilde{d}_{\mathfrak{p}}) \cong (S_n(M), \tilde{d}_{\mathfrak{p}})$ . ■<sub>4.9</sub>

**Lemma 4.10.** *Let  $T$  be a theory,  $\mathfrak{p}$  a perturbation system for  $T$ , and  $M \models T$ . Let  $\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  be any formula,  $|\bar{x}| = n$ . Then  $\pi_{\varphi}: (S_n(M), \tilde{d}_{\mathfrak{p}}) \rightarrow (S_{\varphi}(M), d_{\varphi})$  is uniformly continuous and thus a morphism of topometric spaces.*

*Proof.* We need to show that for all  $\varepsilon > 0$  there is  $\delta > 0$  such that if  $p, q \in S_n(M)$  and  $\tilde{d}_{\mathfrak{p}}(p, q) < \delta$  then for all  $\bar{b} \in M$ :  $|\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{b})^p - \varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{b})^q| \leq \varepsilon$ . Indeed, as  $\mathfrak{p}$  is a perturbation system for  $T$ , one can find  $\delta_1 > 0$  such that whenever  $\theta \in \text{Pert}_{\mathfrak{p}(\delta_1)}(M, N)$  then for all  $\bar{a}, \bar{b} \in M$ :  $|\varphi(\bar{a}, \bar{b})^M - \varphi(\theta(\bar{a}), \theta(\bar{b}))^N| \leq \varepsilon/2$ . By uniform continuity one can find  $\delta_2 > 0$  such that if  $\bar{a}, \bar{a}', \bar{b} \in M$  and  $d(\bar{a}, \bar{a}') < \delta_2$  then  $|\varphi(\bar{a}, \bar{b})^M - \varphi(\bar{a}', \bar{b})^M| \leq \varepsilon/2$ . Now  $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$  will do. ■<sub>4.10</sub>

**Proposition 4.11.** *Let  $\mathfrak{p}$  be any perturbation system for  $T$ . Then  $T$  is stable if and only if  $T$  is  $\mathfrak{p}$ - $\lambda$ -stable for some  $\lambda$ , if and only if  $T$  is  $\mathfrak{p}$ - $\lambda$ -stable for all  $\lambda = \lambda^{|\mathcal{L}|}$ .*

*Proof.* If  $T$  is stable then for all  $\lambda = \lambda^{|\mathcal{L}|}$ : if  $\|M\| = \lambda$  then  $|S_n(M)| = \lambda$ . It follows that  $T$  is  $\mathfrak{p}$ - $\lambda$ -stable independently of  $\mathfrak{p}$ . In particular,  $T$  is  $\mathfrak{p}$ - $2^{|\mathcal{L}|}$ -stable.

Conversely, assume  $T$  is unstable, say due to an unstable formula  $\varphi$ , and let  $\lambda \geq |\mathcal{L}|$ . Then there exists  $M \models T$  such that  $\|M\| = \lambda$  and  $\|S_\varphi(M)\| > \lambda$ . As the projection  $(S_n(M), \tilde{d}_\mathfrak{p}) \rightarrow (S_\varphi(M), d_\varphi)$  is uniformly continuous, it follows that  $\|(S_n(M), \tilde{d}_\mathfrak{p})\| > \lambda$ , and  $T$  is not  $\mathfrak{p}$ - $\lambda$ -stable. ■<sub>4.11</sub>

*Remark 4.12.* Recall the various alternatives we considered for the extension of a perturbation system  $\mathfrak{p}$  to countably many new symbols (in this case, constant symbols): the strict variants  $\mathfrak{p}_A$  and  $\mathfrak{p}'_A$  allowed us essentially to fix  $A$  (as long as we enumerate it judiciously enough), while the relaxed variant  $\mathfrak{p}''_A$  only considers finite parts of  $A$ . Had we chosen the latter as a basis for extending perturbation systems to new parameters, the previous Proposition would have been false. Indeed, if  $T$  is any small theory and  $A$  any (countable) set, then  $\|(S_n(A), \tilde{d}_{\mathfrak{p}''_A})\| = \aleph_0$ , even though  $T$  needs not be stable.

**Lemma 4.13.** *Let  $\mathfrak{p}$  be a perturbation system for  $T$ ,  $A \subseteq B \subseteq M \models T$ . Then the projection map  $\pi: (S_n(B), \tilde{d}_\mathfrak{p}) \rightarrow (S_n(A), \tilde{d}_\mathfrak{p})$  is precise (and in particular a quotient of topometric spaces).*

*Proof.* Exercise. ■<sub>4.13</sub>

It follows that:

**Proposition 4.14.** *Let  $T$  be a countable theory,  $\mathfrak{p}$  a perturbation system for  $T$ . Then the collection  $\{(S_n(M'), \tilde{d}_\mathfrak{p}): M' \preceq M\}$  is a sufficient family of quotients of  $(S_n(M), \tilde{d}_\mathfrak{p})$ .*

**Theorem 4.15.** *Let  $T$  be a countable theory,  $\mathfrak{p}$  a perturbation system for  $T$ . Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i)  $T$  is  $\mathfrak{p}$ - $\lambda$ -stable for all  $\lambda$ .
- (ii)  $T$  is  $\mathfrak{p}$ - $\aleph_0$ -stable.
- (iii) For every separable model  $M$ :  $\|(S_n(M), \tilde{d}_\mathfrak{p})\| = \aleph_0$ .
- (iv) For every model  $M$ , the space  $\|(S_n(M), \tilde{d}_\mathfrak{p})\|$  is CB-analysable.

*Proof.* (i)  $\implies$  (ii). Immediate.

(ii)  $\implies$  (iii). If  $M$  is separable and  $A \subseteq M$  is countable and dense, then  $S_n(A) = S_n(M)$ .

(iii)  $\implies$  (iv). By Corollary 3.20.

(iv)  $\implies$  (i). By Löwenheim-Skolem and Proposition 3.18. ■<sub>4.15</sub>

**Corollary 4.16.** *Let  $T$  be a complete countable theory,  $\bar{M}$  a monster model for  $T$ . For a non-empty type-definable set  $X \subseteq \bar{M}^n$  and  $\varepsilon > 0$ , define the  $\varepsilon$ -Morley rank of  $X$  up to  $\mathfrak{p}$  by:  $\text{RM}_{\mathfrak{p}, \varepsilon}(X) = \text{CB}_{f, \varepsilon}^{(S_n(\bar{M}), \tilde{d}_\mathfrak{p})}([X])$ . Then  $T$  is  $\mathfrak{p}$ - $\aleph_0$ -stable if and only if  $\text{RM}_{\mathfrak{p}, \varepsilon}(X)$  is an ordinal for every type-definable set  $X$  and every  $\varepsilon > 0$ .*

In particular:

**Corollary 4.17.** *A theory  $T$  is  $\aleph_0$ -stable if and only if  $\text{RM}_\varepsilon(X)$  is an ordinal for every type-definable set  $X$  and every  $\varepsilon > 0$ .*

#### REFERENCES

- [BB] Itai Ben Yaacov and Alexander Berenstein, *On perturbations of hilbert spaces and probability algebras with a generic automorphism*, in preparation.
- [Bena] Itai Ben Yaacov, *Modular functionals and perturbations of Nakano spaces*, submitted.
- [Benb] ———, *On perturbations of continuous structures*, submitted.
- [Ben05] ———, *Uncountable dense categoricity in cats*, *Journal of Symbolic Logic* **70** (2005), no. 3, 829–860.
- [BU] Itai Ben Yaacov and Alexander Usvyatsov, *Continuous first order logic and local stability*, *Transactions of the AMS*, to appear.
- [BU07] ———, *On  $d$ -finiteness in continuous structures*, *Fundamenta Mathematicæ* **194** (2007), 67–88.
- [Kei87] H. Jerome Keisler, *Measures and forking*, *Annals of Pure and Applied Logic* **34** (1987), no. 2, 119–169.

ITAI BEN YAACOV, UNIVERSITÉ DE LYON, UNIVERSITÉ LYON 1, INSTITUT CAMILLE JORDAN, UMR 5208 CNRS, 43 BOULEVARD DU 11 NOVEMBRE 1918, F-69622 VILLEURBANNE CEDEX, FRANCE