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Bruno Duchesne

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TOPOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF WAŻEWSKI DENDRITE GROUPS

BRUNO DUCHESNE

ABSTRACT. Homeomorphism groups of generalized Ważewski dendrites act on the infinite countable set of branch points of the dendrite and thus have a nice Polish topology. In this paper, we study them in the light of this Polish topology. The group of the universal Ważewski dendrite D_∞ is more characteristic than the others because it is the unique one with a dense conjugacy class. For this group G_∞ , we show some of its topological properties like existence of a comeager conjugacy class, the Steinhaus property, automatic continuity and the small index subgroup property. Moreover, we identify the universal minimal flow of G_∞ . This allows us to prove that point-stabilizers in G_∞ are amenable and to describe the universal Furstenberg boundary of G_∞ .

1. INTRODUCTION

A *dendrite* is a continuum (i.e. a connected metrizable compact space) that is locally connected and such that any two points are connected by a unique arc (see [Nad92] for background on continua and dendrites). The group of a dendrite is merely its homeomorphism group. Dendrites are tame topological spaces that appear in various domains as Berkovich projective line or Julia sets for examples. Groups acting by homeomorphisms on dendrites share some properties with groups acting by isometries on \mathbf{R} -trees (see e.g. [DM16a]) but some dendrite group properties are very far from properties of groups acting by isometries on \mathbf{R} -trees, for example some have the fixed-point property for isometric actions on Hilbert spaces (the so-called property (FH)).

In [DM16b], some structural properties of dendrite groups were studied and it was observed that two natural topologies on dendrite groups actually coincide. If X is a dendrite without free arc (i.e. any arc contains a branch point) then the uniform convergence on X and the pointwise convergence on the set of branch points $\text{Br}(X)$ yield the same topology on $\text{Homeo}(X)$. Since $\text{Br}(X)$ is countable, this yields a topological embedding

$$\text{Homeo}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_\infty$$

where \mathcal{S}_∞ is the group of all permutations of the integers with its Polish topology, which is given by the pointwise convergence. The image of this embedding being closed, this means that $\text{Homeo}(X)$ is a *non-archimedean* Polish group and it becomes natural to discover which

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topological properties this group enjoys. For a nice survey on topological and dynamical properties of non-archimedean groups, we refer to [Kec13].

For a non-empty subset $S \subset \overline{\mathbf{N}}_{\geq 3} = \{3, 4, 5, \dots, \infty\}$, the *generalized Ważewski dendrite* D_S is the unique (up to homeomorphism) dendrite such that any branch point of D_S has order in S and for all $n \in S$, the set of points of order n is arcwise-dense (i.e. meets the interior of any non-trivial arc). If $S = \{n\}$, we simply denote D_n and G_n . These dendrites G_S are very homogeneous, for example, the closure of any connected open subset of D_S is homeomorphic to D_S itself [DM16b, Lemma 2.14].

1.1. Generic elements. The aim of this paper is to study some topological properties of the Polish group $G_S = \text{Homeo}(D_S)$ (endowed the non-archimedean topology described above). Let us first start with a proposition that separates dramatically D_∞ from the others Ważewski dendrites.

Proposition 1.1. *The group Polish G_S has a dense conjugacy class if and only if $S = \{\infty\}$.*

So, this shows that G_∞ is remarkable among groups of Ważewski dendrites and the remaining of the paper is essentially devoted to G_∞ .

An element in a Polish group is *generic* if its conjugacy class is comeager, that is, it contains a countable intersection of dense open subsets. The group Polish G_∞ has generic elements. This property is sometimes called the *Rokhlin property* [GW08].

Theorem 1.2. *The Polish group G_∞ has a comeager conjugacy class.*

Our proof of this theorem relies on Fraïssé theory and G_∞ appears as the automorphism group of some Fraïssé structure. In Section 3, we detail this Fraïssé structure and some of the properties needed to prove Theorem 1.2 relying on results in [Tru92, KR07].

1.2. Automatic continuity. A Polish group has the *automatic continuity* property if any abstract group homomorphism to any separable topological group is actually continuous. This property is quite common for large Polish groups and we refer to [Ros09] for a survey. Automatic continuity is a consequence of the following property.

Definition 1.3. A topological group G has the *Steinhaus property* if there is $k \in \mathbf{N}$ such that for any symmetric subset $W \subset G$ such that there is $(g_n)_{n \in \mathbf{N}}$ with

$$\bigcup_{n \in \mathbf{N}} g_n W = G$$

then W^k is a neighborhood of the identity.

Theorem 1.4. *The Polish group G_∞ has the Steinhaus property.*

In particular, we obtain the following corollary. (see [RS07, Proposition 2]).

Corollary 1.5. *The Polish group G_∞ has the automatic continuity property.*

It is well known that automatic continuity implies the uniqueness of the Polish group topology. So we have another proof of a particular case of a result due to Kallman. Actually, the uniqueness of the Polish group topology for G_S (with any $S \subseteq \overline{\mathbf{N}}_{\geq 3}$) is a direct application of [Kal86, Theorem 1.1]. So, we can speak about the Polish topology on G_S without any ambiguity.

Remark 1.6. The proofs use intrinsically that $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{Q}, <)$ is Steinhaus. Moreover, G_∞ has the Bergman property (any isometric action on a metric space has bounded orbits) but contrarily to $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{Q}, <)$ [RS07, Corollary 7], G_∞ is far to have the fixed point property for (non-necessarily continuous) actions on compact metrizable spaces. For example, the action of G_∞ on the dendrite D_∞ is minimal [DM16b].

Corollary 1.5 means that the Polish topology on G_∞ is maximal among separable group topologies on this space. The following theorem goes in the other direction and shows that the Polish topology on G_S is a least element among Hausdorff group topologies on G_S for any S . See Section 5 for details.

Theorem 1.7. *For any $S \subset \overline{\mathbf{N}}_{\geq 3}$, the Polish group G_S is universally minimal.*

Combining Corollary 1.5 and Theorem 1.7, we obtain the following characterization of the Polish topology on G_∞ .

Corollary 1.8. *There is a unique separable Hausdorff group topology on G_∞ .*

If a Polish group has *ample generics* then it has the Steinhaus property. So, exhibiting ample generics is a common way to prove the Steinhaus property (see [KR07, §1.6]). In our situation, this is not possible.

Proposition 1.9. *The Polish group G_∞ does not have ample generics.*

Actually, the diagonal action of G_∞ on $G_\infty \times G_\infty$ by conjugation does not have any comeager orbit. Our proof relies on the same result for $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{Q}, <)$ due to Hodkinson (see [Tru07]).

1.3. Small index property. A Polish group has the *small index property* if any subgroup of small index, i.e. of index less than 2^{\aleph_0} , is open.

Theorem 1.10. *The Polish group G_∞ has the small index property.*

By definition of the topology of pointwise convergence on branch points, a basis of neighborhoods of the identity is given by pointwise stabilizers of finitely many branch points. The number of branch points being countable, these subgroups have countable index. So, Theorem 1.10 shows that subgroups of small index contains the pointwise stabilizer of some finite set of branch points and thus have countable index.

Let us point out that the property that subgroups of countable index are open is equivalent to the fact that any homomorphism to \mathcal{S}_∞ is continuous. This last property is a particular case of the automatic continuity property.

This theorem enlightens the idea that the Polish topology on G_∞ is indeed an algebraic datum: it can be recovered by subgroups of small index.

1.4. Universal minimal flows. The group G_∞ is the automorphism group of a countable structure, the set of branch points with the betweenness relation, and it is also a group of dynamical origin since it comes with its action on the compact space D_∞ . So, it is natural to try to understand possible G_∞ -flows, that are continuous actions of G_∞ on compact spaces.

Remark 1.11. The group of homeomorphisms of a metrizable compact space (endowed with the topology of uniform convergence) is separable. So, Theorem 1.5 implies that any action of G_∞ on a metrizable compact space by homeomorphisms is actually continuous.

Let G be a topological group. A G -flow, is *minimal* if every orbit is dense. It is a remarkable fact there is a minimal G -flow which has the following universal property: Any other minimal G -flow is a continuous equivariant image of this largest flow. It is called the *universal minimal flow* of G (see for example [Gla76] for details).

We identify this universal minimal flow for G_∞ to be a subset of the compact space of linear orders on the set of branch points. This subset consists of linear orders that are *converging and convex*. They reflect the *dendritic* nature of D_∞ . We refer to Section 7 for definitions.

Theorem 1.12. *The universal minimal flow of G_∞ is the set of convex converging linear orders on the set of branch points of D_∞ .*

During this work, a more general result was proved in [Kwi18] but the description is a bit different. Our point is to show that the stabilizer of some generic converging convex linear order is actually extremely amenable. Following [KPT05], this is equivalent to the Ramsey property for the underlying structure. For this Ramsey property, we rely on [Sok15].

The knowledge of the universal minimal flow allows us to obtain amenability results. Let us observe that for a locally finite tree, amenability of stabilizers of vertices or end points is easy but for dendrites it is not clear if stabilizers of points are amenable in general.

Theorem 1.13. *For any point x in D_∞ , the stabilizer of x in G_∞ is an amenable topological group.*

Conversely, it is known that an amenable group acting continuously on a dendrite stabilizes a subset with at most two points [SY16].

This amenability result allows to identify the universal Furstenberg boundary of G_∞ , that is the universal strongly proximal minimal G_∞ -flow. Let ξ be some end point of D_∞ and G_ξ its stabilizer. Let us denote by $\widehat{G_\infty/G_\xi}$ the completion of G/G_ξ for the uniform structure coming from the right uniform structure on G_∞ .

Theorem 1.14. *The universal Furstenberg boundary of G_∞ is $\widehat{G_\infty/G_\xi}$.*

Even if $\text{Ends}(D_\infty)$ is a dense G_δ -orbit in D_∞ , the natural map between $\widehat{G_\infty/G_\xi}$ and D_∞ is not a homeomorphism (Proposition 8.10) and thus D_∞ is a Furstenberg boundary of G_∞ but not the universal one. This result should be compared to the fact that the universal Furstenberg boundary of $\text{Homeo}(\mathbf{S}^1)$ is \mathbf{S}^1 itself.

At the end of this paper, we give another description of this universal Furstenberg boundary. It appears as a closed subset of some countable product of totally disconnected compact spaces. See Subsection 8.3.

CONTENTS

1. Introduction	1
2. Ważewski dendrites and their homeomorphism groups	5
3. Fraïssé theory and generic elements	8
4. Automatic continuity	19
5. Universal minimality of the topology	23
6. Small index subgroups	24
7. Universal minimal flow	26
8. Amenability and Furstenberg boundaries	32
References	38

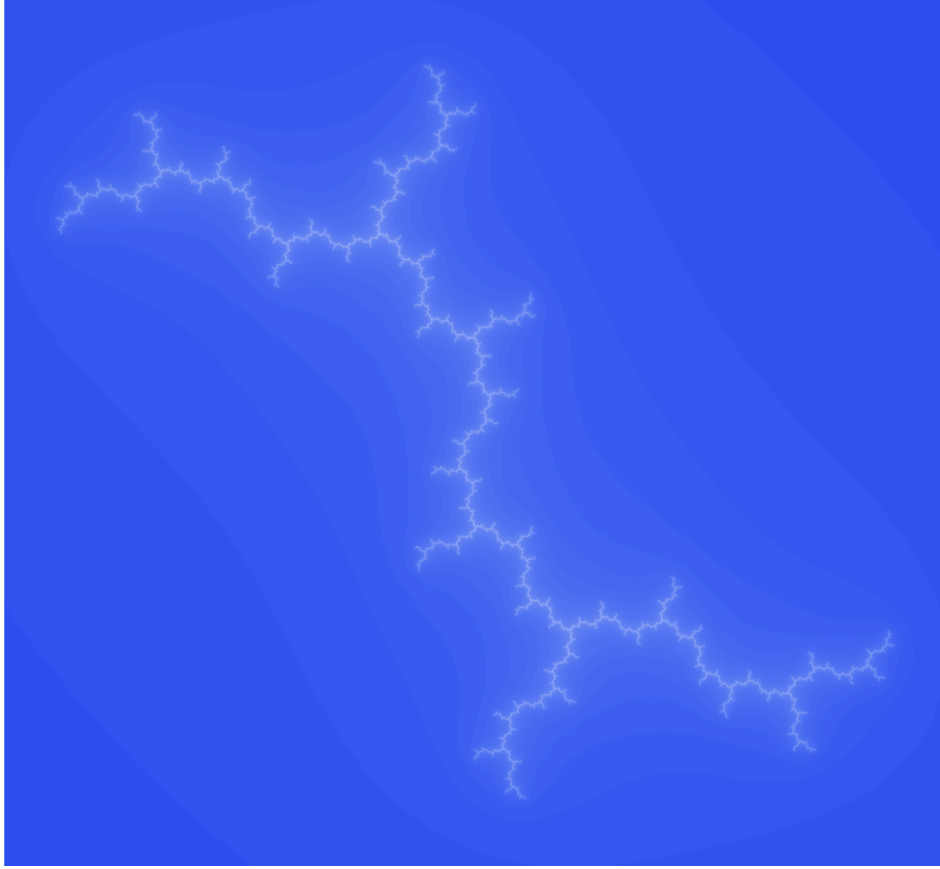


FIGURE 1. The Julia set of $z \mapsto z^2 + i$. Picture realized with *Mathematica*.

2. WAŻEWSKI DENDRITES AND THEIR HOMEOMORPHISM GROUPS

2.1. Ważewski dendrites. A *dendrite* is a connected metrizable compact space that is locally connected and such that any two points x, y are connected by a unique arc $[x, y]$. Simple examples are given by compactifications of locally finite simplicial trees. Some examples are more complicated. For example, the Julia set of the polynomial map $z \mapsto z^2 + i$ of the complex line \mathbf{C} is a dendrite (See Figure 1). A *subdendrite* is a closed and connected subset S of a dendrite D . It is a dendrite on its own and there is a retraction $\pi_S: D \rightarrow S$ such that for any $x \in D$ and $y \in S$, $\pi_S(x) \in [x, y]$. This retraction is also called the *first-point map* to S .

In a dendrite X , there are three types of points $x \in X$, according to the number of connected components of $\mathcal{C}_x = X \setminus \{x\}$. This number is at most countable and is called the *order* of x .

- If the complement $X \setminus \{x\}$ remains connected, x belongs to the set $\text{Ends}(X)$ of *end points*.
- If x separates X into two components, it is a *regular point*.
- Otherwise, it is at least 3 and x belongs to the set $\text{Br}(X)$ of *branch points*.

Let X be a dendrite and $c: X^3 \rightarrow X$ be the center map, that is $c(x, y, z) = [x, y] \cap [y, z] \cap [z, x]$, which is reduce to a unique point. Let us do a few observations:

- c is symmetric,
- $c(x, y, z) = z$ if and only if $z \in [x, y]$,
- if $c(x, y, z) \notin \{x, y, z\}$, $c(x, y, z)$ is a branch point
- and in particular, $\text{Br}(X)$ is c -invariant, i.e. $c(\text{Br}(X)) = \text{Br}(X)$.

In Bowditch's terminology, (X, c) is a median space [Bow99]. For two points $x \neq y$ in a dendrite X , we denote by $D(x, y)$ the connected component of $X \setminus \{x, y\}$ that contains $]x, y[$. Let us say that a subset Y of X is c -closed if for any $x, y, z \in Y$, $c(x, y, z) \in Y$. For $Y \subset X$, we define the c -closure of Y to be $c(Y^3)$, which happens to be the smallest c -closed subset of X containing Y .

Lemma 2.1. *For any $Y \subset X$, $c(Y^3)$ is c -closed.*

Proof. Let $x_1, x_2, x_3 \in c(Y^3)$ and $m = c(x_1, x_2, x_3)$. If $m \in \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$ then we are done. Otherwise, for each $i = 1, 2, 3$, one can find a point $y_i \in Y$ that is not in $C_{x_i}(m)$, the connected component of C_{x_i} that contains m . Thus $m = c(y_1, y_2, y_3) \in c(Y^3)$. \square

Let S be a non-empty subset of $\bar{\mathbf{N}}_{\geq 3} = \{3, 4, 5, \dots, \infty\}$. The *Ważewski dendrite* D_S is the unique (up to homeomorphism) dendrite such that all orders of branch points belong to S and for any $n \in S$, the set of points of orders n is arcwise-dense. See [DM16a, §12] for a few historical references and a reference to the proof of this characterization. With this characterization, it is easy to see that the closure of any open connected subset in D_S is actually homeomorphic to D_S . We denote by G_S the homeomorphism group of D_S . If $S = \{n\}$, we simply denote D_n and G_n for the dendrite and its group. For example, D_∞ appears to be homeomorphic to the Berkovich projective line over \mathbf{C}_p . See [HLP14, Figure 1] for explanations and a nice picture of this dendrite.

Let us recall some properties of the groups $G_S = \text{Homeo}(D_S)$ proved in [DM16b, §6 & 7]. The first one shows how homogeneous the dendrite D_S is. To any finite subset F of the dendrite D_S , we associate a finite vertex-labelled simplicial tree $\langle F \rangle$ as follows. The sub-dendrite $[F]$, i.e. the smallest subdendrite containing F , is a finite tree in the topological sense, i.e. the topological realization of a finite simplicial tree. Such a simplicial tree is not unique because degree-two vertices can be added or removed without changing the topological realization. We choose for $\langle F \rangle$ to retain precisely one degree-two vertex for each element of F which is a regular point of the dendrite $[F]$. Thus, $\langle F \rangle$ is a tree whose vertex set contains F . Finally, we label the vertices of $\langle F \rangle$ by assigning to each vertex its order in D_S .

Proposition 2.2 ([DM16b, Proposition 6.1]). *Given two finite subsets $F, F' \subseteq D_S$, any isomorphism of labelled graphs $\langle F \rangle \rightarrow \langle F' \rangle$ can be extended to a homeomorphism of D_S .*

This simple proposition has strong corollaries for G_S . For example, G_S acts 2-transitively on the set of points of a given order. Moreover, G_S is a simple group and if S is finite then the action of G_S on the set of branch points (which is countable) is oligomorphic [DM16b, Corollary 6.7]. For an introduction to oligomorphic groups, we refer to [Cam09].

The structure of the group G_S completely determines the dendrite D_S : if G_S and $G_{S'}$ are isomorphic then $S = S'$ and an automorphism of G_S is always given by a conjugation [DM16b, Corollary 7.4 & 7.5].

Since the action on the set of branch points $\text{Br}(D_S)$ completely determines the action, G_S embeds as a closed subgroup of \mathcal{S}_∞ . With this topology, if S is finite then the Polish group G_S has the strong Kazhdan property (T) [DM16b, Corollary 6.9]. Without the assumption of finiteness of S , the discrete group G_S has Property (OB) (every action by isometries on a

metric space has bounded orbits) [DM16b, Corollary 6.12].

We will need to construct global homeomorphisms from patches of partial homeomorphisms. This is possible thanks to the following lemma [DM16b, Lemma 2.9].

Lemma 2.3 (Patchwork lemma). *Let \mathcal{U} be a family of disjoint open connected subsets of a dendrite X and let $(f_U)_{U \in \mathcal{U}}$ be a family of homeomorphisms $f_U \in \text{Homeo}(U)$ for $U \in \mathcal{U}$. Suppose that each f_U can be extended continuously to the closure \bar{U} by the identity on the boundary $\bar{U} \setminus U$.*

Then the map $f: X \rightarrow X$ given by f_U on each $U \in \mathcal{U}$ and the identity everywhere else is a homeomorphism.

2.2. Dynamics of individual elements. Let g be a homeomorphism of a dendrite X . An arc $[x, y] \subset X$ is *austro-boreal* for g if $x \neq y$ are fixed and there is no fixed-point in $]x, y[$. Observe that in this case, the restriction of the action of g on $]x, y[$ is conjugated to an action by a non-trivial translation on the real line.

For a non-trivial arc $[x, y]$, we denote by $D(x, y)$ the connected component of $X \setminus \{x, y\}$ that contains $]x, y[$. We denote by $D(g)$ the union of all $D(I)$ where I is an austro-boreal arc for g and by $K(g)$ its complement in X .

The following proposition [DM16a, Proposition 10.6] describes the dynamics of a homeomorphism of a dendrite.

Proposition 2.4. *The decomposition $X = D(g) \sqcup K(g)$ has the following properties.*

- (i) *$D(g)$ is a (possibly empty) open g -invariant set on which g acts properly discontinuously. In particular, $K(g)$ is a non-empty compact g -invariant set.*
- (ii) *$K(g)$ is a disjoint union of subdendrites of X . Moreover, g preserves each such subdendrite and has a connected fixed-point set in each.*

The subdendrites that appear in (ii) in the above proposition are actually the connected component of $K(g)$. Let us precise the action of g on these connected components.

Lemma 2.5. *If C is a connected component of $K(g)$, then g permutes the connected components of $C \setminus \text{Fix}(g)$ where $\text{Fix}(g)$ is the set of fixed points of g . Moreover none of these connected components of $C \setminus \text{Fix}(g)$ is invariant.*

Proof. The connected component C is g -invariant by Proposition 2.4 and contains at least one fixed point by the fixed point property for dendrites (See for example [DM16a, Lemma 2.5]). So g permutes the connected components of $C \setminus \text{Fix}(g)$. Let C' be a connected component of $C \setminus \text{Fix}(g)$. Let $x \in C'$ and $y \in \bar{C}'$ be distinct points. There is a sequence (x_n) converging to y such that $x_n \in C'$ for all $n \in \mathbf{N}$. Since C' is connected $[x, x_n] \subset C'$ for all $n \in \mathbf{N}$. For all $z \in]x, y[$ and n large enough, $z \in [x, x_n]$. Thus $]x, y[\subset C'$. For $y' \in \bar{C}' \setminus C'$ such that $y' \neq y$, the point $c(x, y, y') \in C'$ separates y and y' . Since $\text{Fix}(g) \cap C$ is connected then \bar{C}' contains exactly one fixed point. This fixed point is an end point of the subdendrite \bar{C}' because C' is connected. Assume C' is g -invariant, then by [DM16b, Lemma 4.8], g has two fixed points in \bar{C}' and we have a contradiction. \square

Let X be a dendrite and $g \in \text{Homeo}(X)$. It will be useful for us to decide where a point $x \in X$ lies in the decomposition $X = K(g) \sqcup D(g)$ from Proposition 2.4, using only finitely many points in the g -orbit of x .

Lemma 2.6. *Let $g \in \text{Homeo}(X)$ and $x \in X$. Then,*

- x is in the interior of some austro-boreal arc if and only if $g(x) \in]x, g^2(x)[$,
- $x \in D(g)$ if and only if $c(g(x), g^2(x), g^3(x)) \in]c(x, g(x), g^2(x)), c(g^2(x), g^3(x), g^4(x))]$,
- $x \in K(g)$ if and only if $[x, g(x)] \cap \text{Fix}(g) \neq \emptyset$.

Proof. Let us start with elements in the interior of some austro-boreal arc. Let $]y, z[$ be some austro-boreal arc for g . If $x \in]y, z[$ then $g(x) \in]x, g^2(x)[$ because the action of g on $]y, z[$ is conjugated to an action on the real line by translation. Conversely, if $g(x) \in]x, g^2(x)[$ then for any $n \in \mathbf{Z}$, $g^n(x) \in]g^{n-1}x, g^{n+1}(x)[$ and thus $\overline{\cup_{n \in \mathbf{Z}} [g^n(x), g^{n+1}(x)]}$ is an austro-boreal arc.

If $x \in D(y, z)$ for some austro-boreal arc $]y, z[$ then let p be the image of x under the first-point to $]y, z[$. The point p lies in $]y, z[$ then $gp = c(x, g(x), g^2(x)) \in]y, z[$ and thus $gc(x, g(x), g^2(x)) \in [c(x, g(x), g^2(x)), g^2c(x, g(x), g^2(x))]$ that is $c(g(x), g^2(x), g^3(x))$ belongs to $]c(x, g(x), g^2(x)), c(g^2(x), g^3(x), g^4(x))]$. Conversely, if

$$c(g(x), g^2(x), g^3(x)) \in]c(x, g(x), g^2(x)), c(g^2(x), g^3(x), g^4(x))]$$

then by the first part this means that $c(g(x), g^2(x), g^3(x))$ lies in some austro-boreal arc. Let y, z be the ends of this arc. Then, by construction, $x \in D(y, z)$.

Let $x \in K(g)$, let C be its connected component in $K(g)$ and let C_0 be its connected component in $C \setminus \text{Fix}(g)$. By Lemma 2.5 $gC_0 \cap C_0 = \emptyset$ and thus there is a fixed point p in $[x, g(x)]$. Conversely, if there is a fixed point p in $[x, g(x)]$ then $d \notin D(g)$ since the action of g on $D(g)$ is properly discontinuous. \square

The decomposition $X = K(g) \sqcup D(g)$ is not really a group invariant for the cyclic group $\langle g \rangle$ generated by g . Each part is $\langle g \rangle$ -invariant but the decomposition is not the same for every element of $\langle g \rangle$. Let us illustrate this phenomenon.

Example 2.7. Let us fix ζ_{\pm} two end points of the Ważewski dendrite D_3 . Let x be some regular point of D_3 and let C_1, C_2 be the two connected components of $D_3 \setminus \{x\}$. Let φ_i be an homeomorphism from $D_3 \setminus \{\zeta_+\}$ to C_i . Let γ be some homeomorphism of D_3 such that $[\zeta_-, \zeta_+]$ is austro-boreal for γ . We define an homeomorphism g of D_3 fixing x and such that $g|_{C_1} = \varphi_2 \circ \varphi_1^{-1}$ and $g|_{C_2} = \varphi_1 \circ \gamma \circ \varphi_2^{-1}$. The map g is well-defined thanks to Lemma 2.3. By construction, we have $K(g) = D_3$ and $D(g) = \emptyset$ but $K(g^2) = \{x\}$ and $D(g^2) = C_1 \cup C_2$.

Nonetheless, we have the following inclusions.

Lemma 2.8. *Let X be a dendrite and $g \in \text{Homeo}(X)$. For any $n \in \mathbf{N}$, $D(g) \subset D(g^n)$ and $K(g^n) \subset K(g)$.*

Proof. It suffices to prove the first inclusion and pass to the complement to get the other one. If an arc is austro-boreal for g , it is austro-boreal for any of its non-trivial power and thus $D(g) \subset D(g^n)$. \square

3. FRAÏSSÉ THEORY AND GENERIC ELEMENTS

We use the notations of [KR07] and denote by \mathbf{K} the Fraïssé structure associated to the action of G_S on the countable set $\text{Br}(D_S)$ (see [KR07, §1.2]) and by \mathcal{K} the Fraïssé class of finite substructures of \mathbf{K} . In particular, \mathbf{K} is the Fraïssé limit of \mathcal{K} and $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{K}) = G_S$. Let us briefly explain what is this structure. The structure \mathbf{K} is the set $\text{Br}(D_S)$ with the all relations $R_{i,n} \subset \text{Br}(D_S)^n$ given by orbits of the diagonal actions of G_S on $\text{Br}(D_S)^n$.

Let us briefly recall what it means to be a Fraïssé class. The class \mathcal{K} is a countable class of finite structures over some fixed countable signature that enjoys the following properties:

- (1) **Hereditary property.** For any $\mathbf{B} \in \mathcal{K}$ and $\mathbf{A} \leq \mathbf{B}$ (i.e. \mathbf{A} can be embedded in \mathbf{B}), $\mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{K}$.
- (2) **Joint embedding property.** For any $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \in \mathcal{K}$, there is \mathbf{C} such that $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \leq \mathbf{C}$.
- (3) **Amalgamation property.** For $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C} \in \mathcal{K}$, if $f: \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{B}$ and $g: \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ are embeddings then there is $\mathbf{D} \in \mathcal{K}$ and embeddings $r: \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$, $s: \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$ such that $r \circ f = s \circ g$.

The structure \mathbf{K} , the Fraïssé limit of \mathcal{K} , is a countable structure over the same signature such that any finite substructure belongs to \mathcal{K} and \mathbf{K} is ultrahomogeneous: any partial isomorphism between finite substructures extends to a global isomorphism.

Remark 3.1. The structure \mathbf{K} is, a priori, given by $\text{Br}(D_S)$ (as underlying set) and infinitely many relations corresponding to orbits in $\text{Br}(D_S)^n$ for $n \in \mathbf{N}$. But actually, G_S can be realized as the automorphism group of a structure given by $\text{Br}(D_S)$ and a unique relation: the betweenness relation B where $B(z; x, y) \iff z \in [x, y]$. A bijection of $\text{Br}(D_S)$ that preserves the betweenness relation is actually given by a homeomorphism of D_S [DMW18, Proposition 2.4].

A betweenness relation B is of *positive type* if for any x, y, z there is w such that $B(w; x, y) \wedge B(w; y, z) \wedge B(w; z, x)$. Moreover, a finite set with a betweenness relation with positive type (as it is the case for finite subsets of $\text{Br}(D_\infty)$ closed under the center map) has a tree structure [AN98, Lemma 29.1] and thus embeds in the set of branch points of the universal dendrite D_∞ . We refer to [AN98] for details about betweenness relations and being of positive type. By Proposition 2.2, any isomorphism between two finite subtree of $\text{Br}(D_\infty)$ can be realized as the restriction of some element of G_∞ . This way $\text{Br}(D_\infty)$ with the betweenness relation is the Fraïssé limit of the class of finite betweenness structures with positive type.

Let us observe that the center map can be defined only in terms of the betweenness relation. Actually, $c(x, y, z) = w$ is equivalent to $B(w; x, y) \wedge B(w; y, z) \wedge B(w; z, x)$.

We also denote by \mathcal{K}_p the class of systems $\mathcal{S} = \langle \mathbf{A}, \varphi: \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} \rangle$ where $\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C} \subseteq \mathbf{A}$ are finite substructures of \mathbf{K} and φ is an isomorphism between these substructures. Let $\mathcal{S} = \langle \mathbf{A}, \varphi: \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} \rangle$ and $\mathcal{T} = \langle \mathbf{D}, \psi: \mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \rangle$ be two systems of \mathcal{K}_p . An *embedding* of \mathcal{S} into \mathcal{T} is an embedding of structures $f: \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$ that induces an embedding of \mathbf{B} in \mathbf{E} , an embedding of \mathbf{C} in \mathbf{F} and such that $f \circ \varphi \subseteq \psi \circ f$. In that case, we also say that \mathcal{T} is an *extension* of \mathcal{S} . This notion of embeddings allows us to speak about the joint embedding property (JEP) or the amalgamation property (AP) for \mathcal{K}_p . A subclass \mathcal{L} of \mathcal{K}_p is *cofinal* if for any system $\mathcal{S} \in \mathcal{K}_p$, there is $\mathcal{T} \in \mathcal{L}$ and an embedding of \mathcal{S} into \mathcal{T} . For a system $\mathcal{S} = \langle \mathbf{A}, \varphi: \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} \rangle$ and $g \in G_S$, we say that g *induces* φ if there is $A \subset \text{Br}(D_S)$ and an isomorphism $f: \mathbf{A} \rightarrow A$ such that $\varphi = f^{-1}gf$. In this case, by an abuse of notation, we consider \mathbf{A} as a subset of $\text{Br}(D_S)$ and forgot about f .

3.1. Existence of a dense conjugacy class. The following proposition shows that G_∞ is remarkable amongst all the Ważewski groups.

Proposition 3.2. *The Polish group G_S has a dense conjugacy class if and only if $S = \{\infty\}$.*

Proof. Thanks to [KR07, Theorem 1.1], it suffices to show that \mathcal{K}_p satisfies (or not) the joint embedding property.

Assume that S contains $n \neq \infty$. Choose a point $x \in D_S$ of order n and x_1, \dots, x_n in distinct connected components of $D_S \setminus \{x\}$ such that there exists $g \in G_S$ with $gx_i = x_{i+1}$ ($i \in \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$). We set $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{C} = \{x, x_1, \dots, x_n\}$, φ to be the restriction of g on \mathbf{B} and $\mathcal{S} = \langle \mathbf{A}, \varphi: \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} \rangle$.

Let $\mathcal{T} = \langle \mathbf{D}, \psi: \mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \rangle$ where $\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{F}$ are two points and ψ is the identity. Now \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{T} do not have a joint embedding because any extension of φ in $\text{Homeo}(D_S)$ has a unique fixed point, namely x .

Now, assume $S = \{\infty\}$. We claim that a partial isomorphism between finite substructures can be extended to a homeomorphism of D_∞ fixing a branch point and fixing pointwise a connected component of the complement of this fixed point.

Assume the claim holds true. Let $\mathcal{S} = \langle \mathbf{A}, \varphi: \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} \rangle$ and $\mathcal{T} = \langle \mathbf{D}, \psi: \mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \rangle$ be elements of \mathcal{K}_p . Thanks to the claim, we assume that φ is induced by $f \in G_\infty$ that fixes a point $x \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)$ and ψ is induced by $g \in G_\infty$ that fixes a point $y \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)$. Moreover, thanks to the disjunction lemma [DM16a, Lemma 4.3], we may assume that y (resp. x) is in a component of \mathcal{C}_x (resp. \mathcal{C}_y) pointwise fixed by f (resp. g). Now define h to be the identity on $D(x, y)$, acts like f on the support of f and like g on the support of g . This h yields a joint extension of φ and ψ .

Let us prove the claim. Any $g \in G_\infty$ has a fixed point $x \in D_\infty$ and thus permutes the components of $D_\infty \setminus \{x\}$. These components are all homeomorphic to $D_\infty \setminus \{\xi\}$ where ξ is some end point. If x is a branch point, we may glue a new copy D of D_∞ by identifying some end point in D with x . If x is not a branch point, we glue countably many copies of D_∞ . The new dendrite is D_∞ once again and x is a branch point. One obtain a new dendrite homeomorphic to D_∞ and one can extend g by the identity on the new copies of D_∞ . \square

3.2. Existence of a comeager conjugacy class. Let us recall that for a dendrite X and two points $x, y \in X$, we denote by $D(x, y)$ the connected component of $X \setminus \{x, y\}$ that contains $]x, y[$.

For the remaining of this section, we consider only the dendrite D_∞ and its associated Fraïssé class \mathcal{K} . In [Tru92], Truss introduced a general way to prove existence of generic elements in automorphism groups of countable structures. To prove this existence, it suffices to show that \mathcal{K}_p has the joint embedding property (JEP) and the amalgamation property (AP) defined above. Actually a cofinal version of (AP) is sufficient. In [KR07], a weaker condition, the weak amalgamation property (WAP) has been shown to be the necessary and sufficient amalgamation condition.

Remark 3.3. The class \mathcal{K}_p does not have (AP). Let us consider the simple example $\mathcal{S} = \langle \mathbf{A}, \varphi: \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} \rangle$ where x, y are two distinct points of $\text{Br}(D_\infty)$, $B = \{x\}$, $C = \{y\}$, $A = \{x, y\}$ and $\varphi(x) = y$. Actually, φ can be realized by an automorphism g_1 that fixes a point p in $]x, y[$ or by an element g_2 such that $]x, y[$ is included in some austro-boreal arc for g_2 . If φ is extended by φ_1 the restriction of g_1 on $\{x, p\}$ and by φ_2 the restriction of g_2 on $\{x, y\}$, it is not possible to amalgamate φ_1 and φ_2 over φ . Actually if ψ is an amalgamation, it is given by an element $g \in G_\infty$ that has a fixed point in $]x, y[$ because of φ_1 and simultaneously such that $]x, y[$ is included in some austroboreal arc for g because of the first point in Lemma 2.6. Thus we have a contradiction.

Below, we define a subclass \mathcal{L} of \mathcal{K}_p for which we show cofinality and the amalgamation property. As explained in Remark 3.1, we consider the structure \mathbf{K} with the betweenness relation and the associated center map c and for a finite structure of positive type $\mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{K}$ (that is a c -closed subset of \mathbf{K}) and points $x, y, z \in \mathbf{A}$, we write $x \in [y, z]$ if $c(x, y, z) = x$ that is $B(x; y, z)$. For $x, y \in \mathbf{A}$, we define $D(x, y) = \{z \in \mathbf{A}, c(x, y, z) \notin \{x, y\}\}$. Let us observe that if \mathbf{A} is embedded in $\text{Br}(D_\infty)$ then these definitions are consistent with the

ones in D_∞ . For a system $\langle \mathbf{A}, \varphi: \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} \rangle \in \mathcal{K}_p$ and $x \in \mathbf{B}$, we write $\varphi^n(x)$ for $n \in \mathbf{N}$ if $\varphi(x), \dots, \varphi^{n-1}(x) \in \mathbf{B}$ and define $\varphi^n(x)$ to be $\varphi(\varphi^{n-1}(x))$. In particular, when this notation is used it implies implicitly that $\varphi(x), \dots, \varphi^{n-1}(x)$ are well-defined and belong to \mathbf{B} . If there is $n \in \mathbf{N}$ such that $\varphi^n(x) = x$ then we say that x is φ -periodic. In that case, its period is $\inf\{n > 0, \varphi^n(x) = x\}$.

Let $\mathcal{S} = \langle \mathbf{A}, \varphi: \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} \rangle \in \mathcal{K}_p$ be a system. We define a φ -orbit to be an equivalence class under the equivalence relation on $\mathbf{B} \cup \mathbf{C}$ generated $x \sim_\varphi y \iff y = \varphi(x)$ or $x = \varphi(y)$.

Definition 3.4. We consider the subclass $\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{K}_p$ of systems $\mathcal{S} = \langle \mathbf{A}, \varphi: \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} \rangle \in \mathcal{K}_p$ with \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} and \mathbf{C} of positive type and that satisfy the following conditions. There is $\mathbf{B}_0 \subset \mathbf{B}$ such that

- (1) for any $y \in \mathbf{B}$, there is a $x \in \mathbf{B}_0$ and p non-negative integer such that $y = \varphi^p(x)$.
- (2) For any $x \in \mathbf{B}_0$, x is φ -periodic or there is $n \in \mathbf{N}$ such that

$$c(\varphi^n(x), \varphi^{2n}(x), \varphi^{3n}(x)) \in]c(x, \varphi^n(x), \varphi^{2n}(x)), c(\varphi^{2n}(x), \varphi^{3n}(x), \varphi^{4n}(x)) [.$$
- (3) For any $x \in \mathbf{B}$ such that x is not φ -periodic, there are $y, z \in \mathbf{B}$ φ -periodic points such that $x \in D(y, z)$.
- (4) For any $x, y \in \mathbf{B}_0$ such that there are $n, m \in \mathbf{N}$ with $\varphi^n(x) \in]x, \varphi^{2n}(x)[$ and $\varphi^m(y) \in]y, \varphi^{2m}(y)[$.
 - if the φ^n -orbit of x and the φ^m -orbit of y are separated (i.e. no point of one of the orbit is between two points of the other) then there is $z \in \mathbf{B}$, φ -periodic point such that $z \in [x, y]$,
 - in the other case there are $x_0, y_0 \in \mathbf{B}_0$ and $k \in \mathbf{N}$ such that
 - the φ -orbit of x is $\{x_0, \dots, \varphi^k(x_0)\}$, the φ -orbit of y is $\{y_0, \dots, \varphi^k(y_0)\}$,
 - $y_0 \in [x_0, \varphi^l(x_0)]$ or $x_0 \in [y_0, \varphi^l(y_0)]$ where l is the minimum such that $\varphi^l(x_0) \in]x_0, \varphi^{2l}(x_0)[$ or $\varphi^l(y_0) \in]y_0, \varphi^{2l}(y_0)[$
 - and k is a multiple of l .
- (5) If $x \in \mathbf{B}$ and $y, z \in \mathbf{B}$ are φ -periodic points such that $x \in D(y, z)$ then the length of the φ -orbits of x and of $c(x, y, z)$ are the same.
- (6) The set \mathbf{A} is the c -closure of \mathbf{B} and \mathbf{C} . That is, for any $x \in \mathbf{A}$, there are $x_1, x_2, x_3 \in \mathbf{B} \cup \mathbf{C}$ such that $x = c(x_1, x_2, x_3)$.

Let us explain a bit this definition. The first point means that there is some initial set \mathbf{B}_0 such that any point of \mathbf{B} lies in some positive φ -orbit of \mathbf{B}_0 . For the second point, it means that any point of \mathbf{B}_0 is a fixed point of g^n or lies in $D(g^n)$ for any $g \in G_\infty$ that induces φ (Lemma 2.6). This removes the indetermination that appears in Remark 3.3. More precisely, these conditions imply that no extension of such a system can merge distinct φ -orbits (Lemma 3.13). The third point means that if $x \in D(g^n)$ where g induces φ then it lies in the connected component between two fixed points of g^n . Condition (4) means that if x, y lie in some austro-boreal part for some power of g inducing φ and the orbits under these powers do not intertwine then they are separated by some periodic point.

Lemma 3.5. *The class of systems $\mathcal{S} = \langle \mathbf{A}, \varphi: \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} \rangle \in \mathcal{K}_p$ such that there is $x_0 \in \mathbf{B}$ with $\varphi(x_0) = x_0$ is cofinal in \mathcal{K}_p .*

Proof. Since $\text{Br}(D_\infty)$ is a Fraïssé limit, we know that for any system $\mathcal{S} = \langle \mathbf{A}, \varphi: \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} \rangle$, we may identify \mathbf{A} with a subset of $\text{Br}(D_\infty)$ and φ with some restriction to \mathbf{A} of an automorphism $g \in \text{Homeo}(D_\infty)$. Since dendrites have the fixed point property, g has a fixed point x in D_∞ .

If this point x is a branch point, it suffices to add it to \mathbf{A} , \mathbf{B} and \mathbf{C} (and possibly the finitely many points $c(x, y, z)$ for $y, z \in \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}$ or \mathbf{C}) and to extend φ with $\varphi(x) = x$ (or by the value of g on the points $c(x, y, z)$ for $y, z \in \mathbf{B}$). If x is not a branch point then we can reduce to the situation where x is a fixed branch point by the following construction. We glue infinitely many copies of D_∞ to x by identifying a branch point of each copy with x . We extend g on the new branches around x by the identity (which is possible thanks to the patchwork lemma). The new dendrite is homeomorphic to D_∞ once again and we are back in the situation where g has a fixed branch point. \square

Let $\mathcal{S} = \langle \mathbf{A}, \varphi: \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} \rangle \in \mathcal{K}_p$ be a system with a fixed point $x_0 \in \mathbf{B}$. We define a *branch* around x_0 to be an equivalence class in $\mathbf{A} \setminus \{x_0\}$ under the relation $x \sim_{x_0} y \iff \neg B(x_0; x, y)$. For two branches around x_0 , we write $D_1 \sim_\varphi D_2$ if there is $x \in D_1 \cap \mathbf{B}$ such that $\varphi(x) \in D_2$. Observe that for another $y \in \mathbf{B} \cap D_1$ then $\varphi(y) \in D_2$ because φ preserves the betweenness relation. In that case, we write $\varphi(D_1) = D_2$ even if this equality is not true for the underlying sets (we only have $\varphi(D_1 \cap \mathbf{B}) \subset D_2$). We also take the liberty to write recursively $\varphi^n(D_1)$ for $\varphi(\varphi^{n-1}(D_1))$ if $\varphi^{n-1}(D_1) \cap \mathbf{B} \neq \emptyset$. We still denote by \sim_φ the equivalence relation generated by this relation. A φ -orbit of branches is an equivalence class of branches under this equivalence relation.

Lemma 3.6. *For any φ -orbit of branches E around x_0 , there is a branch D and $n \in \mathbf{N}$ with $D \cap B \neq \emptyset$ such that $E = \{D, \varphi(D), \dots, \varphi^{n-1}(D)\}$.*

Proof. Let us first prove that if D and D' are two branches around x_0 such that $\varphi(D) = \varphi(D')$ then $D = D'$. In fact, if $x \in D, y \in D'$ with $\neg B(x_0; \varphi(x), \varphi(y))$ then $\neg B(x_0; x, y)$ and thus $D = D'$.

If D, D' are in E then there is chain D_0, \dots, D_k such that $D_0 = D, D_k = D'$ and $\varphi(D_i) = D_{i+1}$ or $\varphi(D_{i+1}) = D_i$ for each $i = 0, \dots, k-1$. One shows by induction on the length of the chain that $D = \varphi^k(D')$ or $D' = \varphi^k(D)$.

Now, let $\{D, \varphi(D), \dots, \varphi^{n-1}(D)\}$ be a maximal such chain with distinct elements (which exists since E is finite). Let $D' \in E$ then there is a minimal $k \in \mathbf{N}$ such that $\varphi^k(D) = D'$ or $\varphi^k(D') = D$. In the first case, by maximality of $\{D, \varphi(D), \dots, \varphi^{n-1}(D)\}$, $k \leq n-1$ and $D' \in \{D, \varphi(D), \dots, \varphi^{n-1}(D)\}$. In the second case, by maximality again, one has $\{D', \varphi(D'), \dots, \varphi^{n-1+k}(D')\} = \{D, \dots, \varphi^{n-1}(D)\}$. Thus $E = \{D, \varphi(D), \dots, \varphi^{n-1}(D)\}$. \square

Observe that in Lemma 3.6, it is possible that $\varphi^{n-1}(D) \cap B \neq \emptyset$ and $\varphi^n(D) = D$. Let E be a φ -orbit of branches and \mathbf{E} the union of its branches (which is c -closed). We define $\mathcal{S}_E = \langle \mathbf{A}_E, \varphi_E: \mathbf{B}_E \rightarrow \mathbf{C}_E \rangle$ where $\mathbf{A}_E = (\mathbf{A} \cap \mathbf{E}) \cup \{x_0\}$, $\mathbf{B}_E = \mathbf{B} \cap \mathbf{A}_E$, $\mathbf{C}_E = \mathbf{C} \cap \mathbf{A}_E$ and φ_E is the restriction of φ to \mathbf{B}_E . Observe that $\mathcal{S}_E \in \mathcal{K}_p$ and if $\mathcal{S} \in \mathcal{L}$ then $\mathcal{S} \in \mathcal{L}$ as well.

Lemma 3.7. *Let $\mathcal{S} = \langle \mathbf{A}, \varphi: \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} \rangle \in \mathcal{K}_p$ be a system with a fixed point x_0 and point $x_1, \dots, x_k \in \mathbf{A}$ such that $x_1, \dots, x_{k-1} \in \mathbf{B}$, $x_k \notin \mathbf{B}$, $[x_{i+1}, x_0] \subset [x_i, x_0]$ and $\varphi(x_i) = x_{i+1}$ pour all $i \leq k-1$. Let $\mathbf{B}_1 = \{x \in \mathbf{B} \setminus \{x_1\}, x_1 \in [x_0, x] \text{ and } x_1 \in [x_0, \varphi(x)]\}$. Then there exists an extension $\mathcal{S}' = \langle \mathbf{A}', \varphi': \mathbf{B}' \rightarrow \mathbf{C}' \rangle$ of \mathcal{S} such that $\mathbf{A}' = \mathbf{A} \cup \{y\}$, $\mathbf{B}' = \mathbf{B} \cup \{y\}$, $\mathbf{C}' = \mathbf{C} \cup \{y\}$ and $\varphi'(y) = y$. Moreover, for any $b \in \mathbf{B}_1, b' \in \mathbf{B} \setminus \mathbf{B}_1, y \in [b, b']$.*

Proof. Let us identify \mathbf{A} with a subset of $\text{Br}(D_\infty)$ and let $g \in G_\infty$ such that φ is the restriction of g on \mathbf{B} . Par construction, x_1 belongs to the interior of an austro-boreal arc I of g . This arc is contained in the union of two connected components of $D_\infty \setminus \{x_1\}$. Let U be the one that does not contain x_0 . By definition of \mathbf{B}_1 , $\mathbf{B}_1 \subset U$. Let choose a branch point y in the interior

of I and in U such that for any $b \in \mathbf{B}_1$, $y \in [x_1, b]$ and $gy \neq x_1 \in [x_1, y]$. By construction, no element of \mathbf{B} lies in $D(y, g(y))$. Let choose a slightly larger arc $[z, z']$ in the interior of I containing $[gy, y]$ and such that the preimage in $\mathbf{B} \cup \mathbf{C}$ of $[z, z']$ by the first point map to I is empty. Let h be a homeomorphism of $D(z', z)$ such that $h(g(y)) = y$ and fixing z, z' . Let us extend h to an element of G_∞ by setting h to be trivial outside $D(z, z')$. Now let $g' = h \circ g$ and φ' to be its restriction on $\mathbf{B}' = \mathbf{B} \cup \{y\}$. \square

Proposition 3.8. *The class \mathcal{L} is cofinal in \mathcal{K}_p .*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{S} = \langle \mathbf{A}, \varphi: \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} \rangle \in \mathcal{K}_p$. Thanks to Lemma 3.5, we may assume that φ has a fixed point x_0 . Moreover, if $g \in G_\infty$ induces φ , one can replace \mathbf{B} by the c -closure of $\mathbf{B} \cup (\mathbf{A} \setminus \mathbf{B} \cup \mathbf{C})$, \mathbf{C} by the image of this new \mathbf{B} by g and \mathbf{A} the c -closure of $\mathbf{B} \cup \mathbf{C}$. Thanks to the patchwork lemma, we may reduce to the case where φ has a unique orbit of branches E around x_0 and thus $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}_E$. Actually, we can deal with each orbit of branches separately and patch them together at the end. So let us assume that $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}_E$ and let D be given by Lemma 3.6.

The proof will be done thanks to different reductions and inductions.

Case A. The orbit of branches E is reduced to D , that is $n = 1$ in Lemma 3.6. On $\mathbf{A} \setminus \{x_0\}$, we define a partial order $x \leq y \iff x \in [x_0, y]$. This is a semi-linear order (see [DM16b, §5]) and thus, since $\mathbf{B}' = \mathbf{B} \setminus \{x_0\}$ and $\mathbf{C}' = \mathbf{C} \setminus \{x_0\}$ are c -closed, they have a unique minimum that we denote respectively by b_0 and c_0 . Since φ preserves betweenness, we know that $\varphi(b_0) = c_0$. We set $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{B} \cup \mathbf{C} \cup \{c(x_0, b_0, c_0)\}$.

Subcase A.1 The point $c(x_0, b_0, c_0) \notin \{b_0, c_0\}$. In this case, no point of \mathbf{B}' is between points of \mathbf{C}' and vice versa. In particular, they are disjoint. We can define an extension $\langle \mathbf{A}, \psi: \mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \rangle$ where $\psi|_{\mathbf{B}} = \varphi$, $\psi(c(x_0, b_0, c_0)) = c(x_0, b_0, c_0)$ and for $c \in \mathbf{C}$, $\psi(c) = b \in \mathbf{B}$ is the unique point $b \in \mathbf{B}$ such that $\varphi(b) = c$. This extension belongs to \mathcal{K}_p and it satisfies Definition 3.4 with $\mathbf{F}_0 = \mathbf{B} \cup \{c(x_0, b_0, c_0)\}$. Actually, for any $b \in \mathbf{F}_0$, $\psi^2(b) = b$ and thus Condition (2) is satisfied. Conditions (3) & (4) are empty and \mathbf{A} is still the c -closure of \mathbf{F} .

Subcase A.2 The point $c(x_0, b_0, c_0)$ is c_0 . Observe that for any $g \in G_\infty$ that induces φ , b_0 belongs to an austro-boreal arc for g because $[b_0, x_0]$ is mapped to $[c_0, x_0]$ and thus $c_0 = g(b_0)$ belongs to $[b_0, g^2(b_0)]$. Let us denote by x_1, \dots, x_k the φ -orbit of b_0 such that $\varphi(x_i) = x_{i+1}$ (in particular $b_0 = x_{k-1}$ and $c_0 = x_k$). Let $\mathbf{B}_1 = \{x \in \mathbf{B}, x_1 \notin]x, \varphi(x)[\text{ and } x_1 \in]x, x_0[\}$.

Thanks to Lemma 3.7, we may assume that φ has a fixed point $y \in \mathbf{B}_1$ between x_1 and any other point of $\mathbf{B} \setminus \mathbf{B}_1$. Let \mathbf{C}_1 to be $\varphi(\mathbf{B}_1)$ and \mathbf{A}_1 to be $\{y\}$ and the union of the branches in \mathbf{A} around y that do not contain b_0 . In particular, \mathbf{A}_1 is c -closed, contains $\mathbf{B}_1 \cup \mathbf{C}_1$. We define $\mathcal{S}_1 = \langle \mathbf{A}_1, \varphi_1: \mathbf{B}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{C}_1 \rangle$ where φ_1 is the restriction of φ to \mathbf{B}_1 . By an induction on the number of φ_1 -orbits which is less than the number of φ -orbits, we may assume that \mathcal{S}_1 embeds in $\mathcal{S}'_1 \in \mathcal{L}$.

Let us define $\mathbf{A}_2 = (\mathbf{A} \setminus \mathbf{A}_1) \cup \{y\}$, $\mathbf{B}_2 = \mathbf{B} \cap \mathbf{A}_2$, $\mathbf{C}_2 = \mathbf{C} \cap \mathbf{A}_2$ and let φ_2 be the restriction of φ on \mathbf{B}_2 . Let choose $g \in G_\infty$ that induces φ . We set \mathbf{B}'_2 to be \mathbf{B}_2 and we add successively points to this set. For any point x in $\mathbf{B}_2 \cap]y, x_0[$, we know that $x \geq b_0$ and $g(x) \leq x_1$. We add to \mathbf{B}'_2 all points $g^m(x), g^{m+1}(x), \dots, g^l(x)$ such m is the maximal integer such that $g^m(x) \geq x_1$ and l is the minimal integer such that $g^l(x) \geq b_0$. For $z \in \mathbf{B}_2$ not in $]y, x_0[$, let $x_z \in]y, x_0[$ be $c(z, x_0, y) \in \mathbf{B}_2$. Let m, l be the corresponding integers for x_z , we add $\{g^m z, \dots, g^l z\}$ to \mathbf{B}'_2 in order to guarantee Condition (5). Finally, we replace \mathbf{B}'_2 by its c -closure (this adds only finitely many points). Let $\mathbf{C}'_2 = g(\mathbf{B}'_2)$. Let us define $(\mathbf{B}'_2)_0 = (\mathbf{B}'_2 \cap \overline{D(y, x_1)}) \cup \{x_0\}$. Up

to add $g^i((\mathbf{B}'_2)_0)$ to \mathbf{B}'_2 for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ (and $g^i((\mathbf{B}'_2)_0)$ to \mathbf{C}'_2 for $i = 2, 3, 4, 5$) we may assume that $l - m > 4$. Now, let \mathbf{A}'_2 be the c -closure of $\mathbf{A}_2 \cup \mathbf{B}'_2 \cup \mathbf{C}'_2$ and φ'_2 be the $g|_{\mathbf{B}'_2}$. The system $\langle \mathbf{A}_2, \varphi_2: \mathbf{B}_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{C}_2 \rangle$ embeds in $\mathcal{S}'_2 = \langle \mathbf{A}'_2, \varphi'_2: \mathbf{B}'_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{C}'_2 \rangle \in \mathcal{K}_p$. Moreover, the latter one satisfies Condition (2) in Definition 3.4 with $n = 1$ for all points. Actually Condition (1) is obtained by construction of $(\mathbf{B}'_2)_0$, x_0 and y are fixed points and all the other points of $(\mathbf{B}'_2)_0$ are in $D(g)$ thus Conditions (2) & (3) follow. For Condition (4), any two points of \mathbf{B}' that lie in $]y, x_0[$ have intertwined φ -orbit and the last possibility of Condition (4) occurs. So $\mathcal{S}'_2 \in \mathcal{L}$.

By the patchwork lemma, there is $g \in D_\infty$ inducing φ'_1 and φ'_2 . Thus if φ' is the restriction of g on $\mathbf{B}_1 \cup \mathbf{B}_2$ $\mathcal{S}' = \langle \mathbf{A}_1 \cup \mathbf{A}'_2, \varphi': \mathbf{B}_1 \cup \mathbf{B}'_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{C}_1 \cup \mathbf{C}'_2 \rangle \in \mathcal{L}$ is an extension of \mathcal{S} .

Subcase A.3 The point $c(x_0, b_0, c_0)$ is b_0 . This subcase is very similar to subcase A.2 and we only indicate what should be modified. The points x_1, \dots, x_k are the φ -orbit of b_0 but this time $x_1 = b_0$ and $x_{i+1} = \varphi(x_i)$. Let $\mathbf{B}_1 = \{x \in \mathbf{B}, x_k \notin]x, \varphi(x)[\text{ and } x_k \in]x_0, x[\}$.

Thanks to Lemma 3.7 applied to $\langle \mathbf{A}, \varphi^{-1}: \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{B} \rangle$, we may assume that φ has a fixed point $y \in \mathbf{B}_1$ between x_k and any other point of $\mathbf{B} \setminus \mathbf{B}_1$. Let \mathbf{C}_1 to be $\varphi(\mathbf{B}_1)$ and \mathbf{A}_1 to be $\{y\}$ and the union of the branches in \mathbf{A} around y that do not contain b_0 . In particular, \mathbf{A}_1 is c -closed and contains $\mathbf{B}_1 \cup \mathbf{C}_1$. We define $\mathcal{S}_1 = \langle \mathbf{A}_1, \varphi_1: \mathbf{B}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{C}_1 \rangle$ where φ_1 is the restriction of φ to \mathbf{B}_1 . By an induction on the number of φ_1 -orbits, we may assume that \mathcal{S}_1 embeds in some $\mathcal{S}'_1 \in \mathcal{L}$ where φ_1 is the restriction of φ on \mathbf{B}_1 .

Let us define $\mathbf{A}_2 = \mathbf{A} \setminus \mathbf{A}_1 \cup \{y\}$, $\mathbf{B}_2 = \mathbf{B} \cap \mathbf{A}_2$, $\mathbf{C}_2 = \mathbf{C} \cap \mathbf{A}_2$ and let φ_2 be the restriction of φ on \mathbf{B}_2 . Let choose $g \in G_\infty$ that induces φ . We set \mathbf{B}'_2 to be \mathbf{B}_2 and we add successively points to this set. For any point x in $\mathbf{B}_2 \cap]y, x_0[$, we know that $x \geq b_0$ and $x \leq x_k$. We add to \mathbf{B}'_2 all points $g^m(x), g^{m+1}(x), \dots, g^l(x)$ such that l is the minimal integer such that $g^m(x) \geq x_k$ and l is the minimal integer such that $g^l(x) \geq b_0$. For $z \in \mathbf{B}_2$ not in $]y, x_0[$, let $x_z \in]y, x_0[$ be $c(z, x_0, y) \in \mathbf{B}_2$. Let m, l be the corresponding integers for x_z , we add $\{g^m z, \dots, g^l z\}$ to \mathbf{B}'_2 . Finally, we replace \mathbf{B}'_2 by its c -closure (this adds only finitely many points). Let $\mathbf{C}'_2 = g(\mathbf{B}'_2)$. Let us define $(\mathbf{B}'_2)_0 = \left(\mathbf{B}'_2 \cap \overline{D(x_1, x_2)} \right) \cup \{x_0\}$. Up to add $g^i((\mathbf{B}'_2)_0)$ to \mathbf{B}'_2 for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ (and $g^i((\mathbf{B}'_2)_0)$ to \mathbf{C}'_2 for $i = 2, 3, 4, 5$) we may assume that $l - m > 4$. Now, let \mathbf{A}'_2 be the c -closure of $\mathbf{A}_2 \cup \mathbf{B}'_2 \cup \mathbf{C}'_2$ and φ'_2 be the $g|_{\mathbf{B}'_2}$. The system $\langle \mathbf{A}_2, \varphi_2: \mathbf{B}_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{C}_2 \rangle$ embeds in $\mathcal{S}'_2 = \langle \mathbf{A}'_2, \varphi'_2: \mathbf{B}'_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{C}'_2 \rangle \in \mathcal{K}_p$ and $\mathcal{S}'_2 \in \mathcal{L}$ for the same reasons as above. We conclude similarly as in Subcase A.2.

Case B. The integer n is larger than 1. The idea is then to reduce to Case A by making a precise definition for $\psi = \varphi^n$ and apply Case A to ψ .

Subcase B.1 $\varphi^{n-1}(D) \cap \mathbf{B} = \emptyset$. This case is quite similar to subcase A.2. Let us identify \mathbf{A} with a subset of $\text{Br}(D_\infty)$ and φ with the restriction of some $g \in \text{Homeo}(D_\infty)$. Let \tilde{D} be the connected component of $D_\infty \setminus \{x_0\}$ that contains the points of D . Let \mathbf{B}_0 be the c -closure of $\tilde{D} \cap \left(\bigcup_{0 \leq k < n-1} g^{-k}(\mathbf{B}) \right) \cup \{x_0\}$. This is a finite set. Let $\mathbf{C}' = \mathbf{B}' = \bigcup_{0 \leq k < n-1} g^k(\mathbf{B}_0)$. We define φ' to coincide with g on $\bigcup_{0 \leq k < n-1} g^k(\mathbf{B}_0)$ and $g^{-(n-1)}$ on $g^{n-1}(\mathbf{B}_0)$. The class $\mathcal{S}' = \langle \mathbf{A}', \varphi': \mathbf{B}' \rightarrow \mathbf{C}' \rangle$ which is an extension of \mathcal{S} belongs to \mathcal{L} with this integer n and all points of \mathbf{B}_0 are φ^n -fixed points.

Subcase B.2 $\varphi^n(D) \cap \mathbf{B} \neq \emptyset$. So $\varphi^n(D) = D$. Up to choose $g \in G_\infty$ and add points in each φ -orbits, we may assume that all φ -orbits start, finish in D and have all the same length that is at least $4n$. That is, we may assume that $\mathbf{B}_0 = D \cap \mathbf{B}$ satisfies $\bigcup_{0 \leq k \leq l-1} \varphi^k(\mathbf{B}_0) = \mathbf{B}$ with $l \geq 4$ and \mathbf{B}_0 is c -closed. This will guarantee the very last point of Condition (4) in Definition 3.4. We define the system $\mathcal{T} = \langle \mathbf{A} \cap D \cup \{x_0\}, \psi: \bigcup_{0 \leq k \leq l-1} \varphi^{kn}(\mathbf{B}_0) \rightarrow \bigcup_{0 \leq k \leq l-1} \varphi^{(k+1)n}(\mathbf{B}_0) \rangle$

where ψ is the restriction of φ^n to $\bigcup_{0 \leq k \leq l-1} \varphi^{kn}(\mathbf{B}_0)$. Observe that the number of ψ -orbits is at most the same number of φ -orbits. Now, $\mathcal{T} \in \mathcal{K}_p$ and falls in Case A. So we can find an embedding of \mathcal{T} in some $\mathcal{T}' = \langle \mathbf{A}', \psi': \mathbf{B}' \rightarrow \mathbf{C}' \rangle \in \mathcal{L}$. Let us define $\mathbf{B}'' = \bigcup_{0 \leq i < n} g^i(\mathbf{B}')$ and φ' to be g on $\bigcup_{0 \leq i < n-1} g^i(\mathbf{B}')$ and $\psi' \circ g^{-(n-1)}$ on $g^{n-1}(\mathbf{B}')$. Let $\mathbf{C}'' = \varphi'(\mathbf{B}'')$ and $\mathbf{A}'' = \mathbf{A}' \cup \mathbf{B}'' \cup \mathbf{A}$. The system $\mathcal{S}' = \langle \mathbf{A}'', \varphi': \mathbf{B}'' \rightarrow \mathbf{C}'' \rangle$ lies in \mathcal{K}_p and contains an embedding of \mathcal{S} . Moreover, $\mathcal{S}' \in \mathcal{L}$ because $\mathcal{T}' \in \mathcal{L}$. Actually if \mathbf{B}_0 is the initial set for \mathcal{T}' as in Definition 3.4 then it is also an initial set for \mathcal{S}' and for $x \in \mathbf{B}_0$ and $n' \in \mathbf{N}$ is as in Definition 3.4.(2) for \mathcal{T}' then nn' satisfies Conditions (2)-(4) for x and φ' . Condition (5) is satisfied since it is satisfied for \mathcal{T}' .

Before the subdivision into cases A and B, Condition (6) was guaranteed and during the extension that we did in cases A and B, no point outside the c -closure of $\mathbf{B} \cup \mathbf{C}$ was added to \mathbf{A} and thus Condition (6) is still satisfied at the end. \square

Proposition 3.9. *The class \mathcal{L} has the amalgamation property.*

To prove this proposition, we rely on a few lemmas.

Lemma 3.10. *Let $\mathcal{S} = \langle \mathbf{A}, \varphi: \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} \rangle \in \mathcal{L}$ and $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{T} = \langle \mathbf{D}, \psi: \mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \rangle$ be an embedding. If $x, y \in \mathbf{B}$ are φ -periodic points with periods $n \leq m$. Assume that $]x, y[\cap \mathbf{B}$ does not contain any periodic point then the components $g^k(D(x, y))$ are disjoint for $0 \leq k < m$ and for any $z \in \mathbf{D}$, ψ -periodic point with $z \in]x, y[$, the period of z is m .*

Proof. Let $g \in G_\infty$ inducing ψ . We claim that for all $g^k(D(x, y))$ are disjoint for $0 \leq k < m$ and m is a multiple of n . This implies that the period of z is at least m . Now, we have $g^m(]x, y[) =]x, y[$. If the period of z is not m then $g^m(z) \in]z, g^{2m}(z)[$ and $z \in D(g^m)$. Thanks to Lemma 2.6 and 2.8, this leads to a contradiction.

It remains to prove the claim. If $m = 1$, the claim is straightforward. So let us assume that $m > 1$. Since $\mathcal{S} \in \mathcal{L}$, g has some fixed point $p \in \mathbf{B}$. Since $m > 1$, y is not in the element of \mathcal{C}_x that contains p . So, if k is not a multiple of n , then $c(p, x, g^k(x))$ separates $D(x, y)$ and $g^k(D(x, y))$. Thus $D(x, y)$ and $g^k(D(x, y))$ are disjoint. Now, if $D(x, y)$ and $g^k(D(x, y))$ are not disjoint then the point $c(x, y, g^k(y))$ is necessarily a non-periodic point because otherwise it would belongs to \mathbf{B} which is c -closed. By assumption there is no such point. \square

Lemma 3.11. *Let $g \in G_\infty$, let x, y be g -fixed points in D_∞ and let M be some finite set in $]x, y[$. There are $z \in]x, y[$ such that $M \subset]x, z[$, $p \in]z, y[$ and $g' \in G_\infty$ that is equal to g on $D_\infty \setminus D(z, y)$ and that fixes p .*

Proof. Since M is finite, one can find $z \in]x, y[$ such that $M \subset]x, z[$. Now, choose $p \in]z, y[\cap]gz, y[\subset]x, y[$. Find a homeomorphism f from $D(z, y)$ to $D(gz, y)$ fixing p, y and such that $f(z) = g(z)$ (this is possible thanks to [DM16b, Proposition 6.1]). Now define, g' to be f on $D(z, y)$ and g elsewhere. \square

Lemma 3.12. *Let $\mathcal{S} = \langle \mathbf{A}, \varphi: \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} \rangle \in \mathcal{L}$ and $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{T} = \langle \mathbf{D}, \psi: \mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \rangle$ be an embedding. Let $x, y \in \mathbf{B}$ be φ -periodic points. Assume that $]x, y[\cap \mathbf{B}$ does not contain any periodic point. Then there is an embedding $\mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}' = \langle \mathbf{D}', \psi': \mathbf{E}' \rightarrow \mathbf{F}' \rangle$ such that there is $p \in \mathbf{D}'$ with $\mathbf{D}' = \mathbf{D} \cup \{p\}$, $\mathbf{E}' = \mathbf{E} \cup \{p\}$, $\mathbf{F}' = \mathbf{F} \cup \{p\}$, $p \in]x, y[$, z is ψ' -periodic and $]p, y[\cap \mathbf{D} = \emptyset$.*

Proof. Let $h \in G_\infty$ that induces ψ and let us consider \mathbf{D} as a subset of $\text{Br}(D_\infty)$. As in the proof of Lemma 3.10, let m be the maximal period of x and y . So, the subsets $h^k(D(x, y))$ are disjoint for $0 \leq k < m$. Let us set $g = h^m$. So, x and y are g -fixed points. Let us apply

Lemma 3.11 with $g = h^m$ and $M =]x, y[\cap \mathbf{D}$. One get g' that fixes some point p such that $D(p, y) \cap \mathbf{D} = \emptyset$ and g coincides with g' on \mathbf{E} . Now, thanks to the patchwork lemma, let us define $h' \in G_\infty$ to be h on $D_\infty \setminus h^{m-1}(D(x, y))$ and $g' \circ h^{1-m}$ on $D(x, y)$. Then h' coincides with h on \mathbf{E} and p is h' -periodic. We define ψ' to be the restriction of h' on $\mathbf{E} \cup \{p\}$. \square

Lemma 3.13. *Let $\mathcal{S} = \langle \mathbf{A}, \varphi: \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} \rangle \in \mathcal{L}$ and $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{T} = \langle \mathbf{D}, \psi: \mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \rangle$ be an embedding. Any ψ -orbit contains at most one φ -orbit.*

Proof. For a contradiction, let us assume there are $x, y \in \mathbf{B}$ such that their φ -orbits are distinct but lie in the same ψ -orbit. Thanks to Condition (1) in Definition 3.4, we may assume that $x, y \in \mathbf{B}_0$. Observe that these points are not φ -periodic (and thus not ψ) because the ψ -orbit of a periodic point is equal to its φ -orbit.

The points x, y belong respectively to some $D(x_1, x_2), D(y_1, y_2)$ where x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 are φ -periodic points and we may assume that $D(x_1, x_2), D(y_1, y_2)$ do not contain φ -periodic points. Thus, the φ -orbits of $D(x_1, x_2), D(y_1, y_2)$ are disjoint or the equal and this is a fortiori the same for ψ . So, under our current assumption, these two orbits are the same. Let $x' = c(x, x_1, x_2)$ and $y' = c(y, y_1, y_2)$. Because of Condition (5), $x', y' \in \mathbf{B}_0$. By Condition (2) of Definition 3.4, there is n (that we can assume to be minimal) such that for any $g \in G_\infty$ that induces φ , g^n is austro-boreal on $D(x_1, x_2) \cap \mathbf{B}$ and on $D(y_1, y_2) \cap \mathbf{B}$. So x', z' satisfy Condition (4) and their φ^n -orbits are not separated by φ^n -fixed point, so by the second point of Condition (4), $x' \in [y', \varphi^n(y')]$ or $y' \in [x', \varphi^n(x')]$. Since ψ commute with the center map, x' and y' are in the same ψ^n -orbit. This is impossible because the ψ^n -iterates of $[y', \psi^n(y')]$ (respectively of $[x', \psi^n(x')]$) are distinct. \square

Proof of Proposition 3.9. Let $\mathcal{S} = \langle \mathbf{A}, \varphi: \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} \rangle \in \mathcal{L}$ and two embeddings $\iota_i: \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_i = \langle \mathbf{A}_i, \varphi_i: \mathbf{B}_i \rightarrow \mathbf{C}_i \rangle$ where $\mathcal{S}_i \in \mathcal{L}$ for $i = 1, 2$. We will construct two embeddings $j_i: \mathbf{A}_i \rightarrow \text{Br}(D_\infty)$ and $g \in G_\infty$ such that $j_1 \circ \iota_1 = j_2 \circ \iota_2$ and $j_i \circ \varphi_i = g \circ j_i$ for $i = 1, 2$. So, the restriction of g on $j_1(\mathbf{B}_1) \cup j_2(\mathbf{B}_2)$ will yield an amalgamation of φ_1 and φ_2 over φ .

First, we fix, an embedding $j: \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \text{Br}(D_\infty)$ and $g \in G_\infty$ such that g induces φ on $j(\mathbf{B})$. For simplicity, we write \mathbf{A} instead of $j(\mathbf{A})$, so we think to \mathbf{A} as a subset of $\text{Br}(D_\infty)$. We define j_i on $\iota_i(\mathbf{A})$ to be $j \circ \iota_i^{-1}$ and it remains to define j_i on $\mathbf{A}_i \setminus \iota_i(\mathbf{A})$.

For a point $x \in \mathbf{B}_i \setminus \mathbf{B}$ there are three exclusive cases :

- (A) The φ_i -orbit of x contains a φ -orbit of a point in \mathbf{B} .
- (B) The φ_i -orbit of x does not contains a φ -orbit of a point in \mathbf{B} but there are points $y, z \in \mathbf{B} \cup \mathbf{C}$ such that $x \in D(y, z)$.
- (C) The φ_i -orbit of x does not contains a φ -orbit of a point in \mathbf{B} and there are no points $y, z \in \mathbf{B} \cup \mathbf{C}$ such that $x \in D(y, z)$.

Let us observe that if φ_i -orbit of x contains a φ -orbit of a point $y \in \mathbf{B}$ then this point y satisfies the second possibility in Condition (2) of Definition 3.4. That is, it lies in $D(h^n)$ for some $n \in \mathbf{N}$ and any $h \in G_\infty$ that induces φ_i . Moreover thanks to Lemma 3.13, in this situation, the φ_i -orbit of x contains exactly one φ -orbit.

We first deal with points in cases (A)&(B). These points in $\mathbf{B}_i \setminus \mathbf{B}$ lie in some $D(y, z)$ where y, z are φ -periodic points and thanks to point (3) in Definition 3.4, there is $n \in \mathbf{N}$ such that $\varphi^n(y) = y$ and $\varphi^n(z) = z$.

Case A. Let $\mathbf{B}_{0,i}$ the sets given by Definition 3.4 for \mathcal{S}_i . Let $x \in \mathbf{B}_{0,i}$ such that its φ_i -orbit contains the φ -orbit of some $y \in \mathbf{B}_0$. So, there is $k \in \mathbf{N}$ such that $\varphi_i^k(x) = y$. We define $j_i(x) = g^{-k}(y)$. For $z \in \mathbf{B}_i$ in the φ_i -orbit, there is $l \in \mathbf{N}$ such that $z = \varphi_i^l(x)$ and we define

$j_i(z) = g^l(j_i(x))$. Since all points in $\mathbf{B}_i \setminus \mathbf{B}$ are in φ_i -orbit of some point in $\mathbf{B}_{0,i}$, we are done with points that fall in case (A).

Case B. We consider now points x in \mathbf{B}_i that are not in Case A but lie in some $D(y, z)$ for some y, z φ -periodic points. Let us fix y, z φ -periodic points such that $]y, z[$ does not contain any other φ -periodic point. In particular, any two points in $\mathbf{B}_0 \cap]y, z[$ satisfy the second property of Condition (4) in Definition 3.4.

The components $D(g^i(y), g^i(z))$, for $i \in \mathbf{Z}$, are disjoint or equal and because of Lemma 3.10. Among them, at most one meets \mathbf{B}_0 (and similarly for $B_{0,1}$ and $B_{0,2}$). If none meets \mathbf{B}_0 then $D(g^k(y), g^k(z)) \cap \mathbf{B} = \emptyset$ for any k . Because of Condition (2) in Definition 3.4, any φ_i -orbit that meet $D(y, z) \subset \mathbf{B}_i$ meets $D(\varphi_i^k(y), \varphi_i^k(z))$ as well. So, in case $D(y, z) \cap \mathbf{B} \neq \emptyset$, we may assume that $D(y, z)$ is the one that meets \mathbf{B}_0 .

Let us treat the case where $D(y, z) \cap \mathbf{B} = \emptyset$ first. In that case, we may assume there is a branch point $t \in]y, z[$ that is g -periodic by Lemma 3.12. For $i = 1, 2$, we choose some $h_i: \mathbf{A}_i \rightarrow \text{Br}(D_\infty)$ that coincides with j on \mathbf{A} and an element $g_i \in D_\infty$ that induces φ_i on \mathbf{B}_i . Thanks to Lemma 3.12, we may assume there are $t_i \in]y, z[$ such that $h_1(\mathbf{A}_1) \cap D(y, z) \subset D(y, t_1)$, $h_2(\mathbf{A}_2) \cap D(y, z) \subset D(t_2, z)$ and t_i are φ_i -periodic points. By Lemma 3.10, the periods of t, t_1 and t_2 are the maximum of the periods of y and z . Let n be this period.

We may assume that $D(y, z)$ is the component that meets $B_{0,1}$ among all its φ -iterates. Let us fix a homeomorphism $l_1: D(y, t_1) \rightarrow D(y, t)$. For $k = 0, \dots, n-1$, on $B_1 \cap D(\varphi^k(y), \varphi^k(z))$, we define j_1 to be $g^k \circ l_1 \circ h_1$. Finally, on $D(g^{k-1}(y), g^{k-1}(t))$, we replace the restriction of g by $l_1 \circ \varphi_1^n \circ l_1^{-1} \circ g^{1-n}$. This way, the embedding j_1 is well defined on $\cup_{0 \leq k \leq n-1} D(\varphi^k(y), \varphi^k(z)) \cap \mathbf{B}_1$ and we have $j_1 \circ \varphi_1 = g \circ j_1$ by construction.

We proceed similarly to embed points of $\cup_{0 \leq k \leq n-1} D(\varphi^k(y), \varphi^k(z)) \cap \mathbf{B}_2$ to $\text{Br}(D_\infty)$. We fix a homeomorphism $l_2: D(t_2, z) \rightarrow D(t, z)$. For $k = 0, \dots, n-1$, on $B_2 \cap D(\varphi^k(y), \varphi^k(z))$, we define j_2 to be $g^k \circ l_2 \circ h_2$. Finally, on $D(g^{k-1}(t), g^{k-1}(z))$, we replace the restriction of g by $l_2 \circ \varphi_2^n \circ l_2^{-1} \circ g^{1-n}$. This way, the embedding j_2 is well defined on $\cup_{0 \leq k \leq n-1} D(\varphi^k(y), \varphi^k(z)) \cap \mathbf{B}_2$ and we have $j_2 \circ \varphi_2 = g \circ j_2$ by construction.

Now, we assume that $D(y, z) \cap \mathbf{B} \neq \emptyset$ and continue with n being the maximum of the period of y and z . We may assume that $D(x, y)$ does not contain φ -periodic points, up to consider $D(y, z)$ minimal for inclusion with the property $D(y, z) \cap \mathbf{B} \neq \emptyset$. For $x \in D(x, y) \cap \mathbf{B}_i$, we have three exclusive subcases that cover all possibilities.

- (1) The φ_i -orbit of x contains a point in some $D(y', z')$ where $y', z' \in \mathbf{B} \cap D(y, z)$ and $D(y', z') \cap \mathbf{B} = \emptyset$.
- (2) The φ_i -orbit of x does not contain a point in some $D(y', z')$ where $y', z' \in \mathbf{B} \cap D(y, z)$ and $D(y', z') \cap \mathbf{B} = \emptyset$ but this φ_i -orbit contains a point in some $D(y', z')$ where $y', z' \in (\mathbf{B} \cap D(y, z)) \cup \{y, z\}$, $D(y', z') \cap \mathbf{B} = \emptyset$.
- (3) There is no point in the φ_i -orbit of x that lies in some $D(y', z')$ where $y', z' \in (\mathbf{B} \cap D(y, z)) \cup \{y, z\}$.

Subcase B.1. Let y', z' be such points. We will defined the embedding of the whole φ_i -orbit of x and thus, we may assume that $x \in \mathbf{B}_{0,i}$. We continue with the embeddings h_i defined above. We choose branch points $t, t_1, t_2 \in]y', z'[$ such that $h_1(\mathbf{A}_1) \cap D(y', z') \subset D(y', t_1)$, $h_2(\mathbf{A}_2) \cap D(y', z') \subset D(t_2, z')$. We fix homeomorphisms $l_1: D(y', t_1) \rightarrow D(y', t)$ and $l_2: D(t_2, z') \rightarrow D(t, z')$. We define j_i to be $l_i \circ h_i$ on $D(y', z') \cap \mathbf{B}_i$. For elements $x \in \mathbf{B}_i$

such that $\varphi_i^k(x) \in D(y', z')$ for some $k \in \mathbf{Z}$, we define $j_i(x)$ to be $g^k \circ l_i \circ h_i \circ \varphi_i^{-k}(x)$. Thus we have defined j_i for all elements whose φ_i -orbit meets $D(y', z')$ and for those points we have $j_i \circ \varphi_i = g \circ j_i$ by construction.

Subcase B.2. In that case, $\{y, z\} \cap \{y', z'\}$ is a point because $[y, z]$ contains points in \mathbf{B} . Let us assume, $y = y'$. The other possibilities are treated mutatis mutandis. Thanks to Lemma 3.12, we may assume that there are $s, t \in]y, z[$ such that $s \in]y, t[$ and s, t are g -periodic points. By Lemma 3.10, the periods of these points are necessarily the maximum of the ones of y and z , that is n . Moreover, t is such that $\mathbf{B} \cap D(y, z) \subset D(t, z)$. Let us use the embeddings h_i from above. From Condition (4) in Definition 3.4, we know that there is a φ_i -periodic point $t_i \in]y, z[$ such that all points that fall in this second subcase with $y' = y$ have a φ_i -orbit that meets $D(y, t_i)$.

We fix a homeomorphism $l_1: D(y, h_1(t_1)) \rightarrow D(y, s)$ and define j_1 to be $l_1 \circ h_1$ on $D(y, t_1) \cap \mathbf{B}_1$. For $k = 0, \dots, n-1$, on $\mathbf{B}_1 \cap D(\varphi_1^k(y), \varphi_1^k(t_1))$, we define j_1 to be $g^k \circ l_1 \circ h_1$. Finally, on $D(g^{k-1}(y), g^{k-1}(s))$, we replace the restriction of g by $l_1 \circ \varphi_1^n \circ l_1^{-1} \circ g^{1-n}$. This way, the embedding j_1 is well defined on $\cup_{0 \leq k \leq n-1} D(\varphi_1^k(y), \varphi_1^k(t_1)) \cap \mathbf{B}_1$ and we have $j_1 \circ \varphi_1 = g \circ j_1$ on this subset by construction.

We may also assume that φ_2 has a periodic point $s_2 \in]y, t_2[$ such that $D(y, s_2) \cap \mathbf{B}_2 = \emptyset$. We fix a homeomorphism $l_2: D(h_2(s_2), h_2(t_2)) \rightarrow D(s, t)$ and define j_2 to be $l_2 \circ h_2$ on $D(s_2, t_2) \cap \mathbf{B}_2$. For $k = 0, \dots, n-1$, on $\mathbf{B}_2 \cap D(\varphi_2^k(s_2), \varphi_2^k(t_2))$, we define j_2 to be $g^k \circ l_2 \circ h_2$. Finally, on $D(g^{k-1}(s), g^{k-1}(t))$, we replace the restriction of g by $l_2 \circ \varphi_2^n \circ l_2^{-1} \circ g^{1-n}$. This way, the embedding j_2 is well defined on $\cup_{0 \leq k \leq n-1} D(\varphi_2^k(s_2), \varphi_2^k(t_2)) \cap \mathbf{B}_2$ and we have $j_2 \circ \varphi_2 = g \circ j_2$ on this subset by construction.

Subcase B.3. In this last subcase, for such an x , there is a unique point $p \in \mathbf{B} \cap D(y, z)$ such that for any $r \in \mathbf{B}$, $p \in [r, x[$. Moreover, this point is necessarily a φ -periodic point because of Condition (3) in Definition 3.4. Let m be this period. Once again, we use the embeddings $h_i: \mathbf{A}_i \rightarrow \text{Br}(D_\infty)$. Let $C_{i,1}, \dots, C_{i,m_i}$, for $i = 1, 2$, be the connected components of $D_\infty \setminus \{p\}$ that contains points of $h_i(\mathbf{B}_i)$ but no point of \mathbf{B} (x is necessarily in such a component). Each of these components contain a g_i -periodic point. Thus for any $i = 1, 2$ and $j \leq m_i$, there is $k_{i,j}$ such that $g_i^{k_{i,j}}(C_{i,j}) = C_{i,j}$.

We glue copies of the $C_{i,j}$'s to p and similarly we glue copies of $g_i^k(C_{i,j})$ to $g^k(p)$ for $k < m$ to obtain a new dendrite which again homeomorphic to D_∞ . We extend g by the restriction of g_i on the copies of $g_i^k(C_{i,j})$. Let define j_i to be these gluings on $\cup_{0 \leq k \leq n-1} g_i^k(C_{i,j})$.

Case C. This last case is treated in the same way as subcase B.3 because for any point x that fall in this case, there is a unique point p such that for any $r \in \mathbf{B}$, $p \in [r, x[$ and this point p is periodic.

To conclude this proof, we define \mathbf{B}' to be the c -closure of $h_1(\mathbf{B}_1) \cup h_2(\mathbf{B}_2)$, \mathbf{C}' to be $g(\mathbf{B}')$, φ' to be the restriction of g on \mathbf{B}' and \mathbf{A}' to be the c -closure of $\mathbf{B}' \cup \mathbf{C}'$. \square

We can now conclude that G_∞ has generic elements.

Proof of Theorem 1.2. The class \mathcal{K}_p has JEP (Proposition 3.2) and WAP (Proposition 3.8 and Proposition 3.9) thus the theorem is a consequence of [Tru92] (see also [KR07, §3]). \square

Checking JEP and WAP conditions, we show similarly the existence of comeager conjugacy classes for the basic clopen subgroups.

Theorem 3.14. *Let $F \subset \text{Br}(D_\infty)$ be a finite subset. The clopen subgroup $V_F = \text{Fix}(F)$ has a comeager conjugacy class.*

Proof. We consider systems $\mathcal{S} = \langle \mathbf{A}, \varphi: \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} \rangle$ where φ is induced by an element $g \in V_F$. The joint embedding and weak amalgamation properties are proved as for G_∞ . \square

Remark 3.15. Let us conclude this section by some observations. Let A be the subgroup of G_∞ fixing a pair of points in $\text{Ends}(D_\infty)$ and let B be the stabilizer of some branch point in D_∞ . Notice that $V_F \cong A^n \times B^m$ where n is the number of edges in $\langle F \rangle$ and m is the number of vertices in $\langle F \rangle$ (see Section 2 for the definition of $\langle F \rangle$).

Once we identify the set of branch points in an open arc in D_∞ with \mathbf{Q} , we can also observe that A is a permutational wreath product over B :

$$A \simeq B \wr_{\mathbf{Q}} \text{Aut}(\mathbf{Q}, <) \simeq B^{\mathbf{Q}} \rtimes \text{Aut}(\mathbf{Q}, <).$$

The subgroup B has itself a permutational wreath product decomposition where E is the stabilizer of an end point in D_∞ :

$$B \simeq E^{\mathbf{N}} \rtimes \mathcal{S}_\infty.$$

We refer to [DM16b, Lemma 7.1] for more explanations. Observe that intuitively this shows that G_∞ is somehow built from the classical Polish groups \mathcal{S}_∞ , $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{Q}, <)$ and E which is the automorphism group of some semi-linear order on the set of branch points ([DM16b, Corollary 5.21]).

4. AUTOMATIC CONTINUITY

Our proof of the automatic continuity relies on the Steinhaus property. To prove this property, we use the same technics as in the proof [RS07, Theorem 15] which states that the Polish group $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{Q}, <)$ has the Steinhaus property. Let us recall that a topological group G has the Steinhaus property (Definition 1.3) if there is $k \in \mathbf{N}$ such that for any symmetric and σ -syndethic subset W , W^k contains a neighborhood of the identity.

So, our goal is to prove that the Polish group G_∞ has the Steinhaus property (Theorem 1.4). Before proving the theorem, let us set up a few things. Set merely $G = G_\infty$. Let W be a symmetric σ -syndethic subset of G_∞ (i.e. there is $(g_n)_{n \in \mathbf{N}}$ with $\bigcup_{n \in \mathbf{N}} g_n W = G$). Since W is not meager, $W^2 = W^{-1}W$ is dense in some open neighborhood of the identity $U = \text{Fix}(F)$ where F is a finite subset of $\text{Br}(D_\infty)$. Let us denote by $T = [F]$ the tree (i.e. subdendrite) generated by F .

Let $\mathcal{V} (\supset F)$ be the set of vertices of T and \mathcal{E} be its set of edges. For $v \in \mathcal{V}$, we denote $G_v = \{g \in \text{Fix}(v), \text{Supp}(g) \subset \bigcup \overline{U_i}\}$ where $\{U_i\}$ are the connected components of $D_\infty \setminus \{x\}$ that do not intersect T . For $e = \{x, y\} \in \mathcal{E}$, we denote by $G_e = \{g \in G, \text{Supp}(g) \subset D(x, y)\}$. Thanks to the patchwork lemma, we have

$$U = \left(\prod_{v \in \mathcal{V}} G_v \right) \times \left(\prod_{e \in \mathcal{E}} G_e \right).$$

If we set $V = \prod_{v \in \mathcal{V}} G_v$ and $E = \prod_{e \in \mathcal{E}} G_e$, that is $U = V \times E$, it suffices to show the following two lemmas to prove Theorem 1.4.

Lemma 4.1. *The subgroup V is contained in W^{140} .*

Lemma 4.2. *The subgroup E is contained in W^{96} .*

We can now conclude that G_∞ has the Steinhaus property.

Proof of Theorem 1.4. We have $U = V \times E \subset W^{140} \cdot W^{96} = W^{236}$. \square

Proof of Lemma 4.1. For $v \in \mathcal{V}$, let \mathcal{C}_v^T be the set connected components of $D_\infty \setminus \{v\}$ that do not intersect T . We define a *moiety* of $\bigcup_{v \in \mathcal{V}} \mathcal{C}_v^T$ to be a collection $X = (X_v)_{v \in \mathcal{V}}$ such that for each $v \in \mathcal{V}$, X_v is a moiety of \mathcal{C}_v^T , that is $X_v \subset \mathcal{C}_v^T$ is infinite and co-infinite. For such a moiety, we denote by $V(X)$ the subgroup of V of elements supported on $\bigcup_{v \in \mathcal{V}} \bigcup_{C \in X_v} C \subset D_\infty$.

Let (X_n) be a sequence of disjoint such moieties. For each $n \in \mathbf{N}$, let $g_n \in V(X_n)$. Thanks to the patchwork lemma, there is a well defined element $g \in V$ that coincides with each g_n on its support. Let $(k_n) \in G^{\mathbf{N}}$ such that $\bigcup_{n \in \mathbf{N}} k_n W = G$. There is n such that $V(X_n)$ is full for some $k_n W$, that is for any $g \in V(X_n)$, there is $h \in k_n W$ such that g and h coincides on X_n . Otherwise, there would be $g_n \in V(X_n)$ such that no element of $k_n W$ coincides with g_n on X_n . Thus the element g obtained by patching the g_n 's would not be in $\bigcup_{n \in \mathbf{N}} k_n W$. For the remaining of the proof, we fix n such that $V(X_n)$ is full for some $k_n W$. This implies that $V(X_n)$ is full for $W^2 = (k_n W)^{-1} k_n W$ as well.

Observe that $V(X_n) \simeq B^{\mathcal{V}}$ where B is stabilizer of a branch point in G . Since B has a comeager conjugacy class (Theorem 3.14), $V(X_n)$ has also a comeager conjugacy class C . There is $n_1 \in \mathbf{N}$ such that $k_{n_1} W$ is not meager in $V(X_n)$ thus $W^2 = W^{-1} \cdot W = W^{-1} k_{n_1}^{-1} k_{n_1} W$ is not meager in $V(X_n)$ and there is $f \in C \cap W^2$. Now for any $g \in V(X_n)$, there is $h \in W^2$ such that g and h coincide on X_n . Since f is trivial outside X_n ,

$$gf g^{-1} = hfh^{-1} \in W^6.$$

The product of two comeager subsets being everything, $V(X_n) \subset W^{12}$.

For brevity, let us denote $Y = X_n$ and $Z = \bigcup_{v \in \mathcal{V}} \bigcup_{C \in \mathcal{C}_v^T} C$. Thanks to a famous theorem of Sierpinski [Sie28], one can find a continuum of moieties (Y^α) such that $Y^\alpha \subset Y$ for any α and $Y_v^\alpha \cap Y_v^\beta$ is finite for every $v \in \mathcal{V}$ and all $\alpha \neq \beta$. Since $|Y_v^\alpha| = |\mathcal{C}_v^T \setminus Y|$, one can find an involution $g_\alpha \in V$ such that $g_\alpha(Y_v^\alpha) = \mathcal{C}_v^T \setminus Y$ and g_α fixes pointwise $Y_v \setminus Y_v^\alpha$ for all $v \in \mathcal{V}$.

By the pigeonhole principle, there are $\alpha \neq \beta$ and $n_2 \in \mathbf{N}$ such that $g_\alpha, g_\beta \in k_{n_2} W$ and thus $g_\beta^{-1} g_\alpha \in W^2$. Let us denote $g = g_\beta^{-1} g_\alpha$ and $Y' = gY$. One has $Y' = Z \setminus g_\beta Y^\alpha$. Thus

$$Y \cup Y' = Z \setminus g_\beta(Y^\alpha \cap Y^\beta) \text{ and}$$

$$Y \cap Y' = Z \setminus g_\beta(Y^\alpha \cup Y^\beta).$$

Thanks to the proof of the first lemma in [DNT86],

$$V(Y \cup Y') \subset V(Y)V(Y')V(Y) \cup V(Y')V(Y)V(Y').$$

Since $V(Y') = gV(Y)g^{-1} \subset W^{16}$, $V(Y \cup Y') \subset W^{44}$. By density of W^2 in V and the finiteness of $Y^\alpha \cap Y^\beta$, one can find $h \in W^2 \cap V$ such that $h(Z \setminus (Y \cup Y')) \subset Y \cup Y'$. If $Y'' = h(Y \cup Y')$ then $Y \cup Y' \cup Y'' = Z$. So $V(Y'') = hV(Y \cup Y')h^{-1} \subset W^{48}$ and as above $V = V((Y \cup Y') \cup Y'') \subset W^{140}$. \square

Proof of Lemma 4.2. We rely on the proof of the Steinhaus property for $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{Q}, <)$ [RS07, Theorem 15] and use close notations. For an edge $e = \{x, y\} \in \mathcal{E}$, the group G_e is isomorphic to A , the subgroup of G fixing two end points. We also denote $D(x, y)$ by $D(e)$.

We now define a moiety for $\bigcup_{e \in \mathcal{E}} D(e)$. We define a linear order \leq on $[x, y]$ that is G_e -invariant by $s \leq t \iff s \in [x, t]$. We choose increasing sequences $(x_i^e)_{i \in \mathbf{Z}}$ of regular points in $[x, y]$ such that $x_i^e \rightarrow y$ when $i \rightarrow +\infty$ and $x_i^e \rightarrow x$ when $i \rightarrow -\infty$. The moiety associated to this family of sequences is

$$X = \bigcup_{e \in \mathcal{E}, n \in \mathbf{Z}} D(x_{2n}^e, x_{2n+1}^e).$$

For such a moiety X , we denote by $A(X)$ the subgroup of E supported on X . As in [RS07, Lemma 16], we have

$$E = \bigcup_{X, Y \in \mathbf{D}} A(X)A(Y)$$

where \mathbf{D} is the set of moieties of $\bigcup_{e \in \mathcal{E}} D(e)$.

We claim that for any $X \in \mathbf{D}$, $A(X) \subset W^{48}$, which is sufficient to prove the lemma. Let us fix some moiety X and for simplicity, let us write $I_n^e = D(x_{2n}^e, x_{2n+1}^e)$. Thus

$$X = \bigcup_{e \in \mathcal{E}, n \in \mathbf{Z}} I_n^e.$$

A sub-moiety of X is a moiety of the form

$$\bigcup_{e \in \mathcal{E}, n \in \mathbf{Z}} I_{\varphi(n)}^e$$

where $\varphi: \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$ is injective. Using countably many disjoint sub-moieties of X , with a similar argument as in Lemma 4.1, one get the existence of a sub-moiety X^0 such that $A(X^0) \subset W^{12}$. Now, choose a continuum (X_α) of almost disjoint sub-moieties of X^0 . As above, the existence of such almost disjoint sub-moieties is a consequence of [Sie28].

Writing

$$X_\alpha = \bigcup_{e \in \mathcal{E}, n \in \mathbf{Z}} I_{\varphi_\alpha(n)}^e,$$

we set $J_{\alpha, 2n}^e = I_{\varphi_\alpha(n)}^e = D(x_{2\varphi_\alpha(n)}^e, x_{2\varphi_\alpha(n)+1}^e)$ and $J_{\alpha, 2n+1}^e = D(x_{2\varphi_\alpha(n)+1}^e, x_{2\varphi_\alpha(n+1)}^e)$. This way, each $D(e)$ is the union $\bigcup_{n \in \mathbf{Z}} \overline{J_{\alpha, n}^e}$ and two consecutive $\overline{J_{\alpha, n}^e}$ have a unique common point that is a non-branch point. One can find $g_\alpha \in E$ such that for all $e \in \mathcal{E}$, $g_\alpha(I_{n, \alpha}^e) = J_{n+1, \alpha}^e$. There is $\alpha \neq \beta$ and $k \in G$ such $g_\alpha, g_\beta \in kW$ and thus $g_\beta^{-1}g_\alpha, g_\alpha^{-1}g_\beta \in W^2$.

If I_n^e is not in the moiety X_α (i.e. $I_n^e \subset J_{\alpha, 2m-1}^e$ for some $m \in \mathbf{Z}$) then $g_\alpha(I_n^e) \subset J_{\alpha, 2m}^e$. By almost disjointness, for all but finitely many m , $J_{\alpha, 2m}^e \subset X \setminus X_\beta$ and thus $g_\beta^{-1}(J_{\alpha, 2m}^e) \subset X_\beta$. So for all n such that $I_n^e \notin X_\alpha$ except a finite number, X_α then $g_\beta^{-1}g_\alpha(I_n^e) \subset X_\beta$. Similarly, for all n such that $I_n^e \notin X_\beta$ except a finite number, $g_\alpha^{-1}g_\beta(I_n^e) \subset X_\alpha$. Moreover, there are only finitely many n such that $I_n^e \in X_\alpha \cap X_\beta$. In conclusion, for all but finitely many n ,

$$(1) \quad g_\beta^{-1}g_\alpha(I_n^e) \subset X_\beta \text{ or } g_\alpha^{-1}g_\beta(I_n^e) \subset X_\alpha.$$

Let $n_1(e), \dots, n_k(e)$ be the indices such that the Condition (1) is not satisfied. By density of W^2 in E , one can find $h_e \in W^2$ such that $h(I_{n_1(e)}^e \cup \dots \cup I_{n_k(e)}^e) \subset X^0$ for all $e \in \mathcal{E}$. Let X^1 be the union of all I_n^e such that $g_\beta^{-1}g_\alpha(I_n^e) \subset X_\beta$, X^2 the union of all I_n^e such that $g_\alpha^{-1}g_\beta(I_n^e) \subset X_\alpha$ and $X^3 = \bigcup_{e \in \mathcal{E}} I_{n_1(e)}^e \cup \dots \cup I_{n_k(e)}^e$. Since $X = X^1 \cup X^2 \cup X^3$,

$$A(X) = A(X^1)A(X^2)A(X^3).$$

Moreover, each $A(X^i)$ is included in a conjugate of $A(X^0)$ by $g_\beta^{-1}g_\alpha, g_\alpha^{-1}g_\beta$ or h_e , that are elements of W^2 . So, $A(X^i) \subset W^{16}$ and $A(X) \subset W^{48}$. \square

Remark 4.3. A closed subgroup of \mathcal{S}_∞ has the automatic continuity property as soon as the stabilizer of some point has the same property. So, to get only the automatic continuity

property for G_∞ , it is easier to prove that the stabilizer of a branch point is Steinhaus which is a slightly simpler version of Lemma 4.1.

In a Polish group G , an element is *generic* if its conjugacy class is comeager. A group G has *ample generics* if for any $n \in \mathbf{N}$, the diagonal conjugacy action $G \curvearrowright G^n$ has a comeager orbit. An element in G^n whose orbit is comeager is also called *generic*. The existence of ample generics is a very strong property and it implies the Steinhaus property [KR07]. Even if the group G_∞ has the Steinhaus property, it does not have ample generics. Here is a more precise version of Proposition 1.9.

Proposition 4.4. *There is no comeager orbit in the diagonal conjugacy action $G_\infty \curvearrowright G_\infty \times G_\infty$*

In [KR07, §3&6], a framework for existence of generic elements and ample generics is introduced. The notion of *turbulence* plays a key role. Let us recall the definition in the particular case of non-archimedean Polish groups. Let G be a closed subgroup of \mathcal{S}_∞ acting continuously on some Polish space X . A point $x \in X$ is *turbulent* if for any open subgroup $V \leq G$, $x \in \text{Int}(\overline{V \cdot x})$ that is x lies in the interior of the closure of its V -orbit. This notion is important for us because of the following.

Proposition 4.5 ([KR07, Proposition 1.4]). *Let G be a closed subgroup of \mathcal{S}_∞ and suppose G acts continuously on the Polish space X . Then the following are equivalent for any $x \in X$:*

- (1) *the orbit Gx is a dense G_δ -subset;*
- (2) *the orbit Gx is dense and turbulent.*

Proof of Proposition 4.4. We prove that the existence of a generic pair $(f, g) \in G_\infty^2$ under the diagonal conjugacy action would yield a generic pair in $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{Q}, <)$ and thus would contradict [Tru07, Theorem 2.4].

Let (f, g) be such a generic pair. Let x, y be distinct branch points in D_∞ and let us denote $U = \text{Fix}(x, y)$. By density, we may assume that $(f, g) \in U^2$. Let us fix some identification

$$\iota: \text{Br}(D_\infty) \cap]x, y[\rightarrow (\mathbf{Q}, <).$$

This yields a continuous and open surjective homomorphism

$$\Pi: U \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbf{Q}, <).$$

Let us denote (φ, ψ) the image of (f, g) by $\Pi \times \Pi$. Any open subgroup of $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{Q}, V)$ contains some open subgroup $V = \text{Fix}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ with $x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbf{Q}$. Let us set the subgroup $\tilde{V} = \Pi^{-1}(V)$ that is $\text{Fix}(x, \iota^{-1}(x_1), \dots, \iota^{-1}(x_n), y)$. By turbulence of (f, g) , we know that $(f, g) \in \text{Int}(\overline{\tilde{V} \cdot (f, g)})$ and thus $(\varphi, \psi) \in \text{Int}(\overline{V \cdot (\varphi, \psi)})$. So (φ, ψ) is turbulent.

It remains to show that the orbit of (φ, ψ) is dense. The orbit $G \cdot (f, g)$ is comeager and since U has countable index in G , $U \cdot (f, g)$ is non-meager. Moreover, this orbit is included in U^2 , so it is non-meager in U^2 . Thus, there is a (non-empty) basic open set $\tilde{V}_{x,y,z}$ of U^2 such that $U \cdot (f, g)$ is dense in $\tilde{V}_{x,y,z}$ where

$$\tilde{V}_{x,y,z} = \{(f', g') \in U^2; f'(x_i) = y_i, g'(x_i) = z_i, \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}\}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x} &= (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in (\text{Br}(D_\infty) \setminus \{x, y\})^n, \\ \mathbf{y} &= (y_1, \dots, y_n) \in (\text{Br}(D_\infty) \setminus \{x, y\})^n, \\ \mathbf{z} &= (z_1, \dots, z_n) \in (\text{Br}(D_\infty) \setminus \{x, y\})^n. \end{aligned}$$

Now a basis of open subsets of $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{Q}, <)^2$ is given by subsets

$$V_{\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{r}} = \{(\varphi', \psi'); \varphi'(p_i) = q_i, \psi'(p_i) = r_i, \forall i \in \{1, \dots, m\}\}$$

where $\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{r}$ are m -tuples of distinct points in \mathbf{Q} . Let $z \in]x, y[$ such that $]z, y[$ does not contain any image of elements of $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}$ by the retraction $D_\infty \rightarrow [x, y]$. Up to conjugate by an element of U , we may assume that $\{\iota^{-1}(t_i), \iota^{-1}(p_i), \iota^{-1}(r_i), ; i \in \{1, \dots, m\}\}$ is included in $]z, y[$ and thus $\tilde{V}_{x,y,z} \cap \tilde{V}_{\iota^{-1}(\mathbf{p}), \iota^{-1}(\mathbf{q}), \iota^{-1}(\mathbf{r})}$ is a non-empty open subset that meet $U \cdot (f, g)$. This implies that the orbit of (φ, ψ) meets $V_{\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{r}}$. \square

5. UNIVERSAL MINIMALITY OF THE TOPOLOGY

Let us recall that on any set X , the set of topologies is partially ordered by finess. For two topologies τ_1, τ_2 , $\tau_1 < \tau_2$ (τ_2 is finer than τ_1) if and only if $\tau_1 \subseteq \tau_2$ (as subsets of 2^X).

For a Hausdorff topological group (G, τ) , one say that the group is *minimal* if τ is minimal among Hausdorff group topologies on G and the topological group is *universally minimal* if it is a least element. The goal of this section is to show that G_S with its *natural topology* is universally minimal. By the natural topology, we mean the compact-open topology associated to the action on the dendrite and let us recall that it coincides with the non-archimedean one coming from the action on the set of branch points. For this natural topology, the stabilizers of branch points are open subgroups and generate the topology.

Let us fix $S \subseteq \overline{N}_{\geq 3}$ and let us denote \mathcal{U} the collection of all $D(x, y)$, the unique connected component of $D_S \setminus \{x, y\}$ that contains $]x, y[$, where x and y are distinct branch points. For $U, V \in \mathcal{U}$, let

$$O(U, V) = \{g \in G_S, g(U) \cap V \neq \emptyset\}.$$

Let us fix some Hausdorff group topology τ on G_S . For the remainder of this section, any topological property on G_S is with respect to τ . The starting point is the standard fact that centralizers $C_G(g)$ of any element g are closed in any Hausdorff topological group G .

Lemma 5.1. *For any $U, V \in \mathcal{U}$, $O(U, V)$ is open.*

Proof. The complement of $O(U, V)$ is $C(U, V^c) = \{g \in G_S, g(U) \subseteq V^c\}$. Following an observation due to Kallman [Kal86, Theorem 1.1], $C(U, V^c)$ is closed. Actually, we claim that

$$C(U, V^c) = \bigcap_{g, h} \{f \in G_S, f g f^{-1} \in C_{G_S}(h)\}$$

where g ranges over all element with support in \overline{U} (equivalently in U) and h ranges over all elements with support in V .

Let $k \in G_S$. Assume there is $x \in V$ such that $k(x) \neq x$, then one can find $h \in G_S$ with support on V , fixing $f(x)$ and not x . Thus an element k commutes with all elements h supported on V if and only if $\text{Supp}(k) \subset V^c$. Since $\text{Supp}(f g f^{-1}) = f(\text{Supp}(g))$, $f \in C(U, V^c)$ if and only if for all g supported on U , $f(\text{Supp}(g)) \subset V^c$, that is $f(U) \subset V^c$. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.7. It suffices to show that for any $x \in \text{Br}(D_S)$, $\text{Fix}(x)$ is open.

Let us fix some branch point x and let $\mathcal{U}_{x,3}$ be the subset of $\{U = (U_1, U_2, U_3) \in \mathcal{U}^3\}$ such that the U_i 's lie in distinct components of $D_S \setminus \{x\}$. Observe that if $U \in \mathcal{U}_{x,3}$ and $g \in \text{Fix}(x)$ then $g(U_1), g(U_2), g(U_3)$ lie in 3 distincts components of $D_S \setminus \{x\}$. Moreover, the following converse holds: if for some $U \in \mathcal{U}_{x,3}$ and each i , $g(U_i)$ intersects some $V_i \in \mathcal{U}$ where $V \in \mathcal{U}_{x,3}$

then $g \in \text{Fix}(x)$. To see this fact, choose $x_i \in f^{-1}(V_i) \cap U_i$ for each i then x , the center of $[x_1, x_2, x_3]$ is also the center of $[f(x_1), f(x_2), f(x_3)]$ and thus $f(x) = x$. So Now, $\text{Fix}(x)$ is open because

$$\text{Fix}(x) = \bigcup_{U, V \in \mathcal{U}_{x,3}} O(U_1, V_1) \cap O(U_2, V_2) \cap O(U_3, V_3).$$

□

6. SMALL INDEX SUBGROUPS

Let us recall that a Polish group has the *small index property* if any subgroup of small index, i.e. of index less than 2^{\aleph_0} , is open. For example \mathcal{S}_∞ and $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{Q}, <)$ have this property.

Let us start with an example that will be useful for us. Let us denote by G_ζ the stabilizer in G_∞ of some end point $\zeta \in D_\infty$.

Proposition 6.1. *The Polish group G_ζ has the small index subgroup property.*

Proof. This is a consequence of [DHM89, Theorem 4.1]. This theorem states that the automorphism group of a countable 2-homogeneous tree which is a meet-semilattice has the small index property.

Let us consider the countable set $\text{Br}(D_\infty)$ endowed with the order $x \leq_\zeta y \iff x \in [\zeta, y]$. As it appears in [DM16b, Example 5.2], $(\text{Br}(D_\infty), \leq_\zeta)$ is dense semi-linear order and it is a meet semi-lattice where the meet of $a, b \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)$, that is the infimum of $\{a, b\}$, is $a \wedge b = c(a, b, \zeta) \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)$. Moreover it is 2-homogeneous, that is any isomorphism between two subsets with 2 elements extends to an isomorphism of $(\text{Br}(D_\infty), \leq_\zeta)$. Actually, for $a, b, a', b' \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)$, if $(\{a, b\}, \leq_\zeta)$ and $(\{a', b'\}, \leq_\zeta)$ are isomorphic then the labeled graphs $\langle \{a, b, \zeta\} \rangle$ and $\langle \{a', b', \zeta\} \rangle$ are isomorphic and one can find $g \in G_\infty$ that induces this partial isomorphism by Proposition 2.2.

Now, by [DM16b, Corollary 5.21], $\text{Aut}(\text{Br}(D_\infty), \leq_\zeta) \simeq G_\zeta$ and thus G_ζ has the small index property. □

Let Ω be a countable infinite set with full permutation group \mathcal{S}_∞ . For a group G , we denote by $G \wr \mathcal{S}_\infty$ the (unrestricted permutational) wreath product $G^\Omega \rtimes \mathcal{S}_\infty$. The action of \mathcal{S}_∞ on G^Ω is by permutation of the coordinates. If $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_\infty$ and $(g_\omega)_\omega \in G^\Omega$ then

$$\sigma \cdot (g_\omega) = (g_{\sigma^{-1}\omega})_\omega.$$

If the role of Ω shall be emphasized, we denote the above wreath product $G \wr_\Omega \mathcal{S}_\infty$.

In the particular case where G is a closed subgroup of \mathcal{S}_∞ acting on a countable set Λ and another copy of \mathcal{S}_∞ acts as above on the countable set Ω , the wreath product $G \wr \mathcal{S}_\infty$ acts on $\Lambda \times \Omega$ with the *imprimitive action*. This action is given by the following formula:

$$((g_\omega), \sigma) \cdot (\lambda, \omega') = (g_{\sigma(\omega')}\lambda, \sigma(\omega')).$$

This action embeds $G \wr \mathcal{S}_\infty$ as a closed subgroup of the symmetric group of $\Lambda \times \Omega$ and thus it has a natural Polish topology and we will consider this group with this topology.

Theorem 6.2. *Let G be a closed subgroup of \mathcal{S}_∞ with a comeager conjugacy class and the small index property. The wreath product $W = G \wr \mathcal{S}_\infty$ is a Polish group with the small index property.*

Lemma 6.3. *Let G be some closed subgroup of \mathcal{S}_∞ . The group G has the small index property if and only if the stabilizer of any point in G has the small index property.*

Before proving Theorem 6.2 and Lemma 6.3, let us see how they imply Theorem 1.10, that is G_∞ has the small index property.

Proof of Theorem 1.10. Thanks to Lemma 6.3, we know that G_∞ has the small index property if and only if the stabilizer G_b of some branch point b has the same property. Since G_b is isomorphic $G_{\xi} \wr_{\mathcal{C}_b} \mathcal{S}_\infty$ where G_{ξ} (see [DM16b, Lemma 7.1]), the theorem is a consequence of Theorem 6.2 and Proposition 6.1. \square

Proof of Lemma 6.3. Let H be a subgroup of small index of G and G_x be the stabilizer of some point $x \in \Omega$. One has $|G_x : H \cap G_x| \leq |G : H| < 2^{\aleph_0}$. So if G_x has the small index property then $H \cap G_x$ is open in G_x so $H \cap G_x$ is open in G and thus H is open in G .

Conversely, let H be a subgroup of small index of G_x . By the index formula,

$$|G : H| = |G : G_x| |G_x : H|.$$

Since Ω is countable $|G : G_x| \leq \aleph_0$ and thus $|G : H| < 2^{\aleph_0}$. So H is open in G and thus in G_x . \square

Lemma 6.4. *Let G be a Polish group with a comeager conjugacy class. If N is a normal subgroup of small index then $N = G$.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{C} be the comeager conjugacy class. It suffices to show that $\mathcal{C} \cap N \neq \emptyset$. Otherwise by normality, $\mathcal{C} \subset N$ and thus $G = \mathcal{C} \cdot \mathcal{C} \subset N$.

Since N has small index then N is not meager [HHLS93, Theorem 4.1] (see also [KR07, Lemma 6.8] for a very short proof), so $N \cap \mathcal{C} \neq \emptyset$ and we are done. \square

Our proof that $G \wr \mathcal{S}_\infty$ has the small index subgroup property borrow the original ideas that lead to prove the property for \mathcal{S}_∞ [DNT86, Theorem 1]. We not only use the result but also the proof itself and thus reproduce some of the arguments there. Let us recall that a moiety of Ω is subset Σ that is infinite and co-infinite.

Proof of Theorem 6.2. Let H be a subgroup of W of small index. Let (Σ_i) be an infinite collection of disjoint moieties of Ω . Let $W_i = G \wr_{\Sigma_i} \text{Sym}(\Sigma_i) \leq \text{Sym}(\Lambda \times \Omega)$ be the subgroup of permutations supported on $\Lambda \times \Sigma_i$. More precisely, $((g_\omega), \sigma) \in W_i$ if $\text{Supp}(\sigma) \subset \Sigma_i$ and $g_\omega = e$ for $\omega \notin \Sigma_i$. By disjointness of the supports, for $i \neq j$, $W_i \cap W_j$ is trivial and these two subgroups commute. Let P be the product subgroup $\prod_i W_i \leq \text{Sym}(\Lambda \times \Omega)$. Let H_i be the projection of $H \cap P$ on W_i . We have

$$\prod_i |W_i : H_i| = |P : \prod_i H_i| \leq |P : H \cap P| \leq |W : H| < 2^{\aleph_0}.$$

This implies that for all but a finite number, $W_i = H_i$. We fix such an i and simply note $\Sigma = \Sigma_i$ and $W' = W_i$. We denote by G^Σ the subgroup of $G \wr \mathcal{S}_\infty$ with elements of the form $((g_\omega), e)$ and $g_\omega = e$ for $\omega \notin \Sigma$. Let $g \in H \cap G^\Sigma$ and $g' \in G^\Sigma$, there is $h \in H \cap P$ such that $\pi_i(h) = g'$ where $\pi_i : P \rightarrow W_i$ is the projection. One has $g'g(g')^{-1} = hgh^{-1} \in H \cap G^\Sigma$. So, the subgroup $H \cap G^\Sigma$ is a normal subgroup of G^Σ of small index. The group G^Σ has a comeager conjugacy because of [RS07, Lemma 11] and the fact that G has a comeager conjugacy class. By Lemma 6.4, $H \cap G^\Sigma = G^\Sigma$.

We denote by $\text{Sym}(\Sigma)$ the subgroup of $G \wr \mathcal{S}_\infty$ of elements of the form $((g_\omega), \sigma)$ where $g_\omega = e$ for all $\omega \in \Omega$ and $\text{Supp}(\sigma) \subset \Sigma$. Since $\text{Sym}(\Sigma) \cong \mathcal{S}_\infty$ and the non-trivial normal subgroups of \mathcal{S}_∞ are the finitary symmetric and alternating subgroups, which are of index

2^{\aleph_0} , we know that for $H \cap \text{Sym}(\Sigma) = \text{Sym}(\Sigma)$. Now, $W' = G \wr_{\Sigma} \text{Sym}(\Sigma)$ is generated by G^{Σ} and $\text{Sym}(\Sigma)$. Thus $H \geq W'$.

Following the proof of [DNT86, Theorem 1], we choose a continuum of almost disjoint moieties (Σ_{α}) of Σ and an involution $g_{\alpha} \in \mathcal{S}_{\infty}$ exchanging Σ_{α} with $\Omega \setminus \Sigma$ and fixing pointwise $\Sigma \setminus \Sigma_{\alpha}$. By the pigeonhole principle, for some $\alpha \neq \beta$, g_{α} and g_{β} are in the same H -class and thus $g = g_{\beta}^{-1}g_{\alpha}$ is in H . Let $\Sigma' = g(\Sigma)$, then $G \wr_{\Sigma'} \text{Sym}(\Sigma') = gW'g^{-1} \leq H$. Since $\Sigma \cup \Sigma' = \Omega \setminus g_{\beta}(\Sigma_{\alpha} \cap \Sigma_{\beta})$ and $\Sigma \cap \Sigma' = \Omega \setminus g_{\beta}(\Sigma_{\alpha} \cup \Sigma_{\beta})$ are infinite, the first lemma of [DNT86] shows that $H_0 = G \wr_{\Sigma \cup \Sigma'} \text{Sym}(\Sigma \cup \Sigma') \subset H$.

Let us denote by F the finite set $g_{\beta}(\Sigma_{\alpha} \cap \Sigma_{\beta})$. For $f \in F$, let $G_f \leq G \wr_{\Omega} \mathcal{S}_{\infty}$ be the corresponding copy of G acting on $\Lambda \times \{f\}$. The subgroup $H_f = H \cap G_f$ has small index and thus is open in G_f . Now

$$H \geq (\prod_{f \in F} H_f) \times H_0.$$

The right hand side being open (containing the pointwise stabilizer of a finite number of points), H is open as well. \square

7. UNIVERSAL MINIMAL FLOW

The goal of this section is to identify, in Theorem 7.16, the universal minimal flow of G_{∞} . For a general topological group G (for example a locally compact group), this universal minimal flow $M(G)$ is a huge compact space, often non-metrizable. After [Pes98, GW02, KPT05] a general framework emerged to identify universal minimal flows of some Polish groups. One may have a look to [Pes06] for a survey.

Let us recall that a Hausdorff topological group is *extremely amenable* if any continuous action on a compact space has a fixed point. The idea to identify the universal minimal is to find an extremely amenable subgroup G^* of the Polish group G and consider the completion $\widehat{G/G^*}$ (for the quotient of the right uniform structure on G) of G/G^* . The extreme amenability of G^* can be obtained thanks to a Ramsey property. We recommend [MVTT15, BYMT17] for more details about this strategy and for relations between the existence of a comeager orbit in $M(G)$ and the metrizability of $M(G)$.

We follow this strategy and we introduce the tools we use below.

Definition 7.1. Let X be a dendrite. A linear order \prec is on $\text{Br}(X)$ is *converging* if for any $x, y, z \in \text{Br}(X)$, $y \in]x, z[\implies y \prec x$ or $y \prec z$.

The meaning of the adjective converging appears in the following lemma: minimizing sequences converge to a unique point that we call the root below.

Lemma 7.2. Let X be a dendrite and \prec be a converging linear ordering on $\text{Br}(X)$. There is a unique point $x_0 \in X$ which is the limit of any minimizing sequence. Moreover, for any $a, b \in \text{Br}(X)$, if $a \in [x_0, b]$ then $a \preceq b$.

Proof. Let (x_n) be a minimizing sequence (i.e. for any $x \in \text{Br}(X)$, there is N such that for any $n \geq N$, $x_n \preceq x$). By compactness, this sequence has at least one adherent point in X . Assume there are two adherent points, that is we have two subsequences $x_{\varphi(n)}, x_{\psi(n)}$ converging respectively to x_{φ} and x_{ψ} . Let $x \in]x_{\varphi}, x_{\psi}[$. For n large enough, $x \in]x_{\varphi(n)}, x_{\psi(n)}[$ and thus $x \prec x_{\varphi(n)}$ or $x \prec x_{\psi(n)}$. So we have a contradiction and (x_n) converges to some point x_0 . Replacing $(x_{\varphi(n)})$ and $(x_{\psi(n)})$ by any two minimizing sequences, the same argument shows that the limit point x_0 is independent of the choice of the minimizing sequence.

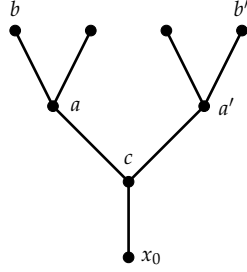


FIGURE 2. The simple dendrite D with a converging but not convex linear order \prec .

Now, let $a, b \in \text{Br}(X)$ with $a \in [x_0, b]$. For n large enough $a \succ x_n$ and $a \in [x_n, b]$ thus $a \preceq b$. \square

The point x_0 is called the *root* of the converging linear order \prec .

Definition 7.3. Let X be a dendrite and \prec a converging linear order with root x_0 . The order \prec is *convex* if for $a, b \in \text{Br}(X)$, $c = c(a, b, x_0)$, $a' \in [a, c]$ and $b' \in [b, c]$,

$$a \prec b \implies a' \prec b'.$$

Remark 7.4. Let us observe that a general converging linear order is not necessarily convex. Let us consider the simple dendrite D in Figure 2 with the converging linear order \prec such that

- x_0 is the root,
- $c \prec a, a', b, b'$,
- $a, a' \prec b, b'$,
- $a \prec a'$,
- $b' \prec b$.

The conditions $a \prec a'$ and $b' \prec b$ show that this order is not convex.

We denote by $\text{CCLO}(X)$ the set of convex converging linear orders on $\text{Br}(X)$. It is clear from the definition that $\text{CCLO}(X)$ is a metrizable $\text{Homeo}(X)$ -flow since it is a closed invariant subspace of the space of all linear orders $\text{LO}(\text{Br}(X))$ on $\text{Br}(X)$ which is compact for the pointwise convergence.

We observe that a convex converging linear order \prec induces an linear order \prec^x on the connected components around a given point x .

Lemma 7.5. Let $x \in X$, $\prec \in \text{CLO}(X)$ with root x_0 . Let $C, C' \in \mathcal{C}_x$ distinct and that do not contain the root. Then,

$$(\forall c \in C, \forall c' \in C', c \prec c') \vee (\forall c \in C, \forall c' \in C', c \succ c').$$

Proof. Let y_0 be the image of the root x_0 by the first point map to the subdendrite $C \cup \{x\} \cup C'$. Since $x_0 \notin C \cup C'$, $y_0 = x$.

Choose $a \in C$ and $b \in C'$. Assume that $a \prec b$. Now by convexity of the order, for any $c \in C$ and $c' \in C'$, Let $a' = c(c, a, x)$ and $b' = c(b, c', x)$. By convexity, $a' \prec b'$ and thus $c \prec c'$. \square

In the first case, we write $C \prec^x C'$ and otherwise we write $C' \prec^x C$. This defines a linear order on \mathcal{C}_x if $x = x_0$ and on $\mathcal{C}_x \setminus \mathcal{C}_x(x_0)$ if $x \neq x_0$.

Remark 7.6. Let us observe that convex and converging linear orders have the following stability property: If $\prec \in \text{CCLO}(X)$ and Y is a subdendrite of X then $\prec|_{\text{Br}(Y)} \in \text{CCLO}(Y)$. If x_0 is the root of \prec then $\pi_Y(x_0)$ is the root of $\prec|_{\text{Br}(Y)}$.

We will see in Theorem 7.16 that the universal minimal G_∞ -flow is $\text{CCLO}(D_\infty)$. For the remaining of this section, we fix some $\xi \in \text{Ends}(D_\infty)$. For a branch point c , let us denote by $\mathcal{C}_{c,\xi}$ the space $\mathcal{C}_c \setminus \mathcal{C}_c(\xi)$.

Lemma 7.7. *For each branch point c , fix a linear order \prec^c on the set $\mathcal{C}_{c,\xi}$ that is isomorphic to \mathbf{Q} with its standard linear order $<$. Then there is a convex converging linear order \prec_0 on D_∞ such that the root is ξ and for any branch point c , the linear order induced on the components of $\mathcal{C}_{c,\xi}$ is \prec^c .*

Proof. We define \prec_0 in the following way: for $a \neq b \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)$, if $c(a, b, \xi) = a$ then $a \prec_0 b$ (and $b \prec_0 a$ if $c(a, b, \xi) = b$). If $c = c(a, b, \xi) \neq a, b$ then $a \prec_0 b \iff \mathcal{C}_c(a) \prec^c \mathcal{C}_c(b)$.

Let us check it is a convex converging linear order. Totality and antisymmetry are immediate. Let $a, b, c \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)$ such that $a \prec_0 b \prec_0 c$ and let us note $d = c(a, b, \xi)$ and $e = c(b, c, \xi)$. There are three (mutually exclusive) possibilities: $e \in]\xi, d[$, $d = e$ or $e \in]d, b[$. In the first case $a \in \mathcal{C}_e(b)$, $\mathcal{C}_e(a) \prec^e \mathcal{C}_e(c)$. In the second one, $a \in]\xi, c[$ (if $a = d$) or $\mathcal{C}_d(a) \prec^d \mathcal{C}_d(e)$ and in the last one $\mathcal{C}_d(a) \prec^d \mathcal{C}_d(c)$. So, in all cases, $a \prec_0 c$.

This order is converging because if $a, b \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)$ and $c = c(a, b, \xi)$ then a is maximum on $[c, a]$ and b is a maximum on $[c, b]$. Finally this order is convex by construction. \square

Remark 7.8. The order \prec_0 depends a priori on the choice of the linear orders \prec^c for all branch points. Actually, a different choice of orders isomorphic to $(\mathbf{Q}, <)$ leads to an order \prec such that there is $g \in G_\infty$ fixing ξ with $x \prec y \iff g(x) \prec_0 g(y)$ for all $x, y \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)$. This can be obtained thanks to a back and forth argument on $\text{Br}(D_\infty)$. In what follows, we will not use that fact and we will fix the order $(\prec^c)_{c \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)}$ in the proof of Proposition 7.12 and thus we will forget the dependency on this choice.

Proposition 7.9. *The group $\text{Stab}_{G_\infty}(\prec_0)$ is extremely amenable.*

To prove the extreme amenability of this group, we used the seminal idea that a closed subgroup of S_∞ is extremely amenable if and only if it is the automorphism group of some Fraïssé limit of a Fraïssé order class with the Ramsey property [KPT05, Theorem 4.7]. We now describe the Fraïssé class and the Ramsey theorem needed to prove Proposition 7.9. We essentially follow [Sok15].

A (meet) *semi-lattice* is a poset (A, \leq) such that for any two elements $a, b \in A$, the pair $\{a, b\}$ has a greatest lower bound (that is an infimum) denoted by $a \wedge b$ and called the *meet* of a and b . It satisfies the following three properties for all $a, b, c \in A$:

- $a \wedge a = a$,
- $a \wedge b = b \wedge a$ and
- $(a \wedge b) \wedge c = a \wedge (b \wedge c)$.

Actually, from a binary operation \wedge satisfying the above three properties, one can recover the partial order \leq by defining $a \leq b \iff a \wedge b = a$. A semi-lattice (A, \leq, \wedge) is *treeable* if it has a minimum called the *root* and all the sets $a \downarrow = \{b \in A; b \leq a\}$ are linearly ordered.

A linear order \prec on a treeable semi-lattice (A, \leq, \wedge) is a *linear extension* of \leq if $a < b \implies a \prec b$ and it is *convex* if for any $a, a', b, b' \in A$ such that $a \wedge b \preceq a' \preceq a$ and $a \wedge b \preceq b' \prec b$, $a \prec b \iff a' \prec b'$.

We denote by \mathcal{CT} the class of finite treeable semi-lattices with a convex linear extension (A, \leq, \wedge, \prec) .

Remark 7.10. If $(A, \leq_A, \wedge_A, \prec_A)$ and $(B, \leq_B, \wedge_B, \prec_B)$ are elements of \mathcal{CT} , an embedding of A in B is an injective map $\varphi: A \rightarrow B$ such that for all $a, a' \in A$, $\varphi(a \wedge_A a') = \varphi(a) \wedge_B \varphi(a')$ and $a \prec_A a' \implies \varphi(a) \prec_B \varphi(a')$.

We emphasize that this notion of embeddings does not coincide with the notion of embeddings for graphs. In our situation, once can add a vertex in the middle of an edge and this is impossible for graphs embeddings.

Let us introduce the following partial order on $\text{Br}(D_\infty)$: $a \leq b \iff a \in [\xi, b]$.

Lemma 7.11. *The poset $(\text{Br}(D_\infty), \leq)$ is a treeable semi-lattice and \prec_0 is a convex linear extension of \leq .*

Proof. It is straightforward to check that it is a treeable semi-lattice with meet $a \wedge b = c(a, b, \xi)$ for any $a, b \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)$. The fact that \prec_0 is a convex linear extension of \leq follows from the properties given in Lemma 7.7. \square

Proposition 7.12. *The Fraïssé limit of \mathcal{CT} is $(\text{Br}(D_\infty), \leq, \wedge, \prec_0)$.*

To prove this proposition, we rely on the relation between semi-linear orders and dendrite with a chosen end point developed in [DM16b, §5]. A partially ordered set (X, \leq) is a *semi-linear order* if for any $x, y \in X$, there $z \in X$ such that $z \leq x, y$ and for all $x \in X$, the downward chain $x \downarrow = \{y \in X, y \leq x\}$ is totally ordered. Treeable semi-lattices are particular cases of semi-linear orders.

A partially ordered set (X, \leq) is *dense* if for all x, y such that $x < y$ there is $z \in X$ and $x < z < y$. An important point of [DM16b, §5] is to show that a countable dense semi-linear order T can be canonically embedded in some dendrite \widehat{T} and the order is given by some end point as in Lemma 7.11.

For example the order on D_∞ defined by $x \leq y \iff [\xi, x] \subseteq [\xi, y]$, is a dense semi-linear order.

Proof of Proposition 7.12. It is known that \mathcal{CT} is a Fraïssé class [Sok15, §4]. Let $(\mathbf{CT}, \leq, \wedge, \prec)$ be its Fraïssé limit. One checks easily that (\mathbf{CT}, \leq) is a dense semi-linear order. The density actually follows from the amalgamation property of the Fraïssé limit: for any x, y , such $x < y$, one can find z such $x < z < y$. By [DM16b, Proposition 5.15 & Theorem 5.19], \mathbf{CT} can be embedded in a semi-linear order $D = \widehat{\mathbf{CT}}$ that can be topologized to be a dendrite. To show that $D \simeq D_\infty$, we use the characterization of D_∞ . This is the only dendrite without free arc such that all branch points have infinite order. One can conclude by showing that \mathbf{CT} is exactly the set of branch points of D , this set is arcwise dense and that any branch point has infinite order. Let us show these properties.

Recall that D is the set of *full down-chains* of (\mathbf{CT}, \leq) where a chain is a totally ordered subset of \mathbf{CT} . A chain C is a *down chain* if $x \in C \implies x \downarrow \subset C$ and it is *full* if it contains its supremum or has no supremum in \mathbf{CT} . The set \mathbf{CT} is embedded in D via the map $x \mapsto x \downarrow$.

We now identify arcs and branch points in D . Let $C_1, C_2 \in D$ and $C = C_1 \cap C_2$ which is the infimum $C_1 \wedge C_2$. It appears in the proof of [DM16b, Theorem 5.19] that for any $C \in D$, $\{x \in D, x \leq C\}$ is exactly the arc from the point C of D to the minimum. Since $C \subset C_1$, $\{x \in D, C \leq x \leq C_1\}$ is the arc $[C_1, C]$. Similarly $[C_2, C] = \{x \in D, C \leq x \leq C_2\}$. Since these arcs have an intersection reduced to C , $[C_1, C_2] = [C_1, C] \cup [C, C_2]$. So, we deduce that

for any $C_1, C_2, C_3 \in D$, the center $c(C_1, C_2, C_3)$ is $C_i \wedge C_j$ for some $i, j \leq 3$ (it is actually the maximum among $C_1 \wedge C_2, C_2 \wedge C_3$ and $C_3 \wedge C_1$).

Let C be some branch point in D . There are C_1, C_2, C_3 such that $C = c(C_1, C_2, C_3)$ and $C \neq C_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq 3$. There are i, j such that $C = C_i \wedge C_j$. Choose $x \in \mathbf{CT}$ such that $C < x < C_i$ and $C < y < C_j$. So $C = C_i \wedge C_j = x \wedge y \in \mathbf{CT}$. To conclude that $D \simeq D_\infty$, it remains to show that a point of \mathbf{CT} has infinite order. Let us consider the following finite treeable semilattice (A, \leq, \prec) : $A = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n\}$, $x_0 \leq x_i$ for all $i \leq n$, x_i, x_j are incomparable for \leq if $i, j \neq 0$ and \prec is any linear order such that x_0 is a minimum. For any embedding φ of A in D via \mathbf{CT} , the image of x_0 has order at least n because the x_i 's are mapped to different connected components of $D \setminus \{\varphi(x_0)\}$ because $\varphi(x_i) \wedge \varphi(x_j) = \varphi(x_0)$ and thus $\varphi(x_0) \in [\varphi(x_i), \varphi(x_j)]$. Since \mathbf{CT} is homogeneous, it means that each point of \mathbf{CT} has order at least n and thus all these points have infinite orders. Let us finish the proof by showing that \mathbf{CT} is arcwise dense. Let $C_1 \neq C_2 \in D$. We know that $[C_1, C_2] = [C_1, C] \cup [C, C_2]$ where $C = C_1 \wedge C_2$. Since $C_1 \neq C_2$, there is i such that $C_i \neq C$. So, $C < C_i$, and since C and C_i are full down-chains, there is $x \in \mathbf{CT}$ that belongs to C_1 and not to C . So $x \in [C_1, C_2]$ and D is arcwise dense.

So $(\widehat{\mathbf{CT}}, \leq) \simeq (D_\infty, \leq)$ and \mathbf{CT} corresponds to $\text{Br}(D_\infty)$ in this identification. Let $c \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)$. Two points $a, b \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)$ such that $a, b > c$, are in the same connected of \mathcal{C}_c if and only if $c(\xi, a, b) \neq c$ that is if and only if $a \wedge b > c$. Since \prec is convex, it induces a dense linear order \prec^c on elements of \mathcal{C}_c that do not contain ξ . By the amalgamation property each order \prec^c is countable and dense thus isomorphic to $(\mathbf{Q}, <)$ and \prec_0 is obtained by Lemma 7.7. \square

Lemma 7.13. *The groups $\text{Aut}(\text{Br}(D_\infty), \leq, \wedge, \prec_0)$ and $\text{Stab}_{G_\infty}(\prec_0)$ are isomorphic.*

Proof. It is proved in [DM16b, Corollary 5.21] that $\text{Aut}(\text{Br}(D_\infty), \leq) \simeq \text{Stab}_{G_\infty}(\prec_0)$ and the lemma follows. \square

We can now prove Proposition 7.9.

Proof of Proposition 7.9. Thanks to [KPT05, Theorem 4.7], it suffices to show that the group $\text{Stab}_{G_\infty}(\prec_0)$ is the automorphism group of some Fraïssé limit of some Fraïssé order class with the Ramsey property. By Lemma 7.13, $\text{Stab}_{G_\infty}(\prec_0)$ is the automorphism group of the limit of the class \mathcal{CT} and this class has the Ramsey property [Sok15, Theorem2]. \square

Let us denote by $\text{CCLO}(D_\infty)_\xi$ the closed subspace of $\text{CCLO}(D_\infty)$ of convex converging linear orders with root ξ . For brevity we denote $G_\xi = \text{Stab}_{G_\infty}(\xi)$.

Lemma 7.14. *Any G_∞ -orbit in $\text{CCLO}(D_\infty)$ is dense. Similarly, any G_ξ -orbit in $\text{CCLO}(D_\infty)_\xi$ is dense.*

Proof. One has to show that for any pair $\prec_1, \prec_2 \in \text{CCLO}(D_\infty)$ and any finite subset $F \subset \text{Br}(D_\infty)$, there is $g \in G_\infty$ that induces an isomorphism from (F, \prec_1) to (gF, \prec_2) (i.e. for any $x, y \in F$, $x \prec_1 y \iff g(x) \prec_2 g(y)$); and moreover if ξ is the root of \prec_1 and \prec_2 then g can be chosen in G_ξ .

For any finite set F in a dendrite, the subdendrite $[F]$, that is the smallest subdendrite containing F , has finitely many branch points. So, up to add these branch points to F , we assume that F is c -closed. We proceed by induction on the cardinality of F . If F is reduced to a point then the result is immediate because G_ξ acts transitively on branch points. Assume F has $n \geq 2$ points and we have the result for $n - 1$. Let m be the maximum of F for \prec_1 . The converging property of \prec_1 implies that m is an end point of $[F]$ and thus $F' = F \setminus \{m\}$

is also a finite c -closed subset of $\text{Br}(D_\infty)$ and thus by induction there is $g_1 \in G_\infty$ that induces an isomorphism from (F', \prec_1) to $(g_1(F'), \prec_2)$. Moreover, if \prec_1, \prec_2 have root ξ , $g_1 \in G_\xi$. It remains to put m in the right position.

Claim: Let \prec be some convex converging linear order on $\text{Br}(D_\infty)$, $x_1, x_2 \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)$ and $C_i \in \mathcal{C}_{x_i}$ such that C_i does not contain the root of \prec . If F is a finite c -closed subset such that $F \subset \overline{C_1}$ and $x_1 \in F$ then there is a homeomorphism h from $\overline{C_1}$ to $\overline{C_2}$ such that $h(x_1) = x_2$ and h is increasing for \prec on F .

Proof of the claim: Once again, we argue by induction and the case where $F = \{x_1\}$ is simply the fact there is a homeomorphism from $\overline{C_1}$ to $\overline{C_2}$ that maps x_1 to x_2 . So assume F has cardinality at least 2. Since $F' = F \setminus \{x_1\}$ is included in C_1 , there is a minimal point $x'_1 \in F'$ such that for any $y \in F$, $x'_1 \in [x_1, y]$ and this point is in fact the minimum of $F \setminus \{x_1\}$. Let C_1^1, \dots, C_1^k be the connected components of $C_1 \setminus \{x'_1\}$ that meet F' and let us denote $F_i = C_1^i \cap F' \cup \{x'_1\}$. We assume that these components are numbered increasingly ($C_1^i \prec^{x'} C_1^j \iff i < j$). Choose $x'_2 \in \text{Br}(C_2)$ and connected components $C_2^1, \dots, C_2^k \in \mathcal{C}_{x'_2}$ that do not contain x_2 and that are numbered increasingly. By the induction assumption, there is h_i homeomorphism from $\overline{C_1^i}$ to $\overline{C_2^i}$ such that $h(x'_1) = x'_2$ and h_i is increasing on F_i . Now choose any homeomorphism h' from $\overline{C_1} \setminus (C_1^1, \dots, C_1^k)$ to $\overline{C_2} \setminus (C_2^1, \dots, C_2^k)$ such that $h'(x_1) = x_2$ and $h'(x'_1) = x'_2$. Finally, we patch (thanks to Lemma 2.3) h', h_1, \dots, h_k to get a homeomorphism h from $\overline{C_1}$ to $\overline{C_2}$. This homeomorphism is increasing on F thanks to the convexity of \prec .

Let us come back to the end of the proof of the lemma. Let x be the image of m under the first point map on $F' = F \setminus \{m\}$. Since F is c -closed, $x \in F$. We denote by C_1, \dots, C_k the (increasingly numbered for \prec_2) elements of $\mathcal{C}_{g(x)}$ that do not contain the root of \prec_2 and meet $g(F')$. Choose $C'_1, \dots, C'_{k+1} \in \mathcal{C}_{g(x)} \setminus \{C_1, \dots, C_k\}$ that do not contain the root of \prec_2 and are numbered increasingly. For each $i \leq k$, thanks to the claim, choose a homeomorphism h_i from $\overline{C_i}$ to $\overline{C'_i}$ that fixes $g(x)$ and such that h_i is increasing on $g(F') \cap C_i$. We also choose a homeomorphism h_{k+1} from $C_{g(x)}(g(m))$ to C_{k+1} . Now, we define a homeomorphism f of D_∞ in the following way: $f|_{C_i} = h_i$ and $f|_{C'_i} = h_i^{-1}$ (this is a legal definition because the C_i 's and C'_i 's are distinct) and f is the identity elsewhere. This is a homeomorphism thanks to the patchwork lemma. Now $g = f \circ g_1$ is a homeomorphism and it is increasing thanks to the convexity of \prec_2 . Observe that g fixes ξ if g_1 fixes ξ . \square

Lemma 7.15. *The action $\text{Stab}_{G_\infty}(\prec_0) \curvearrowright \text{Br}(D_\infty)$ is oligomorphic.*

Proof. For a finite subset $F \subset \text{Br}(D_\infty)$ of some fixed cardinality, there are finitely many possibilities for the order induced by \prec_0 on F . So it suffices to show that if F, F' are two finite subsets of $\text{Br}(D_\infty)$ such that the restriction of \prec_0 on F and F' are isomorphic then there is $g \in \text{Stab}_{G_\infty}$ that induces this isomorphism. We have seen that $(\text{Br}(D_\infty), \leq, \wedge, \prec_0)$ is a Fraïssé limit (Proposition 7.12) and $\text{Stab}_{G_\infty}(\prec_0)$ is its automorphism group (Lemma 7.13). So such g exists by the ultrahomogeneity of Fraïssé limits. \square

Theorem 7.16. *The universal minimal G_∞ -flow is $\text{CCLO}(D_\infty)$ and the universal minimal G_ξ -flow is $\text{CCLO}(D_\infty)_\xi$.*

Corollary 7.17. *The universal minimal G_∞ -flow is metrizable and has a comeager orbit.*

Let us recall that any topological group G has a left and right uniform structures. The right uniform structure \mathcal{U}_r has a fundamental system of entourages given by sets

$$\{(g, h) \in G \times G, gh^{-1} \in V\}$$

where V is a symmetric neighborhood of the identity. For any closed subgroup H this right uniform structure \mathcal{U}_r yields a uniform structure on the quotient space G/H compatible with the quotient topology. A fundamental system of entourages is given by sets

$$\{(gH, vgH), g \in G, v \in V\}$$

where V is a symmetric neighborhood of the identity in G . We denote by $\widehat{G/H}$ the completion of G/H with respect to this uniform structure.

The closed subgroup H is *co-precompact* if $\widehat{G/H}$ is compact. This is equivalent to the following condition: for any neighborhood of the identity V , there is a finite subset $F \subset G$ such that $G = VFH$. If G is an oligomorphic subgroup of \mathcal{S}_∞ and H a closed subgroup of G then H is co-precompact if and only if it itself oligomorphic. See [NVT13, §2].

Let X be a G -flow and $x \in X$ be some H -fixed point. It is a standard fact the orbit map

$$\begin{aligned} G/H &\rightarrow X \\ gH &\mapsto gx \end{aligned}$$

is uniformly continuous and thus extends to a continuous map from $\widehat{G/H}$ to X . See [Pes06, Lemma 2.15 and §6.2].

Proof of Theorem 7.16. For brevity, let us write $G = G_\infty$ (respectively $G = G_\xi$) and $H = \text{Stab}(\langle_0)$. We identify G/H with the G -orbit of \langle_0 in $\text{CCLO}(D_\infty)$. Since $\text{CCLO}(D_\infty)$ (respectively $\text{CCLO}(D_\infty)_\xi$) is a minimal G -flow and $H = \text{Stab}(\langle_0)$ is an oligomorphic subgroup, thus co-precompact, we have a homeomorphism $\widehat{G/H} \simeq \text{CCLO}(D_\infty)$ (respectively $\widehat{G/H} \simeq \text{CCLO}(D_\infty)_\xi$). This follows from the fact that the identification G/H with its orbit in $\text{CCLO}(D_\infty)$ is bi-uniformly continuous and H is co-precompact, see [NVT13, Corollary 1]. Now, if X is a minimal G -flow, since H is extremely amenable, we have an orbit map $G/H \rightarrow X, gH \mapsto gx_0$ where x_0 is a H -fixed point. This map is uniformly continuous and thus extends to $\widehat{G/H} \rightarrow X$ and by minimality of X , it is surjective. So, $\widehat{G/H} \simeq \text{CCLO}(D_\infty)$ (respectively $\text{CCLO}(D_\infty)_\xi$) is the universal minimal flow of G . \square

Remark 7.18. In [Kwi18], written at the same time this work was done but this work was finalized much later, Aleksandra Kwiatkowska describes the universal minimal flow $M(G_S)$ of all Ważewski groups G_S . So Theorem 7.16 appears as a particular case of her results. Her description of $M(G_S)$ allows to prove that $M(G_S)$ is metrizable if and only if S is finite.

8. AMENABILITY AND FURSTENBERG BOUNDARIES

8.1. Amenability. Let G be some topological group. Let us recall that a G -flow X is *strongly proximal* if the induced action on the G -flow of probability measures on X is proximal. This is equivalent to the fact that for any probability measure m on X , the adherence of the G -orbit of m contains a Dirac mass [Gla76, Chapter III].

A topological group is *amenable* if its universal Furstenberg boundary is a point, that is any strongly proximal minimal flow is trivial. Below, we recall a few conditions equivalent

to amenability. Let $\ell^\infty(G)$ be the Banach space of all bounded functions on G . A function $f \in \ell^\infty(G)$ is *right uniformly continuous* if the orbit map

$$\begin{aligned} G &\rightarrow \ell^\infty(G) \\ g &\mapsto R_g(f) \end{aligned}$$

is continuous where $R_g(f)(h) = f(hg)$. Let us denote by $C_b^{ru}(G)$ the closed subspace of bounded right uniformly continuous functions on G and let us observe that G acts isometrically on $C_b^{ru}(G)$ by left translations $L_g(f)(h) = f(g^{-1}h)$. A *mean* on $C_b^{ru}(G)$ is a linear functional m such that

- (1) $f \geq 0 \implies m(f) \geq 0$,
- (2) $m(\mathbb{1}_G) = 1$.

Moreover, m is said to be G -invariant if $m(L_g(f)) = m(f)$ for all $f \in C_b^{ru}(G)$ and all $g \in G$.

Theorem 8.1. *If G is a topological group, the following conditions are equivalent.*

- (1) G is amenable,
- (2) any G -flow has an invariant probability measure,
- (3) any affine G -flow has a fixed point,
- (4) any strongly proximal G -flow has a fixed point,
- (5) there is a G -invariant mean on $C_b^{ru}(G)$.

A proof of this theorem can be found in [Gla76, Theorem III.3.1].

Lemma 8.2. *A topological group G is amenable if and only if there is an invariant probability measure on its universal minimal flow $M(G)$.*

Proof. The condition is clearly necessary. Let us show that it is sufficient. Let X be a G -flow. Let us choose a minimal subflow X_0 . By the universal property of $M(G)$, there is a continuous surjective G -map $M(G) \rightarrow X_0$. The image of an invariant probability measure on $M(G)$ is an invariant probability measure on X_0 and thus one gets an invariant probability measure on X and thus G is amenable. \square

Let us fix an end $\xi \in D_\infty$ and denote by $\text{CCLO}(D_\infty)_\xi$, the subset of $\text{CCLO}(D_\infty)$ of orders \prec with root ξ . This condition is equivalent to

$$\forall y \in \text{Br}(D_\infty), y \in]x, \xi] \implies y \prec x.$$

For a branch point b , let us recall that $\mathcal{C}_{b,\xi}$ is the space $\mathcal{C}_b \setminus \mathcal{C}_b(\xi)$. For any countable set X , we denote by $\text{LO}(X)$ the set of linear orders on X with its usual topology as a closed subspace of $\{0, 1\}^{X^2 \setminus \Delta}$.

Lemma 8.3. *The subset $\text{CCLO}(D_\infty)_\xi$ is closed in $\text{CCLO}(D_\infty)$ and homeomorphic to the product space $\prod_{b \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)} \text{LO}(\mathcal{C}_{b,\xi})$.*

Proof. The condition of convergence to ξ is given by a collection of closed conditions. Thus $\text{CCLO}(D_\infty)_\xi$ is closed in $\text{CCLO}(D_\infty)$.

We have seen in Lemma 7.5 that any convex converging linear order \prec induces a linear order \prec^b on branches around b that do not contain the root. So we get a continuous map

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CCLO}(D_\infty)_\xi &\rightarrow \prod_{b \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)} \text{LO}(\mathcal{C}_{b,\xi}) \\ \prec &\mapsto (\prec^b). \end{aligned}$$

Conversely, from (\prec^b) , we can construct an order \prec by defining $a \prec b$ if and only if $a = c(a, b, \zeta)$ or $a \prec^c b$ where $c = c(a, b, \zeta)$. One can check, as in Lemma 7.7, that this definition yields an element in $\text{CCLO}(D_\infty)_\zeta$ and this operation is the inverse of the map above. \square

In the remaining of this section, we denote by G the group G_∞ and by G_ζ the stabilizer of the end point ζ .

Proposition 8.4. *There is a G_ζ -invariant measure on $\text{CCLO}(D_\infty)_\zeta$.*

If f is a bijection between two countable sets X and Y , it induces a bijection f_* between linear orders on X and on Y . If $\prec \in \text{LO}(X)$, $f_* \prec \in \text{LO}(Y)$ is defined by $y(f_* \prec)y' \iff f^{-1}(y) \prec f^{-1}(y')$.

Lemma 8.3 gives an identification between $\text{CCLO}(D_\infty)$ and $\prod_{b \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)} \text{LO}(\mathcal{C}_{b, \zeta})$. Let us describe how G_ζ acts on the product via this identification. Any $g \in G_\zeta$ induces a bijection $\sigma(g, b): \mathcal{C}_{b, \zeta} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{g b, \zeta}$. Now, if $\prec \in \text{CCLO}(D_\infty)$ corresponds to $(\prec^b)_{b \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)}$ then $g_* \prec$ corresponds to $(\sigma(g, g^{-1}b)_* \prec^{g^{-1}b})_{b \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)}$.

Proof. Let us choose $b_0 \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)$ and for each $b \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)$, fix some bijection $f_b: \mathcal{C}_{b_0, \zeta} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{b, \zeta}$. For example, this bijection can be induced by an element $g \in G_\zeta$ such that $g(b_0) = b$.

Since \mathcal{S}_∞ is amenable, there is an invariant probability μ_0 on $\text{LO}(\mathcal{C}_{b_0, \zeta})$ under all bijections of $\mathcal{C}_{b_0, \zeta}$. Let us denote $\mu_b = (f_b)_* \mu_0$ that is a probability measure on $\text{LO}(\mathcal{C}_{b, \zeta})$ and finally set μ to be the product measure of all μ_b on $\prod_{b \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)} \text{LO}(\mathcal{C}_{b, \zeta}) \simeq \text{CCLO}(D_\infty)$. We aim to prove that for any $g \in G$, $g_* \mu = \mu$. It suffices to prove this equality on cylinders. So, choose distincts $b_1, \dots, b_n \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)$ and mesurable sets $A_i \subset \text{LO}(\mathcal{C}_{b_i, \zeta})$ and set A to be the cylinder

$$A = \prod_{i=1}^n A_i \times \prod_{b \neq b_i} \text{LO}(\mathcal{C}_{b, \zeta}).$$

One has

$$g_*(A) = \prod_{i=1}^n \sigma(g, b_i)_* A_i \times \prod_{b \neq g b_i} \text{LO}(\mathcal{C}_{b, \zeta})$$

and thus $g_* \mu(A) = \mu(g_*(A)) = \prod_{i=1}^n \mu_{g b_i}(\sigma(g, b_i)_*(A_i))$. One can compute

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{g b_i}(\sigma(g, b_i)_*(A_i)) &= \mu_0 \left(f_{g b_i}^{-1}(\sigma(g, b_i)_*(A_i)) \right) \\ &= \mu_0 \left((f_{g b_i}^{-1} \circ \sigma(g, b_i) \circ f_{b_i})_*((f_{b_i}^{-1})_*(A_i)) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Since $f_{g b_i}^{-1} \circ \sigma(g, b_i) \circ f_{b_i}$ is a bijection of $\mathcal{C}_{b_0, \zeta}$ and μ_0 is invariant under $\text{Sym}(\mathcal{C}_{b_0, \zeta})$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{g b_i}(\sigma(g, b_i)_*(A_i)) &= \mu_0 \left((f_{b_i}^{-1})_*(A_i) \right) \\ &= \mu_{b_i}(A_i) \end{aligned}$$

and thus $\mu(g_*(A)) = \mu(A)$. \square

As a consequence of Theorem 7.16, Proposition 8.4 and Lemma 8.2, one has the following.

Theorem 8.5. *The topological group G_ζ is amenable.*

Finally, Theorem 1.13 is obtained as the following corollary.

Corollary 8.6. *For any point $x \in D_\infty$, the stabilizer G_x of x in G is amenable.*

Proof. Thanks to [DM16b, Lemma 7.1], for $x \in D_\infty \setminus \text{Ends}(D_\infty)$, G_x splits homeomorphically as $(\prod_{i \in \mathbf{N}} G_{\xi_i}) \times \mathcal{S}_\infty$ if $x \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)$ and splits as $G_\xi^2 \rtimes \mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}$ if x is a regular point. As it is well known, a product of amenable groups is amenable and an extension of an amenable group by another amenable group is amenable as well. So G_x is amenable. \square

Remark 8.7. For any finite subset $F \subset D_\infty$, the stabilizer and the pointwise stabilizer of F are amenable groups.

8.2. Universal Furstenberg boundary. Let $\varphi: G/G_\xi \rightarrow D_\infty$ be the orbit map $gG_\xi \mapsto g\xi$. Since this map is uniformly continuous for the uniform structure coming from the right uniform structure on G , it extends uniformly continuously to a G -equivariant surjective map $\bar{\varphi}: \widehat{G/G_\xi} \rightarrow D_\infty$. Since the G -orbit of ξ , that is $\text{Ends}(D_\infty)$, is a G_δ in D_∞ , Effros theorem ([Hjo00, Theorem 7.12]) implies that $\bar{\varphi}$ is a homeomorphism on its image.

A fundamental system of entourages for the uniform structure on G/G_ξ coming from the right uniform structure on G , is given by sets

$$U_V = \{(gG_\xi, v g G_\xi), v \in V, g \in G\}$$

where V is symmetric neighborhood of the identity in G . This uniform structure is metrizable (see the introduction of [MVT15] for example). Let us push forward this uniform structure on $\text{Ends}(D_\infty)$ via $\bar{\varphi}$. So, a fundamental system of entourages for this uniform structure is given by sets

$$U_V = \{(\zeta, \eta), \exists v \in V, \eta = v\zeta\}$$

where V is symmetric neighborhood of the identity in G . Let us denote by $\overline{\text{Ends}(D_\infty)}$ the completion of $\text{Ends}(D_\infty)$ by this uniform structure. So, this space $\overline{\text{Ends}(D_\infty)}$ is isomorphic to $\widehat{G/G_\xi}$ as uniform G -space but we introduce it because we think this is more convenient to speak about Cauchy sequences of ends points instead of Cauchy sequences of G_ξ -cosets. For $b \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)$ and $\eta \in \text{Ends}(D_\infty)$, we denote by $\overline{C_b(\eta)}$ the adherence of $C_b(\eta)$ in $\overline{\text{Ends}(D_\infty)}$.

Lemma 8.8. *Let $\xi \in \text{Ends}(D_\infty)$. Let (b_n) be a sequence of branch points in D_∞ converging to ξ . The collection $\{\overline{C_{b_n}(\xi)}\}$ is a basis of neighborhoods of ξ in $\overline{\text{Ends}(D_\infty)}$.*

Proof. Let us first show that $\overline{C_b(\xi)}$ is a neighborhood of ξ in $\overline{\text{Ends}(D_\infty)}$. Let us choose a branch point $b' \in]b, \xi[$. Now for any $g \in G_\infty$ fixing b and b' , $g\xi \in C_b(\xi)$. In particular, $U_{V_{\{b, b'\}}}(\xi) = \{\eta \in \text{Ends}(D_\infty), \exists g \in V_{\{b, b'\}}, \eta = g\xi\} \subset C_b(\xi)$ and thus $\overline{U_{V_{\{b, b'\}}}(\xi)} \subset \overline{C_b(\xi)}$ which shows that $\overline{C_b(\xi)}$ is a neighborhood of ξ in $\overline{\text{Ends}(D_\infty)}$.

Let F be some finite subset of $\text{Br}(D_\infty)$. Let F' be the c -closure of F . The intersection $\cap_{b \in F'} C_b(\xi) \subset U_{V_F}(\xi) = \{\eta \in \text{Ends}(D_\infty), \exists g \in V_F, \eta = g\xi\}$ because if $\eta \in \cap_{b \in F'} C_b(\xi)$ then ξ and η lie in the same connected component of $D_\infty \setminus F'$. This component has at most two points in its boundary. The labelled graphs $\langle F' \cup \{\xi\} \rangle$ and $\langle F' \cup \{\eta\} \rangle$ are isomorphic and thus, one can find $g \in V_{F'}$ such that $g\xi = \eta$ by Proposition 2.2. So we have $\cap_{b \in F'} C_b(\xi) \subset U_{V_F}(\xi)$ and $\cap_{b \in F'} \overline{C_b(\xi)} \subset \overline{U_{V_F}(\xi)}$. Choose n large enough such that $b_n \in \cap_{b \in F'} C_b(\xi)$. One has $C_{b_n}(\xi) \subset \cap_{b \in F'} C_b(\xi)$ and the same holds for the adherences. This shows that the collection $\{\overline{C_{b_n}(\xi)}\}$ is a basis of neighborhoods of ξ . \square

We can now prove Theorem 1.14, that is $\widehat{G/G_\xi}$ is the universal Furstenberg boundary of G .

Proof of Theorem 1.14. Since G_ξ is oligomorphic, $\widehat{G/G_\xi}$ is compact. Let H be the stabilizer of \prec_0 from Lemma 7.7. Since H fixes ξ , the uniformly continuous map $G/H \rightarrow G/G_\xi$ extends continuously to an equivariant surjective map $\widehat{G/H} \rightarrow \widehat{G/G_\xi}$. The minimality of $\widehat{G/H}$ implies the one of $\widehat{G/G_\xi}$.

We have seen that G_ξ is amenable. Let X be a minimal strongly proximal G -flow. By amenability, there is a G_ξ -fixed point x . The orbit map $gG_\xi \mapsto gx$ extends continuously to a G -map $\widehat{G/G_\xi} \rightarrow X$ and by minimality this map is surjective.

It remains to show that the action of G on $\widehat{G/G_\xi}$ is strongly proximal. We follow the strategy that was used in the proof that the action of G_∞ on D_∞ is strongly proximal [DM16a, Theorem 10.1]. Let m be a Borel probability measure on $\text{Br}(D_\infty)$. Since $\text{Ends}(D_\infty)$ is uncountable, there is $\eta \in \text{Ends}(D_\infty)$ such that $m(\{\eta\}) = 0$. Let η' be another end point, $(b_n), (b'_n)$ be sequences of branch points in $[\eta, \eta']$ converging respectively to η and η' . Thanks to Lemma 8.8, $m(\overline{C_{b_n}(\eta)}) \rightarrow 0$ and thus $m(\overline{\text{Ends}(D_\infty) \setminus C_{b_n}(\eta)}) \rightarrow 1$. Let $g_n \in G$ fixing η, η' and such that $g_n b_n = b'_n$. For any $b \in \mathbf{B}$, one can find n large enough such that $b'_n \in C_b(\eta')$ and thus $\overline{\text{Ends}(D_\infty) \setminus C_{b'_n}(\eta)} \subset \overline{C_b(\eta')}$. This shows that $(g_n)_* m(\overline{C_b(\eta')}) \rightarrow 1$ and thus $(g_n)_* m \rightarrow \delta_{\eta'}$. \square

Remark 8.9. The universal Furstenberg boundary of G_∞ can also be recovered from [Zuc18, Theorem 7.5] and Theorem 1.13.

Proposition 8.10. *The map $\bar{\varphi}: \widehat{G/G_\xi} \rightarrow D_\infty$ is not a homeomorphism.*

Proof. We continue to identify $\widehat{G/G_\xi}$ with $\overline{\text{Ends}(D_\infty)}$. Since the spaces $\widehat{G/G_\xi}$ and D_∞ are compact, they have a unique uniform structure and thus it suffices to show there is a sequence (ξ_n) of end points which is Cauchy in D_∞ but not in $\overline{\text{Ends}(D_\infty)}$. Let $b \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)$ and $C_1 \neq C_2 \in \mathcal{C}_b$. Choose (ξ_{2n}) sequence of end points of C_1 converging to b in D_∞ and similarly, choose (ξ_{2n+1}) sequence of C_2 converging to b in D_∞ . The sequence (ξ_n) converges in D_∞ and thus is Cauchy but if $b' \in C_1$ and $F = \{b, b'\}$ then there is no $g \in V_F$ such that $gC_2 = C_1$ and thus for any $n, m \in \mathbf{N}$, $(\xi_{2m}, \xi_{2n+1}) \notin U_{V_F}$ and thus (ξ_n) is not Cauchy in $\overline{\text{Ends}(D_\infty)}$. \square

8.3. Another description of the universal Furstenberg boundary. Let us finish this paper with another description of the universal Furstenberg boundary of G . For each $b \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)$, let us consider \mathcal{C}_b with the discrete topology. Let $\overline{\mathcal{C}_b}$ be its Alexandrov compactification and let us denote by C_b^∞ the added point. The product $\prod_{b \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)} \overline{\mathcal{C}_b}$ is a metrizable totally disconnected compact space. The group G acts continuously on this product space in the following way

$$g(C_b)_b = (g(C_{g^{-1}b}))_b$$

where we use the convention $g(C_b^\infty) = C_{gb}^\infty$ for any $g \in G$ and $b \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)$. Let us define

$$K = \left\{ (C_b) \in \prod_{b \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)} \overline{\mathcal{C}_b}, \forall b, b', b' \notin C_b \implies C_{b'} = C_{b'}(b) \right\}.$$

For C_b^∞ , we use the convention that for any $b' \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)$, $b' \notin C_b^\infty$. For $x \in D_\infty \setminus \text{Br}(D_\infty)$, let $C(x) \in \prod_{b \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)} \overline{C_b}$ be $(C_b(x))_b$ where $C_b(x)$ is the connected component of $D_\infty \setminus \{b\}$ that contains x . For each $b \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)$, let us enumerate $C_b = \{C_b^n\}_{n \in \mathbf{N}}$. For $n \in \overline{\mathbf{N}}$ and $b_0 \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)$ we define $C^n(b_0)$ to be (C_b) where $C_b = C_b(b_0)$ for $b \neq b_0$ and $C_{b_0} = C_{b_0}^n$.

Lemma 8.11. *The space K is a closed G -invariant subset. For any $C \in K$ there is $x \in D_\infty \setminus \text{Br}(D_\infty)$ such that $C = C(x)$ or there is $(b, n) \in \text{Br}(D_\infty) \times \overline{\mathbf{N}}$ such that $C = C^n(b)$.*

Proof. The conditions that define K are G -invariant and closed for the product topology. We claim that if $C \in K$ then there is at most one b such that $C_b = C_b^\infty$. Assume there are $b \neq b'$ that satisfy this condition. Choose $b'' \in]b, b'[$ then $C_{b''}$ should be $C_{b''}(b)$ and $C_{b''}(b')$ but these components are distinct.

Let $C \in K$. For any b, b' such that $C_b \neq C_b^\infty$ and $C_{b'} \neq C_{b'}^\infty$ then $C_b \cap C_{b'} \neq \emptyset$ because either one is included in the other or $]b, b'[\subset C_b \cap C_{b'}$. By the Helly's property [DM16a, Lemma 2.1], the intersection $\bigcap \overline{C_b}$ over all b 's such that $C_b \neq C_b^\infty$ is non-empty and convex. If $x \neq y$ lie in this intersection then for $b \in]x, y[\cap \text{Br}(D_\infty)$, $C_b = C_b(x)$ and $C_b = C_b(y)$ which is impossible. Thus this intersection is reduced to one point.

We conclude this lemma by observing that if x is this intersection point then for any branch point $b \neq x$ then $C_b = C_b(x)$. \square

Lemma 8.12. *The map $\text{Ends}(D_\infty) \rightarrow K$ given by $\xi \mapsto C(\xi)$ is G -equivariant and injective. Moreover the image is dense in K .*

Proof. The G -equivariance is the following straightforward computation:

$$gC(\xi) = (g(C_{g^{-1}b}(\xi)))_b = (C_b(g\xi))_b = C(g\xi).$$

It is injective because if $\xi, \eta \in \text{Ends}(D_\infty)$ are distinct then for any $b \in]\xi, \eta[\cap \text{Br}(D_\infty)$, $C_b(\xi) \neq C_b(\eta)$. To prove density it suffices to show that for any $C = (C_b) \in K$ there is (ξ_n) sequence of $\text{Ends}(D_\infty)$ such that for any $b \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)$, $C_b(\xi_n) \rightarrow C_b$.

If $C = C(x)$ for x non-branch point then for any sequence (ξ_n) converging to x in D_∞ will be suitable because for any b , $C_b(x)$ is open and contains x thus $C_b(\xi_n) = C_b(x)$ for n large enough. If $C = C^k(b)$ with k finite then any sequence (ξ_n) of end points in C_b^k converging to x in D_∞ will be suitable for the same argument. Finally, if $C = C^\infty(b)$ then a sequence (ξ_n) such that $\xi_n \in C^n(b)$ for any $n \in \mathbf{N}$ will be suitable. Actually for any $b' \neq b$, $C_{b'}(\xi_n) = C_{b'}(b)$ for all n except at most one and $C_b(\xi) \rightarrow C_b^\infty$ because ξ_n eventually leaves any finite union of elements of C_b . \square

Proposition 8.13. *The spaces $\overline{\text{Ends } D_\infty}$ and K are isomorphic as G -flows.*

Proof. The spaces $\overline{\text{Ends } D_\infty}$ and K are compact and metrizable so it suffices to prove that for any sequence for end points (ξ_n) , (ξ_n) is Cauchy in $\overline{\text{Ends } D_\infty}$ if and only if $(C(\xi_n))$ is Cauchy in K . That is, (ξ_n) converges in $\overline{\text{Ends } D_\infty}$ if and only if $(C(\xi_n))$ converges in K . This will show that the two spaces are homeomorphic and the existence of a dense G -orbit will imply that the homeomorphism is G -equivariant.

Let (ξ_n) be a convergent sequence in $\overline{\text{Ends } D_\infty}$. This means that for any finite set F of branch points, there is $N \in \mathbf{N}$ such that for any $n, m \geq N$, there is $g \in G$ fixing pointwise F and such that $g\xi_n = \xi_m$.

Let $b \in \text{Br}(D_\infty)$. For any $k \in \mathbf{N}$, choose a branch point $b_k \in C_b^k$. Since for any element $g \in G$ fixing b and b_k , C_b^k is g -invariant, one has that either eventually $C_b(\xi) = C_b^k$ or eventually $C_b(\xi) \neq C_b^k$. Thus $(C_b(\xi))$ is convergent in $\overline{C_b}$ and $C(\xi_n)$ is convergent in K .

Conversely assume that (ξ_n) is a sequence of end points such that $C(\xi_n)$ is convergent in K . Let F be some finite set of branch points. Up to enlarge F , we may assume that F is c -closed.

First let us assume there is $b \in F$ such that $C_b(\xi_n) \rightarrow C_b^\infty$. Let N such that for $n \geq N$, $C_b(\xi_n) \neq C_b(b')$ for all $b' \in F \setminus \{b\}$. For $n, m \geq N$, choose $g \in G$, switching $C_b(\xi_n)$ and $C_b(\xi_m)$ such that $g\xi_n = \xi_m$ and such that g is the identity on $D_\infty \setminus (C_b(\xi_n) \cup C_b(\xi_m))$. In particular, g fixes pointwise F and thus ξ_n is convergent in $\overline{\text{Ends } D_\infty}$.

Now, assume there is no $b \in F$ such that $C_b(\xi_n) \rightarrow C_b^\infty$. This means that for any $b \in F$, $C_b(\xi_n)$ is eventually equal to some C_b . The intersection $\bigcap_{b \in F} C_b$ is one of the connected component of $D_\infty \setminus F$. Since F is c -closed, there are at most two elements of F in its boundary. If there is only one then this intersection $\bigcap_{b \in F} C_b$ is some C_b , which do not contain any $b' \in F$ and for n, m large enough, $\xi_n, \xi_m \in C_b$ and thus one can find $g \in G_\infty$ fixing pointwise $D_\infty \setminus C_b$ such that $g\xi_n = \xi_m$. If there are two points b_1, b_2 in the boundary then $\bigcap_b C_b = C_{b_1} \cap C_{b_2} = D(b_1, b_2)$ does not contain any $b \in B$. So, for n, m large enough, $\xi_n, \xi_m \in D(b_1, b_2)$ and thus one can find $g \in G_\infty$ fixing pointwise $D_\infty \setminus D(b_1, b_2)$ such that $g\xi_n = \xi_m$. In both cases (ξ_n) is convergent in $\overline{\text{Ends } D_\infty}$. \square

Remark 8.14. Since K is totally disconnected and D_∞ is connected, this gives another proof of Proposition 8.10.

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