A BOUND ON MEASURABLE CHROMATIC NUMBERS OF LOCALLY FINITE BOREL GRAPHS

CLINTON T. CONLEY AND BENJAMIN D. MILLER

Abstract. We show that the Baire measurable chromatic number of every locally finite Borel graph on a Polish space is strictly less than twice its ordinary chromatic number, provided this ordinary chromatic number is finite. In the special case that the connectedness equivalence relation is hyperfinite, we obtain the analogous result for the μ-measurable chromatic number.

Introduction

A *graph* on a set X is an irreflexive, symmetric set $G \subseteq X \times X$. Such a graph is *locally finite* if every point has only finitely many G-neighbors. A (κ-)*coloring* of such a graph is a function $c\colon X \to \kappa$ with the property that $\forall (x, y) \in G \; c(x) \neq c(y)$. The *chromatic number* of such a graph, or $\chi(G)$, is the least cardinal κ for which there is such a κ-coloring. Note that any locally finite graph may be colored with countably many colors. In this paper, we consider measurable analogs of these notions, a subject of increasing interest over the last few years due to its connections with descriptive set-theoretic dichotomies and dynamical properties of group actions.

A subset of a topological space is *Borel* if it is in the σ-algebra generated by the underlying topology, and a function between topological spaces is *Borel* if pre-images of open sets are Borel. A *Polish space* is a separable topological space which admits a compatible complete metric. While it is hardly standard terminology, we use the term *Polish cardinal* to refer to a cardinal equipped with a Polish topology. Thus the Polish cardinals are exactly those in the set $\{0, 1, \ldots, \aleph_0, 2^{\aleph_0}\}$, with the two infinite cardinals supporting various topologies.

When X is a Polish space, the *Borel chromatic number* of G, or $\chi_B(G)$, is the least Polish cardinal κ for which there is a Borel κ-coloring

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 03E15, 28A05; secondary 05C15.

Key words and phrases. Baire measurable, chromatic number, coloring, graph, locally finite, measurable.

The authors were supported in part by DFG SFB Grant 878.

of G. The *Baire measurable chromatic number* of G, or $\chi_{BM}(G)$, is the least Polish cardinal κ for which there is a Baire measurable κ-coloring of G. And given a Borel probability measure μ on X, the *μ-measurable chromatic number* of G, or $\chi_\mu(G)$, is the least Polish cardinal κ for which there is a μ-measurable κ-coloring of G. Mirroring the situation for ordinary chromatic numbers, [KST99, Proposition 4.5] shows that $\chi_B(G) \leq \aleph_0$ whenever G is a locally finite Borel graph. In this paper, we study what further bounds may be gleaned when $\chi(G)$ is finite.

We say that an equivalence relation is *countable* if all of its equivalence classes are countable, and *finite* if all of its equivalence classes are finite. We say that a Borel equivalence relation E on a Polish space X is *hyperfinite* if there is an increasing sequence $(E_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ of finite Borel equivalence relations on X whose union is E.

Ruling out a strong connection between ordinary and measurable chromatic numbers, [CK13, Corollary 0.8] yields a locally finite Borel graph G and a Borel probability measure μ on a Polish space for which $\chi(G) = 2$ and $\chi_\mu(G) = \aleph_0$. However, the equivalence relation E_G generated by G is quite complicated, in the sense that it is not hyperfinite. In §1, we show that this is no accident.

Theorem A. *Suppose that X is a Polish space, G is a locally finite Borel graph for which $\chi(G) < \aleph_0$ and E_G is hyperfinite, and μ is a Borel probability measure on X. Then there is a μ-conull E_G-invariant Borel set $C \subseteq X$ such that $\chi_B(G \restriction C) \leq 2\chi(G) - 1$, thus $\chi_\mu(G) \leq 2\chi(G) - 1$.*

It is natural to ask whether the analogous result holds for Baire category. As [HK96, Theorem 6.2] implies that every countable Borel equivalence relation is hyperfinite on a comeager invariant Borel set, such an analog would necessarily imply its generalization in which the assumption that E_G is hyperfinite is removed, thereby ruling out any analog of [CK13, Corollary 0.8] for Baire category. Perhaps it is then a surprise that, after establishing a technical preliminary result concerning Borel chromatic numbers in §2, we do indeed establish such an analog in §3.

Theorem B. *Suppose that X is a Polish space and G is a locally finite Borel graph on X for which $\chi(G) < \aleph_0$. Then there is a comeager E_G-invariant Borel set $C \subseteq X$ such that $\chi_B(G \restriction C) \leq 2\chi(G) - 1$, thus $\chi_{BM}(G) \leq 2\chi(G) - 1$.*

In §4, we show that all of these results imply their generalizations to analytic graphs.

1. Measurable chromatic numbers

In this section, we obtain our bound on μ-measurable chromatic numbers in terms of ordinary chromatic numbers.

For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, a *G-path* of length n is a sequence $(x_i)_{i \leq n}$ such that $\forall i < n \; x_i \; G \; x_{i+1}$. The *graph metric* induced by G on a connected component of G is given by

$$d_G(x, y) = \min\{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid \text{there is a } G\text{-path from } x \text{ to } y \text{ of length } n\}.$$

A *G-ray* is a sequence $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \; x_n \; G \; x_{n+1}$. A *$G$-barrier* for a point x is a set $Y \subseteq X$ with the property that every injective G-ray emanating from x intersects Y.

Theorem 1. *Suppose that X is a Polish space, G is a locally finite Borel graph for which $\chi(G) < \aleph_0$ and E_G is hyperfinite, and μ is a Borel probability measure on X. Then there is a μ-conull E_G-invariant Borel set $C \subseteq X$ such that $\chi_B(G \restriction C) \leq 2\chi(G) - 1$, thus $\chi_\mu(G) \leq 2\chi(G) - 1$.*

Proof. Fix real numbers $\epsilon_n > 0$ such that $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \epsilon_n < \infty$, as well as an increasing sequence $(E_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of finite Borel equivalence relations on X whose union is E_G. Recursively construct a sequence of natural numbers k_n such that $\mu(\{x \in X \mid d_G([x]_{E_{k_n}}, [x]_{E_G} \setminus [x]_{E_{k_{n+1}}}) \leq 4\}) \leq \epsilon_n$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Set $C_n = \{x \in X \mid \forall m \geq n \; d_G([x]_{E_{k_n}}, [x]_{E_G} \setminus [x]_{E_{k_{n+1}}}) \geq 5\}$ and $A_n = \{x \in X \mid 2 \leq d_G(x, [x]_{E_G} \setminus [x]_{E_{k_{n+1}}}) \leq 3\} \cap C_{n+1}$. As every connected component of $G \restriction A_n$ is contained in an equivalence class of $E_{k_{n+1}}$, and is therefore finite, the Lusin-Novikov uniformization theorem for Borel subsets of the plane with countable vertical sections (see, for example, [Kec95, Theorem 18.10]) yields a Borel $\chi(G)$-coloring c_n of $G \restriction A_n$. Set $B_n = \{x \in A_n \mid c_n(x) > 0\}$, and define $B = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} B_n$ and $C = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \bigcup_{m \geq n} C_m$.

As $\mu(\sim C_n) \leq \sum_{m \leq n} \epsilon_m$, it follows that $\mu(\bigcup_{m \geq n} C_m) = 1$, thus $\mu(C) = 1$. As each C_n is E_n-invariant, it follows C is E_G-invariant. Since no point in B_m is G-related to a point in B_n for distinct $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, it follows that $\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} c_n \restriction B_n$ is a Borel $(\chi(G) - 1)$-coloring of $G \restriction B$, and since B is clearly a G-barrier for C, König's Lemma ensures that every connected component of $G \restriction (C \setminus B)$ is finite, so the uniformization theorem for Borel subsets of the plane with countable sections yields a Borel $\chi(G)$-coloring of $G \restriction (C \setminus B)$. Finally, amalgamating the $(\chi(G) - 1)$-coloring of $G \restriction B$ and the $\chi(G)$-coloring of $G \restriction (C \setminus B)$ yields a Borel $(2\chi(G) - 1)$-coloring of $G \restriction C$. ⊠

The hypothesis that G is locally finite is essential: the graph G on $2^{\mathbb{N}}$ relating two elements if they differ in exactly one coordinate satisfies

$\chi(G) = 2$, but $\chi_{BM}(G) = \chi_\mu(G) = 2^{\aleph_0}$ when μ is the $(1/2, 1/2)$-product measure.

2. Intersection graphs

In this section, we obtain bounds on Borel chromatic numbers of very specific sorts of graphs.

The *intersection graph* on a family $\mathcal{X}$ of subsets of a set X consists of all pairs of distinct sets in $\mathcal{X}$ with non-empty intersection. When $\mathcal{X}$ is the collection of finite subsets of a Polish space X, it inherits a Borel structure when viewed as a quotient of $X^{<\mathbb{N}}$ modulo permutations. Given in addition an equivalence relation E on X, we use $[X]^{<\aleph_0}_E$ to denote the family of all finite subsets of X which are contained in a single E-class, with the induced Borel structure.

Proposition 2 (Kechris-Miller)**.** *Suppose that X is a Polish space and E is a countable Borel equivalence relation on X. Then there is a Borel $\aleph_0$-coloring of the intersection graph on $[X]^{<\aleph_0}_E$.*

Proof. Fix an enumeration $(U_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ of a base for X. By the uniformization theorem for Borel subsets of the plane with countable sections, there is a Borel function associating with each finite set $S \subseteq X$ an enumeration $(x^S_i)_{i<|S|}$ of S, in addition to Borel functions $f_n \colon X \to X$ with the property that $E = \bigcup_{n\in\mathbb{N}} \mathrm{graph}(f_n)$.

Define $c\colon [X]^{<\aleph_0}_E \to \mathbb{N}^{<\mathbb{N}}$ by letting $c(S)$ be the lexicographically least sequence $(k^S_i)_{i<|S|}$ of natural numbers such that the sets $U_{k^S_i}$ are pairwise disjoint and $x^S_i \in U_{k^S_i}$ for all $i < |S|$. Define $d\colon [X]^{<\aleph_0}_E \to \mathbb{N}^{<(\mathbb{N}\times\mathbb{N})}$ by letting $d(S)$ be the lexicographically least sequence $(k^S_{i,j})_{i,j<|S|}$ such that $x^S_i = f_{k^S_{i,j}}(x^S_j)$ for all $i, j < |S|$.

It remains to show that $c\times d$ is a coloring of the intersection graph on $[X]^{<\aleph_0}_E$. Suppose, towards a contradiction, that S and T are neighbors, but $(c\times d)(S) = (c\times d)(T)$. Set $n = |S| = |T|$ and fix $j, k < n$ such that $x^S_i = y^T_j$. As the sets of the form $V_i = U_{k^S_i} = U_{k^T_i}$ are pairwise disjoint, it follows that $j = k$. But then $x^S_i = f_{k^S_{i,j}}(x^S_j) = f_{k^T_{i,j}}(x^T_j) = x^T_i$ for all $i < n$, thus $S = T$, a contradiction. ⊠

We next turn our attention to a somewhat more general collection of graphs. Let $([X]^{<\aleph_0}_E)^{<\mathbb{N}}_E$ denote the family of all finite sequences of sets in $[X]^{<\aleph_0}_E$ which are contained in the same E-class.

Proposition 3. *Suppose that X is a Polish space and E is a countable Borel equivalence relation on X. Then there is a Borel $\aleph_0$-coloring of the graph on $([X]^{<\aleph_0}_E)^{<\mathbb{N}}_E$ consisting of all pairs of distinct non-empty sequences whose zeroth entries have non-empty intersection.*

Proof. We use the following general lemma. Recall that if $R \subseteq X \times X$ and $S \subseteq Y \times Y$, a map $\phi \colon X \to Y$ is a *homomorphism* from R to S if $x_0 \; R \; x_1 \implies \phi(x_0) \; S \; \phi(x_1)$. We denote by $\Delta(X)$ the *diagonal* of X, namely $\{(x, x) \mid x \in X\} \subseteq X \times X$.

Lemma 4. *Suppose that X and Y are Polish spaces, and G and H are Borel graphs on X and Y respectively. If $\chi_B(H)$ is countable and there is a countable-to-one Borel homomorphism from G to $H \cup \Delta(Y)$, then $\chi_B(G)$ is countable.*

Proof. Fix a countable-to-one Borel homomorphism $\phi \colon X \to Y$ from G to $H \cup \Delta(Y)$ and a Borel coloring $c \colon Y \to \mathbb{N}$ of H. Using the uniformization theorem for Borel subsets of the plane with countable vertical sections we may fix Borel functions $f_n \colon Y \to X$ such that $\phi^{-1}(y) = \{f_n(y) \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$. Define a Borel function $d \colon X \to \mathbb{N}$ by $d(x) = \min\{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid x = f_n \circ \phi(x)\}$. Finally, $(c \circ \phi) \times d$ is our desired countable coloring of G. ⊠

The proposition then follows by observing that projection onto the zeroth coordinate is a countable-to-one homomorphism from the graph in question to the union of the diagonal and the intersection graph. ⊠

3. Baire measurable chromatic numbers

In this section, we obtain our bound on Baire measurable chromatic numbers in terms of ordinary chromatic numbers.

Given $r \in \mathbb{R}$ and $Y \subseteq X$, the *closed d_G-ball* of radius r around Y is given by $\mathcal{B}_{d_G}(Y, r) = \{x \in X \mid \exists y \in Y \; d_G(x, y) \leq r\}$.

Theorem 5. *Suppose that X is a Polish space and G is a locally finite Borel graph on X for which $\chi(G) < \aleph_0$. Then there is a comeager E_G-invariant Borel set $C \subseteq X$ such that $\chi_B(G \restriction C) \leq 2\chi(G) - 1$, thus $\chi_{BM}(G) \leq 2\chi(G) - 1$.*

Proof. We will recursively construct a sequence $(B_s)_{s \in \mathbb{N}^{<\mathbb{N}}}$ of Borel subsets of X satisfying the following conditions:

1. No point of any B_s is G-related to a point of any $B_{s^\frown(n)} \setminus B_s$.
2. Every connected component of every $G \restriction B_s$ is a finite set on which the chromatic number of G is at most $\chi(()G) - 1$.
3. For all $s \in \mathbb{N}^{<\mathbb{N}}$ and $x \in X$, some $B_{s^\frown(n)}$ is a G-barrier for x.
4. There is no injective G-ray through any $\mathcal{B}_{d_G}(B_s, 2)$.

We begin by setting $B_\emptyset = \emptyset$.

Suppose now that $s \in \mathbb{N}^{<\mathbb{N}}$ and B_s has already been defined. Let $\mathcal{X}_s$ denote the set of all triples $(x, S, T) \in X \times [X]^{<\aleph_0}_{E_G} \times [X]^{<\aleph_0}_{E_G}$, where $S, T \subseteq [x]_{E_G}$, S is a G-barrier for x, no point of S is G-related to a point of B_s, $\chi(G \upharpoonright S) \leq \chi(G) - 1$, and there is no G-path from $\mathcal{B}_{d_G}(S, 2)$ to $\sim T$ through $\mathcal{B}_{d_G}(B_s \cup S, 2)$. Let $\mathcal{G}_s$ denote the graph on $\mathcal{X}_s$ in which two distinct triples (x, S, T) and (x', S', T') are related if T and T' have non-empty intersection. By Proposition 3, there is a Borel coloring $c_s \colon \mathcal{X}_s \to \mathbb{N}$ of $\mathcal{G}_s$. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the Lusin-Novikov theorem that images of Borel sets under countable-to-one Borel functions are Borel (see, for example, [Kec95, Lemma 18.12]) ensures that the set $B_{s^\frown(n)} = B_s \cup \bigcup\{S \in [X]^{<\aleph_0}_{E_G} \mid \exists x, T \ c(x, S, T) = n\}$ is Borel.

The definition of $\mathcal{X}_s$ ensures that no point of B_s is G-related to a point of any $B_{s^\frown(n)} \setminus B_s$.

The definitions of $\mathcal{X}_s$ and $\mathcal{G}_s$ ensure that every connected component of every $G \upharpoonright B_{s^\frown(n)}$ is a finite set on which the chromatic number of G is at most $\chi(G) - 1$.

To see that for all $x \in X$, some $B_{s^\frown(n)}$ is a G-barrier for x, note first that, together with the inexistence of injective G-rays through $\mathcal{B}_{d_G}(B_s, 2)$, an application of König's Lemma yields a finite G-barrier $R \subseteq [x]_{E_G} \setminus \mathcal{B}_{d_G}(B_s, 2)$ for x. Fix a coloring $c_R \colon \mathcal{B}_{d_G}(R, 1) \to \chi(G)$ and define $S = \{y \in \mathcal{B}_{d_G}(R, 1) \mid c(y) > 0\}$, noting that S is a G-barrier for x, no point of S is G-related to a point of B_s, and $\chi(G \upharpoonright S) \leq \chi(G) - 1$. One more application of the inexistence of injective G-rays through $\mathcal{B}_{d_G}(B_s, 2)$ and König's Lemma then yields a finite set $T \subseteq [x]_{E_G}$ for which there is no G-path from $\mathcal{B}_{d_G}(S, 2)$ to $\sim T$ through $\mathcal{B}_{d_G}(B_s \cup S, 2)$. It follows that $(x, S, T) \in \mathcal{X}_s$, in which case $B_{s^\frown(n)}$ is a G-barrier for x, where $n = c_s(x, S, T)$.

To see that there is no injective G-ray through any $\mathcal{B}_{d_G}(B_{s^\frown(n)}, 2)$, note that if $(x_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ is such a G-ray, then the inexistence of injective G-rays through $\mathcal{B}_{d_G}(B_s, 2)$ ensures that $d_G(x_i, B_{s^\frown(n)} \setminus B_s) \leq 2$ for some $i \in \mathbb{N}$. The definition of $\mathcal{X}_s$ and $\mathcal{G}_s$ then implies that this holds for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$, contradicting the fact that G is locally finite.

This completes the description of the recursive construction. For each parameter $p \in \mathbb{N}^\mathbb{N}$, we now consider the sets $B_p = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} B_{p \upharpoonright n}$ and $C_p = \{x \in X \mid \forall y \in [x]_{E_G} \ B_p \text{ is a } G\text{-barrier for } y\}$. König's lemma and the uniformization theorem for Borel subsets of the plane with countable vertical sections easily imply that the latter set is Borel.

Lemma 6. *For comeagerly many $p \in \mathbb{N}^\mathbb{N}$, the set C_p is comeager.*

Proof. The uniformization theorem for Borel subsets of the plane with countable vertical sections yields Borel functions $f_n \colon X \to X$ such that $E_G = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{graph}(f_n)$. Given $x \in X$, condition (3) ensures that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, every $s \in \mathbb{N}^{<\mathbb{N}}$ has an extension $t \in \mathbb{N}^{<\mathbb{N}}$ such that B_t is a G-barrier for $f_n(x)$. It follows that the set of $p \in \mathbb{N}^\mathbb{N}$ such that B_p is a G-barrier for $f_n(x)$ is dense and open, thus the set of $p \in \mathbb{N}^\mathbb{N}$ such that

B_p is a G-barrier for all $y \in [x]_{E_G}$ is comeager. The Kuratowski-Ulam quantifier exchange theorem for comeager subsets of the plane (see, for example, [Kec95, Theorem 8.41]) therefore gives the desired result. ⊠

Fix $p \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ for which C_p is comeager, and set $B = B_p$ and $C = C_p$. Conditions (1) and (2), together with the uniformization theorem for Borel subsets of the plane with countable vertical sections, yield a Borel $(\chi(G) - 1)$-coloring of $G \restriction B$, and the fact that B is a G-barrier for every point of C, together with the uniformization theorem for Borel subsets of the plane with countable vertical sections, gives a Borel $\chi(G)$-coloring of $G \restriction (C \setminus B)$. We may then amalgamate the colorings as in the proof of Theorem 1 to get a Borel $(2\chi(G) - 1)$-coloring of $G \restriction C$. ⊠

4. Analytic graphs

In this final section, we show that all of our earlier results generalize to analytic graphs.

The *horizontal sections* of a set $R \subseteq X \times Y$ are the sets of the form $R^y = \{x \in X \mid x \; R \; y\}$, and the *vertical sections* of a set $R \subseteq X \times Y$ are the sets of the form $R_x = \{y \in Y \mid x \; R \; y\}$. A property P of subsets of a Polish space Y is $\mathbf{\Pi}^1_1$*-on-*$\mathbf{\Sigma}^1_1$ if whenever X is a Polish space and $R \subseteq X \times Y$ is analytic, the set $\{x \in X \mid R_x \text{ satisfies } P\}$ is co-analytic. The *first reflection theorem* ensures that every analytic set satisfying such a property P is contained in a Borel set satisfying P (see, for example, [Kec95, Theorem 35.10]). This will be our primary tool in the arguments to come.

The generalizations of Propositions 2 and 3 to analytic equivalence relations are consequences of the following well-known fact.

Proposition 7. *Suppose that X is a Polish space and E is a countable analytic equivalence relation on X. Then there is a countable Borel equivalence relation F on X such that $E \subseteq F$.*

Proof. By a result of Mazurkiewicz-Sierpiński, the property of being countable is $\mathbf{\Pi}^1_1$-on-$\mathbf{\Sigma}^1_1$ (see, for example, [Kec95, Theorem 29.19]), thus so too is the property (of subsets of $X \times X$) that every horizontal and vertical section is countable. The first reflection theorem therefore yields a Borel set $R \subseteq X \times X$, all of whose horizontal and vertical sections are countable, such that $E \subseteq R$.

Define $S = \{(x, y) \in X \times X \mid x \; R \; y \text{ or } y \; R \; x\}$. By the uniformization theorem for Borel subsets of the plane with countable vertical sections, there are Borel functions $f_n \colon X \to X$ such that $S = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{graph}(f_n)$.

For each sequence $s \in \mathbb{N}^{<\mathbb{N}}$, let f_s denote the composition of the functions of the form $f_{s(i)}$, for $i < |s|$. As graphs of Borel functions are themselves Borel (see, for example, [Kec95, Proposition 12.4]), it follows that the equivalence relation $F = \bigcup_{s \in \mathbb{N}^{<\mathbb{N}}} \text{graph}(f_s)$ is as desired. ⊠

Along similar lines, the generalization of Theorem 5 to analytic graphs can be seen as a consequence of the following fact.

Proposition 8. *Suppose that X is a Polish space and G is a locally finite analytic graph on X. Then there is a locally finite Borel graph H on X, with $\chi(G) = \chi(H)$, such that $G \subseteq H$.*

Proof. A *directed graph* on X is an irreflexive set $H \subseteq X \times X$. The notions of coloring and chromatic number extend to directed graphs in the obvious way. Note that, by the axiom of choice, if $n \in \mathbb{N}$ is a natural number, then there is an n-coloring of G if and only if for every finite set $Y \subseteq X$, there is an n-coloring of $G \restriction Y$. In particular, it follows that the property of being a directed graph with chromatic number at most n is $\mathbf{\Pi}^1_1$-on-$\mathbf{\Sigma}^1_1$. As the property of having finite horizontal and vertical sections is also $\mathbf{\Pi}^1_1$-on-$\mathbf{\Sigma}^1_1$, it follows that there is a Borel directed graph K on X, with the same chromatic number as G, as well as with finite horizontal and vertical sections, such that $G \subseteq K$. Then the graph $H = \{(x, y) \in X \times X \mid x \ K \ y \text{ or } y \ K \ x\}$ is as desired. ⊠

To see that the above use of the axiom of choice is unnecessary, note that the proof of Theorem 5 actually yields a comeager E_G-invariant Borel set $C \subseteq X$ with $\chi_B(G \restriction C) \leq \sup_{Y \in [X]^{<\aleph_0}} \chi(G \restriction Y)$. But even without the axiom of choice, the idea behind the proof of Proposition 8 gives a locally finite Borel graph H on X with the property that $\sup_{Y \in [X]^{<\aleph_0}} \chi(G \restriction Y) = \sup_{Y \in [X]^{<\aleph_0}} \chi(H \restriction Y)$ and $G \subseteq H$.

It remains to discuss the generalization of Theorem 1. Before getting to this, however, we first note the following.

Proposition 9. *Suppose that X is a Polish space and E is a finite analytic equivalence relation on X. Then there is a finite Borel equivalence relation F on X such that $E \subseteq F$.*

Proof. As the property of being finite is $\mathbf{\Pi}^1_1$-on-$\mathbf{\Sigma}^1_1$, so too is the property (of subsets of $X \times X$) that every horizontal and vertical section of the transitive closure of the symmetrization of the set in question is finite. The first reflection theorem therefore yields a Borel set $R \subseteq X \times X$, with the latter property, such that $E \subseteq R$.

Define $S = \{(x, y) \in X \times X \mid x \ R \ y \text{ or } y \ R \ x\}$. By the uniformization theorem for Borel subsets of the plane with countable vertical sections, there are Borel functions $f_n \colon X \to X$ such that

$S = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathrm{graph}(f_n)$. For each sequence $s \in \mathbb{N}^{<\mathbb{N}}$, let f_s denote the composition of the functions of the form $f_{s(i)}$, for $i < |s|$. As graphs of Borel functions are themselves Borel, it follows that the equivalence relation $F = \bigcup_{s \in \mathbb{N}^{<\mathbb{N}}} \mathrm{graph}(f_s)$ is as desired. ⊠

An analytic equivalence relation E on X is *hyperfinite* if there is an increasing sequence $(E_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of finite analytic equivalence relations on X whose union is E. The generalization of Theorem 1 to analytic graphs is a consequence of Proposition 8 and the following observation.

Proposition 10. *Suppose that X is a Polish space and E is a hyperfinite analytic equivalence relation on X. Then there is a hyperfinite Borel equivalence relation F on X such that $E \subseteq F$.*

Proof. Fix an increasing sequence $(E_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of finite analytic equivalence relations on X whose union is E. By Proposition 9, there are finite Borel equivalence relations F_n on X such that $E_n \subseteq F_n$. Then we obtain an increasing sequence of finite Borel equivalence relations by setting $F'_n = \bigcap_{m \geq n} F_m$. As $E_n \subseteq F'_n$, it follows that the equivalence relation $F = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} F'_n$ is as desired. ⊠

Acknowledgments. We would like to thank Alexander Kechris for encouraging us to write up these results.

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Clinton T. Conley, 584 Malott Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, USA

E-mail address: `clintonc@math.cornell.edu`

URL: `http://www.math.cornell.edu/People/Faculty/conley.html`

Benjamin D. Miller, Institut für mathematische Logik und Grundlagenforschung, Fachbereich Mathematik und Informatik, Universität Münster, Einsteinstrasse 62, 48149 Münster, Germany

E-mail address: `bdm@uni-muenster.de`

URL: `http://wwwmath.uni-muenster.de/u/ben.miller`