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SOME EXAMPLES OF TAME DYNAMICAL SYSTEMS ANSWERING QUESTIONS OF GLASNER AND MEGRELISHVILI

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(Communicated by Katrin Gelfert)

ABSTRACT. Glasner and Megrelishvili [Trans. Amer. Math. Soc. 375 (2022), pp. 4513–4548] proved that every continuous action of a topological group G on a dendrite X is tame. We produce two examples of an action on a dendrite which is not tame₁, answering a question they raised. We then show that actions on dendrites have β -rank at most 2 and produce examples of tame metric dynamical systems of β -rank α for any $\alpha < \omega_1$, answering another question of Glasner and Megrelishvili.

1. INTRODUCTION

A *dynamical system* is a continuous action $\alpha: G \times X \rightarrow X$ of a topological group G on a compact space X . We will usually suppress the action from the notation and simply refer to (X, G) or $G \curvearrowright X$ as a dynamical system. Given a dynamical system (X, G) with a faithful action $G \curvearrowright X$, as will always be the case in this paper, we can identify G with a subset of X^X , through the map $g \mapsto (x \mapsto gx)$. The *Ellis semigroup* of (X, G) , denoted by $E(X, G)$, is the closure of G in X^X , where the latter is equipped with the pointwise convergence topology. It is a compact right topological semigroup whose algebraic properties encode dynamical properties of the system (X, G) . See [1] for more information about this object.

Tame dynamical systems were introduced by Köhler [19] under the name of *regular* systems and have been studied by various authors [18], [7], [8], [10], [15], [12], see [11] for an overview and more references. There are various characterizations of tame dynamical systems in the aforementioned papers, but the one we will use is that a metric dynamical system (X, G) is *tame* if and only if the Ellis semigroup $E(X, G)$ is a Rosenthal compactum. Recall that a function $f: X \rightarrow Y$ between Polish spaces is a *Baire class 1 function* if $f^{-1}(U)$ is F_σ in X for every open $U \subseteq Y$. A topological space K is called a *Rosenthal compactum* if it is homeomorphic to a compact subspace of $B_1(X, \mathbb{R})$, the space of Baire class 1 functions $X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, for some Polish space X . We will also make use of the equivalent characterization proved in

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[14, Theorem 6.3], namely that a metric dynamical system (X, G) is tame if and only if every function in its Ellis semigroup is a Baire class 1 function $X \rightarrow X$.

Recently Glasner and Megrelishvili introduced in [13] two measures of complexity of a tame dynamical system. The first, based on a Trichotomy of Todorčević [21] for Rosenthal compacta, is a division of tame systems into three subclasses as follows.

Definition 1.1. Let G be a topological group and $G \curvearrowright X$ a G -flow. We say that this dynamical system is:

- tame if the Ellis semigroup $E(X, G)$ is a Rosenthal compactum.
- tame₁ if the Ellis semigroup $E(X, G)$ is a first countable Rosenthal compactum.
- tame₂ if the Ellis semigroup $E(X, G)$ is an hereditarily separable Rosenthal compactum.

Every tame₂ system is tame₁ and every tame₁ system is tame, but it was proved in [13] that those inclusions are strict.

A large class of examples of tame dynamical systems is provided by [12], in which Glasner and Megrelishvili showed that every dynamical system (X, G) where X is a dendrite is tame. It is natural to ask whether such a dynamical system must always be tame₁ and indeed this was raised as Question 12.2 in [13]. In the same paper the authors showed that the answer is positive for the simplest dendrite $X = [0, 1]$ and more generally for all linearly ordered metric spaces (on a dendrite X , modulo fixing an arbitrary root $r \in X$, there is a natural partial order which is closed in X^2 , namely the order $x \leq y$ if and only if x belongs to the arc from r to y). In Section 2 we give a negative answer to this question, in particular we show in Theorem 2.6 that the action $\text{Homeo}(W_P) \curvearrowright W_P$, where W_P is a Ważewski dendrite, is not tame₁. A dynamical system (X, G) is called *rigid* if there is a net $(p_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ in $E(X, G) \setminus G$ such that $p_\lambda \rightarrow \text{Id}_X$. We verify that the action $\text{Homeo}(W_P) \curvearrowright W_P$ is rigid in Lemma 2.8, which gives an example of a tame, rigid, metric system which is not hereditarily nonsensitive as well as an example of a tame, rigid, metric, minimal system which is not equicontinuous. This answers positively question 5.6 of [13], which asks whether such examples exist. In Section 3 we construct another example of a dendrite X such that the action $\text{Homeo}(X) \curvearrowright X$ is not tame₁, as far as we know this space has not appeared in the literature before.

The second measure of complexity for metric tame dynamical systems is based on the theory of ordinal ranks for Baire class 1 functions developed by Kechris and Louveau [17]. It is a countable ordinal associated to the dynamical system (X, G) , called its β -rank, denoted $\beta(X, G)$. Glasner and Megrelishvili pointed out that all the known examples of metric tame dynamical systems (X, G) satisfy either $\beta(X, G) = 1$ or $\beta(X, G) = 2$ and asked (Question 11.8 of [13]) whether, for every $\alpha < \omega_1$, there is a metric tame dynamical system (X_α, G_α) with $\beta(X_\alpha, G_\alpha) = \alpha$. In Section 4 we prove that there are no such examples among actions on dendrites, in particular we prove in Theorem 4.6 that if (X, G) is a dynamical system with X a dendrite, then $\beta(X, G) \leq 2$. In Section 5 we construct, for every $\alpha < \omega_1$, a metric tame dynamical system with β -rank exactly α , thus giving a positive answer to the aforementioned question.

We conclude with a few open questions and comments in Section 6.

2. WAŻEWSKI DENDRITES HAVE ACTIONS THAT ARE NOT tame₁

Glasner and Megrelishvili proved in [12] that whenever X is a dendrite and G is a topological group acting continuously on X , the action is tame. The question of whether such an action is always tame₁ was raised as Question 12.2 in [13]. We answer it negatively with an argument based on the following result of Ellis from [6]. The same approach has been already successfully applied in [13] to prove that the dynamical system $\text{Homeo}_+(S^1) \curvearrowright S^1$ is tame but not tame₁.

Proposition 2.1. *Let (X, G) be a proximal minimal system. Suppose that there is $a \in X$ and an uncountable set $\{b_i\}_{i \in I} \subseteq X \setminus \{a\}$ such that for every $i \in I$ the function p_{a,b_i} defined by*

$$p_{a,b_i}(x) = \begin{cases} b_i & x = b_i \\ a & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

is an idempotent in $E(X, G)$. Then the idempotent p_a with constant value a is in $E(X, G)$ and it doesn't admit a countable neighbourhood basis. In particular $E(X, G)$ is not first countable.

Definition 2.2. A dendrite X is a compact, connected, locally connected, metrizable topological space, such that for every $x, y \in X$, there is a unique arc in X with endpoints x and y .

For more equivalent characterizations of dendrites and results about them we refer to [20, Chapter 10].

We will show that for any $P \subseteq \{3, 4, \dots, \omega\}$ the natural action $\text{Homeo}(W_P) \curvearrowright W_P$ on the Ważewski dendrite W_P (defined below) is not tame₁ by showing that the hypothesis of Proposition 2.1 are satisfied. We will make repeated use of the following result of Charatonik and Dikls [3].

Proposition 2.3. *Fix $P \subseteq \{3, 4, \dots, \omega\}$. If X and Y are two dendrites such that:*

- *for every $p \in P$ the set of ramification points of order p is arcwise dense in both X and Y ,*
- *every ramification point of both X and Y has order in P ,*

then $X \cong Y$. In particular the Ważewski dendrite W_P is characterized by the two properties above. Suppose moreover that we have two fixed countable dense sets $E = \{e_1, e_2, \dots\} \subseteq \text{End}(X)$ and $F = \{f_1, f_2, \dots\} \subseteq \text{End}(Y)$. Then the homeomorphism $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$ can be chosen to satisfy $\varphi(e_1) = f_1, \varphi(e_2) = f_2$ and $\varphi(E) = F$.

In order to apply Proposition 2.1 we need to check that $\text{Homeo}(W_P) \curvearrowright W_P$ is a proximal system. This follows at once from [4, Theorem 10.1], but it can also be proved directly, which we do in the following lemma. First we introduce some notation. Given $x \in X$, where X is a dendrite, we denote by $\hat{x}$ the set of connected components of $X \setminus \{x\}$. We say that x is an endpoint if $|\hat{x}| = 1$, a regular point if $|\hat{x}| = 2$ and a ramification point if $|\hat{x}| \geq 3$. Given $x \neq y \in X$ there is a unique $C \in \hat{x}$ such that $y \in C$. We denote $C \cup \{x\}$ by $C_x(y)$ and we write $C_{x,y}$ for $C_x(y) \cap C_y(x)$. Note that, by Proposition 2.3, if $X = W_P$, then $C_x(y)$ and $C_{x,y}$ are homeomorphic to X for all $x \neq y \in X$. We denote by $[x, y]$ the unique arc between x and y . We say that the arc $[x, y]$ in a dendrite X is *free* if $(x, y) = [x, y] \setminus \{x, y\}$ is open in X . A free arc $[x, y]$ is called *maximal* if there is no free arc $[v, w]$ with $[x, y] \subsetneq [v, w]$.

Lemma 2.4. *Fix $P \subseteq \{3, 4, \dots, \omega\}$. The dynamical system $\text{Homeo}(W_P) \curvearrowright W_P$ is proximal.*

Proof. Let $x \neq y \in W_P$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. We want to find $h \in \text{Homeo}(W_P)$ such that $d(h(x), h(y)) < \varepsilon$. We can find a regular point $c \in W_P$ such that $C_c(x) = C_c(y)$ and the diameter of the only other (because c is regular) component C' of $W_P \setminus \{c\}$ is smaller than ε . Let $C = C' \cup \{c\}$. By the characterization in Proposition 2.3 we have $C \cong C_c(x) \cong W_P$ and since c is an endpoint of both components we can find homeomorphisms $\varphi_1: C \rightarrow C_c(x)$ and $\varphi_2: C_c(x) \rightarrow C$ both of which map c to itself. Now $h = \varphi_1 \cup \varphi_2$, meaning that $h(z) = \varphi_1(z)$ if z is in the domain of φ_1 , and $h(z) = \varphi_2(z)$ if z is in the domain of φ_2 , is the desired homeomorphism. Indeed h is well defined since the domains of φ_1 and φ_2 only intersect in $\{c\}$ and we have $\varphi_1(c) = c = \varphi_2(c)$, h is defined everywhere since $W_P = C \cup C_c(x)$, it is continuous since it is continuous when restricted to the finite closed cover $\{C, C_c(x)\}$ (as it agrees with φ_1 on the former and with φ_2 on the latter), it is injective since φ_1 and φ_2 are, and it is surjective since the images of φ_1 and φ_2 cover W_P . $\square$

We can now prove that the dynamical system $\text{Homeo}(W_P) \curvearrowright W_P$ satisfies the assumptions of Proposition 2.1.

Lemma 2.5. *Let $G = \text{Homeo}(W_P)$ with the standard action $G \curvearrowright W_P$. For every pair $a \neq b \in \text{End}(W_P)$ the idempotent $p_{a,b}$ is in $E(W_P, G)$.*

Proof. Fix $a \neq b \in \text{End}(W_P)$. We want to show that every neighbourhood of $p_{a,b}$ in the product topology of $W_P^{W_P}$ meets $\text{Homeo}(W_P)$. In other words given $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \in W_P$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ we want to find $h \in \text{Homeo}(W_P)$ such that

$$d(h(x_i), p_{a,b}(x_i)) < \varepsilon \text{ for all } 1 \leq i \leq n.$$

Let z be a regular point such that $C_z(a) \neq C_z(b)$ and $\text{diam}(C_z(a)) < \varepsilon$. Let y be a regular point such that $C_y(b) \cap \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \subseteq \{b\}$. By Proposition 2.3 we have $C_z(a) \cong C_y(a)$ and $C_y(b) \cong C_z(b)$ so that we can find homeomorphisms $\varphi_1: C_y(a) \rightarrow C_z(a)$ and $\varphi_2: C_y(b) \rightarrow C_z(b)$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1(a) &= a & \varphi_1(y) &= z \\ \varphi_2(b) &= b & \varphi_2(y) &= z. \end{aligned}$$

Then $h = \varphi_1 \cup \varphi_2$ is as desired. Indeed h is well defined since $C_y(a) \cap C_y(b) = \{y\}$ and $\varphi_1(y) = z = \varphi_2(y)$, h is defined everywhere since $W_P = C_y(a) \cup C_y(b)$, it is continuous since it is continuous on the finite closed cover $\{C_y(a), C_y(b)\}$, and it is both injective, since φ_1 and φ_2 are, and surjective, since the images of φ_1 and φ_2 cover W_P . Moreover if $x_i \neq b$, then $x_i \in C_y(a)$, so that $h(x_i) \in C_z(a)$, which implies that $d(p_{a,b}(x_i), h(x_i)) = d(a, h(x_i)) < \varepsilon$. If instead $x_i = b$, then $x_i \in C_y(b)$, so that $h(b) = \varphi_2(b) = b = p_{a,b}(b)$ and $d(p_{a,b}(x_i), h(x_i)) = 0$. $\square$

Since $\text{End}(W_P)$ is uncountable we see that the dynamical system $\text{Homeo}(W_P) \curvearrowright W_P$ satisfies the assumptions of Proposition 2.1 by fixing $a \in \text{End}(W_P)$ and letting b_i vary over $\text{End}(W_P) \setminus \{a\}$. In particular its enveloping semigroup is not first countable, which immediately gives Theorem 2.6, answering negatively Question 12.2 of [13].

Theorem 2.6. *The dynamical system $\text{Homeo}(W_P) \curvearrowright W_P$ is not tame₁.*

Now that we know that the dynamical system $\text{Homeo}(W_P) \curvearrowright W_P$ is not tame_1 , it provides an example answering another question from [13], but first we need Definition 2.7.

Definition 2.7. A dynamical system (X, G) is called *weakly rigid* if there exists a net g_λ in $E(X, G) \setminus \{\text{Id}_X\}$ with $g_\lambda \rightarrow \text{Id}_X$ pointwise. If instead there exists a sequence g_i in $E(X, G) \setminus \{\text{Id}_X\}$ with $g_i \rightarrow \text{Id}_X$, the system is called *rigid*.

Note that, by [9, Theorem 3.2], a tame dynamical system is weakly rigid if and only if it is rigid.

In Question 5.6 of [13] Glasner and Megrelishvili asked whether there are examples of the following:

- (1) A tame, rigid, metric system (X, G) which is not hereditarily nonsensitive.
- (2) A tame, rigid, minimal, metric system (X, G) which is not equicontinuous.

We check that the dynamical system $(W_P, \text{Homeo}(W_P))$ is rigid in Lemma 2.8. Since it is minimal and tame but neither hereditarily nonsensitive (since its Ellis semigroup is not 1st countable by Theorem 2.6 so in particular it is not metrizable), nor equicontinuous (since its Ellis semigroup contains discontinuous functions), it provides a positive answer to the question above.

Lemma 2.8. *The dynamical system $(W_P, \text{Homeo}(W_P))$ is rigid.*

Proof. Fix two sequences $(a_i)_{i < \omega}, (b_i)_{i < \omega}$ in W_P such that:

- For all $i < \omega$, a_i and b_i are regular points.
- There is a regular point c such that $\lim_i a_i = \lim_i b_i = c$.
- For every $i < \omega$, a_i and b_i are in different components of $W_P \setminus \{c\}$.

Now let $g_i: W_P \rightarrow W_P$ be any homeomorphism which is not the identity on C_{a_i, b_i} , but which is the identity on the rest of W_P , which can be constructed by glueing together three maps as in the proof of Lemma 2.5. Since $g_i \rightarrow \text{Id}_{W_P}$ pointwise, this shows that $(W_P, \text{Homeo}(W_P))$ is rigid. $\square$

3. ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF A DENDRITE WITH AN ACTION THAT IS NOT tame_1

In this section we construct another dendrite X with the property that the action $\text{Homeo}(X) \curvearrowright X$ is not tame_1 . We will describe the construction of a dendrite in which all ramification points have order either 3 or 4, but the same construction can be carried out for any $n \neq m$ to produce a dendrite with the same dynamical properties in which all ramification points have order either n or m . It is also possible to do variations of this construction to produce dendrites with more than two orders for the ramification points, but we will not describe them there, since they don't seem to exhibit new dynamical behaviour. In order to describe the dendrite we will make use of the following two auxilliary spaces, each of which is homeomorphic to the unit interval $[0, 1]$ but is augmented with some extra information. Let T_0 and T_1 be two copies of $[0, 1]$ with fixed countable dense sets D_0 and D_1 , such that, for all $n \in \omega$ and $i \in \{0, 1\}$, $n/(n+1) \notin D_i$. We now colour all points of $D_0 \cap (n/(n+1), (n+1)/(n+2))$ red if n is even and green if n is odd. In T_1 we do the same, except that the colours are swapped with respect to the parity of n , see Figure 1. The intuitive idea is that red points of D_i will become ramification points of order 4 in X , while the green ones will become ramification points of order 3.

To construct X let X_0 be four copies of T_0 identified together in 0. Now given X_i we construct X_{i+1} by attaching more copies of T_0 or T_1 until there are no free

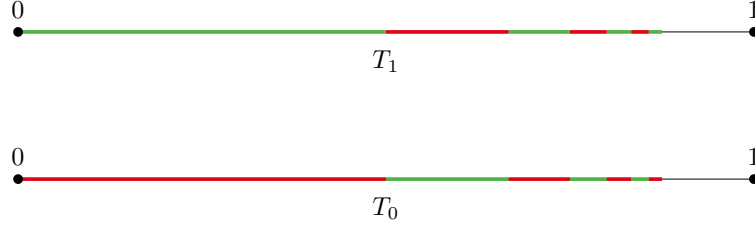


FIGURE 1. T_0 and T_1 , with the first few intervals of the form $(n/(n+1), (n+1)/(n+2))$. Points that will become of order 4 during the construction are coloured in red, while points that will become of order 3 are coloured in green.

arcs left in X_i . For each maximal free arc A in X_i , which will necessarily be a copy of either T_0 or T_1 by construction and so has a fixed countable dense set $D(A)$ we do the following. For each $a \in D(A)$ let $T(a) = T_0 \vee T_0$ if a is red, where the two copies of T_0 are joined in 0, and $T(a) = T_1$ if a is green. To each $a \in D(A)$ we attach a copy of $T(a)$ such that:

- The point a is the point labelled 0 of $T(a)$.
- $X_i \cap T(a) = \{a\}$.
- $T(a_1) \cap T(a_2) = \emptyset$ for all pairs $a_1 \neq a_2 \in D(A)$.
- For every $\varepsilon > 0$, there are only finitely many $a \in D(A)$ such that $\text{diam}(T(a)) > \varepsilon$.
- For every $a \in D(A)$, $\text{diam}(T(a)) < 2^{-i}$.

See Figure 2 for a drawing of X_1 . Note that every X_i is a dendrite. Moreover we define a monotone (meaning that the preimage of a connected set is connected) surjection $f_i^{i+1}: X_{i+1} \rightarrow X_i$ so that for every maximal free arc A of X_i and every $a \in D(A)$, $f_i^{i+1}(T(a)) = a$, while f_i^{i+1} is the identity when restricted to X_i .

We define $X = \varprojlim X_i$ which is a dendrite by Theorem 10.36 of [20] and, thanks to the last condition in the construction above, the hypothesis of the Anderson-Choquet embedding theorem [20, Theorem 2.10] are satisfied, so that

$$X \cong \overline{\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} X_i},$$

when the spaces X_i are realized as an increasing chain of subspaces of the plane. Note that, since neither the ramification point of order 3 nor those of order 4 are arcwise dense in X , the dendrite X is not homeomorphic to $W_{\{3,4\}}$.

Definition 3.1. We distinguish three types of endpoints in X as follows. Given $x \in \text{End}(X)$ we say that x is

- *Green*, if for every arc $\gamma: [0, 1] \rightarrow X$ with $\gamma(1) = x$, there is $r \in [0, 1]$, such that all branching points of X contained in $\gamma([r, 1])$ have order 3.
- *Red*, if for every arc $\gamma: [0, 1] \rightarrow X$ with $\gamma(1) = x$, there is $r \in [0, 1]$, such that all branching points of X contained in $\gamma([r, 1])$ have order 4.
- *Alternating* otherwise.

We will also call ramification points with the colour they've been assigned in the construction described above. In other words we will refer to ramification points of order 4 as *red* and to ramification points of order 3 as *green*.

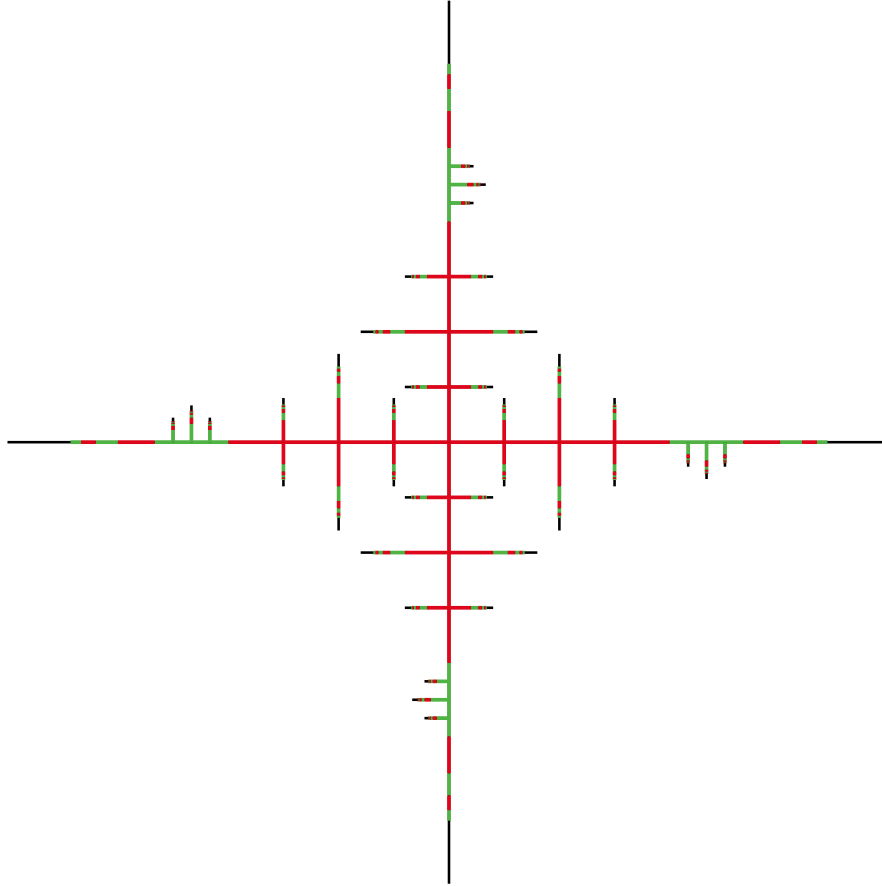


FIGURE 2. (An approximation of) the stage X_1 of the construction. Points that have order 4 or will become points of order 4 in X_2 are coloured in red, while points that have order 3 in X_1 or will become points of order 3 in X_2 are coloured in green.

It is clear from the construction that alternating endpoints are dense in X , and it is not hard to check that the same holds for green and red endpoints. It is also easy to check that for each of the three types above, X contains uncountably many endpoints of that type, which we do in Lemma 3.2.

Lemma 3.2. *For each of the three types of endpoints introduced in Definition 3.1, X contains uncountably many endpoints of that type.*

Proof. We write the argument for alternating endpoints. We will construct an injection from 2^ω to the set of alternating endpoints. In X_0 we have a fixed countable dense set of points that will become ramification points in X_1 . Let x_0 and x_1 be red points from this set. In X_1 there is a unique ramification point y_0 of order 4 with $f_0^1(y_0) = x_0$, let C_0 be a connected component of $X_1 \setminus \{y_0\}$ such that $f_0^1(C_0) = x_0$. On C_0 we have a countable dense set of points that will become ramification points in X_1 . Let x_{00} and x_{01} be two green points from this countable

set, chosen so that both are at distance $\leq 1/2$ from an endpoint of X_1 . Note that $f_0^1(x_{00}) = f_0^1(x_{01}) = x_0$. Analogously we can find two green points x_{10} and x_{11} that are close to an endpoint of X_1 and satisfy $f_0^1(x_{10}) = f_0^1(x_{11}) = x_1$. We can now iterate this construction, so suppose that for $n \in \omega$ we have constructed 2^n points in X_{n-1} , indexed over $s \in 2^n$ and such that $f_{n-2}^{n-1}(x_s) = x_{s'}$, where s' is obtained from s by dropping the last digit. For each $s \in 2^n$ let y_s be the unique ramification point in X_n with $f_{n-1}^n(y_s) = x_s$ and let C_s be a connected component of $X_n \setminus \{y_s\}$ such that $f_{n-1}^n(C_s) = x_s$. There is a countable dense set of points in C_s that will become ramification points in X_{n+1} . From this set we can choose x_{s0} and x_{s1} of colour opposite to that of x_s and at distance $\leq 2^{-n+1}$ from an endpoint of X_n . It is now easy to check that the map $2^\omega \rightarrow \varprojlim X_i$, $s \mapsto (x_n)_{n \in \omega}$ with $x_n = x_{s|n}$ is the desired injection from 2^ω into the set of alternating endpoints of X .

The argument for red and green endpoints is very similar. For example to produce uncountably many red points we follow the same construction, with the only difference that at every step we choose x_s to be red and to be such that the segment from x_s to y_s only contains red points. $\square$

We now start investigating the dynamical properties of the action $\text{Homeo}(X) \curvearrowright X$, in particular we will show that the action is minimal and not tame₁. In Section 6 we will point out some differences between this action and the action $\text{Homeo}(W_P) \curvearrowright W_P$. Many of the arguments concerning W_P in the previous section were based on Proposition 2.3, so we begin by proving an analogous result for the dendrite X .

Lemma 3.3. *Let $E = \{e_1, e_2, \dots\}$ and $F = \{f_1, f_2, \dots\}$ be two countable dense subsets of X consisting of alternating endpoints. Then there is $h \in \text{Homeo}(X)$ such that $h(E) = F$. Moreover h can be chosen so that $h(e_1) = f_1$ and $h(e_2) = f_2$.*

Proof. The argument is the same as the proof of Theorem 6.2 of [3], where a similar statement is proved for the Ważewski dendrites. The only extra step required here is the trivial observation that if $x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 \in X$ are endpoints such that x_1 has the same type as y_1 and x_2 has the same type as y_2 (but the types of x_1 and x_2 could differ), then there is a homeomorphism $g: [x_1, x_2] \rightarrow [y_1, y_2]$ such that $g(x_1) = y_1$, $g(x_2) = y_2$, and h preserves the order of ramification points. A similar statement holds for arcs $[e_1, x_1]$ and $[e_2, x_2]$, where e_1, e_2 are alternating endpoints and x_1, x_2 are ramification points of the same colour. We spell out some details for completeness.

Let $I_1 = [e_1, e_2]$, $J_1 = [f_1, f_2]$ and let $h: I_1 \rightarrow J_1$ be a homeomorphism such that $h(e_i) = f_i$ for $i = 1, 2$ and such that for all ramification points x in I_1 , $h(x)$ is a ramification point of the same order in J_1 . We now do a back and forth argument to ensure that every element of E is mapped by h to an element of F in the forward step, while also guaranteeing that every element of F is the image of some element of E in the backward step. We start with a backward step. Let J_2 be the shortest arc between f_3 and J_1 , meaning that $J_1 \cap J_2 = \{s_1\}$ is a singleton. Let r_1 be the unique point in J_1 with $h(r_1) = s_1$ and note that, by construction, r_1 and s_1 are ramification points of the same order. Let n_1 be the smallest natural number such that e_{n_1} meets J_1 in r_1 , which exists by density of E . Let $I_2 = [e_{n_1}, r_1]$ and define $h: I_2 \rightarrow J_2$ to be a homeomorphism so that $h(e_{n_1}) = f_3$ and h maps ramification points in I_2 to ramification points of the same order in J_2 . Now we do a forward step. Let n_2 be the smallest natural number such that e_{n_2} is not already in the image of h , let I_3 be the shortest arc between e_{n_2} and $I_1 \cup I_2$,

meaning that $I_3 \cap (I_1 \cup I_2) = \{r_2\}$ is a singleton. Note that there are various possibilities for the position of r_2 on $I_1 \cup I_2$, but in any case h has already been defined on r_2 , so let $s_2 = h(r_2)$, which is a ramification point in $J_1 \cup J_2$ with the same order as r_2 . Now define $h(e_{n_2})$ to be f_{m_1} , where m_1 is the smallest index for which f_{m_1} is not already in the image of h and such that s_2 is the only point in $[f_{m_1}, s_2] \cap (J_1 \cup J_2)$, which exists since F is dense in X . Let $J_3 = [f_{m_1}, s_2]$ and define $h: I_3 \rightarrow J_3$ to be a homeomorphism which sends ramification points of I_3 to ramification points of the same order in J_3 . For the next backward step we can let f_{m_2} be the smallest index element of F not already in the image of h and J_4 be the shortest arc between f_{m_2} and $J_1 \cup J_2 \cup J_3$, meaning that $J_4 \cap (J_1 \cup J_2 \cup J_3) = \{s_3\}$ is a singleton. Let r_3 to be the only point in $I_1 \cup I_2 \cup I_3$ with $h(r_3) = s_3$. We now let e_{n_3} to be the smallest index element of E which is not already in the domain of h and such that r_3 is the only point in $[e_{n_3}, r_3] \cap (I_1 \cup I_2 \cup I_3)$. Let $I_4 = [e_{n_3}, r_3]$. We define $h: I_4 \rightarrow J_4$ to be a homeomorphism such that preserves the order of ramification points and such that $h(e_{n_3}) = f_{m_2}$. By iterating this construction we define $I_5, J_5, I_6, J_6, I_7, J_7, \dots$ and we obtain a homeomorphism $h: \bigcup I_n \rightarrow \bigcup J_n$. Since h is defined on a dense set and preserves the order of ramification points, it can be extended to a homeomorphism $h: X \rightarrow X$. In the last step we use the fact that the topology of $\text{Homeo}(X)$ coincides with the one obtained by embedding $\text{Homeo}(X)$ as a subgroup of $\text{Sym}(X_{\text{ram}})$ [5, Proposition 2.4], where X_{ram} is the set of ramification points of X , Sym denotes its permutation group with the pointwise convergence topology and the embedding $\text{Homeo}(X) \rightarrow \text{Sym}(X_{\text{ram}})$ is given by $h \mapsto h|_{X_{\text{ram}}}$. $\square$

Proposition 3.4. *The action $\text{Homeo}(X) \curvearrowright X$ is minimal.*

Proof. Note that the same argument as in the proof of Lemma 3.3 shows that whenever e_1, e_2 and f_1, f_2 are endpoints of X such that e_1, f_1 are alternating while e_2 and f_2 are either both red or both green, then there exists $h \in \text{Homeo}(X)$ with $h(e_1) = f_1$ and $h(e_2) = f_2$. This in particular implies that the action $\text{Homeo}(X) \curvearrowright \text{End}(X)$ has three orbits, those being the three kind of endpoints distinguished in Definition 3.1. As those three orbits are all dense in X , we only need to show that the orbits of regular and ramification points are dense. Fix $x \in X \setminus \text{End}(X)$, $y \in X$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. We want to find $h \in \text{Homeo}(X)$ with $d(h(x), y) < \varepsilon$. Let $z \in X \setminus \text{End}(X)$ be such that $d(z, y) < \varepsilon/3$ (if y is not an endpoint we can take $z = y$). We will construct $h \in \text{Homeo}(X)$ such that $d(h(x), z) \leq \varepsilon/3$, and conclude by the triangle inequality. Using the fact that alternating points are dense in X , let e_1, e_2 be alternating endpoints with $x \in [e_1, e_2]$ and let f_1, f_2 be alternating endpoints with $z \in [f_1, f_2]$ and $\text{diam}([f_1, f_2]) < \varepsilon/6$. By Lemma 3.3 there is $h \in \text{Homeo}(X)$ with $h(e_1) = f_1$ and $h(e_2) = f_2$. Since $h(x) \in [f_1, f_2]$ we have $d(h(x), z) \leq \varepsilon/3$, as needed. $\square$

Theorem 3.5. *The action $\text{Homeo}(X) \curvearrowright X$ is not tame₁.*

Proof. We want to apply Proposition 2.1 again, so we first need to verify that the action of $\text{Homeo}(X)$ on X is proximal. By Theorem 10.1 of [4] any minimal action on a dendrite is (strongly) proximal which, together with Proposition 3.4 shows that $\text{Homeo}(X) \curvearrowright X$ is proximal. Now given a, b alternating endpoints in X , we will show that the idempotent $p_{a,b}$ belongs to $E(X, \text{Homeo}(X))$, which, in conjunction with Lemma 3.2, is enough to conclude in the same fashion as in the

proof of Theorem 2.6. Fix a, b alternating endpoints in X and fix sequences $(a_n)_{n \in \omega}$ and $(b_n)_{n \in \omega}$ such that

- For all n , both a_n and b_n are ramification points of X .
- For all even n , both a_n and b_n have order 4, while for all odd n , both a_n and b_n have order 3.
- We have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = b$.
- For all n , a, a_n, b_n and b appear in $[a, b]$ in this order.

We claim that for all n there exists a homeomorphism $h_n: X \rightarrow X$ such that $h_n(a) = a$, $h_n(b) = b$, $h_n(b_n) = a_n$, indeed this can be constructed as in the proof on Lemma 3.3 by letting $e_1 = f_1 = a$, $e_2 = f_2 = b$ so that $I_1 = J_1 = [a, b]$, and choosing the homeomorphism $h: I_1 \rightarrow J_1$ in the first step so that $h(b_n) = a_n$, which is clearly possible. We now have $p_{a,b} = \lim h_n$ (in the pointwise convergence topology), showing that $p_{a,b} \in E(X, \text{Homeo}(X))$, concluding the proof. $\square$

4. ACTIONS ON DENDRITES CANNOT HAVE HIGH β -RANK

The notion of β -rank of a dynamical system was introduced by Glasner and Megrelishvili in [13], based on the definition of β -rank for a real-valued Baire class 1 function from Bourgain [2]. It follows from results of Kechris and Louveau in [17] that $\beta(X, G) \leq \omega_1$ for a metric tame system, but all the examples given in [13] have β -rank at most 2 and the authors asked for examples of tame metric systems with higher β -rank. In this section we show that if (X, G) is a dynamical system, with X a dendrite, then $\beta(X, G) \leq 2$. In the following section we produce, for every $\alpha < \omega_1$, a metric tame dynamical system (X_α, G_α) with $\beta(X_\alpha, G_\alpha) = \alpha$.

Definition 4.1. Let (X, G) be a metric tame dynamical system. For $p \in E(X, G)$ define the *oscillation of p at x to be*

$$\text{osc}(p, x) = \inf\{\text{diam}(pV) \mid V \text{ is an open neighbourhood of } x\},$$

and relativize this notion to subsets $A \subseteq X$ with $x \in A$ by setting

$$\text{osc}(p, x, A) = \text{osc}(p \upharpoonright A, x).$$

Given $\varepsilon > 0$ define a derivative operation

$$A \mapsto A_{\varepsilon, p}^1 = \{x \in X \mid \text{osc}(p, x, A) \geq \varepsilon\},$$

and iterating through countable ordinals define $A_{\varepsilon, p}^\alpha$ for all $\alpha < \omega_1$, where $A_{\varepsilon, p}^\gamma = \bigcap_{\beta < \gamma} A_{\varepsilon, p}^\beta$ for a limit ordinal γ . Let

$$\beta(p, \varepsilon, A) = \begin{cases} \text{the least } \alpha \text{ with } A_{\varepsilon, p}^\alpha = \emptyset & \text{if such an } \alpha \text{ exists} \\ \omega_1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

Define $\beta(p, \varepsilon) = \beta(p, \varepsilon, X)$ and let the *oscillation rank* of p be

$$\beta(p) = \sup_{\varepsilon > 0} \beta(p, \varepsilon).$$

Finally let

$$\beta(X, G) = \sup\{\beta(p) \mid p \in E(X, G)\}.$$

We want to show that if X is a dendrite, G is a topological group acting continuously on X , $\varepsilon > 0$ and $f \in E(X, G)$, then $X_{\varepsilon, f}^2 = \emptyset$. We will show a stronger

statement, namely that $X_{\varepsilon,f}^1$ is finite hence discrete, from which the desired conclusion follows immediately. Clearly it suffices to consider the $G = \text{Homeo}(X)$ case.

Lemma 4.2. *Let (X, G) be a dynamical system, where X is dendrite. Any $f \in E(X, G)$ preserves the betweenness relation on X , meaning that*

$$(1) \quad z \in [x, y] \implies f(z) \in [f(x), f(y)].$$

By [12, Proposition 19.9] the betweenness relation on a dendrite is closed in X^2 , from which the above lemma follows immediately. We give an alternative direct proof below.

Proof. We show that the set of functions not satisfying (1) is open in X^X . Since the elements of G clearly satisfy (1) and $E(X, G)$ is the pointwise closure of G in X^X , this is enough to finish the proof. Let $g \in X^X$ be a function not satisfying (1), suppose for example that there are $x, y, z \in X$ with $x \in [y, z]$ but $g(x) \notin [g(y), g(z)]$. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be small enough so that

$$B_\varepsilon(g(x)) \cap [g(y), g(z)] = \emptyset$$

and the analogous intersection is empty when swapping the roles of x, y, z . Any $h \in X^X$ which is ε -close to g on x, y, z will also satisfy $h(x) \notin [h(y), h(z)]$. $\square$

Since X is a dendrite, given any $\varepsilon > 0$ fix a finite open cover $\mathcal{U}_\varepsilon = \{U_0, \dots, U_{n(\varepsilon)}\}$ such that (1) $\text{diam}(U_i) \leq \varepsilon/4$ for all i . (2) ∂U_i is finite for every i and (3) every U_i is convex, meaning that $x, y \in U_i \implies [x, y] \subseteq U_i$.

Definition 4.3. Let $x \in X$, $f \in E(X, G)$, $\varepsilon > 0$ and i be such that $f(x) \in U_i$. Given $y \in \partial U_i$ we say that f is ε -oscillating in the y -direction at x if for every open neighbourhood V of x , there exists $x^V \in V$ such that

- $d(f(x), f(x^V)) \geq \varepsilon$,
- $y \in [f(x), f(x^V)]$.

Note that it is possible for an $f \in E(X, G)$ to be ε -oscillating in many directions at the same time at some $x \in X$.

Lemma 4.4. *If $x \in X_{\varepsilon,f}^1$ and $f(x) \in U_i$, then there is at least one $y \in \partial U_i$ such that f is $\varepsilon/2$ -oscillating in the y -direction at x .*

Proof. Since $x \in X_{\varepsilon,f}^1$, for every open neighbourhood V of x there are $z^V, y^V \in V$ with $d(f(z^V), f(y^V)) \geq \varepsilon$. By the triangle inequality we must have either $d(f(x), f(z^V)) \geq \varepsilon/2$ or $d(f(x), f(y^V)) \geq \varepsilon/2$. In the first case let $x^V = z^V$ while in the latter case let $x^V = y^V$. Then $f(x^V) \notin U_i$ and, for some $w \in \partial U_i$, $w \in [f(x), f(x^V)]$. By the pigeonhole principle, since ∂U_i is finite, there must at least one $y \in \partial U_i$ so that for arbitrarily small open $V \ni x$, $y \in [f(x), f(x^V)]$, so that f is $\varepsilon/2$ -oscillating in the y -direction at x . $\square$

Lemma 4.5. *If $x_1 \neq x_2 \in X_{\varepsilon,f}^1$ and i are such that $f(x_1), f(x_2) \in U_i$, then f cannot be $\varepsilon/2$ -oscillating in the same direction at x_1 and x_2 .*

Proof. Suppose for a contradiction that there is $y \in \partial U_i$ such that f is $\varepsilon/2$ -oscillating in the y -direction at both x_1 and x_2 . Let V be an open neighbourhood

of x_1 with $x_2 \notin V$ and let x_1^V witness that f is $\varepsilon/2$ -oscillating in the y direction at x_1 . Let w be the midpoint of x_1, x_2 and x_1^V , meaning that

$$w = [x_1, x_2] \cap [x_1, x_1^V] \cap [x_1^V, x_2].$$

We distinguish three cases, based on the position of w relative to x_1, x_2, x_1^V :

Case 1: $w = x_1^V$. This implies that $x_1^V \in [x_1, x_2]$. Since f preserves betweenness, we obtain

$$f(x_1^V) \in [f(x_1), f(x_2)] \subseteq U_i,$$

where the last inclusion holds by convexity of U_i . Together with $\text{diam}(U_i) \leq \varepsilon/4$, this contradicts that x_1^V witnesses that f is $\varepsilon/2$ -oscillating in the y direction at x_1 .

Case 2: $w = x_1$. Let U be an open neighbourhood of x_2 small enough to have $U \cap V = \emptyset$, and let x_2^U witness that f is $\varepsilon/2$ -oscillating in the y direction at x_2 . Since $x_1 \in [x_1^V, x_2]$ by assumption, we also have $x_1 \in [x_1^V, x_2^U]$, which implies $f(x_1) \in [f(x_1^V), f(x_2^U)]$. This is a contradiction since $f(x_1) \in U_i$ while the arc $[f(x_1^V), f(x_2^U)]$ is entirely outside of U_i (since x_1^V and x_2^U are witnesses for the $\varepsilon/2$ -oscillation of f at x_1, x_2 respectively, this arc can at most go through y , but must remain outside of U_i).

Case 3: $w \in [x_1, x_2]$ but $w \neq x_1^V, x_1$. Let U be an open neighbourhood of x_2 small enough to have $U \cap V = \emptyset$, and let x_2^U witness that f is $\varepsilon/2$ -oscillating in the y direction at x_2 . By construction we have $w \in [x_1^V, x_2^U]$, which implies $f(w) \in [f(x_1^V), f(x_2^U)]$. This is a contradiction, as we have $f(w) \in U_i$ since f preserves betweenness, while the arc $[f(x_1^V), f(x_2^U)]$ is entirely outside of U_i as in the previous case. □

Putting together the previous lemmas we finally obtain

Theorem 4.6. *Let $f \in E(X, G)$. Then $X_{\varepsilon, f}^1$ is finite. In particular $\beta(f) \leq 2$ and $\beta(X, G) \leq 2$.*

Proof. By Lemma 4.4 if $x \in X_{\varepsilon, f}^1$ and $f(x) \in U_i$, then f is $\varepsilon/2$ -oscillating in the y -direction for some $y \in \partial U_i$. Since ∂U_i is finite there can only be finitely many $x \in X_{\varepsilon, f}^1$ with $f(x) \in U_i$ by Lemma 4.5, so that $X_{\varepsilon, f}^1$ is finite since $\mathcal{U}_\varepsilon$ is finite. Since ε was arbitrary we have $\beta(f) \leq 2$ and since f was arbitrary we have $\beta(X, G) \leq 2$. □

5. METRIC TAME SYSTEMS WITH ARBITRARY β -RANK

In this section we build, for every $\alpha < \omega_1$, a tame metric system (X_α, G_α) with $\beta(X_\alpha, G_\alpha) = \alpha$, answering Question 11.8 of [13]. The intuitive idea is that X_α will be a set of Cantor-Bendixson rank α , together with a continuous action of a group G_α constructed in such a way that for some $f \in E(X_\alpha, G_\alpha)$, the derivative operations used to compute the Cantor-Bendixson rank of X_α and the β -rank of f coincide. Since the spaces X_α will be countable, the dynamical system (X_α, G_α) is hereditarily nonsensitive by [9, Corollary 10.2], a property strictly stronger than tameness. We begin by recalling some basic facts about the Cantor-Bendixson rank.

Definition 5.1. Let X be a topological space. Define

$$X^1 = \{x \in X \mid x \text{ is a limit point of } X\}$$

and recursively define, for ordinals α ,

$$X^{\alpha+1} = (X^\alpha)^1$$

$$X^\beta = \bigcap_{\alpha < \beta} X^\alpha \quad \text{for limit } \beta.$$

The least α for which $X^\alpha = X^{\alpha+1}$ is called the Cantor-Bendixson rank of X , denoted by $|X|_{CB}$.

It is well known that if X is a Polish (or more generally a second countable) space, then $|X|_{CB} < \omega_1$, and that for any $\alpha < \omega_1$, there is a compact countable $Y_\alpha \subseteq [0, 1]$ with $|Y_\alpha|_{CB} = \alpha$, see [16, Chapter 6.C] for more details.

Consider now the space $X_\alpha = Y_\alpha \times \{0, 1\}$ (as a subspace of $[0, 1]^2$), and define $G_\alpha = \text{Homeo}(X_\alpha)$. With the compact-open topology, G_α is a Polish group with a natural continuous action $G_\alpha \curvearrowright X_\alpha$. Note that $|X_\alpha|_{CB} = |Y_\alpha|_{CB} = \alpha$.

Lemma 5.2. *For all $\alpha < \omega_1$, the dynamical system (X_α, G_α) described above is tame.*

As mentioned above the spaces X_α are countable so the dynamical system (X_α, G_α) is hereditarily nonsensitive, which is strictly stronger than being tame. We give a short proof of tameness below for completeness.

Proof. Since X_α is countable, any $f \in X_\alpha^{X_\alpha}$ has the property that $f^{-1}(A)$ is Σ_2^0 whenever A is open. In other words every such f and in particular every $f \in E(X_\alpha, G_\alpha)$ is Baire class 1. By [14, Theorem 6.3] this is equivalent to the tameness of (X_α, G_α) . $\square$

Proposition 5.3. *Fix $\alpha < \omega_1$ and let (X_α, G_α) be as above. We have $\beta(X_\alpha, G_\alpha) \leq |X_\alpha|_{CB} = \alpha$.*

Proof. Fix $f \in E(X_\alpha, G_\alpha)$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. We show by induction that $(X_\alpha)_{\varepsilon, f}^\beta \subseteq (X_\alpha)^\beta$ for all $\beta \leq \alpha$. Since the points of $X_\alpha \setminus (X_\alpha)^1$ are isolated in X_α , there is an inclusion $(X_\alpha)_{\varepsilon, f}^1 \subseteq (X_\alpha)^1$. The same observation, together with the inductive hypothesis $(X_\alpha)_{\varepsilon, f}^\beta \subseteq (X_\alpha)^\beta$, shows that $(X_\alpha)_{\varepsilon, f}^{\beta+1} \subseteq (X_\alpha)^{\beta+1}$. If instead γ is a limit ordinal, the inclusion follows immediately since both $(X_\alpha)^\gamma$ and $(X_\alpha)_{\varepsilon, f}^\gamma$ are defined as the intersection of the sets of lower index in the respective hierarchies. We thus have $(X_\alpha)_{\varepsilon, f}^\beta \subseteq (X_\alpha)^\beta$ for all $\beta \leq \alpha$. It's clear from the definition of the Cantor-Bendixson rank that $X^{|X|_{CB}}$ is perfect, and since X_α is countable this implies that $(X_\alpha)^\alpha = \emptyset$. By the inclusion above we obtain $(X_\alpha)_{\varepsilon, f}^\alpha = \emptyset$, or in other words $\beta(f, \varepsilon) \leq \alpha$. Since ε was arbitrary we have $\beta(f) \leq \alpha$, and since f was arbitrary we also obtain $\beta(X_\alpha, G_\alpha) \leq \alpha$. $\square$

Recall that every ordinal α can be written in the form $\alpha = \beta + n$, where β is a limit ordinal and n is a finite ordinal (where $n = 0$ is possible). The *parity* of α is defined to be the parity of n in the decomposition above.

Proposition 5.4. *Fix $\alpha < \omega_1$ and let (X_α, G_α) be as above. We have $\beta(X_\alpha, G_\alpha) \geq \alpha$.*

Proof. It suffices to construct an $f \in E(X_\alpha, G_\alpha)$ with $\beta(f) \geq \alpha$. For any $x \in X_\alpha$, let $\text{rk}(x)$ be the least ordinal $\beta \leq \alpha$ such that $x \in (X_\alpha)^\beta$ but $x \notin (X_\alpha)^{\beta+1}$. Define

f by

$$f((y, i)) = \begin{cases} (y, i) & \text{if } \text{rk}(y) \text{ is even} \\ (y, 1 - i) & \text{if } \text{rk}(y) \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

For any $0 < \varepsilon < 1$ we now have $(X_\alpha)_{\varepsilon, f}^1 = (X_\alpha)^1$. We have the $\subseteq$ inclusion as in the proof of Proposition 5.3. For the reverse inclusion we prove that for every $x \in (X_\alpha)^1$, we can find a sequence $(x_i)_{i < \omega}$ of distinct elements of X_α such that $x_i \rightarrow x$, $\text{rk}(x_i) < \text{rk}(x)$, and $\text{rk}(x_i)$ and $\text{rk}(x)$ have opposite parity for all i . We proceed by induction on $\text{rk}(x) < \alpha$.

- If $\text{rk}(x) = 1$, then $x \in (X_\alpha)^1$ but $x \notin (X_\alpha)^2$, meaning that x is isolated in $(X_\alpha)^1$ but not in X_α . This implies that there exists a sequence $(x_i)_{i < \omega} \subseteq X_\alpha \setminus (X_\alpha)^1$ with $x_i \rightarrow x$. Since $\text{rk}(x_i) = 0$ for every i , the base case is done.
- If $\text{rk}(x) = \beta + 1$ is a successor ordinal, the same argument as in the previous case gives a sequence $(x_i)_{i < \omega} \subseteq (X_\alpha)^\beta \setminus (X_\alpha)^{\beta+1}$ with $x_i \rightarrow x$. Since $\text{rk}(x_i) = \beta$, while $\text{rk}(x) = \beta + 1$, this establishes the successor case.
- If instead $\text{rk}(x) = \gamma$ is a limit ordinal, then there must be a sequence $(x_i)_{i < \omega}$ with $\text{rk}(x_i) < \gamma$ for every i with $x_i \rightarrow x$. If $\text{rk}(x_i)$ and $\text{rk}(x)$ have the same parity, we can simply replace x_i with a good enough approximation of the opposite rank, which exists by inductive hypothesis.

Now given any open neighbourhood U of x there is $x_i \in U$ with $d(f(x), f(x_i)) \geq \varepsilon$, showing that the oscillation of f at x is at least ε . This shows $(X_\alpha)^1 \subseteq (X_\alpha)_{\varepsilon, f}^1$. We now prove by induction that $(X_\alpha)_{\varepsilon, f}^\beta = (X_\alpha)^\beta$ for all $\beta < \alpha$.

At a successor ordinal $\beta + 1$ we can find, for every $x \in (X_\alpha)^{\beta+1} = ((X_\alpha)^\beta)^1$, a sequence $x_i \in (X_\alpha)^\beta$ with $x_i \rightarrow x$, as we have shown in the successor case of the previous argument. This shows that $x \in ((X_\alpha)^\beta)_{\varepsilon, f}^1$, which by inductive hypothesis is the same as

$$x \in \left((X_\alpha)_{\varepsilon, f}^\beta \right)_{\varepsilon, f}^1 = (X_\alpha)_{\varepsilon, f}^{\beta+1},$$

showing $(X_\alpha)_{\varepsilon, f}^{\beta+1} \supseteq (X_\alpha)^{\beta+1}$. The other inclusion follows as in Proposition 5.3.

At a limit ordinal γ the result follows immediately from the fact that both $(X_\alpha)^\gamma$ and $(X_\alpha)_{\varepsilon, f}^\gamma$ are defined as the intersection of the sets of lower ranks in the respective hierarchies.

We have thus obtained $(X_\alpha)_{\varepsilon, f}^\beta = (X_\alpha)^\beta$ for all $\beta < \alpha$. Since $(X_\alpha)^\beta \neq \emptyset$, we also have $(X_\alpha)_{\varepsilon, f}^\beta \neq \emptyset$, showing that $\beta(f) \geq \alpha$. By Proposition 5.3, this means that $\beta(f) = \alpha$.

It remains to verify that $f \in E(X_\alpha, G_\alpha)$. In other words given finitely many $(x_1, i_1), \dots, (x_n, i_n) \in X_\alpha$ for some $n < \omega$ and $i_j \in \{0, 1\}$, we want to find $g \in G_\alpha$ such that $g(x_i) = f(x_i)$ for all i . Since Y_α is zero-dimensional we can find pairwise disjoint clopen neighbourhoods U_j of x_j , so that $U_j \times \{i_j\}$ are clopen neighbourhoods of (x_j, i_j) with pairwise disjoint projections. Thanks to the latter property the map g defined by mapping $U_j \times \{i_j\}$ to $U_j \times \{1 - i_j\}$ whenever $f((x_j, i_j)) = (x_j, 1 - i_j)$ and by the identity otherwise, is an element of G_α in the given neighbourhood of f , showing that $f \in E(X_\alpha, G_\alpha)$. $\square$

Combining the two previous propositions we immediately obtain

Theorem 5.5. *Let $\alpha < \omega_1$ and (X_α, G_α) as above. Then $\beta(X_\alpha, G_\alpha) = \alpha$.*

Remark 5.6. A simple modification of the examples above can be used to produce, for every $\alpha < \omega_1$ a tame, metric system (Z_α, H_α) with Z_α connected and $\beta(Z_\alpha, H_\alpha) = \alpha$. Indeed fix $\alpha < \omega_1$ and let (X_α, G_α) be as above. Let $Z_\alpha = C(X_\alpha)$ be the cone over X_α , that is the quotient space of $X_\alpha \times [0, 1]$ by the relation identifying (x, t) and (x', t') if and only if $t = t' = 1$. Clearly Z_α is (path) connected. Consider $H_\alpha = G_\alpha \times \{\text{Id}_{[0,1]}\}$ as a subgroup of $\text{Homeo}(X_\alpha \times [0, 1])$. It is easy to check that $E(X_\alpha \times [0, 1], H_\alpha) \cong E(X_\alpha, G_\alpha)$, so that the system $(X_\alpha \times [0, 1], H_\alpha)$ is tame. The quotient is a factor map $(X_\alpha \times [0, 1], H_\alpha) \rightarrow (Z_\alpha, H_\alpha)$, so the latter system is also tame, being a factor of a tame system [18, Proposition 6.4]. The same arguments as in the proof of Proposition 5.3 and Proposition 5.4 now show that $\beta(Z_\alpha, H_\alpha) = \alpha$.

6. SOME OPEN QUESTIONS

Based on the examples of Section 2 and 3 we ask Question 6.1.

Question 6.1. Let X be a dendrite such that the action $\text{Homeo}(X) \curvearrowright X$ is minimal. Can this action be tame₁? More generally is there a characterization of the dendrites X for which the action $\text{Homeo}(X) \curvearrowright X$ is tame₁, or at least a natural class of dendrites, such that any action on a dendrite in this class is tame₁?

While investigating this question, with the goal of using Proposition 2.1 and an argument similar to those in Section 2 and 3 to show that such an action is not tame₁, we wondered about two related questions, namely:

- Let X be a dendrite such that the action $\text{Homeo}(X) \curvearrowright X$ is minimal. Must the induced diagonal action $\text{Homeo}(X) \curvearrowright X^2 \setminus \Delta_X$ also be minimal?
- Let X be a dendrite such that the action $\text{Homeo}(X) \curvearrowright X$ is minimal. Let $e, f \in \text{End}(X)$ and let $\text{Stab}_{e,f} \subseteq \text{Homeo}(X)$ be the pointwise stabilizer of $\{e, f\}$. Must the action $\text{Stab}_{e,f} \curvearrowright [e, f]$ have a dense orbit?

While the answer is positive for the action of $\text{Homeo}(W_P)$ on W_P , the dendrite X constructed in Section 3 provides a counterexample to both questions. Let $e, f \in \text{End}(X)$ be endpoints such that e is green, f is red, and the arc $[e, f]$ only alternates between green and red once. Then the action $\text{Stab}_{e,f} \curvearrowright [e, f]$ has no dense orbit. Indeed the orbit of no point in the green part of the arc can approximate f , while the orbit of no point in the red part of the arc can approximate e . It is also easy to check that the orbit of (e, f) under the diagonal action cannot approximate a pair of alternating endpoints, answering negatively the first part of the question as well.

Based on the examples constructed in Section 5 Question 6.2 is natural.

Question 6.2. Are there examples, for every $\alpha < \omega_1$, of tame, metric, minimal systems (M_α, G_α) with $\beta(M_\alpha, G_\alpha) = \alpha$? Are there such examples where the action is on a connected space?

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