

Non-existence of a universal zero-entropy system via generic actions of almost complete growth

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Abstract. We prove that a generic probability measure-preserving (p.m.p.) action of a countable amenable group G has scaling entropy that cannot be dominated by a given rate of growth. As a corollary, we obtain that there does not exist a topological action of G for which the set of ergodic invariant measures coincides with the set of all ergodic p.m.p. G -systems of entropy zero. We also prove that a generic action of a residually finite amenable group has scaling entropy that cannot be bounded from below by a given sequence. In addition, we show an example of an amenable group that has such a lower bound for every free p.m.p. action.

Key words: generic action, universal system, scaling entropy, amenable group action, scaling entropy growth gap

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1. Introduction

In this paper, we study generic probability measure-preserving (p.m.p.) actions of amenable groups. The main object we focus on is *the scaling entropy* of an action, which is the invariant of slow entropy type proposed by Vershik in [25–27]. This invariant is based on the dynamics of *measurable metrics* on the underlying measure space and reflects the asymptotic behavior of the minimal epsilon-net of the averaged metric. The scaling entropy invariant was studied in [14, 15, 23, 27, 32, 33]. We will give all the necessary definitions in §2.2.

It turns out that some properties of the scaling entropy of a generic action can be established. In particular, we show that its asymptotic behavior cannot be bounded from above by any non-trivial bound. For the case of a single transformation, similar results were obtained in [1, 23]. Together with the results from [24], this gives the negative answer to Weiss's question about the existence of a universal zero-entropy system (see [20, 24]) for all amenable groups.

Also, we study lower bounds for the generic growth rate of scaling entropy. In the case of a residually finite group, a similar result holds true: there exists no non-constant lower bound for the scaling entropy of a generic action. However, this is not true in general. It turns out that there exist discrete amenable groups that have a *scaling entropy growth gap*, which means that the scaling entropy of any free p.m.p. action of such a group has to grow faster than some fixed unbounded function. We show an example of such a group in §5.2. Our example is based on the theory of growth in finite groups, in particular, the growth theorem by Helfgott (see [5]) and its generalizations from [16].

1.1. *Generic properties of group actions.* Descriptive set theory applied to group actions is a well-studied concept in ergodic theory. We will give several definitions in order to set up notation. For more details, follow the survey [9] by Kechris. Let Γ be a discrete countable group and let (X, μ) be a Lebesgue space. Let $\text{Aut}(X, \mu)$ be the group of all invertible measure-preserving transformations of (X, μ) endowed with the weak topology w with respect to which $\text{Aut}(X, \mu)$ is a Polish space. The set of all p.m.p. actions of Γ on (X, μ) can be naturally identified with the space $A(\Gamma, X, \mu)$ of all homomorphisms from Γ to $\text{Aut}(X, \mu)$. Clearly, $A(\Gamma, X, \mu)$ is a closed subset of the space $\text{Aut}(X, \mu)^\Gamma$ endowed with the product topology and, therefore, is Polish. Let us note that this topology is generated by the family $\{U_{\gamma, a, \varepsilon}(\alpha)\}_{\gamma \in \Gamma, a \in X, \varepsilon > 0}$ of open neighborhoods as prebase, where α is a p.m.p. action of Γ . Each $U_{\gamma, a, \varepsilon}(\alpha)$ consists of those $\beta \in A(\Gamma, X, \mu)$ that satisfy $\mu(\beta(\gamma)a\Delta\alpha(\gamma)a) < \varepsilon$.

Every automorphism $T \in \text{Aut}(X, \mu)$ acts on $A(\Gamma, X, \mu)$ by conjugation: $a \mapsto TaT^{-1}$, $a \in A(\Gamma, X, \mu)$. It is shown in [4] that the conjugacy class of every free ergodic action of an amenable group is dense in the weak topology of $A(\Gamma, X, \mu)$.

We say that a set P of Γ -actions is *meager* if its complement contains a dense G_δ subset in $A(\Gamma, X, \mu)$. We call P *generic* (or *comeager*) if it contains a dense G_δ subset. It is well known that, for example, the set of all ergodic free actions of a discrete amenable group Γ is generic, as well as the set of all actions with zero measure entropy (see [4, 9]).

1.2. *Universal systems.* Universal dynamical systems appear in various contexts in many papers (see, e.g., [2, 20, 21, 24, 29, 30]). The exact definition of universality varies from paper to paper. We will mainly follow the one given in [2] by Downarowicz and Serafin. Let G be an amenable group and let X be a metric compact space on which G acts by homeomorphisms. A topological system (X, G) is called *universal* for some class \mathcal{S} of ergodic p.m.p. actions of G if the following two conditions are satisfied. For any ergodic G -invariant measure μ on X , the system (X, μ, G) belongs to \mathcal{S} , and for any $(Y, \nu, G) \in \mathcal{S}$, there exists a G -invariant measure μ on X such that (X, μ, G) is measure-theoretically isomorphic to (Y, ν, G) .

In view of the variational principle, it is natural to consider classes \mathcal{S} defined by a condition on the entropy of an action. From this point of view, one may interpret Krieger's finite generator theorem (see [11]) as the universality of the full topological shift on n letters for the class \mathcal{S} consisting of all systems with entropy strictly less than $\log n$ and the Bernoulli shift of entropy exactly $\log n$. It is then possible to construct a universal system for the class \mathcal{S} of automorphisms with entropy strictly (or not strictly) less than

a given positive constant and, moreover, for the class defined by entropy belonging to a given non-degenerate interval (see [2]). A special case of a class of such a type is the class of all zero-entropy actions. Notably, this is the smallest class defined by the condition on the entropy of an action that corresponds to a comeager set in $A(G, X, \mu)$. The question about the existence of a universal system for the class of all zero-entropy systems was communicated to the author by V. Ryzhikov, who attributed it to J.-P. Thouvenot. It turned out, however, that it was earlier asked by B. Weiss, and it first appears in [20].

This question for the case of a single transformation, as it was originally formulated, was answered in negative by Serafin in his paper [20]. His proof uses the notions of symbolic and measure-theoretic complexity of a dynamical system (see also [3]) and constructions of systems with rapidly growing measure-theoretic complexity. This approach, as mentioned by J. Serafin, does not extend to the realm of actions of amenable groups owing to insufficient development of the theory of symbolic extensions. In [24], the author extends Serafin's result to non-periodic amenable groups using the scaling entropy invariant, constructions of Vershik's automorphisms (see [28]) and coinduced actions. The main difficulty of that proof lies in producing explicitly a special series of actions of a group with certain conditions on the growth of the scaling entropy. Let us note that an explicit construction of such actions for a general amenable group is still unknown to the author.

In the present paper, we overcome these difficulties by proving that the actions with the desired properties are generic in $A(G, X, \mu)$ and, therefore, exist. As an immediate corollary of our results, we give the answer to Weiss's question for all amenable groups.

THEOREM 1.1. *Every infinite countable discrete amenable group does not admit a universal zero-entropy system.*

2. Slow entropy type invariants

2.1. Kushnirenko's sequential entropy. As an intermediate step in our arguments, we use the following *sequential entropy* invariant introduced in [12], or rather its generalized version from [18]. Let $P = \{P_n\}$ be a sequence of finite subsets in G and let $G \curvearrowright^\alpha (X, \mu)$ be a p.m.p. action of G . For a measurable partition ξ , define its sequential entropy as

$$h_P(G, \xi) = \limsup_n \frac{1}{|P_n|} H\left(\bigvee_{g \in P_n} g^{-1}\xi\right). \quad (2.1)$$

The sequential entropy along P of the action is the supremum

$$h_P(X, \mu, G) = \sup_{\xi: H(\xi) < \infty} h_P(G, \xi). \quad (2.2)$$

2.2. Scaling entropy. In this section, we give a brief introduction to the theory of scaling entropy. This invariant was introduced by Vershik in his papers [25–27] and was further developed by Petrov and Zatitskiy in [14, 15, 32, 33]. The main idea of Vershik is to consider dynamical properties of functions of several variables, namely, measurable metrics and semimetrics (quasimetrics).

Let us mention that the closely related notions appear in several papers by S. Ferenczi (*measure-theoretic complexity*; see, e.g., [3]) and Katok and Thouvenot (*slow entropy*; see [8]). We refer the reader to the survey [7] for details of these invariants.

Throughout this paper, we use the following notation. For two sequences $\phi = \{\phi(n)\}_n$ and $\psi = \{\psi(n)\}_n$ of positive numbers, we write $\phi \lesssim \psi$ if the asymptotic relationship $\phi(n) = O(\psi(n))$ is satisfied. We write $\phi \asymp \psi$ if both inequalities $\phi \lesssim \psi$ and $\psi \lesssim \phi$ hold and write $\phi < \psi$ if $\phi(n) = o(\psi(n))$.

2.2.1. *Epsilon-entropy and measurable semimetrics.* Consider a measurable function $\rho: (X^2, \mu^2) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$. We call ρ a measurable semimetric if it is non-negative, symmetric and satisfies the triangle inequality. For a positive ε , the ε -entropy of the semimetric ρ is defined in the following way. Let k be the minimal positive integer such that the space X decomposes into a union of measurable subsets X_0, X_1, \dots, X_k with $\mu(X_0) < \varepsilon$ and $\text{diam}_\rho(X_i) < \varepsilon$ for all $i > 0$. Put

$$\mathbb{H}_\varepsilon(X, \mu, \rho) = \log_2 k. \tag{2.3}$$

If there is no such finite k , we define $\mathbb{H}_\varepsilon(X, \mu, \rho) = +\infty$.

We call a semimetric *admissible* if it is separable on some subset of full measure. It turns out (see [14]) that a semimetric is admissible if and only if its ε -entropy is finite for any $\varepsilon > 0$. In this paper, we consider only admissible semimetrics. A simple example of such a semimetric is the so-called *cut semimetric* ρ_ξ corresponding to a measurable partition ξ with finite Shannon entropy. That is, $\rho(x, y) = 0$ if both points $x, y \in X$ lie in the same cell of ξ , and $\rho(x, y) = 1$ otherwise.

The space $\text{Adm}(X, \mu)$ of all summable admissible semimetrics is a convex cone in $L^1(X^2, \mu^2)$. We define the *m-norm* on a linear subspace of $L^1(X^2, \mu^2)$ containing Adm as

$$\|f\|_m = \inf\{\|\rho\|_{L^1(X^2, \mu^2)} : \rho(x, y) \geq |f(x, y)|, \mu^2\text{-almost surely}\}, \tag{2.4}$$

where the infimum is computed over all measurable semimetrics ρ (see [14, 32] for details).

2.2.2. *Scaling entropy of a group action.* Let G be a countable amenable group with some given Følner sequence $\lambda = \{F_n\}$, which we will call the *equipment* of the group G . We will refer to the pair (G, λ) as an *equipped group*. Let us remark right away that the scaling entropy invariant is well defined beyond amenable groups and Følner sequences. The only assumption one needs to make is the requirement of the equipment to be *suitable* (see [33] for details); a sequence of increasing balls in a finitely generating group may be viewed as an example. However, we restrict our considerations to the case of amenable groups since we will deal only with them in this paper.

Suppose that $G \curvearrowright^\alpha (X, \mu)$ is a p.m.p. action of G on a Lebesgue space (X, μ) . For a measurable semimetric ρ and an element $g \in G$, let $g^{-1}\rho$ denote a translation of ρ : $g^{-1}\rho(x, y) = \rho(gx, gy)$, where $x, y \in X$. Note that if ρ is admissible, then $g^{-1}\rho$ is admissible as well. A semimetric is said to be *generating* if all its translations together separate points of the measure space up to a null set.

Consider the average of ρ over F_n

$$G_{av}^n \rho(x, y) = \frac{1}{|F_n|} \sum_{g \in F_n} \rho(gx, gy), \quad x, y \in X. \tag{2.5}$$

We will also denote the same semimetric (2.5) by the symbol $G_{av}^{F_n} \rho$ to emphasize the set of elements used to compute the average and $\alpha_{av}^n \rho$ to emphasize the action. Consider the function

$$\Phi_\rho(n, \varepsilon) = \mathbb{H}_\varepsilon(X, \mu, G_{av}^n \rho). \tag{2.6}$$

By definition, $\Phi_\rho(n, \varepsilon)$ depends on n, ε and the semimetric ρ . However, its *asymptotic behavior in n* is supposed to be independent of ρ and ε in some sense (see [26, 27]). The strongest form of such independence corresponds to the following notion from [14, 32]. A sequence $\{h_n\}$ is called a *scaling entropy sequence* for ρ if $\Phi_\rho(n, \varepsilon) \asymp h_n$ for all sufficiently small $\varepsilon > 0$. Zatitskiy showed in [32, 33] that if a sequence $\{h_n\}$ is a scaling entropy sequence for some generating $\rho \in \mathcal{Adm}$, then it is also a scaling entropy sequence for any other such semimetric. Hence, the class of all scaling entropy sequences forms an invariant of the action. This invariant was studied in [14, 15, 22, 27, 32, 33].

Although there are a lot of nice non-trivial cases where the scaling entropy sequence can be computed (see, e.g., [33]), it does not always exist in this strong form, as shown in [22]. In order to cover all of the cases, we use a more general approach. We consider the set of functions mapping $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{R}_+$ to \mathbb{R}_+ that decrease in their second arguments. Then we extend the relationship \lesssim to this set by setting, for two functions Φ and Ψ ,

$$\Phi \lesssim \Psi \iff \text{for all } \varepsilon > 0 \text{ there exists } \delta > 0 \text{ } \Phi(n, \varepsilon) \lesssim \Psi(n, \delta). \tag{2.7}$$

We call Φ and Ψ equivalent (and write $\Phi \asymp \Psi$) if both relationships $\Phi \lesssim \Psi$ and $\Psi \lesssim \Phi$ are satisfied. The Zatitskiy invariance theorem from [32, 33] states that, for any two generating semimetrics ρ and ω in \mathcal{Adm} , the following equivalence takes place: $\Phi_\rho \asymp \Phi_\omega$. Therefore, the equivalence class $\mathcal{H}(X, \mu, G, \lambda) = [\Phi_\rho]$ is an invariant of a p.m.p. action of an equipped group. We call this class *the scaling entropy* of the action. We will also write $\mathcal{H}(\alpha, \lambda)$, which refers to the scaling entropy of a p.m.p. action α .

Also, we write $\Phi < \Psi$ if there exists $\delta > 0$ such that, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, we have $\Phi(n, \varepsilon) < \Psi(n, \delta)$. Clearly, relations $<$ and \lesssim agree with the equivalence relation \asymp and induce partial orders on the set of equivalence classes.

3. Main results

In this paper, we study the scaling entropy of a generic action. In §4, we look for p.m.p. actions whose scaling entropy cannot be bounded by a given function. In [24], such actions are called *actions of almost complete growth* and constructed *explicitly* for any non-periodic amenable group G . Such explicit constructions for general amenable groups are unknown. We prove that actions of almost complete growth are generic in the following sense.

THEOREM 3.1. *Let G be a countable amenable group and let $\lambda = \{F_n\}$ be a Følner sequence in G . Let $\phi(n) = o(|F_n|)$ be a sequence of positive real numbers. Then the set of*

all zero-entropy ergodic p.m.p. actions of G that satisfy

$$\Phi(n, \varepsilon) \not\leq \phi(n) \quad \text{for sufficiently small } \varepsilon > 0, \tag{3.1}$$

where $\Phi \in \mathcal{H}(\alpha, \lambda)$, contains a dense G_δ -subset in $A(G, X, \mu)$.

We also study lower bounds for the scaling entropy of a generic action. For any residually finite group, a similar result holds true.

THEOREM 3.2. *Let G be an infinite countable residually finite amenable group with a Følner sequence λ and let $\phi(n)$ be a function with $\lim_n \phi(n) = \infty$. Then the set of all p.m.p. G -actions satisfying $\mathcal{H}(\alpha, \lambda) > \phi$ is meager.*

However, there exist groups with the property that the scaling entropy of any free p.m.p. action has to grow faster than a given function. We call this property a *scaling entropy growth gap*. In §5.2, we give an example of such a group (Theorem 5.5) and prove that this property does not depend on the choice of Følner sequence.

4. Generic actions of almost complete growth

4.1. Sequential entropy of generic actions. In [18], Ryzhikov proves that the set of all automorphisms $T \in \text{Aut}(X, \mu)$ such that $h_P(T) = +\infty$ contains a dense G_δ subset of $\text{Aut}(X, \mu)$ provided $\min\{|x - y| : x, y \in P_n, x \neq y\}$ goes to infinity. Moreover, the same is proved there for any amenable group provided $\{gh^{-1} : g, h \in P_n, g \neq h\}$ does not intersect any fixed finite set eventually. We use this approach to obtain the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 4.1. *Let G be a countable amenable group and let $\{P_n^l\}_{n=1, \dots, \infty}^{l=1, \dots, k_n}$ be a family of finite subsets of G such that, for any finite $K \subset G$, any sufficiently large n and $g, h \in P_n^l$, we have $gh^{-1} \notin K$ for all $l = 1, \dots, k_n$. Then the set of all actions of G on (X, μ) satisfying*

$$\sup_\xi \limsup_n \min_{l=1, \dots, k_n} \frac{1}{|P_n^l|} H\left(\bigvee_{g \in P_n^l} g^{-1}\xi\right) = +\infty, \tag{4.1}$$

where supremum is computed over all finite measurable partitions, is comeager.

Proof. Let $\{\xi_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$ be a dense (in Rokhlin metric [17]) family of finite measurable partitions of (X, μ) . Consider a countable dense family $\{\alpha_q\}_{q \in I}$ of Bernoulli G -actions. Such a family exists in the conjugacy class of any Bernoulli action. For any $q \in I$ and any $k > 0$, there exists some $j_{k,q} > k$ such that, for any $j \geq j_{k,q}$,

$$R(\alpha_q, \xi_i, j) = \min_{l=1, \dots, k_j} \frac{1}{|P_j^l|} H\left(\bigvee_{g \in P_j^l} \alpha_q(g)^{-1}\xi_i\right) > H(\xi_i) - \frac{1}{k}, \quad i = 1, \dots, k. \tag{4.2}$$

Indeed, since α_q is Bernoulli, every partition ξ_i can be approximated by a cylindrical partition whose translations over P_j^l are independent for sufficiently large j and $l = 1, \dots, k_j$ owing to our assumptions on family $\{P_j^l\}$. Since the function $R(\alpha, \xi_i, j_{k,q})$

is weakly continuous in α , the set $U_{k,q}$ of all p.m.p. actions $\alpha \in A(G, X, \mu)$ satisfying $R(\alpha, \xi_i, j_{k,q}) > H(\xi_i) - (1/k)$ for every $i = 1, \dots, k$ is weakly open. Consider the set

$$W = \bigcap_k \bigcup_q U_{k,q}. \tag{4.3}$$

Clearly, W is G_δ , contains every α_q and, therefore, is dense. Every action in W satisfies the desired condition (4.1). Indeed, for $\alpha \in W$, for every $i > 0$ and for every $k > i$, there is some $q(k)$ such that $R(\alpha, \xi_i, j_{k,q(k)}) > H(\xi_i) - (1/k)$. Hence, $\limsup_n R(\alpha, \xi_i, n) \geq H(\xi_i)$ and, since $\{\xi_i\}$ is dense, $\sup_\xi \limsup_n R(\alpha, \xi, n) = +\infty$. \square

4.2. *Proof of Theorem 3.1 and non-existence of a universal zero-entropy system.* In this section, we prove Theorem 3.1 and obtain Theorem 1.1 as its corollary. We find it easier to verify the desired generic properties for sequential entropy first and then transfer them to scaling entropy when we have certain relationships between these two invariants in hand. The non-existence of a universal zero-entropy system follows from a natural connection between the topological entropy and the scaling entropy. A direct proof without sequential entropy also seems possible. It would, however, involve some technical details that we would like to avoid.

We proceed with the following proposition that connects sequential entropy in the sense of Proposition 4.1 to the scaling entropy of the action.

PROPOSITION 4.2. *Consider, for every integer n , a family $\{P_n^l\}_{l=1, \dots, k_n}$ of finite disjoint subsets of a countable group G such that $F_n = \bigcup_{l=1}^{k_n} P_n^l$ is a Følner sequence. Assume that, for some p.m.p. action α of G ,*

$$\sup_\xi \limsup_n \min_{l=1, \dots, k_n} \frac{1}{|P_n^l|} H\left(\bigvee_{g \in P_n^l} g^{-1}\xi\right) > 0. \tag{4.4}$$

Then, for any $\Phi \in \mathcal{H}(\alpha, \lambda)$, where $\lambda = \{F_n\}$,

$$\Phi(n, \varepsilon) \not\leq \frac{|F_n|}{k_n} \tag{4.5}$$

for any sufficiently small $\varepsilon > 0$.

Proof. Consider a finite partition ξ satisfying relationship (4.4), and let c be the corresponding value of the left-hand side. Let ρ_ξ be the corresponding cut semimetric. Let $\tilde{F}_n \subset F_n$ be the union of those P_n^l that satisfy

$$|P_n^l| > \frac{|F_n|}{2k_n}. \tag{4.6}$$

Let L_n be the set of corresponding indices l . One may easily see that $|\tilde{F}_n| \geq \frac{1}{2}|F_n|$. Hence, $G_{av}^{\tilde{F}_n} \rho_\xi(x, y) \leq 2G_{av}^{F_n} \rho_\xi(x, y)$ for any $x, y \in X$. Therefore,

$$\mathbb{H}_\varepsilon(X, \mu, G_{av}^{F_n} \rho_\xi) \geq \mathbb{H}_{2\varepsilon}(X, \mu, G_{av}^{\tilde{F}_n} \rho_\xi). \tag{4.7}$$

Then we use the following lemma, which is proved in [15], to estimate $\mathbb{H}_{2\varepsilon}(X, \mu, G_{av}^{\tilde{F}_n} \rho_\xi)$ from below.

LEMMA 4.3. Let ρ_1, \dots, ρ_k be admissible semimetrics on (X, μ) such that $\rho_i(x, y) \leq 1$ for all $i \leq k, x, y \in X$. Let $\tilde{\rho} = (1/k)(\rho_1 + \dots + \rho_k)$. Then there exists some $m \leq k$ such that

$$\mathbb{H}_{2\sqrt{\varepsilon}}(X, \mu, \rho_m) \leq \mathbb{H}_{\varepsilon}(X, \mu, \tilde{\rho}). \tag{4.8}$$

It is easy to see that the same result holds for a convex combination $\tilde{\rho} = \sum_i \alpha_i \rho_i$, where $\alpha_i > 0, \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_k = 1$. In our case,

$$G_{av}^{\tilde{F}_n} \rho_{\xi} = \sum_{l \in L_n} \frac{|P_n^l|}{|\tilde{F}_n|} G_{av}^{P_n^l} \rho_{\xi}. \tag{4.9}$$

Thus, there exists some $l \in L_n$ such that $\mathbb{H}_{2\varepsilon}(X, \mu, G_{av}^{\tilde{F}_n} \rho_{\xi}) \geq \mathbb{H}_{2\sqrt{2\varepsilon}}(X, \mu, G_{av}^{P_n^l} \rho_{\xi})$. Suppose that n is such that

$$\min_{l=1, \dots, k_n} \frac{1}{|P_n^l|} H\left(\bigvee_{g \in P_n^l} g^{-1} \xi\right) > \frac{c}{2}. \tag{4.10}$$

We use the following lemma from [32] that connects ε -entropy to the classical Shannon entropy.

LEMMA 4.4. Let $m, k \in \mathbb{N}$ and let $\{\xi_i\}_{i=1}^k$ be a family of finite measurable partitions each having no more than m cells. Let $\xi = \bigvee_{i=1}^k \xi_i$ be the common refinement of these partitions and let $\rho = (1/k) \sum_{i=1}^k \rho_{\xi_i}$ be the average of corresponding semimetrics. Then, for any $\varepsilon \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$, the following estimate holds.

$$\frac{H(\xi)}{k} \leq \frac{\mathbb{H}_{\varepsilon}(X, \mu, \rho)}{k} + 2\varepsilon \log m - \varepsilon \log \varepsilon - (1 - \varepsilon) \log(1 - \varepsilon) + \frac{1}{k}. \tag{4.11}$$

Let $m = |\xi|, \xi_g = g^{-1}\xi$, where $g \in P_n^l$. According to Lemma 4.4,

$$\mathbb{H}_{2\sqrt{2\varepsilon}}(X, \mu, G_{av}^{P_n^l} \rho_{\xi}) \geq \mathbb{H}_{4\sqrt{\varepsilon}}(X, \mu, G_{av}^{P_n^l} \rho_{\xi}) > |P_n^l| \left(\frac{c}{2} - 8\sqrt{\varepsilon} \log m - \delta(4\sqrt{\varepsilon}) \right) - 1, \tag{4.12}$$

where $\delta(\varepsilon) = -2\varepsilon \log \varepsilon - 2(1 - \varepsilon) \log(1 - \varepsilon)$, which tends to zero when ε goes to zero. Then, choosing ε sufficiently small depending only on c and $m = |\xi|$, we obtain $\mathbb{H}_{4\sqrt{\varepsilon}}(X, \mu, G_{av}^{P_n^l} \rho_{\xi}) > (c/4)|P_n^l|$. Since $|P_n^l| > |F_n|/2k_n$ by assumption (4.6), we obtain

$$\mathbb{H}_{\varepsilon}(X, \mu, G_{av}^{F_n} \rho_{\xi}) \geq \mathbb{H}_{4\sqrt{\varepsilon}}(X, \mu, G_{av}^{P_n^l} \rho_{\xi}) > \frac{c}{4}|P_n^l| > \frac{c}{8} \cdot \frac{|F_n|}{k_n}. \tag{4.13}$$

Thus, at least along some subsequence, $\mathbb{H}_{\varepsilon}(X, \mu, G_{av}^{F_n} \rho_{\xi}) \gtrsim |F_n|/k_n$, and that completes the proof. □

Proof of Theorem 3.1. It suffices to construct a family $\{P_n^l\}_{n=1, \dots, \infty}^{l=1, \dots, k_n}$ of finite subsets of G satisfying assumptions of Proposition 4.1 and such that $|F_n|/k_n > \phi(n)$. Then the desired result follows from Proposition 4.2.

Let K be a finite subset of G . Consider a locally finite graph $\Gamma_K = (G, E_K)$, where (g, h) belongs to E_K if and only if either $gh^{-1} \in K$ or $hg^{-1} \in K$. Clearly, the degree of each vertex in Γ_K does not exceed $2|K|$. Therefore, there exists a proper vertex coloring of Γ_K into $r_K = 2|K| + 1$ colors: that is, a partition of all vertices into r_K parts such that any two adjacent vertices belong to different parts. Indeed, one may color vertices one by one; each time there is at least one color available since no more than $2|K|$ colors can appear in the Γ_K -neighborhood of any vertex. Hence, we obtain a decomposition $G = \bigcup_{l=1}^{r_K} C_K^l$, where C_K^l are mutually disjoint and $gh^{-1} \notin K$ for any $l \leq r_K$ and any $g, h \in C_K^l$.

Take a sequence of increasing finite subsets exhausting the entire group: $K_1 \subset K_2 \subset \dots \subset \bigcup K_i = G$. Now let $i(n)$ be a non-decreasing sequence of positive integer parameters with $\lim i(n) = +\infty$, which we will define later. Put

$$P_n^l = F_n \cap C_{K_{i(n)}}^l, \quad l = 1, \dots, r_{K_{i(n)}}. \tag{4.14}$$

Clearly, the family $\{P_n^l\}$ satisfies the assumptions of Proposition 4.1. Since, by the assumptions of Theorem 3.1, the sequence $|F_n|/\phi(n)$ goes to infinity, we can choose a piecewise constant sequence $i(n)$, also tending to infinity, such that $k_n = r_{K_{i(n)}} < |F_n|/\phi(n)$. Therefore, $|F_n|/k_n > \phi(n)$, as desired. \square

Of course, the genericity implies existence, and we obtain the following corollary.

COROLLARY 4.5. *Any countable amenable group admits actions of almost complete growth with respect to any Følner sequence.*

To finish the proof of Theorem 1.1, it only remains to recall the following theorem proved in [24].

THEOREM 4.6. *Suppose that an amenable group G admits ergodic actions of almost complete growth for some Følner equipment. Then G does not have a universal zero-entropy system.*

As a consequence, we obtain that there does not exist a universal zero-entropy system for any countable amenable group: that is, Weiss’s question is solved in full generality.

5. *Generic lower bounds and scaling entropy growth gap*

Let us recall that a unitary representation of a discrete group is called *compact* if every vector has a precompact orbit. A p.m.p. action is called compact if the corresponding Koopman representation is compact. It is shown in [14] that, for the group \mathbb{Z} , this property is equivalent to the *boundedness* of the scaling entropy. In fact, the same proof works for the case of an amenable group with Følner equipment (see, e.g., [31]).

5.1. *Absence of a generic lower bound for residually finite groups.* Any countable residually finite amenable group admits a compact free p.m.p. action and, therefore, has an action with bounded scaling entropy, that is, the scaling entropy with the slowest growth possible. Indeed, one may consider an infinite product of finite approximations endowed with the natural product measure. The reverse implication is not true in general: the group

of all dyadic rotations of a unit circle, for example, is not residually finite and, nevertheless, has a compact free action. However, the converse implication is true for finitely generated groups.

CLAIM 5.1. *A finitely generated group admits a compact free action if and only if it is residually finite.*

Proof. Let α be a compact p.m.p. action of a group G and let π be its Koopman representation. Any compact action of a discrete group decomposes into a direct sum of finite-dimensional representations (see, e.g., [10]). Therefore, $\pi = \bigoplus \tau_i$ and $\dim \tau_i = n_i < \infty$. The full image of τ_i is a finitely generated subgroup in $GL_{n_i}(\mathbb{C})$. Hence, $\tau_i(G)$ is residually finite owing to Malcev’s theorem [13]. Since the action α is free, the group G is residually finite as well. \square

THEOREM 5.2. *Let $G \overset{\alpha}{\curvearrowright} (X, \mu)$ be a free ergodic p.m.p. action of an amenable group G and let $\lambda = \{F_n\}$ be a Følner sequence in G . Let $\phi(n)$ be a non-negative function satisfying $\phi \succ \mathcal{H}(\alpha, \lambda)$. Then the set of all free p.m.p. actions β of G with $\mathcal{H}(\beta, \lambda) \succ \phi$ is meager.*

Applying Theorem 5.2 to a compact action of a residually finite amenable group, we obtain Theorem 3.2.

Proof. Consider a dense sequence of finite measurable partitions $\{\xi_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$ of (X, μ) and a measurable metric $\rho = \sum_{i=1}^\infty (1/2^i) \rho_{\xi_i}$. Let $\{\alpha_q\}$ be a countable dense family of G -actions from the conjugacy class of α . Also, fix a monotone sequence $\{\varepsilon_r\}$ of positive numbers tending to zero. For any q and k , there exists a $j_{k,q}$ such that

$$\mathbb{H}_{\varepsilon_k/4}(X, \mu, (\alpha_q)_{av}^{j_{k,q}} \rho) < \frac{1}{k} \phi(j_{k,q}). \tag{5.1}$$

Consider a neighborhood $U_{k,q}$ of α_q such that, for every $\beta \in U_{k,q}$, the following holds true.

$$\mathbb{H}_{\varepsilon_k}(X, \mu, \beta_{av}^{j_{k,q}} \rho) < \frac{1}{k} \phi(j_{k,q}). \tag{5.2}$$

Such $U_{k,q}$ does indeed exist owing to the following lemma from [32].

LEMMA 5.3. *Assume that $\|\rho_1 - \rho_2\|_m < \varepsilon^2/32$, where $\rho_1, \rho_2 \in \text{Adm}(X, \mu)$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. Then the inequality $\mathbb{H}_\varepsilon(X, \mu, \rho_1) < \mathbb{H}_{\varepsilon/4}(X, \mu, \rho_2)$ holds true.*

Indeed, having Lemma 5.3 in hand, we can uniformly approximate ρ by a partial sum $\sum_{i=1}^r (1/2^i) \rho_{\xi_i}$. Then the desired inequality (5.2) is achieved provided $\mu(\beta(g^{-1})C \Delta \alpha_q(g^{-1})C)$ is sufficiently small for every set C to be a cell of ξ_i , where $i \leq r, g \in F_{j_{k,q}}$.

Now consider the G_δ -set

$$W = \bigcap_k \bigcup_q U_{k,q}. \tag{5.3}$$

Consider any $\beta \in W$ and any integer number r . Then, for any $k > r$, there exists q_k such that

$$\mathbb{H}_{\varepsilon_r}(X, \mu, \beta_{av}^{j_k, q_k} \rho) \leq \mathbb{H}_{\varepsilon_k}(X, \mu, \beta_{av}^{j_k, q_k} \rho) < \frac{1}{k} \phi(j_k, q_k). \tag{5.4}$$

Since ρ is an admissible metric, the function $\Phi(n, \varepsilon) = \mathbb{H}_\varepsilon(X, \mu, \beta_{av}^n \rho)$ belongs to the scaling entropy class $\mathcal{H}(\beta, \lambda)$. Therefore, any $\beta \in W$ satisfies $\mathcal{H}(\beta, \lambda) \not\asymp \phi(n)$ owing to inequality (5.4). □

Remark. We did not really use the Følner property of equipment λ while proving Theorems 3.1 and 5.2. The same results are also valid if we assume λ to be only *suitable* (see [33]). It is important, however, that the group is amenable. This allows us to conclude that the conjugacy class of every essentially free p.m.p. action is dense. It is unknown to the author whether or not similar results hold for non-amenable groups.

5.2. *Example of a group with a scaling entropy growth gap.* In view of §5.1 and Theorem 3.2, one may wonder if it is always the case that the scaling entropy of a generic action grows arbitrarily slowly (along a subsequence, of course). We already know that it is true provided the group possesses a compact free action, but it is unclear for groups without such actions. We say that a group G has a *scaling entropy growth gap* with respect to equipment λ if there exists a function $\phi(n)$ tending to infinity such that $\mathcal{H}(\alpha, \lambda) \not\asymp \phi$ for every free p.m.p. action α of the group G . In this section, we show that there exists a group with a scaling entropy growth gap.

Let $G = SL(2, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p)$ be the group of all 2×2 matrices with determinant 1 over the algebraic closure of a finite field \mathbb{F}_p , where $p > 2$ is a prime number. Clearly, G is countable, and it can be presented as a union of increasing finite subgroups $G = \bigcup_{n=1}^\infty G_n$, where each $G_n = SL(2, \mathbb{F}_{q_n})$ and \mathbb{F}_{q_n} is a finite extension of $\mathbb{F}_{q_{n-1}}$.

We will use the following growth theorem, which was initially proved in [5] by H. Helfgott for $SL(2, \mathbb{F}_p)$ and then generalized to the following result (see [16]).

THEOREM 5.4. *Let L be a finite simple group of Lie type of rank r and let A be a generating set of L . Then either $A^3 = L$ or $|A^3| > c|A|^{1+\delta}$, where c and δ depend only on r .*

THEOREM 5.5. *The group $G = SL(2, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p)$ with equipment $\lambda = \{G_n\}$ admits scaling entropy growth gap. The function $\phi(n) = \log(q_n)$ is the desired lower bound.*

Proof. Consider a free p.m.p. action $G \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$. Take some non-trivial element g_0 from $G_1 = SL(2, \mathbb{F}_p)$; let us take $g_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, for instance. Since g_0 has order p and the action is free, there exists a measurable partition ξ of (X, μ) into p cells such that $\xi(x) \neq \xi((g_0)^i x)$ for every $i = 1, \dots, p - 1$: that is, each cell of ξ contains exactly one point from each g_0 -orbit. Let ρ_ξ be the cut semimetric corresponding to ξ .

Suppose that $\mathbb{H}_{\varepsilon^2}(X, \mu, G_{av}^n \rho_\xi) < \log k$ and let X_0, X_1, \dots, X_k be the corresponding decomposition. Since G_n is finite, the measure space decomposes as $(G_n, \nu) \times (Y, \eta)$, where the action of G_n preserves the second component. Since the exceptional set X_0 has measure less than ε^2 , the η -measure of those y that satisfy $|G_n \times \{y\} \cap X_0| > \varepsilon |G_n|$ is less than ε . The restriction of $G_{av}^n \rho_\xi$ to each G_n -orbit is G_n -invariant and can be obtained

by averaging the restriction of ρ_ξ . The restriction of ρ_ξ to a G_n -orbit corresponds to its partition into p parts of equal size. Hence, the restriction of ρ_ξ has mean value at least $\frac{1}{2}$ as well as its average, since averaging preserves L^1 -norm. All of the above implies that there exists at least one G_n -orbit with an invariant metric that has ε -entropy (with respect to uniform measure) less than $\log k$ and L^1 -norm of at least $\frac{1}{2}$. It suffices to prove the following claim.

CLAIM 5.6. *Let ρ be a left-invariant semimetric on $SL(2, \mathbb{F}_q)$ with diameter greater than 3ε , where $\varepsilon \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$. Then $\mathbb{H}_\varepsilon(SL(2, \mathbb{F}_q), \nu, \rho) \geq c \log q$, where ν is the uniform probability measure and c is an absolute constant.*

Indeed, we can identify the orbit that we found above with the group $SL(2, \mathbb{F}_{q_n})$ with the left-invariant semimetric that has diameter at least $\frac{1}{2}$. Applying Claim 5.6, we obtain $\log k \geq c \log q_n$ and complete the proof.

Now let us prove Claim 5.6.

Proof of Claim 5.6. We can assume that q is sufficiently large depending only on δ , which is an absolute constant since the rank $r = 2$. Also, assume that $\mathbb{H}_\varepsilon(SL(2, \mathbb{F}_q), \nu, \rho) < c \log q$. Then at most q^c balls of radius ε cover the entire group except a part of size $\varepsilon|SL(2, \mathbb{F}_q)|$. Since the semimetric ρ is left-invariant, all balls with the same radius have the same size. Therefore, the size of each ball is at least $(1/2q^c)|SL(2, \mathbb{F}_q)|$. Let $B = B(\varepsilon)$ be the ball of radius ε with center at identity. Since the diameter of the group is greater than 3ε , the product $B(\varepsilon) \cdot B(\varepsilon) \cdot B(\varepsilon) \subset B(3\varepsilon)$ does not cover the whole group. Therefore, due to the growth theorem 5.4, we have two options: either $|BBB| \geq |B|^{1+\delta}$ or the ball B does not generate $SL(2, \mathbb{F}_q)$. In the first case,

$$|SL(2, \mathbb{F}_q)| \geq |BBB| \geq \frac{1}{2^{1+\delta}q^{c(1+\delta)}}|SL(2, \mathbb{F}_q)|^{1+\delta}. \tag{5.5}$$

Hence,

$$q^{c(1+\delta)} \geq \frac{1}{2^{1+\delta}}|SL(2, \mathbb{F}_q)|^\delta \geq \frac{1}{2^{1+\delta}}q^\delta \tag{5.6}$$

and, therefore, $c > \delta/(2 + 2\delta)$ provided q is sufficiently large.

In the second case, the subgroup H generated by B contains at least $(1/2q^c)|SL(2, \mathbb{F}_q)|$ elements and, hence, has index smaller than $2q^c$. Note that all non-trivial irreducible representations of $SL(2, \mathbb{F}_q)$ over \mathbb{C} have dimension of at least $(q - 1)/2$ (see [6, 19]). However, the unitary representation corresponding to the permutation action of $SL(2, \mathbb{F}_q)$ on $SL(2, \mathbb{F}_q)/H$ has dimension less than $2q^c$, which implies that $c > \frac{1}{2}$.

In both cases, we have $c > \delta/(2 + 2\delta)$; therefore,

$$\mathbb{H}_\varepsilon(SL(2, \mathbb{F}_q), \nu, \rho) \geq \frac{\delta}{2 + 2\delta} \log q$$

and hence the claim. □

Therefore Theorem 5.5 is proved. □

Notably, the logarithmic bound from Theorem 5.5 is sharp. For any group G that can be presented as an increasing union of finite groups G_n , one can define the following p.m.p.

action. Let $C_n = \{g_n^j\}_{j=1}^{k_n}$ be the set of right coset representatives of $G_{n-1} \setminus G_n$ endowed with uniform measure μ_n . Each finite product space $\prod_{i=1}^n (C_i, \mu_i)$ can be identified with the group G_n with the uniform measure and, therefore, carries a p.m.p. action of G_n . Since these actions of G_n -s agree, we obtain a p.m.p. action of G on the whole product space $(X, \mu) = \prod_{i=1}^\infty (C_i, \mu_i)$, where each subgroup G_n preserves all the components starting from $n + 1$.

Take $\rho = \sum_i 2^{-i} \rho_i$, where each ρ_i is the cut semimetric distinguishing first i components. Clearly, ρ is an admissible metric, and for any $n > r$, the average $G_{av}^n \sum_{i < r} 2^{-i} \rho_i$ does not depend on coordinates starting from $n + 1$. Therefore, there exists a partition into $|G_n|$ cells, each of which has diameter zero with respect to $G_{av}^n \sum_{i < r} 2^{-i} \rho_i$. Hence, for any positive ε , the ε -entropy of $G_{av}^n \rho$ is bounded from above by $\log |G_n|$ for sufficiently large n . For the case when $G = SL(2, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p)$, we have $q < SL(2, \mathbb{F}_q) < q^4$. Hence, $\log |G_n| \asymp \log q_n$, and the bound is sharp.

Also, looking through the proof of Theorem 5.5, one may see a stronger alternative. For every (not necessarily free) p.m.p. action of $SL(2, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p)$, its scaling entropy is either bounded or grows at least as fast as $\phi(n) = \log(q_n)$.

Let us also mention that the scaling entropy growth gap property does not depend on which Følner sequence we choose.

PROPOSITION 5.7. *The property of having scaling entropy growth gap does not depend on the choice of Følner equipment.*

Proof. Assume that a group G has a scaling entropy growth gap with respect to a Følner sequence $\{F_n\}$. Let $\phi(n)$ be a corresponding bound and let $\{W_n\}$ be another Følner sequence in G .

For any integer n , there exists some k_n such that, for any $r > k_n$, the inequality $|F_n W_r \Delta W_r| < 2^{-n} |W_r|$ is satisfied. Let (X, μ, G) be a free p.m.p. action of G and let ρ be a measurable metric bounded from above by one almost everywhere. Then

$$\frac{1}{|W_r|} \sum_{g \in W_r} g^{-1} \frac{1}{|F_n|} \sum_{h \in F_n} h^{-1} \rho \leq \frac{1}{|W_r|} \sum_{f \in F_n W_r} f^{-1} \rho = G_{av}^{W_r} \rho + l_1, \tag{5.7}$$

where the term l_1 is bounded in absolute value by 2^{-n} . The last equality holds true due to the F_n -almost invariance of W_r . Take $\varepsilon > 0$ satisfying $\mathbb{H}_{4\sqrt{\varepsilon}}(G_{av}^{F_n} \rho) \gtrsim \phi(n)$. For sufficiently large n , the term l_1 is negligible when computing ε -entropy of $G_{av}^{W_r} \rho$. Lemma 4.3 gives

$$\mathbb{H}_\varepsilon(G_{av}^{W_r} \rho) \geq \mathbb{H}_{4\varepsilon}(G_{av}^{W_r} \rho + l_1) \geq \mathbb{H}_{4\sqrt{\varepsilon}}(G_{av}^{F_n} \rho) \gtrsim \phi(n). \tag{5.8}$$

Therefore, G has a scaling entropy growth gap with respect to $\{W_r\}$ and bound function $\psi(r) = \phi(n(r))$, where $n(r)$ is the maximal n such that $k_n < r$. □

The fact that every compact representation decomposes into a direct sum of finite-dimensional representations implies the absence of a free compact action of the infinite symmetric group S_∞ . Indeed, the only finite-dimensional irreducible representations of S_∞ are the trivial and sign representations, which do not distinguish

permutations with the same sign. This observation suggests the conjecture that S_∞ should have a scaling entropy growth gap. It is unknown to the author whether or not this conjecture is true.

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