



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Equitable colourings of Borel graphs

Anton Bernshteyn  ¹ and Clinton T. Conley ²

¹School of Mathematics, Georgia Institute of Technology, 686 Cherry St NW, Atlanta, GA 30332, USA;
E-mail: bahtoh@gatech.edu.

²Department of Mathematical Sciences, Carnegie Mellon University, Wean Hall 6113, Pittsburgh, PA 15213, USA;
E-mail: clintonc@andrew.cmu.edu.

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Abstract

Hajnal and Szemerédi proved that if G is a finite graph with maximum degree Δ , then for every integer $k \geq \Delta + 1$, G has a proper colouring with k colours in which every two colour classes differ in size at most by 1; such colourings are called equitable. We obtain an analogue of this result for infinite graphs in the Borel setting. Specifically, we show that if G is an aperiodic Borel graph of finite maximum degree Δ , then for each $k \geq \Delta + 1$, G has a Borel proper k -colouring in which every two colour classes are related by an element of the Borel full semigroup of G . In particular, such colourings are equitable with respect to every G -invariant probability measure. We also establish a measurable version of a result of Kostochka and Nakprasit on equitable Δ -colourings of graphs with small average degree. Namely, we prove that if $\Delta \geq 3$, G does not contain a clique on $\Delta + 1$ vertices and μ is an atomless G -invariant probability measure such that the average degree of G with respect to μ is at most $\Delta/5$, then G has a μ -equitable Δ -colouring. As steps toward the proof of this result, we establish measurable and list-colouring extensions of a strengthening of Brooks' theorem due to Kostochka and Nakprasit.

1. Introduction

1.1. Hajnal–Szemerédi theorem for Borel graphs

Let G be a (simple undirected) graph with vertex set $V(G)$ and edge set $E(G)$. For a vertex $x \in V(G)$, we denote the *neighbourhood* of x in G by $N_G(x)$ and write $\deg_G(x) := |N_G(x)|$ for the *degree* of x in G . The *maximum degree* of G , denoted by $\Delta(G)$, is defined by $\Delta(G) := \sup_{x \in V(G)} \deg_G(x)$.

Given a set \mathcal{C} , a \mathcal{C} -colouring of G is simply a mapping $f: V(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$; in this context we call the elements of \mathcal{C} *colours*. A \mathcal{C} -colouring f is *proper* if $f(x) \neq f(y)$ whenever x and y are adjacent in G . We will be mostly interested in the case when \mathcal{C} is finite. With a slight abuse of terminology, we refer to \mathcal{C} -colourings with a fixed finite set \mathcal{C} of size k , say $\{1, \dots, k\}$, as k -*colourings*. Here and throughout the paper, k denotes a positive integer.

Given a \mathcal{C} -colouring f , we refer to the sets $f^{-1}(\alpha)$ for $\alpha \in \mathcal{C}$ as the *colour classes* of f . A proper \mathcal{C} -colouring of a finite graph G is *equitable* if every two colour classes of f differ in size by at most 1. In particular, if $|V(G)|$ is divisible by $k \geq 1$, then in an equitable k -colouring of G all colour classes must be of size precisely $|V(G)|/k$. In contrast to ordinary colouring, a graph with an equitable k -colouring need not have an equitable $(k + 1)$ -colouring. Nevertheless, Erdős [Erd64] conjectured that every finite

graph of maximum degree Δ has an equitable k -colouring for each $k \geq \Delta + 1$. Erdős's conjecture was confirmed by Hajnal and Szemerédi:

Theorem 1.1 (Hajnal–Szemerédi [HS70]). *Let G be a finite graph of maximum degree Δ . If $k \geq \Delta + 1$, then G has an equitable k -colouring.*

The original proof of Theorem 1.1 due to Hajnal and Szemerédi was surprisingly difficult, but it was significantly simplified by Mydlarz and Szemerédi (unpublished; see [Kie+10]) and Kierstead and Kostochka [KK08], culminating in a two-page proof. Moreover, their argument provides an efficient algorithm that builds a desired equitable colouring [Kie+10].

The central result of this paper is an extension of Theorem 1.1 to equitable colourings of infinite graphs. Specifically, if G is a graph whose vertex set $V(G)$ carries a probability measure, then it is natural to call a proper k -colouring f of G equitable if every colour class of f has measure $1/k$. Notice that for this definition to be sensible, we must require that every colour class of f be a measurable subset of $V(G)$. Questions regarding the behavior of colourings, matchings and other combinatorial constructions under extra measurability constraints are studied in the area of *descriptive combinatorics*, which has attracted considerable attention in recent years; see [KM16] for a comprehensive survey.

Before stating our results, we need to introduce some relevant terminology. Our main references for descriptive set theory are [Kec95, Tse16]. By a *Borel graph* we mean a graph G whose vertex set $V(G)$ is a standard Borel space and whose edge set $E(G)$ is a Borel subset of $V(G) \times V(G)$. If G is a Borel graph and \mathcal{C} is a standard Borel space, then a \mathcal{C} -colouring $f: V(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is *Borel* if it is a Borel function – that is, if preimages of Borel subsets of \mathcal{C} under f are Borel in $V(G)$. When \mathcal{C} is countable, this is equivalent to saying that every colour class of f is a Borel subset of $V(G)$. The smallest cardinality of a standard Borel space \mathcal{C} such that G admits a Borel proper \mathcal{C} -colouring is called the *Borel chromatic number* of G and is denoted by $\chi_B(G)$. Similarly, given a probability measure μ on $V(G)$, we can talk about μ -measurable colourings $f: V(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ (i.e., such that f -preimages of Borel subsets of \mathcal{C} are μ -measurable) and define the μ -measurable chromatic number $\chi_\mu(G)$ of G as the smallest cardinality of a standard Borel space \mathcal{C} such that G admits a μ -measurable proper \mathcal{C} -colouring. Borel chromatic numbers were first introduced and systematically studied by Kechris, Solecki and Todorcevic in their seminal paper [KST99]. Among several other results, they established the following fact:

Theorem 1.2 (Kechris–Solecki–Todorcevic [KST99, Proposition 4.6]). *Let G be a Borel graph of finite maximum degree Δ . Then $\chi_B(G) \leq \Delta + 1$.*

In view of Theorem 1.2, it is meaningful to ask for Borel $(\Delta + 1)$ -colourings with extra properties (such as being equitable). We remark that according to a startling result of Marks [Mar16], the upper bound $\chi_B(G) \leq \Delta + 1$ is sharp, even for acyclic graphs G .

Definition 1.1. Let G be a Borel graph and let μ be a probability measure on $V(G)$. A μ -equitable k -colouring of G is a μ -measurable proper k -colouring f of G such that $\mu(f^{-1}(\alpha)) = 1/k$ for every colour α .

Just as the definition of equitable colouring for finite graphs uses the (normalised) counting measure on $V(G)$, Definition 1.1 is most natural for measures μ that ‘assign the same weight’ to every vertex of G . Formally, let $[[G]]$ denote the *Borel full semigroup* of G – that is, the set of all Borel bijections $\varphi: A \rightarrow B$, where A and B are Borel subsets of $V(G)$, such that for all $x \in A$, $\varphi(x)$ and x are joined by a path in G . We say that Borel subsets $A, B \subseteq V(G)$ are *G -equidecomposable* – in symbols, $A \approx_G B$ – if there is $\varphi \in [[G]]$ with $\text{dom}(\varphi) = A$ and $\text{im}(\varphi) = B$. A probability measure μ on $V(G)$ is said to be *G -invariant* if $\mu(A) = \mu(B)$ whenever $A \approx_G B$. When the maximum degree of G is finite, this is equivalent to the following ‘double-counting’ identity:

$$\int_A |N_G(x) \cap B| d\mu(x) = \int_B |N_G(y) \cap A| d\mu(y), \quad \text{for all Borel } A, B \subseteq V(G).$$

Definition 1.2. Let G be a Borel graph. A *Borel-equitable k -colouring* of G is a Borel proper k -colouring f of G such that $f^{-1}(\alpha) \approx_G f^{-1}(\beta)$ for every pair of colours α and β .

It follows immediately that a Borel-equitable k -colouring of G is μ -equitable with respect to every G -invariant probability measure μ .

We prove a version of Theorem 1.1 for Borel-equitable colourings. In order to avoid divisibility issues and thus make the statement simpler, we shall focus on *aperiodic* graphs – that is, those in which every connected component is infinite. However, the extension to graphs with finite components is straightforward; see, e.g., Lemma 5.1.

Theorem 1.3 (Borel Hajnal–Szemerédi). *Let G be an aperiodic Borel graph of finite maximum degree Δ . If $k \geq \Delta + 1$, then G has a Borel-equitable k -colouring.*

Additionally, we show that if a given colouring f is ‘approximately equitable’, then f is actually ‘close’ to an equitable colouring. To make this precise, we need a couple more definitions. A subset $A \subseteq V(G)$ is *G -invariant* if it is a union of connected components of G – that is, if no edge of G joins a vertex in A to a vertex in $V(G) \setminus A$. A G -invariant measure μ is *G -ergodic* (or simply *ergodic*, if G is clear from the context) if every G -invariant Borel subset of $V(G)$ is either μ -null or μ -conull. Every G -invariant probability measure can be decomposed as a convex combination of ergodic measures; see Theorem 2.4 for a precise statement of this fact. Now, fix a nonempty finite colour set \mathcal{C} and let μ be a probability measure on $V(G)$. The μ -*discrepancy* of a μ -measurable \mathcal{C} -colouring f is defined by the formula

$$\text{disc}_\mu(f) := \max_{\alpha \in \mathcal{C}} \left| \mu(f^{-1}(\alpha)) - |\mathcal{C}|^{-1} \right|.$$

The μ -*distance* between two \mathcal{C} -colourings f, g is defined as

$$\text{dist}_\mu(f, g) := \mu(\{x \in V(G) : f(x) \neq g(x)\}).$$

We establish the following strengthening of Theorem 1.3:

Theorem 1.4 (Stable Borel Hajnal–Szemerédi). *Let G be an aperiodic Borel graph of finite maximum degree Δ and let f be a Borel proper k -colouring of G , where $k \geq \Delta + 1$.*

(a) *For every G -invariant probability measure μ , there is a μ -equitable k -colouring g such that*

$$\text{dist}_\mu(f, g) \leq 7^{k+1} \cdot \text{disc}_\mu(f). \quad (1.3)$$

(b) *Furthermore, G has a Borel-equitable k -colouring g such that formula (1.3) holds for every ergodic G -invariant probability measure μ simultaneously.*

We did not make an effort to optimise the coefficient 7^{k+1} in front of $\text{disc}_\mu(f)$ in formula (1.3); however, even with more care, our proof techniques seem to lead to exponential dependence on k . It would be interesting to know whether exponential dependence is necessary; in principle, it might even be possible to replace 7^{k+1} by a linear function of k .

1.2. Equitable Δ -colourings

By Brooks’ theorem [Die00, Theorem 5.2.4], ‘most’ connected finite graphs of maximum degree Δ can be properly coloured using only Δ colours; the only exceptions are odd cycles and complete graphs. For equitable Δ -colourings, at least one new class of pathological examples is known: the complete bipartite graphs $K_{\Delta, \Delta}$ for odd Δ . The following analogue of Brooks’ theorem was conjectured by Chen, Lih and Wu:

Conjecture 1.5 (Chen–Lih–Wu [CLW94]). *Let G be a connected finite graph of maximum degree $\Delta \geq 1$. Then G has an equitable Δ -colouring, unless*

- (a) $\Delta = 2$ and G is an odd cycle,
- (b) $G \cong K_{\Delta+1}$ or
- (c) Δ is odd and $G \cong K_{\Delta,\Delta}$.

To date, Conjecture 1.5 remains open. However, some partial results are known; see [Lih13] for a survey. In particular, Kostochka and Nakprasit proved that G has an equitable Δ -colouring provided that

$$d(G) := \frac{\sum_{x \in V(G)} \deg_G(x)}{|V(G)|} = \frac{2|E(G)|}{|V(G)|}$$

(the *average degree* of G) is considerably smaller than Δ :

Theorem 1.6 (Kostochka–Nakprasit [KN05, Theorem 1]). *Let G be a finite graph of maximum degree $\Delta \geq 46$ and without a clique on $\Delta + 1$ vertices. If the average degree of G is at most $\Delta/5$, then G admits an equitable Δ -colouring.*

Our second main result is a measurable version of Theorem 1.6. Unfortunately, Brooks' theorem fails in the setting of Borel colourings (as mentioned earlier, Marks [Mar16] showed that the bound $\chi_B(G) \leq \Delta + 1$ is sharp even for acyclic graphs G). However, Conley, Marks and Tucker-Drob established a version of Brooks' theorem for *measurable* colourings:

Theorem 1.7 (Measurable Brooks; Conley–Marks–Tucker-Drob [CMT16, Theorem 1.2(1)]). *Let G be a Borel graph of finite maximum degree $\Delta \geq 3$ and without a clique on $\Delta + 1$ vertices. Then $\chi_\mu(G) \leq \Delta$ for every probability measure μ on $V(G)$.*

Thus, there is still hope of constructing μ -equitable Δ -colourings. For a Borel graph G of finite maximum degree and a probability measure μ on $V(G)$, let the μ -average degree of G be

$$d_\mu(G) := \int_{V(G)} \deg_G(x) d\mu(x).$$

Readers who are familiar with measurable graph theory will notice that $d_\mu(G) = 2C_\mu(G)$, where $C_\mu(G)$ is the *cost* of G (see [KM04, Chapter III]). Recall that a measure μ is called *atomless* if $\mu(\{x\}) = 0$ for every point x . (In particular, if G is an aperiodic Borel graph, then every G -invariant probability measure on $V(G)$ is atomless.) We prove the following measurable analogue of Theorem 1.6:

Theorem 1.8. *Let G be a Borel graph of finite maximum degree $\Delta \geq 3$ and without a clique on $\Delta + 1$ vertices. If μ is an atomless G -invariant probability measure on $V(G)$ such that $d_\mu(G) \leq \Delta/5$, then G has a μ -equitable Δ -colouring.*

It is possible that the upper bound on $d_\mu(G)$ in Theorem 1.8 is not actually necessary. Indeed, we suspect that the following version of Conjecture 1.5 should hold in full generality:

Conjecture 1.9. *Let G be an aperiodic Borel graph of finite maximum degree $\Delta \geq 3$ and let μ be a G -invariant probability measure on $V(G)$. Then G has a μ -equitable Δ -colouring.*

1.3. Domination for partial Δ -colourings

In order to prove Theorem 1.6, Kostochka and Nakprasit established a useful auxiliary result concerning the relationship between Δ -colourings of a finite graph G and those of its subgraphs. Let G be a graph and let \mathcal{C} be a set. A *partial \mathcal{C} -colouring* of G is a function $f: U \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ with $U \subseteq V(G)$; to indicate that f is a partial \mathcal{C} -colouring, we write $f: V(G) \rightharpoonup \mathcal{C}$. A partial \mathcal{C} -colouring f is *proper* if $f(x) \neq f(y)$ whenever $x, y \in \text{dom}(f)$ are adjacent. Given partial \mathcal{C} -colourings f, g of a finite graph G , we say that f *dominates* g – in symbols, $f \geq g$ – if $|f^{-1}(\alpha)| \geq |g^{-1}(\alpha)|$ for all $\alpha \in \mathcal{C}$. In particular, if f is an extension of g (i.e., if $f \supseteq g$), then f dominates g ; but in general the relation $f \geq g$ says nothing about the values that f and g take at individual vertices.

Theorem 1.10 (Kostochka–Nakprasit [KN05, Theorem 2]). *Let G be a finite graph of maximum degree $\Delta \geq 3$ and without a clique on $\Delta + 1$ vertices. If g is a proper partial Δ -colouring of G , then G has a proper Δ -colouring f such that $f \geq g$.*

Unsurprisingly, our proof of Theorem 1.8 similarly relies on a measurable version of Theorem 1.10. To state it, we extend the notion of domination for partial colourings to the measurable context in the obvious way. Namely, if G is a Borel graph and μ is a probability measure on $V(G)$, then given a pair of μ -measurable partial colourings f, g , we say that f dominates g with respect to μ – in symbols, $f \geq_\mu g$ – if $\mu(f^{-1}(\alpha)) \geq \mu(g^{-1}(\alpha))$ for every colour α .

Theorem 1.11 (Measurable domination). *Let G be a Borel graph of finite maximum degree $\Delta \geq 3$ and without a clique on $\Delta + 1$ vertices, and let μ be a G -invariant probability measure on $V(G)$. If g is a μ -measurable proper partial Δ -colouring of G , then G has a μ -measurable proper Δ -colouring f such that $f \geq_\mu g$.*

In combination with Theorem 1.3, Theorem 1.11 yields the following corollary:

Corollary 1.12 (Almost equitable Δ -colourings). *Let G be an aperiodic Borel graph of finite maximum degree $\Delta \geq 3$ and let μ be a G -invariant probability measure on $V(G)$. Then G has a μ -measurable proper Δ -colouring f such that $\mu(f^{-1}(\alpha)) \geq 1/(\Delta + 1)$ for every colour α .*

Proof. By Theorem 1.3, G has a μ -equitable $(\Delta + 1)$ -colouring h . Fix an arbitrary colour β and let g be the partial Δ -colouring of G obtained from h by uncolouring all the vertices in $h^{-1}(\beta)$. Then every colour class of g has measure precisely $1/(\Delta + 1)$, and thus applying Theorem 1.11 to this g yields the desired Δ -colouring f . \square

It turns out that to prove Theorem 1.11, we must first strengthen Theorem 1.10 by extending it to the *list-colouring* context. This phenomenon is not uncommon in graph-colouring theory; for example, the proof of Theorem 1.7 due to Conley, Marks and Tucker-Drob relies in a similar fashion on the list-colouring version of Brooks' theorem (see Theorem 1.13). As we believe our list-colouring analogue of Theorem 1.10 to be of independent interest, we describe it here.

List colouring is a generalisation of graph colouring that was introduced independently by Vizing [Viz] and Erdős, Rubin and Taylor [ERT79]. A *list assignment* for a graph G is a mapping \mathcal{L} that assigns to each vertex $x \in V(G)$ a set $\mathcal{L}(x)$, called the *list* of x . An \mathcal{L} -colouring of G is a function f with domain $V(G)$ such that $f(x) \in \mathcal{L}(x)$ for all $x \in V(G)$; similarly, a *partial \mathcal{L} -colouring* is a function f with $\text{dom}(f) \subseteq V(G)$ such that $f(x) \in \mathcal{L}(x)$ for all $x \in \text{dom}(f)$. A (partial) \mathcal{L} -colouring f is *proper* if $f(x) \neq f(y)$ whenever x and y are adjacent. Note that ordinary graph colouring is a special case of list colouring, with all lists being the same.

A list assignment \mathcal{L} for a graph G is called a *degree-list assignment* if $|\mathcal{L}(x)| \geq \deg_G(x)$ for all $x \in V(G)$. A fundamental result of Borodin [Bor79] and Erdős, Rubin and Taylor [ERT79], which can be seen as an extension of Brooks' theorem to list colouring, provides a complete characterisation of graphs G that are not \mathcal{L} -colourable with respect to some degree-list assignment \mathcal{L} . To state it, we need to recall a few definitions. Given a vertex $x \in V(G)$, we write $G - x$ for the subgraph of G obtained by deleting x and all the edges incident to x . A *cut-vertex* in a connected graph G is a vertex $x \in V(G)$ such that $G - x$ has at least two connected components. A *block* in a graph G is a maximal subgraph of G without a cut-vertex. A connected graph G is called a *Gallai tree* if every block in G is a clique or an odd cycle (see Figure 1).

Theorem 1.13 (Brooks for list colouring; Borodin [Bor79]; Erdős–Rubin–Taylor [ERT79]). *Let G be a connected finite graph that is not a Gallai tree and let \mathcal{L} be a degree/list assignment for G . Then G has a proper \mathcal{L} -colouring.*

If f and g are partial \mathcal{L} -colourings of a finite graph G , we say that f dominates g – in symbols, $f \geq g$ – if $|f^{-1}(\alpha)| \geq |g^{-1}(\alpha)|$ for all $\alpha \in \bigcup \{\mathcal{L}(x) : x \in V(G)\}$. At first glance, this notion of domination may seem too strong, since each colour α is available to only a subset of the vertices. Nevertheless, it turns

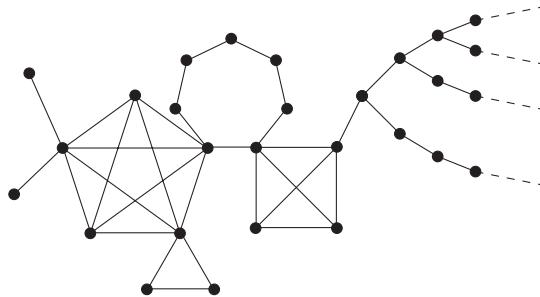


Figure 1. A fragment of an infinite Gallai tree.

out that this is the right notion for strengthening Theorem 1.13 and extending Theorem 1.10 to the list-colouring framework:

Theorem 1.14 (Domination for list colouring). *Let G be a connected finite graph that is not a Gallai tree and let \mathcal{L} be a degree/list assignment for G . Suppose that g is a partial proper \mathcal{L} -colouring of G . Then G has a proper \mathcal{L} -colouring f with $f \geq g$.*

1.4. Outline of the remainder of the paper

After the preliminary Section 2, we proceed to prove Theorem 1.4 (and thus also Theorem 1.3) in Section 3. The bulk of Section 3 is concerned with building μ -equitable colourings for a fixed probability measure μ ; the tools that are then used to obtain a complete proof of Theorem 1.4 in the purely Borel setting are the *uniform ergodic decomposition theorem* of Farrell and Varadarajan (see Theorem 2.4), which helps us treat all G -invariant probability measures simultaneously, and the properties of *compressible graphs* (see Section 3.5), which allow us to handle the case when there are no G -invariant probability measures to begin with. In Section 4 we prove Theorem 1.14 and then use it to deduce Theorem 1.11. A key role in the derivation of Theorem 1.11 is played by the method of *one-ended subforests* developed by Conley, Marks and Tucker-Drob in [CMT16]. Finally, in Section 5 we prove Theorem 1.8.

2. Preliminaries

2.0.1. Finite sets

For a set A , let $[A]^{<\infty}$ denote the set of all finite subsets of A . If X is a standard Borel space, then $[X]^{<\infty}$ also carries a natural standard Borel structure. One way to see this is to fix a Borel linear ordering on X (such an ordering exists, since by [Kec95, Theorem 15.6], X is isomorphic to a Borel subset of \mathbb{R}) and identify $[X]^{<\infty}$ with the set of all strictly increasing finite sequences of elements of X . It is a useful observation that there exists a Borel map $p: [X]^{<\infty} \setminus \{\emptyset\} \rightarrow X$ such that $p(S) \in S$ for all $S \in [X]^{<\infty} \setminus \{\emptyset\}$; for example, for a fixed Borel linear ordering on X , the function $S \mapsto \min S$ works.

2.0.2. Graphs

We say that a graph G is *locally countable* (resp., *locally finite*) if every vertex of G has countably (resp., finitely) many neighbours. For $U \subseteq V(G)$, $N_G(U)$ denotes the *neighbourhood* of U in G – that is, the set of all vertices of G that have a neighbour in U – and $G[U]$ denotes the *subgraph of G induced by U* – that is, the graph with vertex set U and edge set $\{(x, y) \in E(G) : x, y \in U\}$. A *connected component* of G is a maximal subset $C \subseteq V(G)$ such that $G[C]$ is a connected graph.

We shall use the following standard extension of Theorem 1.2:

Proposition 2.1 (ess. Kechris–Solecki–Todorcevic [KST99, Proposition 4.6]). *Let G be a locally countable Borel graph such that $\chi_B(G) \leq \aleph_0$, and let \mathcal{C} be a standard Borel space of colours. Let $\mathcal{L}: V(G) \rightarrow [\mathcal{C}]^{<\infty}$ be a Borel list assignment. If g is a Borel proper partial \mathcal{L} -colouring of G , then G has a Borel inclusion-maximal proper partial \mathcal{L} -colouring f such that $f \supseteq g$.*

Proof. We may assume that $g = \emptyset$; otherwise, pass to the subgraph $G[V(G) \setminus \text{dom}(g)]$ and replace \mathcal{L} by the list assignment $x \mapsto \mathcal{L}(x) \setminus \{g(y) : y \in N_G(x) \cap \text{dom}(g)\}$. Let $\vartheta: V(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ be a Borel proper colouring. Fix a Borel linear ordering on \mathcal{C} and recursively define partial \mathcal{L} -colourings $f_n: \vartheta^{-1}(n) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ as follows: set

$$\mathcal{L}_n(x) := \mathcal{L}(x) \setminus \{\alpha : \text{there is } y \in N_G(x) \text{ with } \vartheta(y) < n \text{ and } f_{\vartheta(y)}(y) = \alpha\},$$

and let $f_n(x)$ be the smallest colour in $\mathcal{L}_n(x)$ if $\mathcal{L}_n(x) \neq \emptyset$, leaving $f_n(x)$ undefined otherwise. Then the union $f := \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n$ is a Borel inclusion-maximal proper partial \mathcal{L} -colouring of G , as desired. \square

It is a useful observation that if f is an inclusion-maximal proper partial \mathcal{C} -colouring of a graph G , then each vertex $x \in V(G) \setminus \text{dom}(f)$ has at least one neighbour of every colour $\alpha \in \mathcal{C}$, and in particular, $\deg_G(x) \geq |\mathcal{C}|$. Combining this observation with Proposition 2.1, we obtain the following:

Corollary 2.2. *Let G be a Borel graph of finite maximum degree Δ and let $k \geq \Delta + 1$. If g is a Borel proper partial k -colouring of G , then G has a Borel proper k -colouring f such that $f \supseteq g$.*

Proof. This is immediate from Proposition 2.1 (note that $\chi_B(G) \leq \Delta + 1 < \aleph_0$, by Theorem 1.2). \square

A subset $I \subseteq V(G)$ is *G-independent* if $I \cap N_G(I) = \emptyset$ (thus, every colour class in a proper colouring of G is G -independent). The following is a variation of [KST99, Proposition 4.2]:

Corollary 2.3 (ess. Kechris–Solecki–Todorcevic [KST99, Proposition 4.2]). *Let G be a locally countable Borel graph such that $\chi_B(G) \leq \aleph_0$ and let $J \subseteq V(G)$ be a Borel G -independent set. Then there is a Borel maximal G -independent set $I \subseteq V(G)$ with $I \supseteq J$.*

Proof. Apply Proposition 2.1 with $\mathcal{L}: x \mapsto \{0\}$ and $g: J \rightarrow \{0\} : x \mapsto 0$. \square

2.0.3. Measures

Let X be a standard Borel space. We use $\text{Prob}(X)$ to denote the set of all probability measures on X . We equip $\text{Prob}(X)$ with the σ -algebra generated by the maps $\mu \mapsto \mu(A)$, where A is a Borel subset of X ; this makes $\text{Prob}(X)$ into a standard Borel space [Kec95, Section 17.E].

Let G be a locally countable Borel graph. We write $\text{Inv}(G)$ (resp., $\text{Erg}(G)$) to denote the set of all G -invariant (resp., G -invariant and ergodic) probability measures on $V(G)$. Note that $\text{Inv}(G)$ is a Borel subset of $\text{Prob}(V(G))$, and $\text{Erg}(G)$ is a Borel subset of $\text{Inv}(G)$ [Kec19, Theorem 4.10]. A function on $V(G)$ is *G-invariant* if it is constant on each connected component of G . Hence, a subset $A \subseteq V(G)$ is G -invariant if and only if its characteristic function is G -invariant. Observe that if $\mu \in \text{Inv}(G)$ and $A \subseteq V(G)$ is μ -null, then $A \subseteq B$ for some G -invariant μ -null Borel set B . The following result plays a crucial role in our proof of Theorem 1.3:

Theorem 2.4 (Uniform ergodic decomposition; Farrell [Far62], Varadarajan [Var63]; see [Kec19, Theorem 4.11]). *Let G be a locally countable Borel graph. If $\text{Inv}(G) \neq \emptyset$, then $\text{Erg}(G) \neq \emptyset$ and there is a surjective G -invariant Borel mapping $V(G) \rightarrow \text{Erg}(G) : x \mapsto \mu_x$ such that*

- (E1) *for each $\mu \in \text{Erg}(G)$, the set $\{x \in V(G) : \mu_x = \mu\}$ is μ -conull, and*
- (E2) *if $\mu \in \text{Inv}(G)$, then $\mu = \int_X \mu_x d\mu(x)$.*

For more information about this result, and about invariant measures in general, see [Kec19, Section 4].

3. Proof of the Hajnal–Szemerédi theorem for Borel graphs

3.1. Recolouring moves and perfect colourings

Assumptions (for Section 3.1). Fix a Borel graph G of finite maximum degree Δ with vertex set V and edge set E ; a finite set of colours \mathcal{C} of size $k \geq \Delta + 1$; and $\mu \in \text{Inv}(G)$.

A *recolouring move* is a partial map $\varphi: V \rightharpoonup \mathcal{C}$ such that $\text{dom}(\varphi)$ is a nonempty finite set contained in a single connected component of G . The set of all recolouring moves is denoted by RM . If we view each recolouring move as a finite subset of $V \times \mathcal{C}$, then RM becomes a Borel subset of $[V \times \mathcal{C}]^{<\infty}$. Given $m \in \mathbb{N}^+$, let RM_m denote the (Borel) set of all recolouring moves φ with $|\text{dom}(\varphi)| \leq m$. For $M \subseteq \text{RM}$, define $\text{dom}(M) := \bigcup \{\text{dom}(\varphi) : \varphi \in M\}$ and $\mu(M) := \mu(\text{dom}(M))$. For each $x \in V$, there are countably many recolouring moves φ with $\text{dom}(\varphi) \ni x$; it follows from the Luzin–Novikov theorem [Kec95, Theorem 18.10] that $\text{dom}(M)$ is Borel for every Borel set $M \subseteq \text{RM}$.

For a proper \mathcal{C} -colouring f of G and $\varphi \in \text{RM}$, we define a colouring $f \oplus \varphi: V \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ by the formula

$$(f \oplus \varphi)(x) := \begin{cases} \varphi(x) & \text{if } x \in \text{dom}(\varphi), \\ f(x) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The colouring $f \oplus \varphi$ is the result of *applying* the recolouring move φ to f , and we say that a recolouring move φ is *acceptable* for f if $f \oplus \varphi$ is again a proper colouring of G . For each colour $\alpha \in \mathcal{C}$, let

$$\delta_\alpha(f, \varphi) := |\varphi^{-1}(\alpha)| - |\text{dom}(\varphi) \cap f^{-1}(\alpha)|. \quad (3.1)$$

In other words, $\delta_\alpha(f, \varphi)$ is the change, between f and $f \oplus \varphi$, in the number of vertices of colour α among the elements of $\text{dom}(\varphi)$. Define the following two (disjoint) sets of colours:

$$\mathcal{D}^+(f, \varphi) := \{\alpha \in \mathcal{C} : \delta_\alpha(f, \varphi) > 0\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{D}^-(f, \varphi) := \{\alpha \in \mathcal{C} : \delta_\alpha(f, \varphi) < 0\}. \quad (3.2)$$

Assuming that f is μ -measurable, we say that φ *improves* f with respect to μ if

- (I1) φ is acceptable for f and
- (I2) there is $\alpha \in \mathcal{D}^+(f, \varphi)$ such that for all $\beta \in \mathcal{D}^-(f, \varphi)$, we have $\mu(f^{-1}(\alpha)) < \mu(f^{-1}(\beta))$.

Informally, (I2) states that some ‘small’ colour class has a net gain of vertices upon the recolouring move φ . Given a set $M \subseteq \text{RM}$, we say that a proper \mathcal{C} -colouring f of G is (μ, M) -*perfect* if

$$\mu(\{\varphi \in M : \varphi \text{ improves } f \text{ with respect to } \mu\}) = 0.$$

The main result of this subsection is that (μ, RM_3) -perfect colourings must be μ -equitable. In other words, if a colouring is not μ -equitable, it can be improved by a recolouring move φ with $|\text{dom}(\varphi)| \leq 3$, and furthermore, such recolouring moves cover a subset of V of positive measure. Our proof of this fact is an adaptation of the proof of the [Hajnal–Szemerédi theorem](#) from [Kie+10].

Lemma 3.1. *If a μ -measurable proper \mathcal{C} -colouring f of G is (μ, RM_3) -perfect, then it is μ -equitable.*

Proof. Suppose, toward a contradiction, that f is a μ -measurable proper \mathcal{C} -colouring of G that is (μ, RM_3) -perfect but not μ -equitable. After passing to a μ -conull G -invariant Borel subset of V , we may assume that in fact no recolouring move $\varphi \in \text{RM}_3$ improves f with respect to μ .

For $\gamma \in \mathcal{C}$, let $V_\gamma := f^{-1}(\gamma)$ be the corresponding colour class. Define $a := \min_{\gamma \in \mathcal{C}} \mu(V_\gamma)$ and

$$\mathcal{A} := \{\alpha \in \mathcal{C} : \mu(V_\alpha) = a\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{B} := \mathcal{C} \setminus \mathcal{A}.$$

Since f is not μ -equitable, $\mathcal{B} \neq \emptyset$. Define $b := |\mathcal{B}|^{-1} \sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{B}} \mu(V_\beta)$ and notice that $a < 1/k < b$. Set

$$A := f^{-1}(\mathcal{A}) \quad \text{and} \quad B := f^{-1}(\mathcal{B}).$$

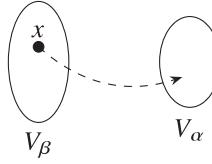


Figure 2. The recolouring move from Claim 3.1.1.

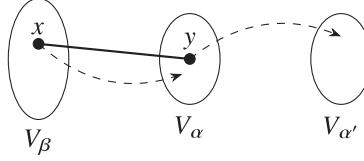


Figure 3. The recolouring move from Claim 3.1.2.

Claim 3.1.1. If $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$, then every vertex $x \in B$ has a neighbour in V_α .

Proof. Suppose $\beta \in \mathcal{B}$ and $x \in V_\beta$ has no neighbour in V_α . Consider the recolouring move $\varphi := \{(x, \alpha)\}$ (see Figure 2). The assumption on x ensures that φ is acceptable for f . Since $\mathcal{D}^+(f, \varphi) = \{\alpha\}$, $\mathcal{D}^-(f, \varphi) = \{\beta\}$ and $\mu(V_\alpha) < \mu(V_\beta)$, we conclude that φ improves f with respect to μ . \square

Given $x \in B$ and $y \in A$, we say that y is a *solo neighbour* of x if y is the unique neighbour of x with the colour $f(y)$. (This notion plays a similarly central role in [Kie+10].) For $y \in A$, define

$$S(y) := \{x \in B : y \text{ is a solo neighbour of } x\}.$$

Claim 3.1.2. Let $\alpha, \alpha' \in \mathcal{A}$ be distinct and set $y \in V_\alpha$. If $S(y) \neq \emptyset$, then y has a neighbour in $V_{\alpha'}$.

Proof. Take any $x \in S(y)$ and define $\beta := f(x)$. Suppose that y has no neighbour in $V_{\alpha'}$ and consider the recolouring move $\varphi := \{(x, \alpha), (y, \alpha')\}$ (see Figure 3). Since y is not adjacent to any vertex in $V_{\alpha'}$, and the only neighbour of x that is coloured α is y , φ is acceptable for f . But $\mathcal{D}^+(f, \varphi) = \{\alpha'\}$, $\varphi = \{\beta\}$ and $\mu(V_{\alpha'}) < \mu(V_\beta)$, so φ improves f with respect to μ . \square

Claim 3.1.3. If $y \in A$, then the induced subgraph $G[S(y)]$ is a clique.

Proof. Suppose, toward a contradiction, that $G[S(y)]$ is not a clique. This means that there are two distinct nonadjacent vertices $x, x' \in S(y)$. Define $\alpha := f(y)$, $\beta := f(x)$ and $\beta' := f(x')$. Observe that there is a colour $\gamma \neq \alpha$ such that

$$(N_G(y) \cap V_\gamma) \setminus \{x, x'\} = \emptyset. \quad (3.3)$$

Otherwise y would have, in addition to x and x' , at least one neighbour in every colour class V_γ except for V_α , which would yield $\deg_G(y) \geq 2 + (k - 1) = k + 1 > \Delta$. Now fix any $\gamma \neq \alpha$ satisfying equation (3.3) and consider the recolouring move $\varphi := \{(x, \alpha), (x', \alpha), (y, \gamma)\}$ (see Figure 4). The choice of x, x' and γ implies that φ is acceptable for f . Since $\alpha \in \mathcal{D}^+(f, \varphi)$, $\mathcal{D}^-(f, \varphi) \subseteq \{\beta, \beta'\}$ and $\mu(V_\alpha) < \mu(V_\beta)$, $\mu(V_{\beta'})$, we conclude that φ improves f with respect to μ . \square

Claim 3.1.4. We have $\Delta \geq 2|\mathcal{B}| + 1$.

Proof. Fix an arbitrary colour $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$. Let X be the set of all vertices $x \in B$ that have a solo neighbour in V_α , and let Y be the set of all vertices $y \in V_\alpha$ that have a neighbour in X . By Claim 3.1.2, every vertex $y \in Y$ has at least $|\mathcal{A}| - 1 = k - |\mathcal{B}| - 1$ neighbours in A , and thus

$$|N_G(y) \cap B| \leq \Delta - k + |\mathcal{B}| + 1. \quad (3.4)$$

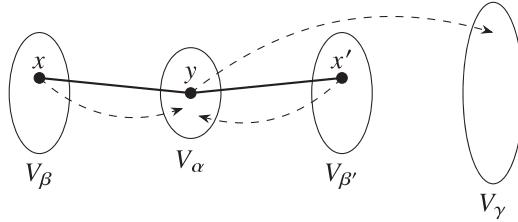


Figure 4. The recolouring move from Claim 3.1.3.

This immediately yields

$$\int_{V_\alpha} |N_G(y) \cap B| d\mu(y) \leq \Delta \mu(V_\alpha) - (k - |\mathcal{B}| - 1) \mu(Y). \quad (3.5)$$

On the other hand, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(X) &= \int_X 1 d\mu(x) \\ &= \int_X |N_G(x) \cap Y| d\mu(x) && \text{(by the definition of } X \text{ and } Y) \\ &= \int_Y |N_G(y) \cap X| d\mu(y) && \text{(\mu is } G\text{-invariant)} \\ &\leq (\Delta - k + |\mathcal{B}| + 1) \mu(Y). && \text{(by formula (3.4))} \end{aligned}$$

This together with Claim 3.1.1 gives

$$\int_B |N_G(x) \cap V_\alpha| d\mu(x) \geq 2\mu(B) - \mu(X) \geq 2\mu(B) - (\Delta - k + |\mathcal{B}| + 1) \mu(Y). \quad (3.6)$$

Since μ is G -invariant, we can combine formulas (3.6) and (3.5) to get

$$\Delta \mu(V_\alpha) - (k - |\mathcal{B}| - 1) \mu(Y) \geq 2\mu(B) - (\Delta - k + |\mathcal{B}| + 1) \mu(Y).$$

Recalling that $\mu(V_\alpha) = a$ and $\mu(B) = |\mathcal{B}|b$, we can rewrite the last inequality as

$$\Delta a - (k - |\mathcal{B}| - 1) \mu(Y) \geq 2|\mathcal{B}|b - (\Delta - k + |\mathcal{B}| + 1) \mu(Y).$$

After moving all the terms to one side and using the fact that $b > a$, we obtain

$$\Delta - 2|\mathcal{B}| + (\Delta - 2k + 2|\mathcal{B}| + 2) \frac{\mu(Y)}{b} > 0.$$

Since $0 \leq \mu(Y)/b < \mu(Y)/a \leq 1$, at least one of the following two inequalities holds:

$$\Delta - 2|\mathcal{B}| > 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \Delta - 2|\mathcal{B}| + (\Delta - 2k + 2|\mathcal{B}| + 2) = 2\Delta - 2k + 2 > 0.$$

The second of these inequalities necessarily fails, since $2\Delta - 2k + 2 \leq 2\Delta - 2(\Delta + 1) + 2 = 0$. Hence, we must have $\Delta - 2|\mathcal{B}| > 0$, and thus $\Delta \geq 2|\mathcal{B}| + 1$, as desired. \square

We are now ready for the final stage of the argument. At least one of the colour classes V_β , $\beta \in \mathcal{B}$, has measure at least b , so by taking J to be any such colour class and applying Corollary 2.3 to the induced subgraph $G[B]$, we obtain a Borel maximal G -independent subset $I \subseteq B$ such that $\mu(I) \geq b$. For each

$x \in I$, let $\Sigma(x)$ be the set of all solo neighbours of x . Then, on the one hand,

$$|N_G(x) \cap A| \geq 2|\mathcal{A}| - |\Sigma(x)| = 2k - 2|\mathcal{B}| - |\Sigma(x)|,$$

while on the other hand, $|N_G(x) \cap A| \leq \Delta - |N_G(x) \cap B|$, which yields

$$|\Sigma(x)| \geq 2k - 2|\mathcal{B}| - \Delta + |N_G(x) \cap B|. \quad (3.7)$$

Since I is G -independent, Claim 3.1.3 implies that the sets $\Sigma(x)$, $x \in I$, are pairwise disjoint. Using the fact that $\bigcup_{x \in I} \Sigma(x) \subseteq A$ and the G -invariance of μ , we conclude that

$$\mu(A) \geq \int_I |\Sigma(x)| d\mu(x).$$

From formula (3.7), it follows that

$$\int_I |\Sigma(x)| d\mu(x) \geq (2k - 2|\mathcal{B}| - \Delta) \mu(I) + \int_I |N_G(x) \cap B| d\mu(x).$$

Since I is a maximal G -independent subset of B , every vertex $z \in B \setminus I$ has a neighbour in I , and thus

$$\int_I |N_G(x) \cap B| d\mu(x) = \int_{B \setminus I} |N_G(z) \cap I| d\mu(z) \geq \mu(B \setminus I) = \mu(B) - \mu(I).$$

To summarise, we have

$$\mu(A) \geq (2k - 2|\mathcal{B}| - \Delta - 1) \mu(I) + \mu(B). \quad (3.8)$$

Claim 3.1.4 and the inequality $k \geq \Delta + 1$ yield $2k - 2|\mathcal{B}| - \Delta - 1 > 0$. Hence, since $\mu(I) \geq b$, the right-hand side of formula (3.8) could only decrease if we replace $\mu(I)$ by b , so

$$\mu(A) \geq (2k - 2|\mathcal{B}| - \Delta - 1)b + \mu(B).$$

Using $\mu(B) = |\mathcal{B}|b$, $\mu(A) = |\mathcal{A}|a = (k - |\mathcal{B}|)a$ and $b > a$, we obtain

$$k - |\mathcal{B}| > (2k - 2|\mathcal{B}| - \Delta - 1) + |\mathcal{B}|,$$

which after simplifying becomes $k < \Delta + 1$. This is a contradiction, and Lemma 3.1 is proved. \square

Roughly speaking, our strategy now is to start with an arbitrary proper colouring f_0 and repeatedly apply recolouring moves that improve it, producing an infinite sequence of colourings $(f_n)_{n=0}^\infty$. We then intend to show that this sequence converges to some ‘limit’ colouring f_∞ that cannot be improved by a recolouring move anymore (at least on a μ -conull set), and hence by Lemma 3.1, f_∞ must be μ -equitable. For this approach to work, we must argue that the ‘limit’ colouring f_∞ actually exists. This will be done using the Borel–Cantelli lemma: we will prove that $\sum_{n=0}^\infty \text{dist}_\mu(f_n, f_{n+1}) < \infty$, which implies that the pointwise limit $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$ exists for μ -almost every $x \in V$. To obtain an upper bound on $\sum_{n=0}^\infty \text{dist}_\mu(f_n, f_{n+1})$, we will require a certain technical result (namely Lemma 3.2) that is proven in the next subsection. At this point we should note that our argument would be quite a bit simpler (and we would have no need of Lemma 3.2) if it were possible to control the recolouring process by some numerical parameter – for instance, if we could ensure that $\text{disc}_\mu(f_{n+1}) < \text{disc}_\mu(f_n)$. Unfortunately, this is not the case; the culprit is the recolouring move from Claim 3.1.3 (see Figure 4), during which a vertex may be added to a colour class (namely V_γ) that is already ‘too large’.

3.2. Comparing distributions

Assumptions (for Section 3.2). Fix a finite set of colours \mathcal{C} of size $k \geq 1$.

As usual, for a function $\omega: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, we write $\|\omega\|_1 := \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{C}} |\omega(\alpha)|$. A *distribution (on \mathcal{C})* is a function $\omega: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ such that $\|\omega\|_1 = 1$. The *discrepancy* of a distribution ω is

$$\text{disc}(\omega) := \max_{\alpha \in \mathcal{C}} |\omega(\alpha) - 1/k|.$$

Given a pair of distributions ω and η , we define the following two (disjoint) sets of colours:

$$\mathcal{D}^+(\omega, \eta) := \{\alpha \in \mathcal{C} : \eta(\alpha) > \omega(\alpha)\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{D}^-(\omega, \eta) := \{\alpha \in \mathcal{C} : \eta(\alpha) < \omega(\alpha)\}.$$

Observe the similarity between this definition and expression (3.2). We say that η is *more equitable* than ω – in symbols, $\omega \triangleleft \eta$ – if there is a colour $\alpha \in \mathcal{D}^+(\omega, \eta)$ such that for all $\beta \in \mathcal{D}^-(\omega, \eta)$, we have $\eta(\alpha) \leq \eta(\beta)$, and we write $\omega \trianglelefteq \eta$ to mean that $\omega \triangleleft \eta$ or $\omega = \eta$. Notice that the relation \triangleleft is antisymmetric and irreflexive; however, it is not transitive when $k \geq 3$. Nevertheless, the transitive closure of \triangleleft is a strict partial order on distributions, which justifies our use of the order-like symbol ‘ \triangleleft ’.¹ We also point out that if $\eta(\alpha) = 1/k$ for all $\alpha \in \mathcal{C}$ (i.e., if η is the *uniform distribution*), then η is more equitable than all other distributions ω .

Lemma 3.2. Let $(\omega_n)_{n=0}^\infty$ be a sequence of distributions on \mathcal{C} such that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\omega_n \trianglelefteq \omega_{n+1}$. Suppose that there is a real number $A \geq 1$ such that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\alpha \in \mathcal{D}^+(\omega_n, \omega_{n+1})$,

$$\|\omega_{n+1} - \omega_n\|_1 \leq A \cdot (\omega_{n+1}(\alpha) - \omega_n(\alpha)).$$

Then

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \|\omega_{n+1} - \omega_n\|_1 \leq \frac{(1+A)^{k+1}}{A} \cdot \text{disc}(\omega_0) < \infty.$$

Proof. For each distribution ω on \mathcal{C} , let $\omega^*: \{1, \dots, k\} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ denote the mapping obtained by putting the values of ω in nondecreasing order; that is, the lists

$$\omega(\alpha), \alpha \in \mathcal{C}, \quad \text{and} \quad \omega^*(1), \omega^*(2), \dots, \omega^*(k)$$

contain the same elements, and also $\omega^*(1) \leq \omega^*(2) \leq \dots \leq \omega^*(k)$.

Claim 3.2.1. For all distributions ω and η , we have $\|\omega^* - \eta^*\|_1 \leq \|\omega - \eta\|_1$.

Proof. For each $\alpha \in \mathcal{C}$, let I_α be the open interval with endpoints $\omega(\alpha)$ and $\eta(\alpha)$. Similarly, for each $1 \leq i \leq k$, let J_i be the open interval with endpoints $\omega^*(i)$ and $\eta^*(i)$. Then

$$\|\omega - \eta\|_1 = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{C}} \text{length}(I_\alpha) \quad \text{and} \quad \|\omega^* - \eta^*\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^k \text{length}(J_i). \quad (3.9)$$

Define $S := \{\omega(\alpha), \eta(\alpha) : \alpha \in \mathcal{C}\}$. Note that the set S is finite. We shall argue that for each $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus S$, the number of colours α with $x \in I_\alpha$ is not less than the number of indices i with $x \in J_i$; in view of equation (3.9), this immediately yields the claim. Take any $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus S$ and define

$$\tau(x) := |\{\alpha \in \mathcal{C} : \omega(\alpha) < x\}| \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma(x) := |\{\alpha \in \mathcal{C} : \eta(\alpha) < x\}|.$$

Then x is in precisely $|\tau(x) - \sigma(x)|$ of the intervals J_i , $1 \leq i \leq k$. On the other hand, if $\tau(x) \geq \sigma(x)$, then there are at least $\tau(x) - \sigma(x)$ colours α with $\omega(\alpha) < x < \eta(\alpha)$, whereas if $\sigma(x) \geq \tau(x)$, then

¹Since we will not use this fact explicitly, its proof is not included; but it follows readily from Claim 3.2.2.

there are at least $\sigma(x) - \tau(x)$ colours α with $\eta(\alpha) < x < \omega(\alpha)$. In either case, x belongs to at least $|\tau(x) - \sigma(x)|$ of the intervals I_α , $\alpha \in \mathcal{C}$, and hence we are done. \square

The proof of Lemma 3.2 rests on the following key observation:

Claim 3.2.2. *Suppose that ω and η are distributions on \mathcal{C} and $\omega \triangleleft \eta$. Then there is an index ℓ such that $\omega^*(i) \leq \eta^*(i)$ for all $1 \leq i \leq \ell$, and there is a colour $\alpha \in \mathcal{D}^+(\omega, \eta)$ with*

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \eta^*(i) - \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \omega^*(i) \geq \eta(\alpha) - \omega(\alpha). \quad (3.10)$$

Proof. Let $\alpha \in \mathcal{D}^+(\omega, \eta)$ be such that for all $\beta \in \mathcal{D}^-(\omega, \eta)$, we have $\eta(\alpha) \leq \eta(\beta)$; and let ℓ be the least index such that $\eta^*(\ell) = \eta(\alpha)$. We claim that this choice of ℓ and α works.

To begin with, fix a bijection $\{1, \dots, k\} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}: i \mapsto \alpha_i$ such that $\eta^*(i) = \eta(\alpha_i)$ for all $1 \leq i \leq k$, and $\alpha_\ell = \alpha$. Consider any $1 \leq i \leq \ell$. We have $\eta(\alpha_i) = \eta^*(i) \leq \eta^*(\ell)$, where equality holds if and only if $i = \ell$. By the choice of α , this yields $\alpha_i \notin \mathcal{D}^-(\omega, \eta)$, and therefore $\omega(\alpha_i) \leq \eta(\alpha_i) = \eta^*(i)$. Thus, there are at least i colours – namely $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_i$ – for which the value of ω does not exceed $\eta^*(i)$. But this precisely means that $\eta^*(i) \geq \omega^*(i)$, as desired.

Next we prove formula (3.10). Let $1 \leq t \leq \ell$ be the largest index such that $\omega^*(t) \leq \omega(\alpha)$ (such a t exists, as $\omega^*(1) \leq \omega(\alpha)$). We claim that if $t < s \leq \ell$, then $\omega^*(s) \leq \eta^*(s-1)$. Indeed, suppose, toward a contradiction, that $\omega^*(s) > \eta^*(s-1)$. Then $\omega^*(s-1) \leq \eta^*(s-1) < \omega^*(s)$, meaning that the only colours for which the value of ω is at most $\eta^*(s-1)$ are $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{s-1}$. Since $\alpha = \alpha_\ell$ is not among them, $\omega(\alpha) \geq \omega^*(s)$, contradicting the choice of t and the fact that $s > t$. Now we can write

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \eta^*(i) - \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \omega^*(i) &= \eta^*(\ell) + \sum_{s=t+1}^{\ell} (\eta^*(s-1) - \omega^*(s)) - \omega^*(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{t-1} (\eta^*(i) - \omega^*(i)) \\ &\geq \eta^*(\ell) - \omega^*(t) \quad (\text{the other summands are nonnegative}) \\ &\geq \eta(\alpha) - \omega(\alpha), \quad (\text{since } \eta^*(\ell) = \eta(\alpha) \text{ and } \omega^*(t) \leq \omega(\alpha)) \end{aligned}$$

as desired. \square

Now let $(\omega_n)_{n=0}^{\infty}$ be as in the statement of Lemma 3.2. Define $S_n(\ell) := \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \omega_n^*(i)$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $1 \leq \ell \leq k$. Define $R := \{n \in \mathbb{N} : \omega_n \neq \omega_{n+1}\}$. Claim 3.2.2 shows that for every $n \in R$, there exist an index ℓ_n and a colour $\alpha_n \in \mathcal{D}^+(\omega, \eta)$ such that $\omega_n^*(i) \leq \omega_{n+1}^*(i)$ for all $1 \leq i \leq \ell_n$, and also

$$S_{n+1}(\ell_n) - S_n(\ell_n) \geq \omega_{n+1}(\alpha_n) - \omega_n(\alpha_n) \geq A^{-1} \cdot \|\omega_{n+1} - \omega_n\|_1. \quad (3.11)$$

For each ℓ , define $R_\ell := \{n \in R : \ell_n = \ell\}$ and $R_{<\ell} := \{n \in R : \ell_n < \ell\} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\ell-1} R_i$. We will show that

$$\sum_{n \in R_\ell} (S_{n+1}(\ell) - S_n(\ell)) \leq \frac{(1+A)^\ell - 1}{A} \cdot \text{disc}(\omega_0). \quad (3.12)$$

Once inequality (3.12) is proved, we obtain, using formula (3.11), that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \|\omega_{n+1} - \omega_n\|_1 &\leq A \cdot \sum_{n \in R} (S_{n+1}(\ell_n) - S_n(\ell_n)) \\ &= A \cdot \sum_{\ell=1}^k \sum_{n \in R_\ell} (S_{n+1}(\ell) - S_n(\ell)) \end{aligned}$$

as desired. To prove formula (3.12), we use induction on ℓ , so suppose that the inequality holds with ℓ replaced by any $1 \leq i < \ell$. Notice that if $\ell_n \geq \ell$, then $S_{n+1}(\ell) - S_n(\ell) \geq 0$. Hence, for each $m \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \ell \cdot \text{disc}(\omega_0) &\geq \frac{\ell}{k} - S_0(\ell) \geq S_{m+1}(\ell) - S_0(\ell) = \sum_{n=0}^m (S_{n+1}(\ell) - S_n(\ell)) \\ &\geq \sum_{\substack{n \in R_\ell \\ n \leq m}} (S_{n+1}(\ell) - S_n(\ell)) - \sum_{\substack{n \in R_{<\ell} \\ n \leq m}} |S_{n+1}(\ell) - S_n(\ell)|. \end{aligned}$$

As m here is arbitrary, we conclude that

$$\sum_{n \in R_f} (S_{n+1}(\ell) - S_n(\ell)) \leq \ell \cdot \text{disc}(\omega_0) + \sum_{n \in R_{<\ell}} |S_{n+1}(\ell) - S_n(\ell)|.$$

We can now write the following chain of inequalities:

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n \in R_{<\ell}} |S_{n+1}(\ell) - S_n(\ell)| &\leq \sum_{n \in R_{<\ell}} \|\omega_{n+1}^* - \omega_n^*\|_1 \\
&\leq \sum_{n \in R_{<\ell}} \|\omega_{n+1} - \omega_n\|_1 && \text{(by Claim 3.2.1)} \\
&\leq A \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{\ell-1} \sum_{n \in R_i} (S_{n+1}(i) - S_n(i)) && \text{(by formula (3.11))} \\
&\leq \sum_{i=1}^{\ell-1} ((1+A)^i - 1) \cdot \text{disc}(\omega_0). && \text{(by the inductive hypothesis)}
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\sum_{n \in R_\ell} (S_{n+1}(\ell) - S_n(\ell)) \leq \ell \cdot \text{disc}(\omega_0) + \sum_{i=1}^{\ell-1} ((1+A)^i - 1) \cdot \text{disc}(\omega_0) = \frac{(1+A)^\ell - 1}{A} \cdot \text{disc}(\omega_0),$$

and the proof is complete. \square

3.3. Perfecting a colouring

Assumptions (for Section 3.3). Fix an aperiodic Borel graph G of finite maximum degree Δ with vertex set V and edge set E and a finite set of colours \mathcal{C} of size $k \geq \Delta + 1$.

Let $f: V \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be a Borel colouring. Given a probability measure μ on V , f gives rise to a probability measure μ_f on \mathcal{C} .

a measure on V and $f, g: V \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ are

Proof. For $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{C}$, define $V_{\alpha\beta} := f^{-1}(\alpha) \cap g^{-1}(\beta)$. Then, for each fixed $\alpha \in \mathcal{C}$,

$$\left| \mu(f^{-1}(\alpha)) - \mu(g^{-1}(\alpha)) \right| = \left| \sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{C}} \mu(V_{\alpha\beta}) - \sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{C}} \mu(V_{\beta\alpha}) \right| \leq \sum_{\substack{\beta \in \mathcal{C} \\ \beta \neq \alpha}} (\mu(V_{\alpha\beta}) + \mu(V_{\beta\alpha}))$$

and therefore,

$$\|f_*(\mu) - g_*(\mu)\|_1 \leq \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{C}} \sum_{\substack{\beta \in \mathcal{C} \\ \beta \neq \alpha}} (\mu(V_{\alpha\beta}) + \mu(V_{\beta\alpha})) = 2 \cdot \sum_{\substack{\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{C} \\ \alpha \neq \beta}} \mu(V_{\alpha\beta}) = 2 \cdot \text{dist}_\mu(f, g). \quad \square$$

Starting with a Borel proper \mathcal{C} -colouring f , we wish to apply recolouring moves in order to make the distribution $f_*(\mu)$ more equitable. Since applying a single recolouring move changes f on only a finite set of vertices, we have to be able to apply infinitely many recolouring moves simultaneously, but we must take care that the moves do not interfere with each other. Say that a set $M \subseteq \text{RM}$ is *G-separated* if for every two distinct recolouring moves $\varphi, \varphi' \in M$,

- (S1) $\text{dom}(\varphi) \cap \text{dom}(\varphi') = \emptyset$ and
- (S2) there are no edges in G between $\text{dom}(\varphi)$ and $\text{dom}(\varphi')$.

For a Borel G -separated set $M \subseteq \text{RM}$, define a (Borel) colouring $f \oplus M: V \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ via

$$(f \oplus M)(x) := \begin{cases} \varphi(x) & \text{if } \varphi \in M \text{ and } x \in \text{dom}(\varphi), \\ f(x) & \text{if } x \notin \text{dom}(M). \end{cases}$$

In other words, $f \oplus M$ is the result of simultaneously applying every recolouring move $\varphi \in M$. This is well defined by (S1). Notice that if every recolouring move $\varphi \in M$ is acceptable for f , then $f \oplus M$ is a proper colouring of G by (S2).

To better control the properties of $f \oplus M$, it is convenient to assume that the recolouring moves in M are somewhat similar to each other. Specifically, given a Borel proper \mathcal{C} -colouring f of G , an integer $m \in \mathbb{N}^+$ and disjoint nonempty sets $\mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^- \subseteq \mathcal{C}$, let $\text{RM}_m(f; \mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^-)$ denote the set of all recolouring moves $\varphi \in \text{RM}_m$ such that φ is acceptable for f and

$$\mathcal{D}^+(f, \varphi) = \mathcal{D}^+ \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{D}^-(f, \varphi) = \mathcal{D}^-.$$

Note that the set $\text{RM}_m(f; \mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^-)$ is Borel. If $M \subseteq \text{RM}_m(f; \mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^-)$ is a Borel G -separated subset and μ is a G -invariant probability measure on V , then either $\mu(M) = 0$ or

$$\mathcal{D}^+(f_*(\mu), (f \oplus M)_*(\mu)) = \mathcal{D}^+ \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{D}^-(f_*(\mu), (f \oplus M)_*(\mu)) = \mathcal{D}^-.$$

Lemma 3.4. *Let f be a Borel proper \mathcal{C} -colouring of G . Fix $m \in \mathbb{N}^+$ and disjoint nonempty sets $\mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^- \subseteq \mathcal{C}$. If $M \subseteq \text{RM}_m(f; \mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^-)$ is a Borel G -separated set, then for every G -invariant probability measure μ the following are true:*

- (1) $\text{dist}_\mu(f, f \oplus M) \leq m \cdot \|f_*(\mu) - (f \oplus M)_*(\mu)\|_1$ and
- (2) for all $\alpha \in \mathcal{D}^+$, we have $\|f_*(\mu) - (f \oplus M)_*(\mu)\|_1 \leq 2m \cdot (\mu((f \oplus M)^{-1}(\alpha)) - \mu(f^{-1}(\alpha)))$.

Proof. Since each $\varphi \in M$ has finite domain, there is a Borel function $p: M \rightarrow V$ such that $p(\varphi) \in \text{dom}(\varphi)$ for every $\varphi \in M$ (see Section 2.0.1). Set $P := \text{im}(p)$. Note that P is Borel, as it is the image of a Borel set under an injective Borel function [Kec95, Corollary 15.2]. Since for each $\varphi \in M$ we have $|\text{dom}(\varphi) \cap P| = 1$ and $|\text{dom}(\varphi)| \leq m$, and since μ is G -invariant, we conclude that $\mu(P) \geq \mu(M)/m$. For each $x \in P$, let $\varphi_x \in M$ be the unique recolouring move such that $p(\varphi_x) = x$. The G -invariance of

μ yields that for each $\alpha \in \mathcal{C}$,

$$\mu((f \oplus M)^{-1}(\alpha)) - \mu(f^{-1}(\alpha)) = \int_P \delta_\alpha(f, \varphi_x) d\mu(x),$$

where $\delta_\alpha(f, \varphi)$ is defined in expression (3.1). Crucially, $M \subseteq \text{RM}_m(f; \mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^-)$, which means that $\delta_\alpha(f, \varphi) \geq 1$ for all $\alpha \in \mathcal{D}^+$ and $\varphi \in M$. Hence, for any $\alpha \in \mathcal{D}^+$, we can write

$$\begin{aligned} \|f_*(\mu) - (f \oplus M)_*(\mu)\|_1 &\geq \mu((f \oplus M)^{-1}(\alpha)) - \mu(f^{-1}(\alpha)) \\ &\geq \int_P 1 d\mu(x) = \mu(P) \geq \frac{\mu(M)}{m} \\ &\geq \frac{\text{dist}_\mu(f, f \oplus M)}{m} \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2m} \cdot \|f_*(\mu) - (f \oplus M)_*(\mu)\|_1. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{by Lemma 3.3}) \quad \square$$

The following lemma is the main result of this subsection:

Lemma 3.5. *Let f be a Borel proper \mathcal{C} -colouring of G . Fix an integer $m \in \mathbb{N}^+$ and disjoint nonempty sets $\mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^- \subseteq \mathcal{C}$. Let $M \subseteq \text{RM}_m(f; \mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^-)$ be a Borel G -separated set.*

- (a) *For every G -invariant probability measure μ , there is a Borel proper \mathcal{C} -colouring g such that*
 - (P1) $\text{dist}_\mu(f, g) \leq m \cdot \|f_*(\mu) - g_*(\mu)\|_1$;
 - (P2) *for all $\alpha \in \mathcal{D}^+(f_*(\mu), g_*(\mu))$, we have $\|f_*(\mu) - g_*(\mu)\|_1 \leq 2m \cdot (\mu(g^{-1}(\alpha)) - \mu(f^{-1}(\alpha)))$;*
 - (P3) $f_*(\mu) \trianglelefteq g_*(\mu)$; and
 - (P4) g is (μ, M) -perfect.
- (b) *Furthermore, G admits a Borel proper \mathcal{C} -colouring g such that statements (P1)–(P4) hold for every ergodic G -invariant probability measure μ simultaneously.*

Proof. Since G is aperiodic, every G -invariant probability measure is atomless, so if M is countable, then we can simply take $g = f$. Hence, we may assume that M is uncountable. Due to the Borel isomorphism theorem [Kec95, Theorem 15.6], we can fix a Borel bijection $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow M : t \mapsto \varphi_t$. For $t \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \cup \{\infty\}$, define $M_t := \{\varphi_s : 0 \leq s < t\}$. In particular, $M_0 = \emptyset$ and $M_\infty = M$. Define $f_t := f \oplus M_t$.

Now let μ be a G -invariant probability measure. Observe the following facts:

- For each $\alpha \in \mathcal{D}^+$, the function $t \mapsto \mu(f_t^{-1}(\alpha))$ is nondecreasing.
- For each $\beta \in \mathcal{D}^-$, the function $t \mapsto \mu(f_t^{-1}(\beta))$ is nonincreasing.
- For each $\gamma \in \mathcal{C} \setminus (\mathcal{D}^+ \cup \mathcal{D}^-)$, the function $t \mapsto \mu(f_t^{-1}(\gamma))$ is constant.

Furthermore, since μ is atomless, we have the following additional fact:

- For each $\gamma \in \mathcal{C}$, the function $t \mapsto \mu(f_t^{-1}(\gamma))$ is continuous.

By definition, $f_*(\mu) \trianglelefteq (f_t)_*(\mu)$ if and only if either $f_*(\mu) = (f_t)_*(\mu)$ or there is an $\alpha \in \mathcal{D}^+$ such that

$$\mu(f_t^{-1}(\alpha)) \leq \mu(f_t^{-1}(\beta)) \quad \text{for all } \beta \in \mathcal{D}^-.$$

This shows that the set of all $t \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \cup \{\infty\}$ such that $f_*(\mu) \trianglelefteq (f_t)_*(\mu)$ is closed. Hence, if we define

$$T(\mu) := \sup \{t \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \cup \{\infty\} : f_*(\mu) \trianglelefteq (f_t)_*(\mu)\} \quad \text{and} \quad g_\mu := f_{T(\mu)},$$

then $f_*(\mu) \trianglelefteq (g_\mu)_*(\mu)$. Also, by Lemma 3.4, statements (P1) and (P1) hold with g_μ in place of g .

Claim 3.5.1. *The colouring g_μ is (μ, M) -perfect.*

Proof. We will show that in fact there is no recolouring move $\varphi \in M$ that improves g_μ . Indeed, suppose that $\varphi \in M$ improves g_μ . Then $\varphi \notin M_{T(\mu)}$, as otherwise we would have $\varphi \subseteq g_\mu$. In particular, this means that $T(\mu) < \infty$. Since φ improves g_μ , we can fix $\alpha \in \mathcal{D}^+$ such that

$$s\mu(g_\mu^{-1}(\alpha)) < \mu(g_\mu^{-1}(\beta)) \quad \text{for all } \beta \in \mathcal{D}^-.$$

The functions $t \mapsto \mu(f_t^{-1}(\gamma))$, $\gamma \in \mathcal{C}$, are continuous, so there is some $\varepsilon > 0$ satisfying

$$\mu(f_{T(\mu)+\varepsilon}^{-1}(\alpha)) < \mu(f_{T(\mu)+\varepsilon}^{-1}(\beta)) \quad \text{for all } \beta \in \mathcal{D}^-.$$

This is a contradiction of the choice of $T(\mu)$. \square

The foregoing observations show that with respect to the measure μ , statements (P1)–(P1) hold with g_μ in place of g , which yields part (a) of the lemma. To prove part (b), we use the [uniform ergodic decomposition theorem](#). The statement is vacuous if $\text{Erg}(G) = \emptyset$, so assume that $\text{Erg}(G) \neq \emptyset$ and let $V \rightarrow \text{Erg}(G): x \mapsto \mu_x$ be a G -invariant Borel surjection given by Theorem 2.4. Notice that due to [Kec95, Theorem 17.25], the function

$$\text{Erg}(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \cup \{\infty\} : \mu \mapsto T(\mu)$$

is Borel. Hence, if we set $T(x) := T(\mu_x)$ for each $x \in V$ and define

$$g: V \rightarrow \mathcal{C}: x \mapsto f_{T(x)}(x),$$

then g is a Borel \mathcal{C} -colouring of G , and this colouring g has all the desired properties. Indeed, for each $\mu \in \text{Erg}(G)$, g agrees with g_μ on the μ -conull G -invariant set $\{x \in V : \mu_x = \mu\}$, and thus inherits the properties pertaining to μ from g_μ . \square

3.4. μ -Equitability

Assumptions (for Section 3.4). *Fix an aperiodic Borel graph G of finite maximum degree Δ with vertex set V and edge set E and a finite set of colours \mathcal{C} of size $k \geq \Delta + 1$.*

Lemma 3.6. *Let f be a Borel proper \mathcal{C} -colouring of G .*

(a) *For every G -invariant probability measure μ , there is a μ -equitable \mathcal{C} -colouring g such that*

$$\text{dist}_\mu(f, g) \leq 7^{k+1} \cdot \text{disc}_\mu(f). \quad (3.13)$$

(b) *Furthermore, G has a Borel proper \mathcal{C} -colouring g such that for every ergodic G -invariant probability measure μ , g is μ -equitable and satisfies formula (3.13).*

Note that in view of the [uniform ergodic decomposition theorem](#) (specifically, Theorem 2.4 (E2)), the colouring g given by Lemma 3.6 (b) is in fact μ -equitable for all $\mu \in \text{Inv}(G)$.

Proof. The proofs of parts (a) and (b) of the lemma are virtually the same, except that the former relies on Lemma 3.5 (a) and the latter on Lemma 3.5 (b). We give the proof of part (a) and highlight the only place where it needs to be modified to prove part (b).

We start by partitioning RM into countably many Borel G -separated sets.

Claim 3.6.1. *There is a Borel function $c: \text{RM} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that for each $r \in \mathbb{N}$, $c^{-1}(r)$ is G -separated.*

Proof. It will be more convenient to construct a Borel function $c: \text{RM} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^2$ such that for each pair $(r_0, r_1) \in \mathbb{N}^2$, $c^{-1}(r_0, r_1)$ is G -separated; this is sufficient, as the set \mathbb{N}^2 is countable. With a slight (but standard) abuse of notation, let $[G]^{<\infty}$ denote the set of all $S \in [V]^{<\infty} \setminus \{\emptyset\}$ such that every two elements of S are joined by a path in G . The proof of [KM04, Lemma 7.3] shows that there exists a Borel function $\vartheta: [G]^{<\infty} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that for each $r \in \mathbb{N}$, the sets in $\vartheta^{-1}(r)$ are pairwise disjoint. The mapping $c_0: \text{RM} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}: \varphi \mapsto \vartheta(\text{dom}(\varphi) \cup N_G(\text{dom}(\varphi)))$ almost does the trick; the only problem is that two distinct recolouring moves φ, ψ may satisfy $\text{dom}(\varphi) \cup N_G(\text{dom}(\varphi)) = \text{dom}(\psi) \cup N_G(\text{dom}(\psi))$, in which case $c_0(\varphi) = c_0(\psi)$. However, for each $S \in [G]^{<\infty}$, there are only finitely many $\varphi \in \text{RM}$ with $\text{dom}(\varphi) \cup N_G(\varphi) = S$. Hence, by the Luzin–Novikov theorem [Kec95, Theorem 18.10], there is a Borel function $c_1: \text{RM} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that if $\text{dom}(\varphi) \cup N_G(\text{dom}(\varphi)) = \text{dom}(\psi) \cup N_G(\text{dom}(\psi))$ for distinct $\varphi, \psi \in \text{RM}$, then $c_1(\varphi) \neq c_1(\psi)$. Then we can set $c(\varphi) := (c_0(\varphi), c_1(\varphi))$. \square

Now let μ be a G -invariant probability measure. We recursively construct a sequence of Borel proper \mathcal{C} -colourings f_n , $n \in \mathbb{N}$, as follows. Fix a Borel function $c: \text{RM} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ as in Claim 3.6.1. Let $(r_n, \mathcal{D}_n^+, \mathcal{D}_n^-)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of triples such that

- (R1) for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $r_n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\mathcal{D}_n^+, \mathcal{D}_n^-$ are disjoint nonempty subsets of \mathcal{C} ; and
- (R2) every triple $(r, \mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^-)$ as in (R1) appears in the sequence $(r_n, \mathcal{D}_n^+, \mathcal{D}_n^-)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ infinitely often.

Set $f_0 := f$. Once f_n is defined, set

$$M_n := \text{RM}_3(f_n; \mathcal{D}_n^+, \mathcal{D}_n^-) \cap c^{-1}(r_n).$$

Intersecting with $c^{-1}(r_n)$ ensures that M_n is G -separated, so we can apply Lemma 3.5 (a) with

$$f_n, 3, \mathcal{D}_n^+, \mathcal{D}_n^- \text{ and } M_n \quad \text{in place of} \quad f, m, \mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^- \text{ and } M,$$

in order to obtain a Borel proper \mathcal{C} -colouring f_{n+1} such that:

- (P1) $\text{dist}_\mu(f_n, f_{n+1}) \leq 3 \cdot \| (f_n)_*(\mu) - (f_{n+1})_*(\mu) \|_1$;
- (P2) for all $\alpha \in \mathcal{D}^+((f_n)_*(\mu), (f_{n+1})_*(\mu))$, we have

$$\| (f_n)_*(\mu) - (f_{n+1})_*(\mu) \|_1 \leq 6 \cdot \left(\mu \left(f_{n+1}^{-1}(\alpha) \right) - \mu \left(f_n^{-1}(\alpha) \right) \right);$$

- (P3) $(f_n)_*(\mu) \trianglelefteq (f_{n+1})_*(\mu)$; and
- (P4) f_{n+1} is (μ, M_n) -perfect.

To establish part (b) of the lemma, we instead apply Lemma 3.5 (b) to obtain a Borel proper \mathcal{C} -colouring f_{n+1} that satisfies (P1)–(P4) for every $\mu \in \text{Erg}(G)$. When the sequence f_n , $n \in \mathbb{N}$, is constructed, we define a Borel partial \mathcal{C} -colouring $f_\infty: V \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ via the pointwise limit

$$f_\infty(x) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x).$$

Since each f_n is a proper colouring, f_∞ is also proper, and since $k \geq \Delta + 1$, we can extend f_∞ to a Borel proper \mathcal{C} -colouring g using Corollary 2.2. We claim that this g is as desired.

To begin with, notice that conditions (P2) and (P3) enable us to apply Lemma 3.2 to the sequence $((f_n)_*(\mu))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ with $A = 6$ and conclude, using (P1), that

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \text{dist}_\mu(f_n, f_{n+1}) \leq 3 \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \| (f_n)_*(\mu) - (f_{n+1})_*(\mu) \|_1 \leq \frac{7^{k+1}}{2} \cdot \text{disc}_\mu(f) < \infty.$$

By the Borel–Cantelli lemma, this implies that f_∞ is defined for μ -almost every $x \in V$; furthermore,

$$\text{dist}_\mu(f, g) = \text{dist}_\mu(f, f_\infty) \leq \frac{7^{k+1}}{2} \cdot \text{disc}_\mu(f).$$

(For simplicity, we bound the latter expression by $7^{k+1} \cdot \text{disc}_\mu(f)$ in formula (3.13).) It remains to show that g is μ -equitable. To this end, we pass to a μ -conull G -invariant Borel subset of V and assume that $g = f_\infty$. Suppose, toward a contradiction, that g is not μ -equitable. Then, by Lemma 3.1, g is not (μ, RM_3) -perfect – that is,

$$\mu(\{\varphi \in \text{RM}_3 : \varphi \text{ improves } g \text{ with respect to } \mu\}) > 0.$$

As there are only countably many triples $(r, \mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^-)$ with $r \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^- \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ disjoint and nonempty, we can choose $(r, \mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^-)$ such that

$$\mu\left(\{\varphi \in \text{RM}_3(g; \mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^-) \cap c^{-1}(r) : \varphi \text{ improves } g \text{ with respect to } \mu\}\right) > 0. \quad (3.14)$$

Claim 3.6.2. *If $\varphi \in \text{RM}_3(g; \mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^-)$, then for all sufficiently large $n \in \mathbb{N}$,*

- (a) $\varphi \in \text{RM}_3(f_n; \mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^-)$ and
- (b) if φ improves g with respect to μ , then φ also improves f_n with respect to μ .

Proof. (a) This statement is implied by the fact that for all sufficiently large $n \in \mathbb{N}$, f_n and g agree on $\text{dom}(\varphi) \cup N_G(\text{dom}(\varphi))$ (since, by our assumption, $g = f_\infty$).

(b) This follows from (a) and the observation that if $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{C}$ are such that $\mu(g^{-1}(\alpha)) < \mu(g^{-1}(\beta))$, then $\mu(f_n^{-1}(\alpha)) < \mu(f_n^{-1}(\beta))$ for all large enough $n \in \mathbb{N}$. \square

Claim 3.6.2 and formula (3.14) together show that there is $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n \geq n_0$,

$$\mu\left(\{\varphi \in \text{RM}_3(f_n; \mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^-) \cap c^{-1}(r) : \varphi \text{ improves } f_n \text{ with respect to } \mu\}\right) > 0.$$

This precisely means that for all $n \geq n_0$,

$$f_n \text{ is not } \left(\mu, \text{RM}_3(f_n; \mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^-) \cap c^{-1}(r)\right)\text{-perfect}.$$

But this is a contradiction, as there is $n \geq n_0$ with $(r, \mathcal{D}_n^+, \mathcal{D}_n^-) = (r, \mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^-)$, so

$$\text{RM}_3(f_n; \mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^-) \cap c^{-1}(r) = M_n,$$

and f_{n+1} is (μ, M_n) -perfect by (P4). \square

3.5. Compressible graphs

In this subsection we consider the case when G is a Borel graph without any G -invariant probability measures; this situation is complementary to the one in Lemma 3.6. We begin by assembling some basic facts about such graphs. Throughout this subsection, G denotes a locally countable Borel graph.

A (not necessarily finite) measure ν on a subset $U \subseteq V(G)$ is G -invariant if $\nu(A) = \nu(B)$ whenever $A, B \subseteq U$ and $A \approx_G B$. Note that G -invariance for a measure ν on $U \subseteq V(G)$ is in general stronger than $G[U]$ -invariance. There is a useful combinatorial characterisation, due to Nadkarni [Nad90] and subsequently generalised by Becker and Kechris [BK96, Chapter 4], of Borel sets $U \subseteq V(G)$ that do not support G -invariant probability measures, which we shall state after a few definitions. The G -saturation of a subset $U \subseteq V(G)$, denoted by $[U]_G$, is the union of all connected components of G that intersect U . Observe that if $A, B \subseteq V(G)$ are Borel subsets such that $A \approx_G B$, then $[A]_G = [B]_G$. Since G is

locally countable, the Luzin–Novikov theorem [Kec95, Theorem 18.10] implies that G -saturations of Borel sets are Borel. A Borel set $U \subseteq V(G)$ is

- *G -compressible* if there is a Borel subset $A \subseteq U$ with $[A]_G = [U]_G$ and $U \approx_G U \setminus A$, and
- *G -paradoxical* if there is a Borel partition $U = U_0 \sqcup U_1$ with $U_0 \approx_G U_1 \approx_G U$.

The graph G itself is called *compressible* if $V(G)$ is a G -compressible set. Note that if G is compressible, then every G -invariant Borel subset $U \subseteq V(G)$ is G -compressible.

Theorem 3.7 (ess. Nadkarni [Nad90]). *Let G be a locally countable Borel graph and let $U \subseteq V(G)$ be a Borel subset. The following statements are equivalent:*

- (i) *U is not G -compressible.*
- (ii) *U is not G -paradoxical.*
- (iii) *There is a G -invariant probability measure ν on U .*
- (iv) *There is a G -invariant measure μ on $V(G)$ with $0 < \mu(U) < \infty$.*

Proof. The equivalence (i) \iff (ii) is proven in [DJ94, Proposition 2.1]; Nadkarni’s theorem [BK96, Theorem 4.3.1] gives (i) \iff (iii); and (iii) \iff (iv) follows by [DJ94, Proposition 3.2]. \square

For compressible graphs G , the relation \approx_G can be understood quite well; for instance, Chen [Che18] showed that if G is compressible, the set of all \approx_G -equivalence classes of Borel subsets of $V(G)$ forms a *cardinal algebra* in the sense of Tarski [Tar49]. We will make use of the following:

Proposition 3.8 ([DJ94, Proposition 2.2]). *Let G be a locally countable Borel graph and let $U \subseteq V(G)$ be a Borel subset. If U is G -compressible, then $U \approx_G [U]_G$.*

Corollary 3.9. *Let G be a compressible Borel graph of finite maximum degree Δ . If $U \subseteq V(G)$ is a Borel subset such that $N_G(U) \approx_G V(G)$, then $U \approx_G V(G)$ as well.*

Proof. Suppose, toward a contradiction, that $U \not\approx_G V(G)$. Proposition 3.8 then shows that, since $V(G) = [N_G(U)]_G \subseteq [U]_G$, the set U is not G -compressible. By Theorem 3.7, there is a G -invariant measure μ on $V(G)$ with $0 < \mu(U) < \infty$. But then

$$0 < \mu(U) \leq \mu(V(G)) = \mu(N_G(U)) \leq \Delta \cdot \mu(U) < \infty,$$

contradicting the compressibility of G . \square

Corollary 3.10. *Let G be a compressible locally countable Borel graph and let f be a Borel proper k -colouring of G . The following statements are equivalent:*

- (i) *f is Borel-equitable.*
- (ii) *For every colour α , $f^{-1}(\alpha) \approx_G V(G)$.*
- (iii) *For every colour α , $[f^{-1}(\alpha)]_G = V(G)$ and $f^{-1}(\alpha)$ is G -compressible.*

Proof. The implication (ii) \implies (i) is clear, and (iii) \implies (ii) follows by Proposition 3.8. To prove (i) \implies (iii), let f be Borel-equitable. This clearly implies that $[f^{-1}(\alpha)]_G = V(G)$ for every colour α , so it remains to show that $f^{-1}(\alpha)$ is G -compressible. Take any nonzero G -invariant measure μ on $V(G)$. Since f is Borel-equitable, all the colour classes of f have the same μ -measure, and hence

$$\infty = \mu(V(G)) = k \cdot \mu(f^{-1}(\alpha)).$$

This shows that $f^{-1}(\alpha)$ is G -compressible, by Theorem 3.7. \square

In addition to the equivalence relation \approx_G , it is useful to consider the preorder \preccurlyeq_G , defined as follows: given Borel sets $A, B \subseteq V(G)$, we write $A \preccurlyeq_G B$ (or, equivalently, $B \succcurlyeq_G A$) if $A \approx_G B'$ for some Borel $B' \subseteq B$. Additionally, if $A \approx_G B'$ and for some Borel $B' \subseteq B$ such that $[B]_G = [B \setminus B']_G$,

then we write $A \prec_G B$ (or, equivalently, $B \succ_G A$). Thus, in particular, a Borel set $U \subseteq V(G)$ is G -compressible if and only if $U \prec_G U$. Note that if $A \leqslant_G B$, then $[A]_G \subseteq [B]_G$ and $\mu(A) \leq \mu(B)$ for every G -invariant measure μ . Furthermore, if $A \prec_G B$, then $\mu(A) < \mu(B)$ for every G -invariant measure μ such that $\mu([B]_G) > 0$. Indeed, if $A \approx_G B'$, where $B' \subseteq B$ satisfies $[B]_G = [B \setminus B']_G$, then $\mu(A) = \mu(B') = \mu(B) - \mu(B \setminus B')$; and if $\mu([B]_G) > 0$, then $\mu(B \setminus B') > 0$ as well.

It is clear that the relation \leqslant_G on Borel subsets of $V(G)$ is reflexive and transitive, and a standard Cantor–Schröder–Bernstein-type argument shows that $A \approx_G B$ if and only if $A \leqslant_G B$ and $B \leqslant_G A$. While the relation \leqslant_G generally fails to be a total preorder, any two Borel subsets of $V(G)$ can be made \leqslant_G -comparable by passing to suitable G -invariant subsets:

Proposition 3.11 ([BK96, Lemma 4.5.1]). *Let G be a locally countable Borel graph and let $A, B \subseteq V(G)$ be Borel sets. Then there is a partition $V(G) = V_< \sqcup V_\approx \sqcup V_>$ of $V(G)$ into three G -invariant Borel subsets such that*

$$A \cap V_< \prec_G B \cap V_<, \quad A \cap V_\approx \approx_G B \cap V_\approx, \quad A \cap V_> \succ_G B \cap V_>.$$

Corollary 3.12. *Let G be a locally countable Borel graph and let $A, B \subseteq V(G)$ be Borel sets. If $\mu(A) = \mu(B)$ for all $\mu \in \text{Erg}(G)$, then there is a partition $V(G) = V_0 \sqcup V_1$ of $V(G)$ into two G -invariant Borel sets such that $A \cap V_0 \approx_G B \cap V_0$ and V_1 is G -compressible.*

Proof. Let $V(G) = V_< \sqcup V_\approx \sqcup V_>$ be a partition given by Proposition 3.11 applied to A and B . Consider any $\mu \in \text{Erg}(G)$. Since μ is ergodic, precisely one of $V_<$, V_\approx or $V_>$ must be μ -conull. Since $\mu(A) = \mu(B)$ by assumption, this implies that $\mu(V_\approx) = 1$ and $\mu(V_< \sqcup V_>) = 0$. As this holds for all $\mu \in \text{Erg}(G)$, we conclude using Theorems 2.4 and 3.7 that the set $V_< \sqcup V_>$ is G -compressible. Hence, we can set $V_0 := V_\approx$ and $V_1 := V_< \sqcup V_>$. \square

Corollary 3.13. *Let G be a compressible locally countable Borel graph. Suppose that $U_0, U_1 \subseteq V(G)$ are Borel subsets with $U_0 \cup U_1 \approx_G V(G)$. Then there is a partition $V(G) = V_0 \sqcup V_1$ of $V(G)$ into two G -invariant Borel sets satisfying $U_0 \cap V_0 \approx_G V_0$ and $U_1 \cap V_1 \approx_G V_1$.*

Proof. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $U_0 \cup U_1 = V(G)$. From Proposition 3.11 we obtain a partition $V(G) = V_0 \sqcup V_1$ of $V(G)$ into two G -invariant Borel sets such that

$$U_1 \cap V_0 \leqslant_G U_0 \cap V_0 \quad \text{and} \quad U_0 \cap V_1 \leqslant_G U_1 \cap V_1.$$

We claim that these V_0, V_1 are as desired. Suppose that, say, $U_0 \cap V_0 \not\approx_G V_0$. Since $V(G) = U_0 \cup U_1$, the relation $U_1 \cap V_0 \leqslant_G U_0 \cap V_0$ implies $[U_0 \cap V_0]_G = V_0$. By Proposition 3.8, the set $U_0 \cap V_0$ must be not G -compressible, so let μ be a G -invariant measure on $V(G)$ such that $0 < \mu(U_0 \cap V_0) < \infty$. Since $U_1 \cap V_0 \leqslant_G U_0 \cap V_0$, we conclude that

$$0 < \mu(U_0 \cap V_0) \leq \mu(V_0) = \mu(U_0 \cap V_0) + \mu(U_1 \cap V_0) \leq 2\mu(U_0 \cap V_0) < \infty,$$

contradicting the G -compressibility of V_0 . \square

Lemma 3.14. *Let G be a compressible Borel graph of finite maximum degree. Let $I, J \subseteq V(G)$ be disjoint Borel G -independent sets and suppose that $I \approx_G V(G)$. Then there exist disjoint Borel G -independent sets I' and J' such that $I' \cup J' = I \cup J$ and $I' \approx_G J' \approx_G V(G)$.*

Proof. Applying Corollary 3.13 with $I \setminus N_G(J)$ and $I \cap N_G(J)$ in place of U_0 and U_1 , we obtain a partition $V(G) = V_0 \sqcup V_1$ of $V(G)$ into two G -invariant Borel sets such that

$$(I \setminus N_G(J)) \cap V_0 \approx_G V_0 \quad \text{and} \quad (I \cap N_G(J)) \cap V_1 \approx_G V_1.$$

Since we can treat the induced subgraphs $G[V_0]$ and $G[V_1]$ separately, we may assume that either $V_0 = V(G)$ or $V_1 = V(G)$. Now we consider the two cases.

If $V_0 = V(G)$ and $I \setminus N_G(J) \approx_G V(G)$, then by Theorem 3.7, the set $I \setminus N_G(J)$ is G -paradoxical, so there is a partition $I \setminus N_G(J) = I_0 \sqcup I_1$ of I into two Borel sets satisfying $I_0 \approx_G I_1 \approx_G V(G)$. This allows us to set $I' := I \setminus I_1 = (I \cap N_G(J)) \cup I_0$ and $J' := J \cup I_1$.

On the other hand, if $V_1 = V(G)$ and $I \cap N_G(J) \approx_G V(G)$, then $J \approx_G V(G)$ by Corollary 3.9, and hence we can simply take $I' := I$ and $J' := J$. \square

We are now ready to state and prove the main result of this subsection:

Theorem 3.15. *Let G be a compressible Borel graph of finite maximum degree. If $\chi_B(G) \leq k$, then G has a Borel-equitable k -colouring.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{C} be a k -element set of colours and let $f: V(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be a Borel proper colouring of G . It follows from Corollary 3.13 that there is a partition $V(G) = \bigsqcup_{\alpha \in \mathcal{C}} V_\alpha$ of $V(G)$ into G -invariant Borel sets satisfying $f^{-1}(\alpha) \cap V_\alpha \approx_G V_\alpha$ for each $\alpha \in \mathcal{C}$. As we can deal with the induced subgraphs $G[V_\alpha]$ individually, we may assume that $V(G) = V_\alpha$ for some $\alpha \in \mathcal{C}$ and thus $f^{-1}(\alpha) \approx_G V(G)$. Theorem 3.15 then follows through a sequence of $k - 1$ applications of Lemma 3.14. \square

We remark, incidentally, that the conclusion of Theorem 3.15 may fail if the assumption of finite maximum degree is replaced by local finiteness; the reason is that in a locally finite graph G , a set that is not G -compressible can still have a G -compressible neighbourhood (in contrast to Corollary 3.9). We sketch a counterexample. Take any aperiodic locally finite Borel graph G such that $|\text{Erg}(G)| = 1$ (such graphs are called *uniquely ergodic*) and let μ be the unique ergodic G -invariant probability measure on $V(G)$. Then μ is atomless, so we can partition $V(G)$ as $V(G) = \bigsqcup_{n=1}^{\infty} V_n$, where each V_n is a Borel set with $\mu(V_n) = 2^{-n}$. For each $x \in V(G)$, let $n(x) \in \mathbb{N}^+$ denote the index such that $x \in V_{n(x)}$, and let H be the graph with vertex set

$$V(H) := \left\{ (x, i) : x \in V(G) \text{ and } 1 \leq i \leq 2^{n(x)} \right\},$$

in which two vertices (x, i) and (y, j) are adjacent if and only if $y \in \{x\} \cup N_G(x)$ and exactly one of i or j is equal to 1. It is clear that H is locally finite, and since

$$\int_{V(G)} 2^{n(x)} d\mu(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \cdot \mu(V_n) = \infty,$$

it is not hard to see that H is compressible. Furthermore, H has a Borel proper 2-colouring, namely the function $V(H) \rightarrow \{1, 2\} : (x, i) \mapsto \min\{i, 2\}$. Nevertheless, we claim that in every Borel proper 2-colouring of H , one of the colour classes must be not H -compressible (and hence, by Corollary 3.10, such a colouring cannot be Borel-equitable). Indeed, let $f: V(H) \rightarrow \{1, 2\}$ be a Borel proper 2-colouring of H . If $U \subseteq V(H)$ is a connected component of H , then f must assign the same colour to every vertex in $U \cap (V(G) \times \{1\})$ (since any two such vertices are joined by a path of even length in H). In other words, the function $V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2\} : x \mapsto f(x, 1)$ is G -invariant. Since the measure μ is ergodic, there is a colour α such that $f(x, 1) = \alpha$ for a μ -conull set of $x \in V(G)$. But this means that the push-forward of μ under the map $V(G) \rightarrow V(H) : x \mapsto (x, 1)$ is an H -invariant probability measure on $f^{-1}(\alpha)$, showing that the colour class $f^{-1}(\alpha)$ is not H -compressible.

3.6. Finishing the proof of Theorem 1.4

We are now in a position to complete the proof of Theorem 1.4. Part (a) is given by Lemma 3.6 (a), so it remains to verify part (b). To this end, we fix an aperiodic Borel graph G of finite maximum degree Δ with vertex set V and edge set E and a finite set of colours \mathcal{C} of size $k \geq \Delta + 1$. Let $f: V \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be a Borel proper colouring of G . By Lemma 3.6 (b), there exists a Borel proper colouring $h: V \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ such that for all $\mu \in \text{Erg}(G)$, h is μ -equitable and

$$\text{dist}_\mu(f, h) \leq 7^{k+1} \cdot \text{disc}_\mu(f).$$

By applying Corollary 3.12 to each pair of colour classes of h and using the fact that finite (and even countable) unions of G -compressible sets are G -compressible, we obtain a partition $V = V_0 \sqcup V_1$ of V into two G -invariant Borel subsets such that

- the sets $h^{-1}(\alpha) \cap V_0$, $\alpha \in \mathcal{C}$, are pairwise G -equidecomposable and
- the set V_1 is G -compressible.

By Theorem 3.15, the graph $G[V_1]$ has a Borel-equitable colouring $h' : V_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$. Define $g : V \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ by

$$g(x) := \begin{cases} h(x) & \text{if } x \in V_0, \\ h'(x) & \text{if } x \in V_1. \end{cases}$$

Then g is a Borel-equitable k -colouring of G such that for each $\mu \in \text{Erg}(G)$,

$$\text{dist}_\mu(f, g) = \text{dist}_\mu(f, h) \leq 7^{k+1} \cdot \text{disc}_\mu(f),$$

and the proof of Theorem 1.4 (b) is complete.

4. Domination for partial colourings

4.1. Domination for list colouring

In this subsection, we prove Theorem 1.14. Our strategy is to reduce the theorem, through a series of auxiliary lemmas, to Theorem 1.10.

Lemma 4.1. *Let G be a connected finite graph and let \mathcal{L} be a degree-list assignment for G . Suppose that g is a partial proper \mathcal{L} -colouring of G . Then for each vertex $u \in V(G)$, G has a partial proper \mathcal{L} -colouring f with $\text{dom}(f) \supseteq V(G) \setminus \{u\}$ and $f \geq g$.*

Proof. Suppose, toward a contradiction, that the tuple (G, \mathcal{L}, g, u) forms a counterexample that minimises $|V(G)|$. Then, clearly, $|V(G)| \geq 2$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that the partial proper \mathcal{L} -colouring g is inclusion-maximal. This means that for each $x \in V(G) \setminus \text{dom}(g)$, every colour in $\mathcal{L}(x)$ is assigned by g to some neighbour of x . Since $|\mathcal{L}(x)| \geq \deg_G(x)$, we conclude that $N_G(x) \subseteq \text{dom}(g)$, and for each $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}(x)$, there is exactly one $y \in N_G(x)$, with $g(y) = \alpha$.

Consider now an arbitrary vertex $z \in V(G) \setminus \{u\}$ such that the subgraph $G - z$ is connected (for example, if T is a spanning subtree of G , then any leaf of T distinct from u is such). If $z \notin \text{dom}(g)$, then pick any vertex $y \in N_G(z)$. Since y is the unique neighbour of z with the colour $g(y)$, we may replace g by the partial colouring g^* with domain $(\text{dom}(g) \setminus \{y\}) \cup \{z\}$ defined by

$$g^*(x) := \begin{cases} g(x) & \text{if } x \in \text{dom}(g) \setminus \{y\}, \\ g(y) & \text{if } x = z. \end{cases}$$

Therefore, we may assume that $z \in \text{dom}(g)$. Let g' be the restriction of g onto $\text{dom}(g) \cap (V(G) \setminus \{z\})$. For each $x \in V(G) \setminus \{z\}$, define

$$\mathcal{L}'(x) := \begin{cases} \mathcal{L}(x) \setminus \{g(z)\} & \text{if } x \in N_G(z), \\ \mathcal{L}(x) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then \mathcal{L}' is a degree-list assignment for $G - z$ and g' is a partial proper \mathcal{L}' -colouring. By the minimality of $|V(G)|$, $G - z$ has a partial proper \mathcal{L}' -colouring f' such that $\text{dom}(f') \supseteq V(G) \setminus \{z, u\}$ and $f' \geq g'$. But then the partial colouring $f := f' \cup \{(z, g(z))\}$ satisfies the conclusion of the lemma. \square

Lemma 4.2. *Let G be a connected finite graph and let \mathcal{L} be a degree-list assignment for G . Suppose that g is a partial proper \mathcal{L} -colouring of G . If G has no proper \mathcal{L} -colouring f with $f \geq g$, then $|\mathcal{L}(x)| = \deg_G(x)$ for all $x \in V(G)$.*

Proof. Suppose that $x \in V(G)$ satisfies $|\mathcal{L}(x)| \geq \deg_G(x) + 1$. Due to Lemma 4.1, we may assume that $\text{dom}(g) = V(G) \setminus \{x\}$. Then there is a colour in $\mathcal{L}(x)$ that is not assigned by g to any of the neighbours of x , and hence g can be extended to a proper \mathcal{L} -colouring of G – a contradiction. \square

Lemma 4.3. *Let G be a connected finite graph without a cut-vertex and let \mathcal{L} be a degree-list assignment for G . Suppose that g is a partial proper \mathcal{L} -colouring of G . If G has no proper \mathcal{L} -colouring f with $f \geq g$, then all the lists $\mathcal{L}(x)$, $x \in V(G)$, are equal to each other.*

Proof. The statement is vacuous if $|V(G)| \leq 1$, so assume that $|V(G)| \geq 2$. Since G is connected, it suffices to show that $\mathcal{L}(x) = \mathcal{L}(y)$ whenever x and y are adjacent. Suppose, toward a contradiction, that x and y are adjacent vertices and $\beta \in \mathcal{L}(x) \setminus \mathcal{L}(y)$. Due to Lemma 4.1, we may assume that $\text{dom}(g) = V(G) \setminus \{x\}$. Since $|\mathcal{L}(x)| \geq \deg_G(x)$ and g cannot be extended to a proper \mathcal{L} -colouring of G , every colour in $\mathcal{L}(x)$ is assigned by g to a single neighbour of x . In particular, there is a unique vertex $z \in N_G(x)$ with $g(z) = \beta$. Note that $z \neq y$, since $\beta \notin \mathcal{L}(y)$.

Let g' be the restriction of g onto $\text{dom}(g) \cap (V(G) \setminus \{x, z\})$. For each $u \in V(G) \setminus \{x\}$, define

$$\mathcal{L}'(u) := \begin{cases} \mathcal{L}(u) \setminus \{\beta\} & \text{if } u \in N_G(x), \\ \mathcal{L}(u) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then \mathcal{L}' is a degree-list assignment for $G - x$ and g' is a partial proper \mathcal{L}' -colouring. Furthermore, since $\beta \notin \mathcal{L}(y)$, we have $|\mathcal{L}'(y)| \geq \deg_{G-x}(y) + 1$. Since G has no cut-vertices, the graph $G - x$ is connected, so we may apply Lemma 4.2 to conclude that $G - x$ has a proper \mathcal{L}' -colouring f' such that $f' \geq g'$. But then $f := f' \cup \{(x, \beta)\}$ is a proper \mathcal{L} -colouring of G with $f \geq g$ – a contradiction. \square

We are ready to finish the proof of Theorem 1.14. Let G be a connected finite graph that is not a Gallai tree and let \mathcal{L} be a degree-list assignment for G . Let g be a partial proper \mathcal{L} -colouring of G and suppose, toward a contradiction, that G has no proper \mathcal{L} -colouring f with $f \geq g$. Since G is not a Gallai tree, it has a block that is neither a clique nor an odd cycle. Let $U \subseteq V(G)$ be the vertex set of such a block and fix any $u \in U$. Due to Lemma 4.1, we may assume that $\text{dom}(g) = V(G) \setminus \{u\}$ and then replace G by $G[U]$, g by its restriction to U and \mathcal{L} by the list assignment $\mathcal{L}'(x) := \mathcal{L}(x) \setminus \{g(y) : y \in N_G(x) \setminus U\}$. In this way we arrange that G is a graph without cut-vertices that is clique nor an odd cycle. Let Δ be the maximum degree of G . By Lemma 4.3, all the lists $\mathcal{L}(x)$, $x \in V(G)$, are the same, and by Lemma 4.2 they all have size Δ . Hence, if $\Delta \geq 3$, then we are done, by Theorem 1.10. On the other hand, if $\Delta \leq 2$, then G must be an even cycle. In that case, since g is a proper 2-colouring of the even path $G - u$, the neighbours of u are coloured the same by g , so g can be extended to a proper 2-colouring of G .

4.2. One-ended subforests and measurable domination

Given a function φ , we say that a sequence x_0, x_1, \dots is φ -descending if $\varphi(x_{n+1}) = x_n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. A function φ is *one-ended* if there is no infinite φ -descending sequence. Let G be a locally finite graph. Given a set $A \subseteq V(G)$, an A -one-ended subforest of G is a one-ended function $\varphi: V(G) \setminus A \rightarrow V(G)$ such that each $x \in V(G) \setminus A$ is adjacent to $\varphi(x)$ in G . The word ‘subforest’ is used here because if φ is an A -one-ended subforest of G , then the graph with vertex set $V(G)$ and edges joining each $x \in V(G) \setminus A$ to $\varphi(x)$ is an acyclic subgraph of G . Given an A -one-ended subforest φ of G , we define the φ -height of a vertex $x \in V(G)$ – in symbols, $h_\varphi(x)$ – to be the greatest $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $x \in \text{im}(\varphi^n)$ (such an n exists, since φ is one-ended and G is locally finite). By definition, $h_\varphi(x) = 0$ if and only if $x \notin \text{im}(\varphi)$. Note that $h_\varphi(\varphi(x)) > h_\varphi(x)$ for all $x \in V(G) \setminus A$.

Conley, Marks and Tucker-Drob developed the technique of one-ended subforests in order to prove a measurable version of Brooks’ theorem [CMT16] (see Theorem 1.7). In particular, they showed that if G is a Borel graph of finite maximum degree Δ and $A \subseteq V(G)$ is a Borel set such that G has a Borel A -one-ended subforest, then G has a Borel proper partial Δ -colouring f with $\text{dom}(f) \supseteq V(G) \setminus A$ [CMT16, Lemma 3.9]. We strengthen this result by adding a domination requirement on f . Recall from

Section 3.5 that, given Borel sets $A, B \subseteq V(G)$, we write $A \preccurlyeq_G B$ (or, equivalently, $B \succcurlyeq_G A$) if $A \approx_G B'$ for some Borel subset $B' \subseteq B$. For a pair of Borel partial colourings f, g of G , we say that f *Borel-dominates* g – in symbols, $f \succcurlyeq_G g$ – if $f^{-1}(\alpha) \succcurlyeq_G g^{-1}(\alpha)$ for every colour α . Note that if $f \succcurlyeq_G g$, then $f \succcurlyeq_\mu g$ for every G -invariant probability measure μ on $V(G)$.

Lemma 4.4. *Let G be a Borel graph of finite maximum degree Δ and let $A \subseteq V(G)$ be a Borel set such that G has a Borel A -one-ended subforest. If g is a Borel proper partial Δ -colouring of G , then G has a Borel proper partial Δ -colouring f with $\text{dom}(f) \supseteq V(G) \setminus A$ and $f \succcurlyeq_G g$.*

Proof. Fix a Borel A -one-ended subforest φ of G . For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, set

$$V_n := \{x \in V(G) : h_\varphi(x) = n\} \quad \text{and} \quad V_{<n} := \{x \in V(G) : h_\varphi(x) < n\}.$$

Let \mathcal{C} be a set of colours of size Δ and let g be a Borel proper partial \mathcal{C} -colouring of G . We recursively construct a sequence of Borel proper partial \mathcal{C} -colourings $(f_n)_{n=0}^\infty$, starting with $f_0 := g$. We will ensure that each f_n has the following properties:

- (D1) $\text{dom}(f_n) \supseteq V_{<n} \setminus A$.
- (D2) If $x \in V_{<n} \cap \text{dom}(f_n)$, then $f_{n+1}(x) = f_n(x)$.
- (D3) For each colour $\alpha \in \mathcal{C}$ and every vertex $y \in f_n^{-1}(\alpha) \setminus f_{n+1}^{-1}(\alpha)$, there is $x \in f_{n+1}^{-1}(\alpha) \setminus (A \cup f_n^{-1}(\alpha))$ such that $h_\varphi(x) = n$ and $\varphi(x) = y$.

Once f_n is defined, we construct f_{n+1} as follows. Let $f'_n \supseteq f_n$ be an arbitrary Borel inclusion-maximal proper partial \mathcal{C} -colouring (such an f'_n exists by Proposition 2.1). By the maximality of f'_n , if $x \in V(G) \setminus \text{dom}(f'_n)$, then every neighbour of x is coloured by f'_n and each colour $\alpha \in \mathcal{C}$ is used on precisely one neighbour of x . Hence, we may define $f_{n+1} : V(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ by

$$f_{n+1}(x) := \begin{cases} f'_n(\varphi(x)) & \text{if } x \in V_n \setminus (A \cup \text{dom}(f'_n)), \\ \text{undefined} & \text{if } x \in \varphi(V_n \setminus (A \cup \text{dom}(f'_n))), \\ f'_n(x) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Informally, we ‘move’ the colour from $\varphi(x)$ to x whenever $x \in V_n \setminus (A \cup \text{dom}(f'_n))$. Conditions (D1) and (D2) are clearly satisfied. Notice also that the only vertices that are coloured in f_n but lose their colour in f_{n+1} are those of the form $\varphi(x)$ for some $x \in V_n \setminus (A \cup \text{dom}(f'_n))$, which implies (D3).

The pointwise limit $f(x) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$ is a proper partial \mathcal{C} -colouring of G , and it follows from (D1) and (D2) that $\text{dom}(f) \supseteq V(G) \setminus A$. It remains to show that $f \succcurlyeq_G g$. To this end, set

$$X := \{x \in \text{dom}(g) : f_n(x) = g(x) \text{ for all } n \in \mathbb{N}\},$$

and define a function $\psi : V(G) \rightarrow V(G)$ by setting

$$\psi(x) := \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \in X \cup A, \\ \varphi(x) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

We claim that $\psi(f^{-1}(\alpha)) \supseteq g^{-1}(\alpha)$ for every $\alpha \in \mathcal{C}$, which implies that $f \succcurlyeq_G g$, since the function ψ has a Borel right inverse by the Luzin–Novikov theorem [Kec95, Theorem 18.10]. Set $\alpha \in \mathcal{C}$ and consider any $y \in g^{-1}(\alpha)$. If $y \in X$, then $y \in f^{-1}(\alpha)$ and $y = \psi(y)$. Otherwise, there is some $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $y \in f_n^{-1}(\alpha) \setminus f_{n+1}^{-1}(\alpha)$. Then by (D3), there is some $x \in f_{n+1}^{-1}(\alpha) \setminus (A \cup f_n^{-1}(\alpha))$ with $h_\varphi(x) = n$ and $\varphi(x) = y$. Since $f_{n+1}(x) = \alpha$ but $x \notin f_n^{-1}(\alpha)$, we conclude that $x \notin X$, so $y = \varphi(x) = \psi(x)$. Since $h_\varphi(x) = n$, (D2) yields $x \in f^{-1}(\alpha)$, and we are done. \square

Given a Borel graph G and a Borel subset $A \subseteq V(G)$, does G have a Borel A -one-ended subforest? One case in which the answer is positive is when A intersects every connected component of G :

Theorem 4.5 (Conley–Marks–Tucker–Drob [CMT16, Proposition 3.1]). *Let G be a locally finite Borel graph and suppose that $A \subseteq V(G)$ is a Borel subset that intersects every connected component of G . Then G has a Borel A -one-ended subforest.*

Combining this with Lemma 4.4 and Theorem 1.14, we obtain the following:

Corollary 4.6. *Let G be a Borel graph of finite maximum degree Δ . Suppose that least one of the following statements holds:*

- (a) *every connected component of G contains a vertex of degree less than Δ or*
- (b) *no connected component of G is a Gallai tree.*

If g is a Borel proper partial Δ -colouring of G , then G has a Borel proper Δ -colouring f with $f \geq_G g$.

Proof. (a) Let A be the set of all $x \in V(G)$ with $\deg_G(x) < \Delta$. By assumption, A intersects every connected component of G , so by Theorem 4.5, G has a Borel A -one-ended subforest. Thus, due to Lemma 4.4, we may assume that $\text{dom}(g) \supseteq V(G) \setminus A$. Let $f \supseteq g$ be a Borel inclusion-maximal proper partial Δ -colouring (such an f exists by Proposition 2.1). The maximality of f and the definition of A imply that $A \subseteq \text{dom}(f)$. Therefore, $\text{dom}(f) = V(G)$, as desired.

(b) This argument is essentially the same as the proof of [CMT16, Theorem 4.1], with Lemma 4.4 and Theorem 1.14 replacing [CMT16, Lemma 3.9] and Theorem 1.13, respectively. With a slight (but standard) abuse of notation, let $[G]^{<\infty}$ denote the set of all $S \in [V]^{<\infty} \setminus \{\emptyset\}$ such that every two elements of S are joined by a path in G . Let $W \subseteq [G]^{<\infty}$ be the set of all $S \in [G]^{<\infty}$ such that $G[S]$ is connected and not a Gallai tree. Let H be the graph with vertex set W in which two distinct vertices S, T are adjacent if and only if $(S \cup N_G(S)) \cap (T \cup N_G(T)) \neq \emptyset$.

Claim 4.6.1. $\chi_B(H) \leq \aleph_0$.

Proof. The proof of [KM04, Lemma 7.3] shows that there exists a Borel function $\vartheta: [G]^{<\infty} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that for each $r \in \mathbb{N}$, the sets in $\vartheta^{-1}(r)$ are pairwise disjoint. The map $c_0: W \rightarrow \mathbb{N}: S \mapsto \vartheta(S \cup N_G(S))$ is almost a proper \mathbb{N} -colouring of H ; the only problem is that two distinct sets $S, T \in W$ may satisfy $S \cup N_G(S) = T \cup N_G(T)$, in which case $c_0(S) = c_0(T)$. However, for each $F \in [G]^{<\infty}$, there are only finitely many $S \in W$ with $S \cup N_G(S) = F$. Hence, by the Luzin–Novikov theorem [Kec95, Theorem 18.10], there is a Borel map $c_1: W \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that if $S \cup N_G(S) = T \cup N_G(T)$ for distinct $S, T \in W$, then $c_1(S) \neq c_1(T)$. Then $S \mapsto (c_0(S), c_1(S))$ is a Borel proper \mathbb{N}^2 -colouring of H . \square

From Claim 4.6.1 and Corollary 2.3 we conclude that there is a Borel maximal H -independent set $I \subseteq W$. Set $A := \bigcup I$. A connected graph is a Gallai tree if and only if all its finite connected subgraphs are Gallai trees; therefore, for every connected component C of G , there is some $S \in W$ such that $S \subseteq C$. Hence the maximality of I implies that A intersects every connected component of G . By Theorem 4.5, G has a Borel A -one-ended subforest, and thus, due to Lemma 4.4, we may assume that $\text{dom}(g) \supseteq V(G) \setminus A$. For each vertex $x \in A$, define

$$\mathcal{L}(x) := \mathcal{C} \setminus \{g(y) : y \in N_G(x) \cap (V(G) \setminus A) \cap \text{dom}(g)\}.$$

Then \mathcal{L} is a degree-list assignment for the induced subgraph $G[A]$. For $S \in I$, let $g_S: S \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ denote the restriction of g to S , so g_S is a proper partial \mathcal{L} -colouring of $G[S]$. Since $G[S]$ is a connected finite graph that is not a Gallai tree, by Theorem 1.14 $G[S]$ admits a proper \mathcal{L} -colouring $f_S: S \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ with $f_S \geq g_S$. Furthermore, since there are only finitely many candidates for such f_S , the mapping $S \mapsto f_S$ can be arranged to be Borel. Now we can define a Borel proper colouring f with $f \geq_G g$ by

$$f(x) := \begin{cases} g(x) & \text{if } x \in V(G) \setminus A, \\ f_S(x) & \text{if } x \in S \in I. \end{cases}$$

(Since I is H -independent, the colouring f is indeed well defined and proper.) \square

To deal with graphs whose components are Gallai trees, we need another result of Conley, Marks and Tucker-Drob. For a graph G , let $\text{ic}(G)$ denote the number of infinite connected components of G if it is finite, and ∞ otherwise. The *number of ends* of a connected locally finite graph G is

$$\text{ends}(G) := \sup \{ \text{ic}(G[V(G) \setminus S]) : S \in [V(G)]^{<\infty} \}.$$

If $\text{ends}(G) = k$, then we say that G is *k-ended*. Note that $\text{ends}(G) = 0$ if and only if G is finite.

Theorem 4.7 (Conley–Marks–Tucker–Drob [CMT16, proof of Theorem 4.2]). *Let G be a locally finite Borel graph and let μ be a probability measure on $V(G)$. Suppose that every connected component $C \subseteq V(G)$ of G has the following properties:*

- $G[C]$ is a Gallai tree and
- $\text{ends}(G[C]) \notin \{0, 2\}$.

Then there is a μ -conull G -invariant Borel subset $U \subseteq V(G)$ such that the induced subgraph $G[U]$ has a Borel \emptyset -one-ended subforest.

We are now ready to prove Theorem 1.11.

Proof of Theorem 1.11. After passing to a μ -conull G -invariant Borel subset of $V(G)$, we may assume that the partial colouring g is in fact Borel. (Since the leftover μ -null set does not affect measurable domination, we may colour it simply using the usual Brooks’ theorem [Die00, Theorem 5.2.4].) Partition $V(G)$ into three G -invariant Borel subsets as $V(G) = V_0 \sqcup V_1 \sqcup V_2$, where

- every connected component of $G[V_0]$ has a vertex of degree less than Δ ,
- every vertex of $G[V_1]$ has degree Δ and no component of $G[V_1]$ is a Gallai tree and
- every vertex of $G[V_2]$ has degree Δ and every component of $G[V_2]$ is a Gallai tree.

For each $i \in \{0, 1, 2\}$, let g_i denote the restriction of g_i to V_i . By Corollary 4.6, there exist Borel proper Δ -colourings f_0 and f_1 of $G[V_0]$ and $G[V_1]$, respectively, such that $f_0 \geq_G g_0$ and $f_1 \geq_G g_1$.

Now consider the graph $G[V_2]$. Recall that a locally finite graph is *regular* if all its vertices have the same degree (so the graph $G[V_2]$ is regular). Observe that the only regular 0-ended Gallai trees are cliques and odd cycles, whereas the only regular 2-ended Gallai trees are two-way infinite paths. This implies that since $\Delta \geq 3$ and G does not contain a clique on $\Delta + 1$ vertices, $\text{ends}(G[C]) \notin \{0, 2\}$ for every connected component C of $G[V_2]$. By Theorem 4.7, after discarding a μ -null G -invariant Borel set, we may assume that $G[V_2]$ admits a Borel \emptyset -one-ended subforest. Hence, by Lemma 4.4, there is a Borel proper Δ -colouring f_2 of $G[V_2]$ with $f_2 \geq_G g_2$. Then $f := f_0 \cup f_1 \cup f_2$ is a Borel proper Δ -colouring of G with $f \geq_G g$ (and hence also $f \geq_\mu g$), and we are done. \square

5. Equitable Δ -colourings

5.1. Preliminary lemmas

In this section we prove Theorem 1.8. Our argument is analogous to the proof of Theorem 1.6 given in [KN05], modulo the changes necessary to adapt it to the measurable setting. In particular, the [Hajnal–Szemerédi theorem](#) and Theorem 1.10 are replaced by Theorems 1.3 and 1.11, respectively. (In fact, some of the final calculations presented in Section 5.2 end up being somewhat simpler than the corresponding calculations in [KN05].)

We start by collecting a few preliminary results. First, we need a version of Theorem 1.3 for graphs that may have finite components:

Lemma 5.1. *Let G be a Borel graph of finite maximum degree Δ and let μ be an atomless G -invariant probability measure on $V(G)$. If $k \geq \Delta + 1$, then G has a μ -equitable k -colouring.*

Proof. Let $U \subseteq V(G)$ be the union of all the infinite components of G . Then U is a G -invariant Borel set, and by Theorem 1.3, $G[U]$ has a Borel-equitable k -colouring. If $\mu(U) = 1$, then we are done, so assume that $\mu(U) < 1$. Then, upon passing to the subgraph $G[V(G) \setminus U]$ and scaling μ appropriately, we may assume that every component of G is finite.

Let \mathcal{C} be a set of colours of size k . By Theorem 1.2, G has a Borel proper \mathcal{C} -colouring g . For each function $\vartheta: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, let $V_\vartheta \subseteq V(G)$ be the union of all the components C of G satisfying

$$|\{x \in C : g(x) = \alpha\}| = \vartheta(\alpha) \quad \text{for all } \alpha \in \mathcal{C}.$$

Then $V(G) = \bigsqcup \{V_\vartheta : \vartheta: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}\}$ is a partition of G into countably many G -invariant Borel sets. Again, whenever $\mu(V_\vartheta) \neq 0$, we may pass to the subgraph $G[V_\vartheta]$ and scale μ appropriately, thus reducing the situation to the case when $V(G) = V_\vartheta$ for some fixed $\vartheta: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$. Let $\text{Sym}(\mathcal{C})$ denote the set of all bijections $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$. Since μ is atomless and every component of G is finite, we can partition $V(G)$ into Borel G -invariant sets as $V(G) = \bigsqcup \{V_\pi : \pi \in \text{Sym}(\mathcal{C})\}$ so that $\mu(V_\pi) = 1/k!$ for all $\pi \in \text{Sym}(\mathcal{C})$. Then the colouring f that sends each $x \in V_\pi$ to $(\pi \circ g)(x)$ is μ -equitable. \square

To state our next lemma we need to introduce some terminology. Let G be a Borel graph of finite maximum degree and let μ be a G -invariant probability measure on $V(G)$. Given a Borel subset $X \subseteq V(G)$, we define the *cost* of X relative to G and μ by the formula

$$C_\mu(G; X) := \int_X |N_G(x) \setminus X| d\mu(x) + \frac{1}{2} \int_X |N_G(x) \cap X| d\mu(x). \quad (5.1)$$

Intuitively, $C_\mu(G; X)$ represents the ‘normalised’ number of edges of G incident to a vertex in X ; the second summand in expression (5.1) is halved because the edges joining two vertices of X are counted twice. In particular, we have $d_\mu(G) = 2C_\mu(G; V(G))$ – recall that $d_\mu(G)$ is the μ -average degree of G . The G -invariance of μ implies that if $X, Y \subseteq V(G)$ are disjoint Borel sets, then

$$C_\mu(G; X \sqcup Y) = C_\mu(G; X) + C_\mu(G; Y) - \int_Y |N_G(y) \cap X| d\mu(y). \quad (5.2)$$

Note also that if $X \subseteq Y$, then $C_\mu(G; X) \leq C_\mu(G; Y)$.

Lemma 5.2. *Let G be a Borel graph of finite maximum degree and let μ be a G -invariant probability measure on $V(G)$. Then for each real number $t \geq 0$, there exists a Borel subset $X \subseteq V(G)$ with the following properties:*

- (X1) $\deg_G(y) < 2t$ for all $y \in V(G) \setminus X$.
- (X2) $|N_G(y) \setminus X| < t$ for all $y \in V(G) \setminus X$.
- (X3) $C_\mu(G; X') \geq t\mu(X')$ for every Borel set $X' \subseteq X$.

Proof. By Theorem 1.2, $\chi_B(G)$ is finite, so fix a Borel proper colouring $c: V(G) \rightarrow \{0, \dots, k-1\}$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}^+$. Recursively construct Borel sets X_r , $0 \leq r \leq k$, as follows: Set

$$X_0 := \{x \in V(G) : \deg_G(x) \geq 2t\},$$

and once X_r is defined for some $0 \leq r < k$, define

$$Y_r := \{y \in V(G) \setminus X_r : |N_G(y) \setminus X_r| \geq t\}, \quad I_r := Y_r \cap c^{-1}(r), \quad X_{r+1} := X_r \cup I_r.$$

We claim that the set $X := X_k$ is as desired. Condition (X1) is a consequence of the definition of X_0 . To show (X2), suppose that $y \in V(G) \setminus X$ satisfies $|N_G(y) \setminus X| \geq t$ and define $r := c(y)$. Then $|N_G(y) \setminus X_r| \geq |N_G(y) \setminus X| \geq t$ and hence $y \in Y_r$. But then $y \in Y_r \cap c^{-1}(r) = I_r \subseteq X$ – a contradiction. It remains to verify (X3). Let $X' \subseteq X$ be a Borel subset. For each $0 \leq r < k$, define $X'_r := X' \cap X_r$ and

$I'_r := X' \cap I_r$. By repeatedly applying equation (5.2), we obtain

$$C_\mu(G; X') = C_\mu(G; X'_0) + \sum_{r=0}^{k-1} \left(C_\mu(G; I'_r) - \int_{I'_r} |N_G(y) \cap X'_r| d\mu(y) \right).$$

From expression (5.1) and the definition of X_0 , it follows that

$$C_\mu(G; X'_0) \geq \frac{1}{2} \int_{X'_0} \deg_G(x) d\mu(x) \geq t\mu(X'_0).$$

Let $0 \leq r < k$. The set I'_r is G -independent, so

$$C_\mu(G; I'_r) = \int_{I'_r} \deg_G(y) d\mu(y).$$

Therefore, we have

$$C_\mu(G; I'_r) - \int_{I'_r} |N_G(y) \cap X'_r| d\mu(y) = \int_{I'_r} |N_G(y) \setminus X'_r| d\mu(y) \geq \int_{I'_r} |N_G(y) \setminus X_r| d\mu(y) \geq t\mu(I'_r).$$

Putting everything together, we obtain the desired inequality

$$C_\mu(G; X') \geq t\mu(X'_0) + \sum_{r=0}^{k-1} t\mu(I'_r) = t\mu(X'). \quad \square$$

We need one more technical lemma:

Lemma 5.3. *Let G be a locally finite Borel graph and let μ be an atomless G -invariant probability measure on $V(G)$. Let \mathcal{C} be a finite set of colours and let f be a Borel proper \mathcal{C} -colouring of G . Then for every Borel set $X \subseteq V(G)$, there is a Borel proper \mathcal{C} -colouring g of G such that:*

- (P1) $g(x) = f(x)$ for all $x \in X$ and
- (P2) for all $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{C}$, if $\mu(g^{-1}(\alpha)) < \mu(g^{-1}(\beta))$, then

$$\mu \left(\{y \in g^{-1}(\beta) \setminus X : N_G(y) \cap g^{-1}(\alpha) = \emptyset\} \right) = 0.$$

Proof. This is a (significantly simpler) variant of the proof of Lemma 3.6. Let $(r_n, \alpha_n, \beta_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of triples such that

- (R1) for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $r_n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\alpha_n, \beta_n \in \mathcal{C}$ are distinct colours; and
- (R2) every triple (r, α, β) as in (R1) appears in the sequence $(r_n, \alpha_n, \beta_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ infinitely often.

Fix a Borel proper colouring $c: V(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ of G (for instance, we could take $c = f$). Recursively construct Borel proper \mathcal{C} -colourings f_n , $n \in \mathbb{N}$, as follows. Set $f_0 := f$. Once f_n is defined, we split the definition of f_{n+1} into two cases.

Case 1: $\mu(f_n^{-1}(\alpha_n)) \geq \mu(f_n^{-1}(\beta_n))$. Then set $f_{n+1} := f_n$.

Case 2: $\mu(f_n^{-1}(\alpha_n)) < \mu(f_n^{-1}(\beta_n))$. Set

$$A_n := \{y \in f_n^{-1}(\beta_n) \setminus X : N_G(y) \cap f_n^{-1}(\alpha_n) = \emptyset\} \cap c^{-1}(r_n).$$

Subcase 2.1: $\mu(f_n^{-1}(\alpha_n)) + \mu(A_n) \leq \mu(f_n^{-1}(\beta_n)) - \mu(A_n)$. Then define $B_n := A_n$.

Subcase 2.2: $\mu(f_n^{-1}(\alpha_n)) + \mu(A_n) > \mu(f_n^{-1}(\beta_n)) - \mu(A_n)$. Since μ is atomless, we can then let $B_n \subseteq A_n$ be an arbitrary Borel subset of A_n with $\mu(B_n) = (\mu(f_n^{-1}(\beta_n)) - \mu(f_n^{-1}(\alpha_n))) / 2$.

Note that in both subcases we have

$$\mu(B_n) = \min \left\{ A_n, \frac{\mu(f_n^{-1}(\beta_n)) - \mu(f_n^{-1}(\alpha_n))}{2} \right\}. \quad (5.3)$$

To finish Case 2, define

$$f_{n+1}(x) := \begin{cases} f_n(x) & \text{if } x \in V(G) \setminus B_n, \\ \alpha_n & \text{if } x \in B_n. \end{cases}$$

By construction, f_{n+1} is proper and $f_{n+1}(x) = f_n(x) = f(x)$ for all $x \in X$.

Now we define a Borel partial \mathcal{C} -colouring $f_\infty: V \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ via the pointwise limit

$$f_\infty(x) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x).$$

Since each f_n is a proper colouring, f_∞ is also proper. We wish to show that f_∞ is defined μ -almost everywhere. While this fact can be derived using Lemma 3.2, in this case we can give a simpler and more straightforward convergence argument. Let us introduce the following notation:

$$\omega_n: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow [0, 1]: \gamma \mapsto \mu(f_n^{-1}(\gamma)) \quad \text{and} \quad S_n := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{C}} \sum_{\delta \in \mathcal{C}} |\omega_n(\gamma) - \omega_n(\delta)|.$$

Claim 5.3.1. *For all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we have $\text{dist}_\mu(f_n, f_{n+1}) \leq (S_n - S_{n+1})/2$.*

Proof. If in the construction of f_{n+1} Case 1 occurred, then $f_{n+1} = f_n$, and hence both sides of the desired inequality are 0. Now assume that Case 2 occurred. Observe that if a, b, c, d are real numbers with $0 \leq d \leq (b - a)/2$, then

$$|c - a| + |c - b| - |c - a - d| - |c - b + d| \geq 0. \quad (5.4)$$

By construction, $\text{dist}_\mu(f_n, f_{n+1}) = \mu(B_n)$. For each $\gamma \in \mathcal{C}$, we have

$$\omega_{n+1}(\gamma) = \begin{cases} \omega_n(\alpha_n) + \mu(B_n) & \text{if } \gamma = \alpha_n, \\ \omega_n(\beta_n) - \mu(B_n) & \text{if } \gamma = \beta_n, \\ \omega_n(\gamma) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

It follows from formulas (5.3) and (5.4) that for each $\gamma \in \mathcal{C} \setminus \{\alpha_n, \beta_n\}$,

$$|\omega_n(\gamma) - \omega_n(\alpha_n)| + |\omega_n(\gamma) - \omega_n(\beta_n)| - |\omega_{n+1}(\gamma) - \omega_{n+1}(\alpha_n)| - |\omega_{n+1}(\gamma) - \omega_{n+1}(\beta_n)| \geq 0.$$

Therefore,

$$S_n - S_{n+1} \geq |\omega_n(\alpha_n) - \omega_n(\beta_n)| - |\omega_{n+1}(\alpha_n) - \omega_{n+1}(\beta_n)| = 2\mu(B_n) = 2\text{dist}_\mu(f_n, f_{n+1}),$$

as desired. \square

Claim 5.3.1 yields $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \text{dist}_\mu(f_n, f_{n+1}) \leq S_0/2 < \infty$, and hence, by the Borel–Cantelli lemma, the domain of f_∞ is μ -conull. Thus, there is a μ -conull G -invariant Borel subset $U \subseteq \text{dom}(f_\infty)$. Define $g: V(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ by sending each $x \in U$ to $f_\infty(x)$ and each $x \in V(G) \setminus U$ to $f(x)$. We claim that this g is as desired. It is clear that g is proper and that $g(x) = f(x)$ for all $x \in X$.

It remains to verify (P2). To this end, let $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{C}$ be colours such that $\mu(g^{-1}(\alpha)) < \mu(g^{-1}(\beta))$. We shall argue that every vertex $y \in U \cap (g^{-1}(\beta) \setminus X)$ has a neighbour in $g^{-1}(\alpha)$, which implies (P2), since $\mu(U) = 1$. Suppose, toward a contradiction, that $y \in U \cap (g^{-1}(\beta) \setminus X)$ satisfies $N_G(y) \cap g^{-1}(\alpha) = \emptyset$. Set $r := c(y)$. Since $\{y\} \cup N_G(y) \subseteq U$, there is $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n \geq n_0$, we have

$$(L1) \quad f_n(y) = \beta \text{ and } N_G(y) \cap f_n^{-1}(\alpha) = \emptyset \text{ and}$$

$$(L2) \quad \mu(f_n^{-1}(\alpha)) < \mu(f_n^{-1}(\beta)).$$

Take any $n \geq n_0$ with $(r_n, \alpha_n, \beta_n) = (r, \alpha, \beta)$. It follows from (L2) that in the construction of f_{n+1} , Case 2 occurred. Also, by (L1), we have $y \in A_n$. On the other hand, $y \notin B_n$, since $f_{n+1}(y) = \beta \neq \alpha$. Therefore, $B_n \neq A_n$, which implies that Subcase 2.2 occurred in the construction of f_{n+1} . Hence

$$\mu(f_n^{-1}(\alpha)) + \mu(B_n) = \mu(f_n^{-1}(\beta)) - \mu(B_n);$$

that is, $\mu(f_{n+1}^{-1}(\alpha)) = \mu(f_{n+1}^{-1}(\beta))$. But this contradicts (L2) with $n+1$ in place of n . \square

5.2. Proof of Theorem 1.8

We are now fully equipped to prove Theorem 1.8, so let G be a Borel graph of finite maximum degree $\Delta \geq 3$ without a clique on $\Delta + 1$ vertices, and let μ be an atomless G -invariant probability measure on $V(G)$ such that $d_\mu(G) \leq \Delta/5$. First we use Lemma 5.2 with $t = 2\Delta/5$ to find a Borel subset $X \subseteq V(G)$ such that

- (X1) $\deg_G(y) < 4\Delta/5$ for all $y \in V(G) \setminus X$,
- (X2) $|N_G(y) \setminus X| < 2\Delta/5$ for all $y \in V(G) \setminus X$ and
- (X3) $C_\mu(G; X') \geq (2\Delta/5)\mu(X')$ for every Borel set $X' \subseteq X$.

Claim 5.4. $\mu(X) \leq 1/4$.

Proof. This is a consequence of the following chain of inequalities:

$$\frac{2\Delta\mu(X)}{5} \leq C_\mu(G; X) \leq C_\mu(G; V(G)) = \frac{d_\mu(G)}{2} \leq \frac{\Delta}{10}. \quad \square$$

Next we apply Lemma 5.1 to obtain a μ -equitable $(\Delta + 1)$ -colouring h of the subgraph $G[X]$; here ‘ μ -equitable’ means that each colour class of h has measure $\mu(X)/(\Delta + 1)$. As in the proof of Corollary 1.12, we then uncolour one of the colour classes of h and apply Theorem 1.11 to the resulting partial colouring. This produces a μ -measurable proper Δ -colouring h^* of $G[X]$ in which every colour class has measure at least $\mu(X)/(\Delta + 1)$. After passing to a μ -conull G -invariant Borel subset of $V(G)$, we may assume that h^* is Borel.

Claim 5.5. *If $S \subseteq X$ is the union of some s colour classes of h^* , then*

$$\frac{s\mu(X)}{\Delta + 1} \leq \mu(S) \leq \frac{(s + 1)\mu(X)}{\Delta + 1}.$$

Proof. This is immediate from the fact that each colour class of h^* has measure at least $\mu(X)/(\Delta + 1)$. \square

Now we use Proposition 2.1 to obtain a Borel inclusion-maximal proper partial Δ -colouring $g \supseteq h^*$ of G . Then $X \subseteq \text{dom}(g)$ by definition; on the other hand, every vertex in $V(G) \setminus X$ has degree less than $4\Delta/5 < \Delta$, so $V(G) \setminus X \subseteq \text{dom}(g)$ as well. In other words, $\text{dom}(g) = V(G)$ – that is, g is a total

colouring. Finally, we invoke Lemma 5.3 to produce a Borel proper Δ -colouring f of G such that

- (P1) $f(x) = g(x)$ for all $x \in X$ and
- (P2) for any two colours α and β , if $\mu(f^{-1}(\alpha)) < \mu(f^{-1}(\beta))$, then

$$\mu \left(\{y \in f^{-1}(\beta) \setminus X : N_G(y) \cap f^{-1}(\alpha) = \emptyset\} \right) = 0.$$

We claim that this Δ -colouring f is μ -equitable.

Suppose, toward a contradiction, that f is not μ -equitable. Let the set of colours be \mathcal{C} . For $\gamma \in \mathcal{C}$, let $V_\gamma := f^{-1}(\gamma)$ be the corresponding colour class. Define

$$\mathcal{A} := \{\alpha \in \mathcal{C} : \mu(V_\alpha) < 1/\Delta\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{B} := \{\beta \in \mathcal{C} : \mu(V_\beta) \geq 1/\Delta\}.$$

Set $A := f^{-1}(\mathcal{A})$ and $B := f^{-1}(\mathcal{B})$. Since f is not μ -equitable, $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} \neq \emptyset$. Set $\xi := |\mathcal{A}|/\Delta$.

Claim 5.6. $\xi < 4/5$.

Proof. Take any colour $\beta \in \mathcal{B}$. Using Claims 5.4 and 5.5, we see that

$$\mu(V_\beta \cap X) = \mu((h^*)^{-1}(\beta)) \leq \frac{2\mu(X)}{\Delta + 1} \leq \frac{1}{2(\Delta + 1)} < \frac{1}{\Delta} \leq \mu(V_\beta).$$

Therefore, $\mu(V_\beta \setminus X) > 0$. By (X1), each vertex in $V_\beta \setminus X$ has degree less than $4\Delta/5$. On the other hand, by (P2), μ -almost every vertex in $V_\beta \setminus X$ has a neighbour in every colour class V_α with $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$. Thus, we have $|\mathcal{A}| < 4\Delta/5$, or, equivalently, $\xi < 4/5$, as desired. \square

Following [KN05], define $V^+ := B \setminus X$ and $V^- := B \cap X$.

Claim 5.7. $\mu(B) = \mu(V^+) + \mu(V^-) \geq 1 - \xi$.

Proof. By definition, $\mu(B) \geq |\mathcal{B}|/\Delta = 1 - \xi$. \square

Claim 5.8. $\mu(V^+) < 7/10$.

Proof. Take any $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$. By (P2), μ -almost every vertex in V^+ has a neighbour in V_α . Since μ is G -invariant, this implies that

$$\int_{V_\alpha} |N_G(x) \cap V^+| d\mu(x) \geq \mu(V^+).$$

On the other hand, we can write

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{V_\alpha} |N_G(x) \cap V^+| d\mu(x) &\leq \int_{V_\alpha \cap X} \deg_G(x) d\mu(x) + \int_{V_\alpha \setminus X} |N_G(y) \setminus X| d\mu(y) \\ &\leq \Delta \cdot \mu(V_\alpha \cap X) + \frac{2\Delta}{5} \cdot \mu(V_\alpha \setminus X) \quad (\text{by (X2)}) \\ &= \frac{3\Delta}{5} \cdot \mu(V_\alpha \cap X) + \frac{2\Delta}{5} \cdot \mu(V_\alpha). \end{aligned}$$

Claims 5.4 and 5.5 yield $\mu(V_\alpha \cap X) \leq 1/2(\Delta + 1) < 1/2\Delta$. Also, $\mu(V_\alpha) < 1/\Delta$, since $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$. Thus

$$\frac{3\Delta}{5} \cdot \mu(V_\alpha \cap X) + \frac{2\Delta}{5} \cdot \mu(V_\alpha) < \frac{3\Delta}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2\Delta} + \frac{2\Delta}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta} = \frac{3}{10} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{7}{10},$$

as desired. \square

Claim 5.9. $\mu(V^-) < (1 - \xi)/2$.

Proof. By Claims 5.4 and 5.5, we have

$$\mu(V^-) \leq \frac{(|\mathcal{B}| + 1)\mu(X)}{\Delta + 1} < \frac{|\mathcal{B}| + 1}{4\Delta} \leq \frac{|\mathcal{B}|}{2\Delta} = \frac{1 - \xi}{2}. \quad \square$$

Claim 5.10. $(4 - 10\xi)\mu(V^-) + 10\xi(1 - \xi) \leq 1$.

Proof. Observe that

$$\frac{\Delta}{10} \geq \frac{d_\mu(G)}{2} = \mathsf{C}_\mu(G; V(G)) \geq \mathsf{C}_\mu(G; V^-) + \int_{V^+} |N_G(y) \cap A| d\mu(y).$$

Applying (X3) with $X' = V^-$, we get $\mathsf{C}_\mu(G; V^-) \geq (2\Delta/5)\mu(V^-)$. Also, by (P2), μ -almost every vertex $y \in V^+$ has at least $|\mathcal{A}|$ neighbours in A . Therefore,

$$\frac{\Delta}{10} \geq \frac{2\Delta}{5} \cdot \mu(V^-) + |\mathcal{A}| \cdot \mu(V^+). \quad (5.5)$$

By Claim 5.7,

$$\frac{2\Delta}{5} \cdot \mu(V^-) + |\mathcal{A}| \cdot \mu(V^+) \geq \left(\frac{2\Delta}{5} - |\mathcal{A}| \right) \cdot \mu(V^-) + |\mathcal{A}| \cdot (1 - \xi).$$

Plugging this into formula (5.5) and multiplying both sides by $10/\Delta$ gives the desired result. \square

Claim 5.11. $\xi < 2/5$.

Proof. Suppose that $\xi \geq 2/5$. Then $4 - 10\xi \leq 0$, so it follows from Claim 5.10 that

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &\geq (4 - 10\xi)\mu(V^-) + 10\xi(1 - \xi) \\ &\geq (2 - 5\xi)(1 - \xi) + 10\xi(1 - \xi). \quad (\text{by Claim 5.9}) \end{aligned}$$

In other words, we have $5\xi^2 - 3\xi - 1 \geq 0$. This inequality implies that either $\xi \leq (3 - \sqrt{29})/10 < 0$, which is impossible, or $\xi \geq (3 + \sqrt{29})/10 = 0.83 \dots > 4/5$, contradicting Claim 5.6. \square

We are ready for the coup de grâce. Since $\xi < 2/5$, we have $4 - 10\xi > 0$, so Claim 5.10 yields

$$\mu(V^-) \leq \frac{1 - 10\xi(1 - \xi)}{4 - 10\xi} = \frac{10\xi^2 - 10\xi + 1}{4 - 10\xi}.$$

From this and Claim 5.7 we obtain

$$\mu(V^+) \geq 1 - \xi - \frac{10\xi^2 - 10\xi + 1}{4 - 10\xi} = \frac{3 - 4\xi}{4 - 10\xi}.$$

The function $t \mapsto (3 - 4t)/(4 - 10t)$ is increasing for $0 \leq t < 2/5$, so $\mu(V^+)$ is at least the value of this function at $t = 0$ – that is, $\mu(V^+) \geq 3/4$. Since $3/4 > 7/10$, this contradicts Claim 5.8 and completes the proof of Theorem 1.8.

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Conflict of Interest. None.

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