→ An extension of (G, μ) on $\hat{R}^X$ a grouping $(\mathcal{H}, \nu)$ on Y together w/ Borel map $f: Y \to X$ s.t. ① induces graph hom

② f restricted to an acomp of $\mathcal{H}$ it is a graph iso onto image

③ $f_* \nu = \mu$

G is a quasi-factor of $\mathcal{H}$ if ① ② ③ $f_* \nu = \mu$

Measured prop (T) (partly jw L. Grabowski & S. Mellick)

Defn? ("Connes-Weiss") A u.l.f. graphing $(\mathcal{G},\mu)$ has measured property (T) iff each of its ergodic extensions is strongly ergodic

→ A graphing $(\mathcal{G},\mu)$ is a
  ① a Borel graph $\mathcal{G}\subset X\times X$ w/ countable comps.
  ② (X,μ) is a standard prob space $\cong([0,1],\lambda)$
  ③ $\forall \alpha\in Aut(X)$ s.t. $\forall^{*}_{x}\ \alpha(x)\sim_{\mathcal{G}} x$ (call α "being in the same conn comp") $\Rightarrow \alpha_{*}\mu=\mu$

→ u.l.f.: $\exists D\in\mathbb{N},\ \forall^{*}_{x}\ \deg(x)\le D$.

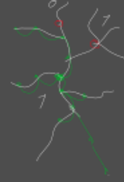
→ Ergodic: $\forall A\subset X$ Borel, $\mu(\partial_{\mathcal{G}}A)=0 \Rightarrow \mu(A)=0,1$
  ($\partial_{\mathcal{G}}A=\{x\in A \mid \exists y\notin A \text{ w/ } x\sim_{\mathcal{G}} y\}$)

→ Strong ergodicity: $\forall (A_n)_n\subset X$ of Borel sets $\mu(\partial_{\mathcal{G}}A_n)\to 0$
  $\Rightarrow \mu(A_n)(1-\mu(A_n))\to 0$

Thm (Hjorth-Kechris) A group Γ is non-amenable iff the Schreier graph for $\Gamma \curvearrowright (2^\Gamma, \{1/2, 1/2\}^{\text{prod}})$ is strongly ergodic.
↪ for a gen. $S \to E_G$ w/ edges $sx \sim x$.

Ex: Let (T, ρ) be a tree, then it admits an ergodic extension which is not strongly ergodic

SK: Let $(A_n)_n$ be a vanishing seq of nbhds, $A_n \subset X$, $\bigcap_n A_n = \emptyset$ and A_n is a complete section



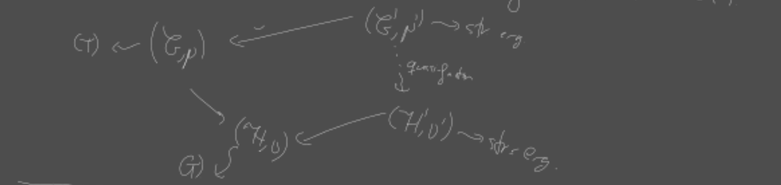
WTS $\exists$ in some extension $(\mathcal{H}, \nu)$, $(R_n)_n \subset T$ s.t. $\nu(R_n) = 1/2$ but $\nu(\partial_{T_H} R_n) \to 0$

Take an extension by flipping a coin independently on each cluster. Then the R_n 's correspond to the set of x's whose cluster is coloured by 1

Thm (Boutot / Connes-Lubotzky): Let G be an lcsc group.
Then G has (T) iff one (hence all) of its ergodic pmp free actions have (T).

Example. Palm eq rel on a prop. (T) group

Prop: If $(\mathcal{G},\mu)$ has (T), then its quasi-factors have (T)



Non-ex $(\mathcal{G},\mu)$ has planar comps $\Rightarrow$ does not have (T)

① $\mathcal{G}$ reads to be treated for (T)
② Thm

Q: What structures are compatible w/ Prop (T)?