

Topics in Ergodic Theory

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(4th October 2018, Thursday)

1. Measure preserving system

Measure preserving system : (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) , where X is a set, \mathcal{B} is a σ -algebra, μ is a probability measure with $\mu(A) \geq 0 \forall A \in \mathcal{B}$, $\mu(X) = 1$, and T is a measure-preserving transformation. That is, $T : X \rightarrow X$ is measurable s.t. $\mu(T^{-1}(A)) = \mu(A) \forall A \in \mathcal{B}$.

If Y is a random element of X with distribution μ , then $T(Y)$ also has distribution μ .

Example)

- (Circle rotation) Let $X = \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$, \mathcal{B} be the Borel sets, μ be the Lebesgue measure and $T = R_\alpha$ where $R_\alpha(x) = x + \alpha$, and $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ is parameter.
- (Times 2 map) $X = \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$, \mathcal{B} be the Borel sets, μ is a Lebesgue measure, $T = T_2$ where $T_2(x) = 2x$.

(proof that T_2 is measure preserving) First prove for intervals : let $I = (a, b)$. Then $\mu(I) = b - a$ and $\mu(T_2^{-1}I) = \mu((\frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{2}) \cup (\frac{a+1}{2}, \frac{b+1}{2})) = b/2 - a/2 + b/2 - a/2 = b - a$. (Just use Dynkin's lemma to conclude... Or,)

Now let $U \subset \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ be open. Then $U = \sqcup_i I_i$ is a disjoint union of intervals, so

$$\mu(T^{-1}U) = \mu(\sqcup_j T^{-1}I_j) = \sum_j \mu(T^{-1}I_j) = \sum_j \mu(I_j) = \mu(U)$$

Let $K \subset \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ be a compact set. Then

$$\mu(T^{-1}K) = 1 - \mu((T^{-1}K)^c) = 1 - \mu(T^{-1}(K^c)) = 1 - \mu(K^c) = \mu(K)$$

Let A be an arbitrary Borel set and let $\epsilon > 0$. Then $\exists U$ open and $\exists K$ compact such that $K \subset A \subset U$ and $\mu(U \setminus K) < \epsilon$, so

$$\mu(K) = \mu(T^{-1}K) \leq \mu(T^{-1}A) \leq \mu(T^{-1}U) = \mu(U)$$

We also have $\mu(K) \leq \mu(A)\mu(U)$. Since $\mu(U) - \mu(K) < \epsilon$, $|\mu(A) - \mu(T^{-1}A)| < \epsilon$. Since ϵ was arbitrary, so $\mu(A) = \mu(T^{-1}A)$.

(End of proof) \square

The **orbit** $x \in X$ is the sequence x, Tx, T^2x, \dots .

Some Questions:

- Let $A \in \mathcal{B}$ and $x \in A$. Does the orbit of x visit A infinitely often?
- What is the proportion of the times n such that $T^n x$ is in A ?
- (Mixing property) What is $\mu(\{x \in A : T^n x \in A\})$ if n is large

Example) Let $A = [0, \frac{1}{4}) \subset \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ and $T = T_2$. Then $T^n x \in A \Leftrightarrow (n+1)^{\text{st}}$ and $(n+2)^{\text{nd}}$ binary digits of x are 0.

For example, $x = 1/6 = 0.00101010 \dots_{(2)}$ never comes back to A .

Another interesting fact : $\mu(\{x : x \in A, T_2^n x \in A\}) = 1/16$ if $n \geq 2$. (Circle rotation has very different property.)

Markov Shift

- Let $(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n)^T$ be a probability vector. Let $A \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{n \times n}$ be the **matrix of transition probabilities**.
Assumptions : (1) $A(1, \dots, 1)^T = (1, \dots, 1)^T$; (2) $(p_1, \dots, p_n)A = (p_1, \dots, p_n)$
- Let $X = \{1, \dots, n\}^{\mathbb{Z}}$, \mathcal{B} be the Borel σ -algebra generated by the product topology of the discrete topology on $\{1, \dots, n\}$, and $T = \sigma$ is the shift map $(\sigma X)_m = X_{m+1}$.
- Let $\mu(\{x \in X : x_m = i_0, \dots, x_{m+n} = i_n\}) = p_{i_0} a_{i_0 i_1} \dots a_{i_{n-1} i_n}$.

2. Furstenberg's correspondence principle

Theorem) (Szemerédi) Let $S \subset \mathbb{Z}$ of positive upper Banach density. That is:

$$\bar{d}(S) = \limsup_{N, M: M-N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{M-N} |S \cap [N, M-1]| > 0.$$

Then S contains arbitrary long arithmetic progressions. That is, $\forall l, \exists a \in \mathbb{Z}, d \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ such that $a, a+d, \dots, a+(l-1)d \in S$.

Theorem) (Furstenberg) (Multiple recurrence) Let (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) be a MPS (Measure preserving system). Let $A \in \mathcal{B}$ be s.t. $\mu(A) > 0$. Let $l \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$. Then

$$\liminf_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \mu(A \cap T^{-n}(A) \cap \dots \cap T^{-(l-1)n}(A)) > 0$$

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(6th October 2018, Saturday)

Theorem) (Szemerédi) Let $S \subset \mathbb{Z}$ of positive upper Banach density. Then S contains arbitrary long arithmetic progressions.

Theorem) (Furstenberg) Let (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) be a MPS. Let $A \in \mathcal{B}$ be s.t. $\mu(A) > 0$. Then for $\forall l \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$

$$\liminf_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \mu(A \cap T^{-n}(A) \cap \dots \cap T^{-(l-1)n}(A)) > 0$$

Let $X = \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{Z}}$, \mathcal{B} be the Borel σ -algebra, $T = \sigma$ be the shift map.

For a set $S \subset \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, Let $x^S \in X$ be defined by

$$x_n^S = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n \in S \\ 0 & \text{if } n \notin S \end{cases}$$

Let $A \in \mathcal{B}$ and $A = \{x \in X : x_0 = 1\}$

Observation : $n \in S \Leftrightarrow \sigma^n x^S \in A \Leftrightarrow (\sigma^n x^S)_0 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x_n^S = 1$.

Let $\{M_m\}$ and $\{N_m\}$ be sequences s.t.

$$\bar{d}(S) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{M_m - N_m} |S \cap [N_m, M_m - 1]|$$

Let $\mu_m = \frac{1}{M_m - N_m} \sum_{n=N_m}^{M_m-1} \delta_{\sigma^n x^S}$, where δ_x is a measure on X defined as

$$\delta_x(B) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in B \\ 0 & \text{o/w} \end{cases}$$

Let μ be the weak limit of a subsequence of μ_m .

(Reminder)

- **Weak Limits**) : (In fact, weak-* limits) Let X be a compact metric space, Let μ_m be a sequence of Borel measures on X , and let μ be another Borel measure. Then μ_m weakly converges to μ . In notation,

$$\lim -w_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mu_m = \mu$$

$$\text{if } \int f d\mu_m \rightarrow \int f d\mu \quad \forall f \in C(X)$$

- **Theorem**) (Banach-Alaoglu/Helly) Let X be a compact metric space. Then $\mathcal{M}(X)$, the set of Borel probability measures endowed with the topology of weak convergence, is compact and metrizable.

In particular, there is a weakly convergent subsequence in any sequence of Borel probability measures.

Lemma) Let $(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu, \sigma)$ be as defined above is a measure preserving system.

proof sketch) Let $B \in \mathcal{B}$ Then:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_m(B) &= \frac{1}{M_m - N_m} |\{n \in [N_m, M_m - 1] : \sigma^n x^S \in B\}| \\ \mu_m(\sigma^{-1}B) &= \frac{1}{M_m - N_m} |\{n \in [N_m, M_m - 1] : \sigma^n x^S \in \sigma^{-1}B\}| \\ &= \frac{1}{M_m - N_m} |\{n \in [N_m + 1, M_m] : \sigma^n x^S \in B\}| \\ |\mu_m(B) - \mu_m(\sigma^{-1}B)| &\leq \frac{1}{M_m - N_m} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } m \rightarrow \infty \end{aligned}$$

It can be shown that we can pass to the limit and conclude $\mu(B) = \mu(\sigma^{-1}B)$.

- **Remark** : If B is a cylinder set, i.e. $\exists L \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ and $\tilde{B} \subset \{0, 1\}^{2L+1}$ s.t.

$$B = \{x \in X : (x_{-L}, \dots, x_L) \in \tilde{B}\}$$

then B is both closed and open. Therefore χ_B , the characteristic function of B , is continuous. Hence, the limit

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mu_m(B) = \mu(B)$$

Proposition) Let $S \subset \mathbb{Z}$, let x^S , A , $(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu, \sigma)$ be as defined above. Let $l \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$. Suppose that $\exists n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ s.t.

$$\mu(A \cap \sigma^{-n}(A) \cap \dots \cap \sigma^{-n(l-1)}(A)) > 0$$

Then S contains an arithmetic progression of length l .

proof) Without loss of generality, we may assume that $\mu = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mu_m$ (if this is not the case, we just replace μ_m with its converging subsequence). Let $B = A \cap \sigma^{-n}(A) \cap \dots \cap \sigma^{-n(l-1)}(A)$ and observe that B is a cylinder set. Then $\mu(B) = \lim \mu_m(B)$ hence $\exists m$ s.t. $\mu_m(B) > 0$.

By definition of μ_m , $\exists k \in [N_m, M_m - 1]$ such that $\sigma^k x^S \in B$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^k x^S \in A, \sigma^k x^S \in \sigma^{-n}(A), \dots, \sigma^k x^S \in \sigma^{-n(l-1)}(A) \\ \Rightarrow \sigma^k x^S \in A, \sigma^{k+n} x^S \in A, \dots, \sigma^{k+n(l-1)} x^S \in A \end{aligned}$$

and so $k, k+n, \dots, k+n(l-1) \in S$ by earlier observation.

(End of proof) \square

Note A is also a cylinder set. Then $\mu(A) = \lim_m \mu_m(A)$ and

$$\mu(A) = \lim_m \mu_m(A) = \lim_m \frac{1}{M_m - N_m} |\{n \in [N_m, M_m - 1] : n \in S\}| = \bar{d}(S) > 0$$

by assumption that S is of positive upper Banach density, and therefore we can prove Szemerédi when assuming Furstenberg.

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(9th October, Tuesday)

3. Poincaré recurrence, Ergodicity

Lemma) Let (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) be MPS. Let $A \in \mathcal{B}$ with $\mu(A) > 0$. Then $\exists n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ s.t. $\mu(A \cap T^{-n}A) > 0$.

proof) Suppose $\mu(A \cap T^{-n}A) = 0$ for all $n > 0$. Then

$$\mu(T^{-k}A \cap T^{-n}A) = \mu(A \cap T^{-(n-k)}A) = 0$$

for all $n > k \geq 0$. Hence the sets $A, T^{-1}A, \dots$ are "almost pairwise disjoint". Then

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(A \cup T^{-1}A \cup \dots \cup T^{-n}A) &= \mu(A) + (\mu(T^{-1}A) - \mu(T^{-1}A \cap A)) \\ &\quad + (\mu(T^{-2}A) - \mu(T^{-2}A \cap (A \cup T^{-1}A))) + \dots \\ &\quad + (\mu(T^{-n}A) - \mu(T^{-n}A \cap (A \cup T^{-1}A \cup \dots \cup T^{-(n-1)}A))) \\ &= (n+1)\mu(A), \end{aligned}$$

a contradiction if $n+1 > \mu(A)^{-1}$.

(End of proof) \square

Theorem) (Poincaré recurrence) Let (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) be MPS. Let $A \in \mathcal{B}$ with $\mu(A) > 0$. Then a.e. $x \in A$ returns to A infinitely often. That is,

$$\mu(A \setminus \bigcap_{N=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{n=N}^{\infty} T^{-n}A) = 0$$

Remark : $x \in T^{-n}A \Leftrightarrow T^n x \in A$. So $\bigcup_{n=N}^{\infty} T^{-n}A$ are the points that visit A at least once after time N .

proof) Let A_0 be the set of point in A that never returns to A . We first show $\mu(A_0) = 0$. Note that $\mu(A_0 \cap T^{-n}A_0) \leq \mu(A_0 \cap T^{-n}A) = \mu(\emptyset) = 0$ for all $n > 0$. By the previous lemma, we have $\mu(A_0) = 0$. Note that if $x \in A \setminus (\bigcap_{N=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{n=N}^{\infty} T^{-n}A)$, then there is a maximal $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ such that $T^m x \in A_0$. This means that

$$A \setminus \bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} T^{-n}A \subset \bigcup_{m=0}^{\infty} T^{-m}A_0$$

and since $T^{-m}A_0$ has measure 0 for each $m \geq 0$, $A \setminus \bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} T^{-n}A$ also has measure 0.

(End of proof) \square

However, if we are aim to show that any point of X (or almost every) visits a set A with $\mu(A) > 0$ infinitely often, we should prevent elements of X being partitioned by orbits of T^{-1} . Assumption of ergodicity turns out to be enough for this. (In fact, we can make 'ergodic decomposition' for T to satisfy ergodicity on each partition - but not lecturing on this; bit tricky)

Definition) A MPS (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) is called **ergodic** if $A = T^{-1}A$ implies $\mu(A) = 0$ or 1 for all $A \in \mathcal{B}$.

If the MPS is not ergodic, and $A \in \mathcal{B}$ with $\mu(A) \in (0, 1)$ s.t. $T^{-1}A = A$, then we can restrict the MPS to A . That is, we consider the MPS:

$$(A, \mathcal{B}_A, \mu_A, T|_A) \text{ where } \mathcal{B}_A = \{B \in \mathcal{B} : B \subset A\}, \mu_A(B) = \mu(B)/\mu(A) \text{ for all } B \in \mathcal{B}_A.$$

Theorem) The following are equivalent for a MPS (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) :

- (1) (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) is ergodic.
- (2) $\mu(\bigcap_{N=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{n=N}^{\infty} T^{-n}A) = 1$ for all $A \in \mathcal{B}$ with $\mu(A) > 0$.
- (3) $\mu(A \triangle T^{-1}A) = 0$ implies $\mu(A) = 0$ or 1 for all $A \in \mathcal{B}$.
- (4) For all bounded measurable functions $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f = f \circ T$ a.e. implies f is constant a.e.
- (5) For all measurable functions $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $f = f \circ T$ a.e. implies f is constant a.e.

Each condition show different perspective to view ergodicity. The second item shows that for ergodic systems Poincaré recurrence holds in a stronger form: not only almost every point in A but also almost every point in X visits A infinitely often. The last three conditions are often used in practice.

proof)

- (1) \Rightarrow (2) Let $A \in \mathcal{B}$ with $\mu(A) > 0$. Let $B = \bigcap \bigcup T^{-n}A$, the set of points that visit A infinitely often. By Poicaré recurrence(or P-recurrence), $\mu(B) \geq \mu(A) > 0$. So if we show that $B = T^{-1}B$, then $\mu(B) = 1$ follows by ergodicity.

While, $x \in B \Leftrightarrow x$ visits A i.o. $\Leftrightarrow Tx$ visits A i.o. $\Leftrightarrow Tx \in B$. So we proved $B = T^{-1}B$.

- (2) \Rightarrow (3) Let $A \in \mathcal{B}$ s.t. $\mu(A \triangle T^{-1}A) = 0$. If $\mu(A) = 0$, there is nothing to prove, so assume $\mu(A) > 0$. Let $B = \bigcap \bigcup T^{-n}A$. By (2), we know that $\mu(B) = 1$. We show $\mu(B \setminus A) = 0$, which completes the proof.

Let $x \in B \setminus A$, then there is a first time $m > 0$ s.t. $T^m x \in A$, hence $x \in T^{-m}A \setminus T^{-(m-1)}A$. This shows $B \setminus A \subset \bigcup T^{-m}A \setminus T^{-(m-1)}A$. But $T^{-m}A \setminus T^{-(m-1)}A$ has measure 0 because $\mu(T^{-m}A \setminus T^{-(m-1)}A) = \mu(T^{-1}A \setminus A) = 0$.

So we conclude $\mu(B \setminus A) = 0$.

- (3) \Rightarrow (4) Let $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a bounded measurable function s.t. $f = f \circ T$ almost everywhere. For any $t \in \mathbb{R}$, define $A_t = \{x \in A : f(x) \leq t\}$. Then

$$\mu(A_t \triangle T^{-1}A_t) = \mu(\{x \in A : f(x) \leq t\} \triangle \{x \in A : f \circ T(x) \leq t\}) = 0$$

By (3), we have $\mu(A_t) \in \{0, 1\}$ for all t . Since f was bounded, if t is very small, then $\mu(A_t) = 0$ and if t is very large $\mu(A_t) = 1$. But $t \mapsto \mu(A_t)$ is a monotone function, we have $\exists c \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $\mu(A_t) = 0$ for all $t < c$ and $\mu(A_t) = 1$ for all $t > c$. Therefore we have $f(x) = c$.

- (4) \Rightarrow (1) Let $A \in \mathcal{B}$ with $A = T^{-1}A$. Then $\chi_A = \chi_A \circ T$ everywhere, so χ_A is constant a.e.

Example : The circle rotation $(\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}, \mathcal{B}, \mu, R_\alpha)$ is ergodic if and only if α is irrational.

proof) Let $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be measurable, and let $f(x) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} a_n \exp(2\pi i n x)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} f \circ R_\alpha(x) &= f(x + \alpha) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} a_n \exp(2\pi i n(x + \alpha)) \\ &= \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} a_n \exp(2\pi i n \alpha) \exp(2\pi i n x) \end{aligned}$$

so $f = f \circ R_\alpha$ is equivalent to having $a_n = a_n \exp(2\pi i n \alpha)$ for all n . If α is irrational, then $\exp(2\pi i n \alpha) \neq 1$ for all $n \neq 0$ so $a_n = 0$ for all $n \neq 0$.

(End of proof) \square

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(11th October, Thursday)

4. Ergodic theorems

Theorem) (Mean ergodic theorem, von Neumann) Let (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) be a MPS. Write

$$I = \{f \in L^2(X) : f \circ T = f \text{ a.e.}\} \subset L^2(X)$$

for the closed subspace of T -invariant functions. Write $P_T : L^2(X) \rightarrow I$ for the orthogonal projection. Then for every $f \in L^2(X)$, we have

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f \circ T^n \rightarrow P_T f \quad \text{in } L^2(X)$$

Here, $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f \circ T^n$ called the **ergodic average**.

There are two proofs for this theorem : one uses spectral theory and the other does not. We would prove using the second approach, and sketch the first proof in the example sheet.

Theorem) (Pointwise ergodic theorem, Birkhoff) Let (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) be a MPS. Then for all $f \in L^1(X)$, $\exists f^* \in L^1(X)$ s.t. $f^* = f^* \circ T$ a.e. and

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f \circ T^n(x) \rightarrow f^*(x) \quad \text{a.e. in } X$$

Comments

- (1) If $f \in L^2 \cap L^1$, then $f^* = P_T f$.
- (2) There is an L^p version of convergence in norm. That is, if $f \in L^p$, then

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f \circ T^n \rightarrow f^* \quad \text{in } L^p \text{ norm}$$

This will be proved in the example sheet.

- (3) If (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) is ergodic, then f^* (or $P_T f$) is constant a.e., because it is T -invariant.

Note : $f^*(x) = \int f^* d\mu$ a.e. By L^1 norm convergence, we also have

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f \circ T^n d\mu \rightarrow \int f^* d\mu$$

By a lemma that would follow,

$$\int f \circ T^n d\mu = \int f d\mu \quad \forall n, \text{ hence } \int f d\mu = \int f^* d\mu$$

Then

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(T^n x) \rightarrow \int f d\mu$$

Can be interpreted as "time average(LHS) converges to spatial average(RHS)".

Lemma) Let $T : X \rightarrow X$ be a measurable transformation and let μ be a probability measure. Then μ is T -invariant if and only if

$$\int f \circ T d\mu = \int f d\mu \quad \forall f \in L^1(X, \mu) \quad (1)$$

proof) ((1) \Rightarrow measure preserving property) : Let $A \in \mathcal{B}$. Then

$$\mu(T^{-1}A) = \int \chi_{T^{-1}A} d\mu = \int \chi_A \circ T d\mu = \int \chi_A d\mu = \mu(A)$$

(MPP \Rightarrow (1)) : Let $f \in L^1(X)$. If $f = \chi_A$ for some $A \in \mathcal{B}$, then

$$\int f \circ T d\mu = \mu(T^{-1}A) = \mu(A) = \int f d\mu$$

(1) hold for such f . Then (1) also holds for simple functions by linearity of integration. In the case where f is non-negative, let f_n be a monotone increasing sequence of simple functions such that $\lim_n f_n = f$ (e.g. $f_n = f \wedge n$),

$$\int f \circ T d\mu = \lim_n \int f_n \circ T d\mu = \lim_n \int f_n d\mu = \int f d\mu$$

In the general case, separate f into positive and negative parts and conclude the proof.

(End of proof) \square

Definition) Let (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) be a MPS. Then the **Koopman operator** is defined as : $U_T f = f \circ T$ acting on functions on X .

Lemma) The Koopman operator is an isometry on $L^2(X)$. That is,

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \langle U_T f, U_T g \rangle$$

proof) Apply the previous lemma for the function $f \circ \bar{g}$.

$$\mu(U_T f \cdot U_T \bar{g}) = \mu(U_T(f\bar{g})) = \mu(f\bar{g})$$

(End of proof) \square

Definition) A MPS (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) is called **invertible** if $\exists S : X \rightarrow X$, measure preserving, s.t.

$$S \circ T = T \circ S = id_X \quad \text{a.e.}$$

If such a map exists, we denote it by $T^{-1} = S$. (such operator is unique up to a.s. equality)

Lemma) If (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) is invertible, then U_T is unitary, and $U_T^* = U_{T^{-1}}$.

proof) Note : $U_{T^{-1}} \circ U_T = U_T \circ U_{T^{-1}} = id_{L^2(X)}$, so it is enough to show that $U_T^* = U_{T^{-1}}$. To do this, we need to show :

$$\langle U_{T^{-1}} f, g \rangle = \langle f, U_T g \rangle \quad \forall f, g \in L^2$$

and

$$\langle U_{T^{-1}} f, g \rangle = \int f \circ T^{-1} \cdot \bar{g} d\mu = \int (f \circ T^{-1} \cdot \bar{g}) \circ T d\mu = \int f \cdot \bar{g} \circ T d\mu = \langle f, U_T g \rangle$$

(End of proof) \square

Both von Neumann's and Birkhoff's theorems are easy for certain special kinds of functions. For instance, if $f \in I$:

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f \circ T^n = f$$

Also, if $f = g \circ T - g$ for some g , then

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f \circ T^n = \frac{1}{N} (g \circ T^N - g)$$

It turns out that these two are the only functions that we have to worry about (in the case of von Neumann's theorem) - as presented in the following lemma.

Lemma) Write $B = \{g \circ T - g : g \in L^2(x)\}$. Then $B^\perp = I$.

Caution ! : B is not close in L^2 . So we get $L^2 = I \oplus \bar{B}$, but not $L^2 = I \oplus B$.

proof) Let $f \in L^2(X)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} f \in B^\perp &\Leftrightarrow \langle f, g \circ T - g \rangle = 0 \quad \forall g \in L^2 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \langle f, g \circ T \rangle = \langle f, g \rangle \quad \forall g \in L^2 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \langle U_T^* f, g \rangle = \langle f, g \rangle \quad \forall g \in L^2 \\ &\Leftrightarrow U_T^* f = f \end{aligned}$$

Now we only need to see that $U_T^* f = f \Leftrightarrow U_T f = f$:

$$\begin{aligned} U_T f &= f \\ \Leftrightarrow \|f - U_T f\|^2 &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow \|f\|^2 + \|U_T f\|^2 - \langle f, U_T f \rangle - \langle U_T f, f \rangle &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow \|f\|^2 + \|U_T^* f\|^2 - \langle f, U_T^* f \rangle - \langle U_T^* f, f \rangle + \left(\|U_T f\| - \|U_T^* f\| \right)^2 &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow \|f - U_T^* f\|^2 + \left(\|U_T f\|^2 - \|U_T^* f\|^2 \right) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Since $\|f - U_T^* f\|^2 \geq 0$, $\|U_T f\|^2 - \|U_T^* f\|^2 \geq 0$ (note that we do not know that U_T^* is unitary, since we do not know if T is invertible, but we know that $\|U_T^*\|_{op} \leq 1$), this statement is equivalent to having $f = U_T^* f$.

Now we are ready to prove the mean ergodic theorem.

proof of MET) Fix $\epsilon > 0$. Let $f \in L^2$. By the lemma, $\exists g, e \in L^2$ s.t.

$$f = P_T f + (g \circ T - g) + e$$

with $\|e\| < \epsilon$ and

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f \circ T^n = P_T f + \frac{1}{N} (g \circ T^N - g) + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e \circ T^n$$

This gives bound

$$\left\| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f \circ T^n - P_T f \right\| \leq \frac{2\|g\|}{N} + \epsilon$$

Taking $N \rightarrow \infty$ gives

$$\limsup_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left\| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f \circ T^n - P_T f \right\| \leq \epsilon$$

(End of proof) \square

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(13th October, Saturday)

Now we start proving mean ergodic theorem, starting with the following theorem.

Theorem) (*Maximal Ergodic Theorem, Wiener*) Let (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) be a MPS. Let $f \in L^1$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. Let

$$E_\alpha = \{x \in X : \sup_N \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(T^n x) > \alpha\}$$

Then $\mu(E_\alpha) \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \|f\|_1$.

-the theorem is useful, because we can bound some set of particular irregularity depending on the parameter α .
 -usually, these kinds of maximal inequalities are prove using covering lemmas, e.g. using Vitalli covering lemma.
 This is also possible in this case, but the proof gets too long.

The proof of the theorem depends on the following proposition

Proposition) Let (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) be a MPS. Let $f \in L^1$. Let

$$\begin{aligned} f_0 &= 0, & f_1 &= f, & f_2 &= f \circ T + f, & \dots \\ f_n &= f \circ T^{n-1} + \dots + f \circ T + f = f_{n-1} \circ T + f \\ F_N &= \max_{n=0, \dots, N} f_n \end{aligned}$$

Then $\int_{x: F_N(x) > 0} f(x) d\mu(x) \geq 0$ for all N .

proof) Suppose that $F_N(x) > 0$. Then $F_N(x) = f_n(x)$ for some $n \in \{1, \dots, N\}$. Then $F_N(x) = f_{n-1}(Tx) + f(x) \leq F_N(Tx) + f(x)$, hence $f(x) \leq F_N(x) - F_N(Tx)$.

$$\int_{\{x: F_N(x) > 0\}} f(x) d\mu \geq \int_{\{x: F_N(x) > 0\}} (F_N(x) - F_N \circ T(x)) d\mu(x)$$

Note, if $F_N(x) \leq 0$, then we have $F_N(x) = 0$ and $F_N(x) - F_N(Tx) \leq 0$, so we have $F_N(x) - F_N \circ T(x) \geq 0$ on the domain $\{x : F_N(x) > 0\}$.

(End of proof) \square

We now prove maximal ergodic theorem.

proof of Maximal E.T.) Define

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\alpha, N} &= \{x \in X : \max_{m=0, \dots, N} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} f(T^n x) > \alpha\} \\ &= \{x \in X : \max_{m=0, \dots, N} \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} (f(T^n x) - \alpha) > 0\} \end{aligned}$$

(with convention that the sum is just 0 in the case $m = 0$) We apply the proposition for the function $f - \alpha$. Then

$$\int_{E_{\alpha, N}} (f(x) - \alpha) d\mu \geq 0$$

Then

$$\|f\|_1 \geq \int_{E_{\alpha, N}} f(x) d\mu \geq \alpha \mu(E_{\alpha, N})$$

Note that $E_\alpha = \bigcup_M E_{\alpha, M}$ is an increasing union and the inequality holds for any N , so $\|f\|_1 \geq \alpha \mu(E_\alpha)$.

(End of proof) \square

Note that, in fact the proof in showing a somewhat stronger version of maximal ergodic theorem. Namely,

Theorem) (*Maximal Ergodic Theorem, version 2*) Let (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) be a MPS. Let $f \in L^1$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. Let

$$E_\alpha = \{x \in X : \sup_N \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(T^n x) > \alpha\}$$

Then $\mu(E_\alpha) \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \mu(f 1_{E_\alpha})$.

proof) It follows from the fact $\int_{E_{\alpha, N}} f(x) d\mu \geq \alpha \mu(E_{\alpha, N})$ for all $N \geq 0$.

(End of proof) \square

Theorem) (Pointwise ergodic theorem) Let (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) be a MPS. Let $f \in L^1$. Then $\exists f^* \in L^1$, T -invariant s.t.

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(T^n x) \rightarrow f^*(x) \quad \text{pointwise a.e.}$$

proof) Fix $\epsilon > 0$. Then $\exists f_\epsilon \in L^2$, $e_{\epsilon,1} \in L^1$ s.t.

$$f = f_\epsilon + e_{\epsilon,1} \quad \text{and} \quad \|e_{\epsilon,1}\|_1 < \epsilon.$$

Also $\exists g_\epsilon \in L^2$, $e_{\epsilon,2} \in L^2$ s.t.

$$f_\epsilon = P_T f_\epsilon + g_\epsilon \circ T - g_\epsilon + e_{\epsilon,2} \quad \text{and} \quad \|e_{\epsilon,2}\|_1 < \epsilon$$

and $\exists h_\epsilon \in L^\infty$, $e_{\epsilon,3} \in L^1$ s.t.

$$g_\epsilon = h_\epsilon + e_{\epsilon,3} \quad \text{and} \quad \|e_{\epsilon,3}\|_1 < \epsilon$$

So $f = P_T f_\epsilon + h_\epsilon \circ T - h_\epsilon + e_\epsilon$, where $e_\epsilon \in L^1$ with $\|e_\epsilon\|_1 < \epsilon$.

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(T^n x) = P_T f_\epsilon(x) + \frac{1}{N} (h_\epsilon(T^N x) - h_\epsilon(x)) + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e_\epsilon(T^n x)$$

Let

$$E_{\epsilon,\alpha} = \left\{ x \in X : \limsup_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(T^n x) - P_T f_\epsilon(x) \right| > \alpha \right\}$$

(Not same as $E_{\alpha,N}$ defined earlier) Applying the Maximal ergodic theorem for the f_n gives

$$\mu(E_{\epsilon,\alpha}) \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \|e_\epsilon\|_1 \leq \frac{h\epsilon}{\alpha}$$

Let F be the set of points x s.t. $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(T^n x)$ does not converge at x . Then $F \subset \bigcup_\alpha F_\alpha$, where

$$F_\alpha = \left\{ x \in X : \limsup_{N_1, N_2 \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{n=0}^{N_1-1} f(T^n x) - \frac{1}{N_2} \sum_{n=0}^{N_2-1} f(T^n x) \right| > 2\alpha \right\}$$

Notice, $F_\alpha \subset E_{\epsilon,\alpha}$ for all $\epsilon > 0$ (????), so $\mu(F_\alpha) \leq \mu(E_{\epsilon,\alpha}) \leq \frac{h\epsilon}{\alpha}$. Therefore $\mu(F_\alpha) = 0$. We can take a countable sequence of α 's (e.g. $(1/k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$) and conclude $\mu(F) = 0$.

We proved that $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(T^n x) \rightarrow f^*(x)$ for some function f^* . By Fatou's lemma, we have $f^* \in L^1$, and it remains to prove $f^*(x) = f^*(Tx)$ a.e.

For almost every x ,

$$\begin{aligned} f^*(x) &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(T^n x) \\ f^*(Tx) &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(T^{n-1} x) \\ &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(T^n x) \\ &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} f(T^n x) \\ &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} f(T^n x) \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $f^*(x) - f^*(Tx) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} f(x) = 0$

(End of proof) \square

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(this proof has faults. will repair, or delete,, ,, ,,)

way more elegant proof) For simplicity, let $S_N(x) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f \circ T^n(x)$.

- (1) First, let f be a positive L^1 function. Then we may find a positive measurable function $\bar{f}(x)$ such that

$$\bar{f}(x) = \liminf_{N \rightarrow \infty} S_N(x) \quad \text{a.e.}$$

Note that \bar{f} is T -invariant, since

$$S_N \circ T = \frac{1}{N}(f \circ T + \dots + f \circ T^N) = \frac{N+1}{N}S_{N+1} - \frac{1}{N}f$$

Also, by Fatou's lemma,

$$\mu(|\bar{f}|) \leq \liminf_N \mu\left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f \circ T^n\right) = \|f\|_1 < \infty$$

and therefore $\bar{f} \in L^1$ with $\int \bar{f} d\mu = \int f d\mu$. Now let $g(x) = f(x) - \bar{f}(x)$, then again $g \in L^1$, with $\int g d\mu = 0$ and

$$\liminf_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} g \circ T^n(x) = 0 \quad \text{a.e.}$$

Now consider the set F_q , defined for $q \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}$.

$$F_q = \{x : \limsup_N \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} g \circ T^n(x) > q\}$$

Observe that F_q is a T -invariant set, since

$$\begin{aligned} Tx \in F_q &\Leftrightarrow \limsup_N \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} g \circ T^{n+1}(x) > q \\ &\Leftrightarrow \limsup_N \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^N g \circ T^n(x) - \frac{1}{N}g \right) > q \Leftrightarrow x \in F_q \end{aligned}$$

So we may repeat our arguments above to the restricted MPS $(F_q, \mathcal{B}|_{F_q}, \mu|_{F_q}, T|_{F_q})$ and hence show that $\mu(g1_{F_q}) = \mu(f1_{F_q}) - \mu(\bar{f}1_{F_q}) = 0$. But by the maximal ergodic theorem (version 2), we have

$$q\mu(F_q) \leq \int_{F_q} g d\mu = 0$$

hence $\mu(F_q) = 0$, and

$$\mu(\{x : |\limsup_N \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} g \circ T^n(x)| > 0\}) = \mu(\cap_{q \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}} F_q) = 0$$

We may conclude that

$$\limsup_N \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} g \circ T^n(x) = \liminf_N \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} g \circ T^n(x) = 0 \quad \text{a.e.}$$

and we see that

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f \circ T^n(x) \rightarrow \bar{f} \quad \text{a.e.}$$

with $\|\bar{f}\|_1 \leq \|f\|_1$.

- (2) For the general case, just divide f into a non-negative part and a negative part, e.g. $f = f^+ - f^-$ and apply part (1) to show that

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f^+ \circ T^n(x) &\rightarrow \bar{f}^+ \quad \text{a.e.} \\ \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f^- \circ T^n(x) &\rightarrow \bar{f}^- \quad \text{a.e.} \end{aligned}$$

and put $f^* = \bar{f}^+ - \bar{f}^-$, then we have the desired result.

(End of proof) \square

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(not done in the lecture. a question in example sheet.)

Theorem) (Pointwise ergodic theorem, L^p -version) Let (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) be a MPS, that is σ -finite. Let $f \in L^p$. Then $\exists f^* \in L^p$, T -invariant s.t.

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(T^n x) \rightarrow f^*(x) \quad \text{pointwise a.e.}$$

proof) First, assume that f is a positive function. Let $(f_n)_n$ be a increasing sequence of L^1 functions s.t. $f_n \rightarrow f$ in L^p and almost everywhere. Then by pointwise ergodic theorem for L^1 functions, we may find $(f_n^*)_n \subset L^1$ s.t.

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f_n \circ T^n(x) \rightarrow f_n^* \quad \text{a.e.}$$

Then $(f_n^*)_n$ also forms an increasing sequence, and therefore converges almost everywhere, say $f_n^* \rightarrow f^*$ a.e. Now, by Fatou's lemma, we have, for $n \geq m$,

$$\mu((f_n^* - f_m^*)^p)^{1/p} \leq \liminf_n \left(\mu\left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} (f_n - f_m) \circ T^k\right) \right)^{1/p} \leq \liminf_n \mu((f_n - f_m)^p)^{1/p}$$

where the last inequality follows from Minkowski's inequality. Therefore, $(f_n^*)_n$ forms a Cauchy sequence in L^p , and in fact converges to f^* in L^p . Also, again by Minkowski's inequality, we have $\|f_n^*\|_p \leq \|f_n\|_p$ and

$$\left\| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} f_n \circ T^m \right\|_p \leq \|f_n\|_p$$

so by dominated convergence theorem, we realize that $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f_n \rightarrow f^*$ is in fact in L^p . Putting these results together, we conclude that

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f \circ T^n \rightarrow f^* \quad \text{in } L^p \text{ and a.e.}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f_n & \xrightarrow{L^p} & f \\ \downarrow L^p & & \downarrow \text{red} \\ f_n^* & \xrightarrow{L^p} & f^* \end{array}$$

For general functions(not necessarily positive), divide it into a non-negative part and a negative part, and find a.e. and L^p converging functions separately and add them.

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(16th October, Tuesday)

Definition) A number $x \in [0, 1)$ is called **normal** in base K , if for every $b_1, b_2, \dots, b_M \in \{0, \dots, K\}$, we have :

$$\frac{1}{N} |\{n \in \{0, \dots, N-1\} : x_{n+1} = b_1, \dots, x_{n+M} = b_M\}| \rightarrow \frac{1}{K^M}$$

where $x = 0.x_1x_2 \dots_{(K)}$ is a base K expansion.

Theorem) Almost every number (w.r.t. Lebesgue measure) is normal in any base $K \geq 2$.

proof) Consider the MPS $(\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}, \mathcal{B}, m, T_K)$ (\mathcal{B} the Borel σ -algebra, m the Lebesgue measure) where $T_K(x) = K \cdot x$. From the example sheet, this is an ergodic MPS. Now fix M and b_1, \dots, b_M as in the definition and consider the set

$$A = \left[(0.b_1 b_2 \dots b_M)_{(K)}, (0.b_1 \dots b_M)_{(K)} + \frac{1}{K^M} \right)$$

•Note : $T^n x \in A \Leftrightarrow x_{n+1} = b_1, \dots, x_{n+M} = b_M$

To see that x is normal, we need

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \chi_A(T^n x) \rightarrow \frac{1}{K^M}$$

This holds by the pointwise ergodic theorem for almost every x . Since there are countably many choices for K , M , and b_1, \dots, b_M , the theorem follows.

(End of proof) \square

6. Unique ergodicity

The problem with these ergodic theorems is that the converging point might differ depending on the selection of measure. To study in which cases this can be prevented, we study the uniqueness of measures that is preserved under a fixed map T .

Definition) A **topological dynamical system** is a tuple (X, T) , where X is a compact metric space and $T : X \rightarrow X$ is a continuous map. We say that (X, T) is **uniquely ergodic**, if there is only one T -invariant Borel probability measure on X .

Theorem) Let (X, T) be a topological dynamical system. The followings are equivalent :

- (1) (X, T) is uniquely ergodic.
- (2) For every $f \in C(X)$, there is $c_f \in \mathbb{C}$ s.t.

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(T^n x) \rightarrow c_f \quad \text{uniformly on } X$$

- (3) There is a dense $A \subset C(X)$ and for each $f \in A$ there is $c_f \in \mathbb{C}$ s.t.

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(T^n x) \rightarrow c_f \quad \text{not necessarily uniformly } \forall x \in X$$

Theorem) (*Riesz representation theorem*) Let X be a compact metric space. Then to each finite Borel measure on X , we associate bounded linear functional on $C(X)$ as follows :

$$L_\mu f = \int f d\mu$$

Then $\mu \mapsto L_\mu$ is a bijection from the space of finite Borel measures on X , $\mathcal{M}(X)$, to bounded linear functional on $C(X)$.

Corollary) Let $\mu_1 \neq \mu_2$ be two Borel measures on a compact metric space. Then $\mu_1 = \mu_2$ if and only if

$$\int f d\mu_1 = \int f d\mu_2 \quad \forall f \in C(X)$$

Definition) Let X, T be as above, let μ be a Borel measure. The push-forward of μ via T is the measure

$$T_*\mu(A) = \mu(T^{-1}(A)) \quad \forall A \in \mathcal{B}$$

-This indeed defines a measure.

Lemma) Let X, T, μ be as above. Then

$$\int f dT_*\mu = \int f \circ T d\mu$$

for every bounded measurable function f .

proof) First prove this for characteristic functions of sets. Let $A \in \mathcal{B}$.

$$\int \chi_A dT_*\mu = T_*\mu(A) = \mu(T^{-1}A) = \int \chi_{T^{-1}A} d\mu = \int \chi_A \circ T d\mu$$

Now use uniform class theorem to complete the proof.

(End of proof) \square

•**Remark :** μ is T -invariant iff $\mu = T_*\mu$.

Lemma) Let X, T, μ be as above. Then μ is T -invariant iff

$$\int f d\mu = \int f \circ T d\mu \quad \forall f \in C(X) \quad \dots\dots (\star)$$

(we are talking about continuous functions in place of measurable functions - so is in fact enough to work with only continuous functions.)

proof) We have already seen that μ being T -invariant implies (\star) .

For the other direction, note the following : suppose that (\star) holds. Then $\int f dT_*\mu = \int f \circ T d\mu = \int f d\mu$ for all $f \in C(X)$. Now by the corollary before, we have $\mu = T_*\mu$.

(End of proof) \square

Theorem) Let (X, T) be a topological dynamical system. Let $(\nu_j)_j$ be a sequence of Borel probability measures on X . Let $(N_j) \subset \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ be sequence s.t. $N_j \rightarrow \infty$ as $j \rightarrow \infty$. Let μ be the weak limit of a subsequence of

$$\frac{1}{N_j} \sum_{n=0}^{N_j-1} T_*^n \nu_j$$

Then μ is T -invariant.

proof) Fix $f \in C(X)$. Wlog, assume $w - \lim \frac{1}{N_j} \sum_{n=0}^{N_j-1} T_*^n \nu_j = \mu$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int f \circ T d\mu &= \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \int f \circ T d\left(\frac{1}{N_j} \sum_{n=0}^{N_j-1} T_*^n \nu_j\right) \\ &= \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N_j} \sum_{n=0}^{N_j-1} \int f \circ T dT_*^n \nu_j \\ &= \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N_j} \sum_{n=0}^{N_j-1} \int f \circ T^{n+1} d\nu_j \\ &= \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N_j} \sum_{n=1}^{N_j} \int f \circ T^n d\nu_j \end{aligned}$$

Now we can expand $\int f d\mu$ similarly

$$\int f d\mu = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N_j} \sum_{n=0}^{N_j-1} \int f \circ T^n d\nu_j$$

then

$$\left| \int f d\mu - \int f \circ T d\mu \right| \leq \limsup_{j \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|f\|_\infty + \|f\|_\infty}{N_j} = 0$$

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(18 October, Thursday)

(Example sheet distributed. Example Class at 27 Oct, 10, 24 Nov. 2pm-4pm)
 (Problem 9 and 10 to be submitted before Thursday 3pm)

Theorem) Let (X, T) be a topological dynamical system. The followings are equivalent :

- (1) (X, T) is uniquely ergodic.
- (2) $\forall f \in C(X), \exists c_f \in \mathbb{C}$ s.t. $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(T^n x) \rightarrow c_f$ uniformly.
- (3) $\exists A \subset C(X)$ dense s.t. $\forall f \in A, \exists c_f \in \mathbb{C}$ s.t.

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(T^n x) \rightarrow c_f \quad \forall x \in X$$

but not necessarily uniformly.

proof)

- (1) \Rightarrow (2) Suppose that (2) fails with $c_f = \int f d\mu$, where μ is the unique invariant measure. Then $\exists \epsilon > 0$, $\exists x_1, x_2, \dots \in X, \exists (N_j)_j \subset \mathbb{Z}$ s.t.

$$\left| \frac{1}{N_j} \sum_{n=0}^{N_j-1} f(T^n x_j) - \int f d\mu \right| > \epsilon \quad \dots \dots (\star)$$

By using Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem to restrict to a converging subsequence whenever necessary (and using diagonal argument) (noting that), we may suppose that

$$\frac{1}{N_j} \sum_{n=0}^{N_j-1} f(T^n x_j) \rightarrow a$$

for some $a \in \mathbb{C}$. Moreover, we can also assume that

$$\frac{1}{N_j} \sum_{n=0}^{N_j-1} T_*^n \delta_{x_j} \rightarrow \nu$$

for some probability measure ν . By the theorem from the previous lecture, ν is T -invariant. Also,

$$\begin{aligned} \int f d\nu &= \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N_j} \sum_{n=0}^{N_j-1} \int f dT_*^n \delta_{x_j} \\ &= \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N_j} \sum_{n=0}^{N_j-1} f(T^n x_j) = a \end{aligned}$$

By (\star) , $|a - \int f d\mu| > \epsilon$, so $\int f d\mu \neq \int f d\nu$, hence $\mu \neq \nu$, a contradiction.

- (2) \Rightarrow (3) This implication is trivial.
 (3) \Rightarrow (1) Let μ, ν be T -invariant probability measures. We will show that $\int f d\mu = \int f d\nu$ for all $f \in A$. Since A is dense, this also holds for all $f \in C(X)$. By the corollary to Riesz representation theorem, this implies $\mu = \nu$.

We know

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(T^n x) \rightarrow c_f \quad \forall x \in X$$

By dominated convergence, has

$$\int f d\mu = \int \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(T^n x) d\mu \rightarrow c_f$$

Thus $\int f d\mu = c_f$.

The same argument gives $\int f d\mu = c_f$.

(End of proof) \square

Example : Let $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ be irrational. Then the circle rotation $(\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}, R_\alpha)$ is uniquely ergodic. Indeed, let μ be an R_α -invariant measure. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \int \exp(2\pi i n x) d\mu &= \int \exp(2\pi i n R_\alpha(x)) d\mu \\ &= \int \exp(2\pi i n (x + \alpha)) d\mu = \exp(2\pi i n \alpha) \int \exp(2\pi i n x) d\mu \end{aligned}$$

Since α is irrational, $\exp(2\pi i n \alpha) \neq 1$ if $n \neq 0$. Then

$$(\dagger) \dots \dots \begin{cases} \int \exp(2\pi i n x) d\mu = 0 & \forall n \neq 0 \\ \int 1 d\mu = 1 \end{cases}$$

Let f be a trigonometric polynomial, i.e. a finite linear combination of the functions $\exp(2\pi i n x)$, where $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then (\dagger) implies

$$\int f d\mu = \int f(x) dx$$

Fact : Trigonometric polynomials are dense in $C(X)$ - use Stone-Weierstrass theorem.

Therefore, μ is just a Lebesgue measure.

Definition) A sequence $x_1, x_2, \dots \in [0, 1)$ is said to be **equidistributed** if

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(x_n) \rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}} f(x) dx \quad \forall f \in C(\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})$$

Remark : Let $0 \leq a < b < 1$. Then x_1, x_2, \dots is equidistributed *if and only if*

$$\frac{1}{N} \left| \{n \in [0, N-1] : x_n \in [a, b]\} \right| \rightarrow a - b \quad \forall 0 \leq a < b < 1$$

Corollary) $\{n\alpha + x \bmod 1 : n \geq 0\}$ is equidistributed for all α irrational and $x \in [0, 1)$.

This is the difference between pointwise ergodic theorem and unique ergodicity - unique ergodicity shows results for all α irrational, while pointwise ergodic theorem shows for almost every points.

proof) This follows from the previous theorem and the example.

Open Problem : Classify the Borel probability measures on \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} that are invariant under both T_2 and T_3 .

If only invariant under T_2 , there are too many of them, so it is hopeless to classify them. However, if invariant under both T_2 and T_3 , it is expected that the result is a combination of Lebesgue measure and measures derived from it.

7. Equidistribution of polynomials

Definition) Let (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) be a MPS, with X a compact metric space, and $T : X \rightarrow X$ is continuous. Then $x \in X$ is called **generic w.r.t.** μ if the following holds :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} T_*^n \delta_x &\rightarrow \mu \quad \text{weakly} \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(T^n x) &\rightarrow \int f d\mu \quad \forall f \in C(X) \quad \dots \dots (\star) \end{aligned}$$

Lemma) μ -almost every $x \in X$ is μ -generic.

proof) By the pointwise ergodic theorem, for $\forall f \in C(X)$, there is a set X_f with $\mu(X_f) = 1$ such that (\star) holds. Observe that every point in $\bigcap_{f \in A} X_f$ where $A \subset C(X)$ is dense and countable is μ -generic.

(End of proof) \square

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(20th October, Saturday)

We seek for a generalized version of the previous corollary.

Theorem) (*Furstenberg*) Let (X, T) be a uniquely ergodic topological dynamical system. Denote by μ the invariant measure. Write

$$\begin{aligned} S : X \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} &\rightarrow X \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \\ (x, y) &\mapsto (Tx, y + c(x)) \end{aligned}$$

where $c : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ is a fixed continuous function. Then $\mu * m$, where m is the Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} is S -invariant. If $\mu \otimes m$ (the product measure) is S -ergodic, then $(X \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}, S)$ is uniquely ergodic.

This has name of **skew-product**.

proof) Let $f \in C(X \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \iint f \circ S(x, y) d\mu(x) dy &= \int_X \int_0^1 f(Tx, y + c(x)) dy d\mu(x) = \int_X \int_{-c(x)}^{1-c(x)} f(Tx, y) dy d\mu(x) \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}} \int_X f(Tx, y) d\mu(x) dy = \iint f(x, y) d\mu(x) dy \end{aligned}$$

So $\mu \otimes m$ is indeed S -invariant.

Now we assume that $\mu * m$ is S -ergodic. We show that $(X \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}, S)$ is uniquely ergodic.

Recall the definition :

Definition) A point $(x, y) \in X \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ is **generic** if

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} S_*^n \delta(x, y) &\xrightarrow{\text{weakly}} \mu \otimes m \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(S^n(x, y)) &\rightarrow \int f d\mu dm \quad \forall f \in C(X \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \end{aligned}$$

Let E be the set of $\mu \otimes m$ -generic points. We showed last time, ergodicity implies $\mu \otimes m(E) = 1$.

Claim : If $(x, y) \in E$, then $(x, t + y) \in E$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$.

proof) Observation : $S \circ U_t = U_t \circ S$, where $U_t(x, y) = (x, t + y)$. Indeed,

$$S \circ U_t(x, y) = S(x, t + y) = (Tx, t + y + c(x)) = U_t(Tx, y + c(x)) = U_t \circ S(x, y)$$

Let $f \in C(X \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})$. Write

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(S^n(x + ty)) &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(S^n \circ U_t(x, t)) \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(U_t \circ S^n(x, t)) \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} \iint f \circ U_t d\mu dm = \iint f d\mu dm \quad \text{since } (x, y) \in E \end{aligned}$$

So $(x, t + y)$ is indeed generic, i.e. $(x, t + y) \in E$.

This means $E = A \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ for some $A \subset X$ Borel set. Note, $\mu(A) = \mu \otimes m(E) = 1$. Let ν be an S -invariant measure on $X \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$.

We aim to prove that $\nu(E) = 1$: Write P for the projection $X \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow X$. We show $P_*\nu = \mu$. It is enough to show that $P_*\nu$ is T -invariant. Let $B \subset X$, a Borel set. Then

$$\begin{aligned} P_*\nu(T^{-1}(B)) &= \nu(T^{-1}(B) \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) = \nu(S^{-1}(B \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})) \\ &= \nu(B \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) = P_*\nu(B) \end{aligned}$$

Since (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) was assumed to be uniquely ergodic, this forces us to have $P_*\nu = \mu$. Then $P_*\nu(A) = \mu(A) = 1$, and therefore $\nu(E) = \nu(A \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) = 1$.

Finally, we show that $\int f d\nu = \iint f d\mu dm$ for all $f \in C(X \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})$ and this proves $\nu = \mu \otimes m$: If $(x, y) \in E$, then

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(S^n(x, y)) \rightarrow \iint f d\mu dm$$

But since $\nu(E) = 1$, this holds ν -a.e. By dominated convergence,

$$\int f d\nu = \int \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(S^n(x, y)) d\nu \rightarrow \iint f d\mu dm$$

So we have $\int f d\nu = \iint f d\mu dm$.

(End of proof) \square

From the theorem, we can prove a generalized version of the example from the previous lecture.

Corollary) Let $S : (\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})^d \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})^d$, defined by

$$S(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d) = (x_1 + \alpha, x_2 + x_1, \dots, x_d + x_{d-1})$$

where $\alpha \in (\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ is a fixed irrational number. Then $((\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})^d, S)$ is uniquely invariant.

proof) Prove by induction on d .

- $d = 1$ case is the circle rotation that we already discussed.
- Suppose $d \geq 2$ and the claim holds for $d - 1$. By Furstenberg's theorem, it is enough to show that $((\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})^d, \mathcal{B}, m^d, S)$ is ergodic (m is the Lebesgue measure).

Let f be a bounded measurable function on $(\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})^d$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} a_n \exp(2\pi i n \cdot x) \quad \text{a.e.} \\ f(S(x)) &= \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} a_n \exp(2\pi i (n_1(x_1 + \alpha) + n_2(x_2 + x_1) + \dots + n_d(x_d + x_{d-1}))) \\ &= \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \exp(2\pi i n_1 \alpha) a_n \exp(2\pi i ((n_1 + n_2)x_1 + \dots + (n_{d-1} + n_d)x_{d-1} + n_d x_d)) \\ &= \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \exp(2\pi i n_1 \alpha) a_n \exp(2\pi i \hat{S}(n) \cdot x) \end{aligned}$$

where $\hat{S}(n) = (n_1 + n_2, n_2 + n_3, \dots, n_{d-1} + n_d, n_d)$.

Suppose $f = f \circ S$ a.e. Then $a_{\hat{S}(n)} = \exp(2\pi i \alpha n_1) a_n$. Suppose that $a_m \neq 0$ for some $m \in \mathbb{Z}^d$. We aim to show $m = 0$, which implies that f is constant : By Parseval's formula,

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} |a_n|^2 = \|f\|_2^2 < \infty$$

This means that there are at most finite n 's such that $|a_m| = |a_n|$. In particular, the orbit $m, \hat{S}(m), \hat{S}^2(m), \dots$ must be periodic. Note $(\hat{S}^j(m))_{d-1} = m_{d-1} + j m_d$. Thus $m_d = 0$. Similar argument gives $m_j = 0$ for all $j = 2, 3, \dots, d$. Hence we should have $m = (m_1, 0, \dots, 0)$ and $\hat{S}^j(m) = (m, 0, \dots, 0)$. We now use $a_m = \exp(2\pi i \alpha m_1) a_m$. Since $a_m \neq 0$, we must have $\exp(2\pi i \alpha m_1) = 1$. As α is irrational, this implies $m_1 = 0$.

(End of proof) \square

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(23 October, Tuesday)

(Examples Class : This Saturday 2-4pm, MR12)

We meet the main theorem of the chapter.

Theorem) (Weyl) Let $P(x) = a_dx^d + \cdots + a_1x + a_0$ be polynomial such that a_j is irrational for at least one $j \neq 0$. Then the sequence $\{P(n)\}_{n>0}$ is equidistributed in $[0, 1) \bmod \mathbb{Z}$.

proof) First consider the case when a_d is irrational. Recall that the system $(\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}, S)$ is uniquely ergodic, where $S(x_1, \cdots, x_d) = (x_1 + \alpha, x_2 + x_1, \cdots, x_d + x_{d-1})$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ irrational.

Note :

$$S^n \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + n\alpha \\ x_2 + nx_1 + \binom{n}{2}\alpha \\ \vdots \\ x_d + nx_{d-1} + \cdots + \binom{n}{d-1}x_1 + \binom{n}{d}\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

This can be proved by induction on n .

Consider the polynomials $q_j = t(t-1)\cdots(t-j+1)/j!$. The polynomials q_0, q_1, \cdots, q_d form a basis in the vector space of polynomials of degree $\leq d$. In particular, there are $x_1, \cdots, x_d, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$p(t) = \alpha q_d(t) + x_1 q_{d-1}(t) + \cdots + x_d q_0(t) \quad \cdots \cdots \cdots (\star)$$

with $\alpha = a_d \cdot d!$ is irrational. Then there are $\alpha, x_1, \cdots, x_d \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ such that

$$p(n) = \alpha \binom{n}{d} + x_1 \binom{n}{d-1} + \cdots + x_d \binom{n}{0} \quad \bmod \mathbb{Z}$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let $f \in C(\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})$ and let $g(x_1, \cdots, x_d) = f(x_d) \in (\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})^d$. Now we have :

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(p(n)) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} g(S^n(x_1, \cdots, x_d)) \quad \cdots \cdots \cdots (\dagger)$$

where x_1, \cdots, x_d are as in (\star) and α in the definition of S is also coming from (\star) . By unique ergodicity, (\dagger) converges to

$$\int \cdots \int g(t_1, \cdots, t_d) dt_1 \cdots dt_d = \int f(t) dt$$

for all $x \in [0, 1)$ uniformly. This proves equidistribution.

General case : Let j be maximal such that a_j is irrational. Let $q \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ be such that $qa_d, \cdots, qa_{d-1}, \cdots, qa_{j+1} \in \mathbb{Z}$. Fix $b \in \{0, 1, \cdots, q-1\}$.

Note :

$$p(qn + b) = a_db^d + \cdots a_{j+1}b^{j+1} + a_j(qn + b)^j + \cdots a_1(qn + b) + a_0 \quad \bmod \mathbb{Z}$$

This is a polynomial in n with irrational leading coefficient. By the special case proved earlier, $\{p(qn + b)\}$ equidistributes for each fixed b .

(End of proof) \square

This theorem was proved by number theorists way before ergodic theory was founded. There are in fact many ways to prove this theorem, e.g. using Harmonic analysis. The proof using Harmonic analysis even gives the rate of convergence to the equidistributed state, while no proof with ergodic theory does. However, there are yet more sophisticated versions of this theorem, which cannot be proved (at least as long as it is known) without using ergodic theory.

8. Mixing Properties

Definition) An MPS (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) is called **mixing** if $\forall A, B \in \mathcal{B}$ and $\forall \epsilon > 0$, there is $N > 0$ such that

$$\left| \mu(A \cap T^{-n}B) - \mu(A)\mu(B) \right| < \epsilon \quad \forall n > N$$

Definition) An MPS (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) is called a **mixing on k sets** if $\forall A_0, A_1, \dots, A_{k-1} \in \mathcal{B}$ and $\forall \epsilon > 0$, there is N such that

$$\left| \mu(A_0 \cap T^{-n_1}A_1 \cap \dots \cap T^{-n_{k-1}}A_{k-1}) - \mu(A_0) - \dots - \mu(A_{k-1}) \right| < \epsilon$$

for all n_1, \dots, n_{k-1} if $n_1 > N, n_2 - n_1 > N, \dots, n_{k-1} - n_{k-2} > N$.

Open Problem : Is there an MPS that is mixing on 2 sets but not on 3 sets?

Definition)

- A subset $S \subset \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ has **full density** if

$$\frac{|S \cap [1, N]|}{N} \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{as } N \rightarrow \infty$$

- We say that the sequence of complex numbers (a_n) **converge in density** to $a \in \mathbb{C}$ if $\{n : |a_n - a| < \epsilon\}$ has full density for all $\epsilon > 0$.

In notation, write $D - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$.

- We say that (a_n) **Cesàro-converges** to a if

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N a_n \rightarrow a \quad \text{as } N \rightarrow \infty$$

Denote $C - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$

Definition) An MPS (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) is **weak mixing** if $\forall A, B \in \mathcal{B}$, we have

$$D - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(A \cap T^{-n}B) = \mu(A)\mu(B)$$

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(25th October, Thursday)

Lemma) Let $(a_n) \subset \mathbb{R}$ be a *bounded sequence*. Let $a \in \mathbb{R}$. Then the following are equivalent.

- (1) $D - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$.
- (2) $C - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n - a| = 0$.
- (3) $C - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n - a|^2 = 0$.
- (4) $C - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$ and $C - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n^2 = a^2$.

proof)

(1) \Rightarrow (2) Fix $\epsilon > 0$. Let $M = \sup |a_n|$. By assumption we may pick N that is large enough so that

$$\frac{1}{N} |\{n \in [1, N] : |a_n - a| > \epsilon\}| < \epsilon$$

We estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N |a_n - a| &\leq \frac{1}{N} (\epsilon N + 2M \cdot \epsilon N) \\ &= \epsilon(1 + 2M) \end{aligned}$$

Since M is constant and ϵ is arbitrary, we have

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N |a_n - a| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } N \rightarrow \infty$$

(2) \Rightarrow (1) Fix $\epsilon > 0$. Then

$$\left| \{n \in [1, N] : |a_n - a| > \epsilon\} \right| \frac{1}{\epsilon} \leq \sum_{n=1}^N |a_n - a|$$

By (2), one gets

$$\frac{1}{N} |\{n \in [1, N] : |a_n - a| > \epsilon\}| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } N \rightarrow \infty$$

for each ϵ . This proves (1).

(1) \Leftrightarrow (3) Use same arguments.

(1),(2) \Rightarrow (4)

$$\left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N (a_n - a) \right| \leq \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N |a_n - a| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{by (2)}$$

This implies $C - \lim a_n = a$.

Now by the definition of $D - \lim$, we see that $D - \lim a_n = a$ implies $D - \lim a_n^2 = a^2$ and this implies $C - \lim |a_n^2 - a^2| \rightarrow 0$. But by our previous part of the proof, this also implies $C - \lim a_n^2 = a^2$.

(4) \Rightarrow (3)

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N (a_n - a)^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N a_n^2 + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N a^2 - 2 \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N a a_n \rightarrow a^2 + a^2 - 2a \cdot a = 0 \quad \text{as } N \rightarrow \infty$$

(End of proof) \square

Theorem) Let (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) be an MPS. The followings are equivalent :

- (1) (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) is weak mixing.
- (2) $(X \times Y, \mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{C}, \mu \otimes \nu, T \times S)$ is ergodic for any ergodic MPS (Y, \mathcal{C}, ν, S) .
- (3) $(X \times X, \mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{B}, \mu \otimes \mu, T \times T)$ is ergodic.
- (4) $(X \times X, \mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{B}, \mu \otimes \mu, T \times T)$ is weak mixing.
- (5) U_T has no non-constant eigenfunction, i.e. if $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is measurable and $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $f \circ T = \lambda f$ almost everywhere, then f is constant almost everywhere.

Implication from (5) to the others involves some functional analysis, which we do not assume in this course. So we will not prove the theorem in full in the lecture. But can find a guide to the proof in the example sheet.

Lemma) Let (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) be an MPS. Let $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathcal{B}$ be a semi-algebra(π -system) that generates \mathcal{B} . Then

- (i) (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) is weak mixing *if and only if*

$$D - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(T^{-n} A \cap B) = \mu(A)\mu(B) \quad \forall A, B \in \mathcal{S}$$

- (ii) (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) is ergodic *if and only if*

$$C - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(T^{-n} A \cap B) = \mu(A)\mu(B)$$

proof) (In example sheet) We aim to use Dynkin's lemma. Recall :

Dynkin's lemma : A d -system containing a π -system Π also contains $\sigma(\Pi)$, the σ -algebra generated by Π .

The backward implications are trivial, so we just prove forward implications here.

(i) First,

$$\mathcal{D} = \{A \in \mathcal{B} : D - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(T^{-n}A \cap B) = \mu(A)\mu(B) \quad \forall B \in \mathcal{S}\}$$

Then for any $B \in \mathcal{S}$, $A \in \mathcal{D}$ and $(A_n)_n \subset \mathcal{D}$ disjoint, we have

$$D - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(T^{-n}A^c \cap B) = \mu(B) - D - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(T^{-n}A \cap B) = \mu(A^c)\mu(B)$$

and

$$D - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(T^{-n} \cup_n A_n \cap B) = \sum_n D - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(T^{-n}A_n \cap B) = \mu(\cup_n A_n)\mu(B)$$

and hence $A^c \in \mathcal{D}$ and $\cup_n A_n \in \mathcal{D}$. Therefore, \mathcal{D} is a d -system and by Dynkin's lemma, $\mathcal{D} = \sigma(\mathcal{S}) = \mathcal{B}$.

Next, let

$$\mathcal{D}' = \{B \in \mathcal{B} : D - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(T^{-n}A \cap B) = \mu(A)\mu(B) \quad \forall A \in \mathcal{B}\}$$

then we can show accordingly that \mathcal{D}' is a d -system, and hence is in fact equal to \mathcal{B} .

(ii) We may use exactly the same method to show that

$$C - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(T^{-n}A \cap B) = \mu(A)\mu(B) \quad \forall A, B \in \mathcal{B}$$

Now suppose A is a T -invariant set, so $T^{-n}A = A$ for all $n \geq 0$. Application of the above formula with $B = A$ gives

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_n \mu(A \cap A) = \mu(A) = \mu(A)\mu(A)$$

which says that $\mu(A) \in \{0, 1\}$. This proves that the MPS is ergodic.

(End of proof) \square

We prove the theorem using this lemma.

proof of the theorem)

(1) \Rightarrow (2) Let \mathcal{S} be the set of measurable rectangles, i.e. the set of the form $B \times C$, where $B \in \mathcal{B}$, $C \in \mathcal{C}$. We write for $B_1 \times C_1$, $B_2 \times C_2 \in \mathcal{S}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \left[\mu \otimes \nu((T \times S)^{-n}(B_1 \times C_1) \cap (B_2 \times C_2)) - \mu \otimes \nu(B_1 \times C_1) \mu \otimes \nu(B_2 \times C_2) \right] \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \left[\mu(T^{-n}B_1 \cap B_2) \nu(S^{-n}C_1 \cap C_2) - \mu(B_1)\mu(B_2)\nu(C_1)\nu(C_2) \right] \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{N} \left| \sum_{n=1}^N \left[\mu(T^{-n}B_1 \cap B_2) \nu(S^{-n}C_1 \cap C_2) - \mu(B_1)\mu(B_2)\nu(S^{-n}C_1 \cap C_2) \right] \right| \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{N} \left| \sum_{n=1}^N \left[\mu(B_1)\mu(B_2)\nu(S^{-n}C_1 \cap C_2) - \mu(B_1)\mu(B_2)\nu(C_1)\nu(C_2) \right] \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{N} \left| \sum_{n=1}^N \left[\mu(T^{-n}B_1 \cap B_2) - \mu(B_1)\mu(B_2) \right] \right| \quad (\text{as } \nu(S^{-n}C_1 \cap C_2) \leq 1) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{N} \mu(B_1)\mu(B_2) \left| \sum_{n=1}^N \left[\nu(S^{-n}C_1 \cap C_2) - \nu(C_1)\nu(C_2) \right] \right| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{by ergodicity} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore this converges to 0 as $N \rightarrow \infty$. So by the previous lemma, $(X \times Y, \mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{C}, \mu \otimes \nu, T \times S)$ is ergodic.

(2) \Rightarrow (3) (3) is a special case of (2) if we show that (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) is ergodic. This can be seen by applying (2) with $|Y| = 1$ and $S = 1_Y$.

(3) \Rightarrow (1) Let $A, B \in \mathcal{B}$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} C - \lim \mu \otimes \mu((T \times T)^{-n}(A \times X) \cap (B \times X)) &= \mu \otimes \mu(A \times X) \cdot \mu \otimes \mu(B \times X) \\ &= C - \lim \mu(T^{-n}A \cap B) \mu(T^{-n}X \cap X) = \mu(A) \mu(B) \mu(X)^2 \\ &= C - \lim \mu(T^{-n}A \cap B) = \mu(A) \mu(B) \end{aligned}$$

Same argument with $A \times A$ and $B \times B$ in place of $A \times X$ and $B \times X$ gives :

$$C - \lim \mu(T^{-n}A \cap B)^2 = (\mu(A) \cdot \mu(B))^2$$

Then by last lemma (4) \Rightarrow (1), we have

$$D - \lim \mu(T^{-n}A \cap B) = \mu(A) \mu(b)$$

This proves (1).

(1) \Leftrightarrow (4) Use same arguments.