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## Oseledets multiplicative ergodic theorem

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Oseledets multiplicative ergodic theorem, or Oseledets decomposition, considerably extends the results of Furstenberg-Kesten theorem, under the same conditions.

Consider  $\mu$  a probability measure, and  $f : M \rightarrow M$  a measure preserving dynamical system. Consider  $A : M \rightarrow GL(d, \mathbf{R})$ , a measurable transformation, where  $GL(d, \mathbf{R})$  is the space of invertible square matrices of size  $d$ . Consider the multiplicative cocycle  $(\phi^n(x))_n$  defined by the transformation  $A$ , and assume  $\log^+ \|A\|$  and  $\log^+ \|A^{-1}\|$  are integrable.

Then,  $\mu$  almost everywhere  $x \in M$ , one can find a natural number  $k = k(x)$  and real numbers  $\lambda_1(x) > \dots > \lambda_k(x)$  and a filtration

$$\mathbf{R}^d = V_x^1 > \dots > V_x^k > V_x^{k+1} = \{0\}$$

such that, for  $\mu$  almost everywhere and for all  $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$

1.  $k(f(x)) = k(x)$  and  $\lambda_i(f(x)) = \lambda_i(x)$  and  $A(x) \cdot V_x^i = V_{f(x)}^i$ ;
2.  $\lim_n \frac{1}{n} \log \|\phi^n(x)v\| = \lambda_i(x)$  for all  $v \in V_x^i \setminus V_x^{i+1}$ ;
3.  $\lim_n \frac{1}{n} \log |\det \phi^n(x)| = \sum_{i=1}^k d_i(x) \lambda_i(x)$  where  $d_i(x) = \dim V_x^i - \dim V_x^{i+1}$

Furthermore, the numbers  $k_i(x)$  and the subspaces  $V_x^i$  depend measurably on the point  $x$ .

The numbers  $\lambda_i(x)$  are called *Lyapunov exponents* of  $A$  relatively to  $f$  at the point  $x$ . Each number  $d_i(x)$  is called the *multiplicity* of the Lyapunov exponent  $\lambda_i(x)$ . We also have that  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_{\max}$  and  $\lambda_k = \lambda_{\min}$ , where  $\lambda_{\max}$  and  $\lambda_{\min}$  are as given by Furstenberg-Kesten theorem.