

Seminar 6

(S6.1) Let (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) be a MDS. The following are equivalent

- (i) T is ergodic.
- (ii) Whenever f is measurable and $U_T f = f$ a.e., then f is constant a.e.

(S6.2) Let $f \in \mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{C}}(X, \mathcal{B})$ and $n \geq 1$.

- (i) If f is T -invariant (a.e.), then $S_n f = f$ (a.e.).
- (ii) $S_n f \in \mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{C}}(X, \mathcal{B})$.
- (iii) $S_n f = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} U_{T^k} f$.
- (iv) For any $p \geq 1$, $f \in L^p(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$ (resp. $L^p_{\mathbb{R}}(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$) implies $S_n f \in L^p(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$ (resp. $L^p_{\mathbb{R}}(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$).
- (v) For all $x \in X$, $\frac{n+1}{n} S_{n+1}(x) - S_n f(Tx) = \frac{1}{n} f(x)$.
- (vi) If $f \in \mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{R}}(X, \mathcal{B})$, then $\underline{f} \circ T = \underline{f}$ and $\bar{f} \circ T = \bar{f}$.
- (vii) $\int_X S_n f d\mu = \int_X f d\mu$.
- (viii) If $f \in L^1_{\mathbb{R}}(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$ is nonnegative, then $S_n f \in L^1_{\mathbb{R}}(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$ is nonnegative and $\|S_n f\|_1 = \|f\|_1$.

(S6.3) Let $A, B \in \mathcal{B}$ and $n \geq 1$.

- (i) $S_n \chi_A = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \chi_{T^{-k}(A)}$ and $\chi_B \cdot S_n \chi_A = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \chi_{T^{-k}(A) \cap B}$.

$$(ii) \int_X S_n \chi_A = \mu(A).$$

$$(iii) \int_X \chi_B \cdot S_n \chi_A d\mu = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \mu(T^{-k}(A) \cap B).$$

(S6.4)

- (i) Let X be a nonempty set, $(E_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence of subsets of X and $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Prove that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \chi_{\cup_{i=1}^n E_i} f = \chi_{\cup_{i \geq 1} E_i} f. \quad (D.2)$$

- (ii) Let (X, \mathcal{B}, μ) be a probability space, $f \in L^1_{\mathbb{R}}(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$, $(E_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be an increasing sequence of measurable sets, and $E = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} E_n$. Prove that

$$\int_E f d\mu = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{E_n} f d\mu. \quad (D.3)$$