

$(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu, T)$  m.p.s.

31/10/14

$T$  διατηρεί το μέτρο

Πρόταση:  $(X_i, \mathcal{B}_i, \mu_i)$ ,  $i \in \mathbb{N}$  χώροι πιθανότητας

$$X = \prod_{i \in \mathbb{N}} X_i, \quad \mathcal{B} = \sigma\{\mathcal{B}_1 \times \mathcal{B}_2 \times \dots \times \mathcal{B}_n \times X_{n+1} \times \dots\}$$

όπου  $\mathcal{B}_i \in \mathcal{B}_i$ ,  $X_i = \{x_i, \dots, x_{i+1}, \dots\}$  κενά στοιχεία

τότε υπάρχει μέτρο πιθανότητας  $\mu$  όπως

$$\mu(\mathcal{B}_1 \times \mathcal{B}_2 \times \dots \times \mathcal{B}_n \times X_{n+1} \times \dots) = \prod_{i=1}^n \mu_i(\mathcal{B}_i)$$

$$\forall \pi_i : X \rightarrow X_i$$

$$\pi_i(x_1, \dots, x_n, \dots) = x_i, \quad \pi_i \in \mathcal{B} \text{ με μέτρο } \mu_i$$

$\sigma$ -άλγεβρα  $\mathcal{B}$  ως το ελάχιστο  $\sigma$ -άλγεβρα που περιέχει όλα τα  $\pi_i$ .

κέντρα

Παραδείγματα:

7) α) Μονόκληρο, shift, Bernoulli

$$X_i = \{0, 1, \dots, k-1\}, \quad \mathcal{B}_i = 2^{X_i}$$

$$(p_0, \dots, p_{k-1}), \quad p_i \geq 0, \quad \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} p_i = 1$$

$$\mu_i = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} p_j \delta_{ij}$$

$$\mu_i(A) = \sum_{j \in A} p_j$$

$$X = \prod_{i=0}^{\infty} X_i = \{(x_0, x_1, \dots) : x_i \in \{0, 1, \dots, k-1\}\}$$

$$\mu = \bigotimes_{i=0}^{\infty} \mu_i$$

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1)

$T: X \rightarrow X$  shift

$$T(x_0, x_1, \dots) = (x_1, x_2, \dots)$$

$$\mu(T^{-1}\{x_0 = i_0, \dots, x_n = i_n\}) \stackrel{!}{=} \mu\{x_1 = i_0, x_2 = i_1, \dots, x_{n+1} = i_n\}$$

$$= \sum_{i_0=0}^{k-1} \mu\{x_0 = i_0, x_1 = i_0, \dots, x_{n+1} = i_n\}$$

$$= \left( \sum_{i_0=0}^{k-1} p_{i_0} \right) p_{i_0} \dots p_{i_n} = \mu\{x_0 = i_0, \dots, x_n = i_n\}$$

$$= \sum_{i_0=0}^{k-1} \mu\{x_0 = i_0, x_1 = i_0, \dots, x_n = i_n\} = \sum_{i_0=0}^{k-1} p_{i_0} p_{i_0} \dots p_{i_n} = p_{i_0} \dots p_{i_n}$$

b) Μονόπλευρο, shift, Markov

Χώρος ίδιος

$$P = (P_{ij}), \quad k \times k \quad (\text{στοιχεία} = P_{ij} \geq 0, \quad k_{ij})$$

$$\text{και} \quad \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} P_{ij} = 1$$

Υπάρχει αριστερό ιδιοδιάνυσμα  $\pi$  w.r.  $P$

$$\pi P = \pi, \quad \pi_i \geq 0, \quad \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \pi_i = 1$$

$$\mu\{x_0 = i_0, \dots, x_n = i_n\} = \pi_{i_0} p_{i_0 i_1} p_{i_1 i_2} \dots p_{i_{n-1} i_n}$$

$\downarrow$   
 $P(x_1 = i_1 | x_0 = i_0)$

Το ότι αυτόν κότερ με  $\mathcal{B}$  βραβεία και  
w Kolmogorov consistency thm.

$$\mu(T^{-1}\{x_0 = i_0, \dots, x_n = i_n\})$$

$$\sum_{i_0=0}^{k-1} \mu\{x_0 = i_0, x_1 = i_0, \dots, x_n = i_n\} = \sum_{i_0=0}^{k-1} \pi_{i_0} p_{i_0 i_1} p_{i_1 i_2} \dots p_{i_{n-1} i_n}$$

(2)

c)  $X_i = \{0, \dots, k-1\}$ ,  $\mathcal{P}_i = 2^{X_i}$ ,  $i \in \mathbb{Z}$  Bernoulli shift  
απέναντι:

$T$  shift ζών  $X := \prod_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} X_i$

$(\dots, x_{-1}, x_0, x_1, \dots) \mapsto (\dots, x_{-1}, x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots)$

από 0

από 0

Αυτός είναι αμετάθετος.

ορισμός:  $\mu = \otimes_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \mu_i$

$\mu_i = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} p_j \delta_{ij}$

$\mu(\{x_n = i_n, \dots, x_{n+m} = i_{n+m}\}) = p_{i_n} p_{i_{n+1}} \dots p_{i_{n+m}}$

(εάν οι τιμές της ακολουθίας είναι ανεξάρτητες ως προς το  $n$  -άδικο, το  $n$  και  $T$ -α-άδικο.)

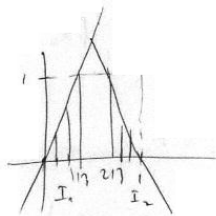
d) Markov shift απέναντι

$\mu(\{x_n = i_n, \dots, x_{n+m} = i_{n+m}\}) = \prod_{i_n} p_{i_{n+1} | i_n} \dots$

$p_{i_{n+1} | i_n}$

e)

$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & x \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ 3-3x & x > \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$



$X = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}} : f^n(x) \in [0, 1] \forall n = 0, 1, \dots\} = \bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} f^{-n}([0, 1]) = C$  (= ανωβ. σύντμ.)

Ο  $T$  κίνηση  $T = f \circ \tau \Rightarrow T: x \mapsto x$

$\mu(I_1) = \frac{1}{2}$   $\mu(I_2) = \frac{1}{2}$

Αν  $(i_1, i_2, \dots) \in \{1, 2\}^{\mathbb{N}}$  τότε  $\bigcap_{i=1}^n I_{i_i} = I_{i_1} \cap f^{-1}(I_{i_2})$

$I_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_n} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \in I_{i_1}, f(x) \in I_{i_2}, \dots, f^{n-1}(x) \in I_{i_n}\}$   
 $\bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} f^{-i}(I_{i_i}) = \{x : x \in I_{i_1}, f(x) \in I_{i_2}, \dots, f^{n-1}(x) \in I_{i_n}\}$

(3)

$$|I_{c_1 \dots c_n}| = 3^{-n}$$

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} I_{c_1 c_2 \dots c_n} = \{x\}$$

$$\pi : \{1, 2\}^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow X$$

$$\{n(c_1, c_2, \dots)\} = \bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} I_{c_1 \dots c_i} \quad (\text{mit } (c_1, c_2, \dots))$$

$$T(\pi(c_1, c_2, \dots)) = n(c_2, c_3, \dots)$$

$$\text{shift} \left\{ \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}} \xrightarrow{\sigma} \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}} & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}} \\ \pi \downarrow & & \downarrow n \\ X & \xrightarrow{T} & X \end{array}$$

$T \circ \pi = \pi \circ \sigma$   
 $\Downarrow$   
 Semi-conjugacy

$\mu_{(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})}$  *Maßes* *problem* *von*  $\{1, 2\}^{\mathbb{N}}$

$$\mu_{(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})} \{x_2 = 1\} = \mu \{x_2 = 2\} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\mu_{\pi^{-1}(A)} = \mu \quad A \subseteq X$$

$$\mu(A) = \mu_{(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})}(\pi^{-1}(A)) \quad \text{Gruß: } \sigma \text{ shift } \sigma \text{ durch}$$

erhalten  $T \circ \mu_{(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})}$

$T$  *apriori* *wahrscheinl* *von*  $\mu$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(T^{-1}(A)) &= \mu_{(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})}(\pi^{-1}(T^{-1}(A))) = \mu_{(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})}(\sigma^{-1}(\pi^{-1}(A))) \\ &= \mu(\pi^{-1}(A)) = \mu(A) \end{aligned}$$

9) Subshift of finite type

(5)

$$X = \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \{0, 1, \dots, k-1\}$$

$\tau$  shift

Given matrix  $A, k \times k$  with  $a_{ij} \in \{0, 1\}$

$$\tilde{X} = \left\{ \tilde{x} \in X : A(x_i, x_{i+1}) = 1 \forall i \right\}$$

Ex.  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

transitions  $x_i \rightarrow x_{i+1}$   
 corresponding

trans.  $x_i = 0, x_{i+1} = 1, 0, 1$

Admissible words  $\rightarrow$  Markov

matrix  $P$  now  $\rightarrow$  exists 0 state

exists now exists  $A \neq 0$ .