

§2. 付随関係の性質.

✓ 集合 X 上の付随関係 $\sim$. $R \subset X \times X$ 2..

- $\forall x \in X \quad (x, x) \in R$
- $(x, y) \in R \Rightarrow (y, x) \in R$
- $(x, y), (y, z) \in R \Rightarrow (x, z) \in R$

それ以外は $\sim$ ではない.

✓ $\mathbb{R}$ 上の付随関係:

G 上の (X, μ) p.p. action

on a standard probability space

$$\rightarrow R(G \curvearrowright X) := \{(x, g^{-1}x) \mid x \in X, g \in G\}$$

Def (1) Polish space := 可分位相空間.

完備距離で距離付けられたもの.

(2) standard Borel space

:= 可分位相空間 $(X, \mathcal{B})$ 2.. $\mathbb{R}$, $\mathbb{Z}$. $\exists P$: Polish sp.

$$(X, \mathcal{B}) \simeq (P, \underbrace{P \text{ の } \sigma\text{-algebra}}_{\sigma\text{-alg}})$$

2つの同型空間.

P の open set 2.. σ -alg.

(3) standard probability space

$\hat{=}$ 確率空間 $(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$ $\hat{=}$ $(X, \mathcal{B})$ が
standard Borel space であること。

Facts ① $(X, \mathcal{B})$ standard, $A \in \mathcal{B} \Rightarrow (A, \mathcal{B}(A))$ is standard.

② $(X, \mathcal{B})$ standard, X is separable

$\Rightarrow (X, \mathcal{B}) \cong ([0, 1], \text{Borel})$

③ $(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$ standard prob. sp., atom free.

$\Rightarrow (X, \mathcal{B}, \mu) \cong ([0, 1], \text{Borel}, \text{Leb})$.

測度空間 $(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$ $\hat{=}$ $([0, 1], \text{Borel}, \text{Leb})$.

(μ atom free, $A \in \mathcal{B}$ with $\mu(A) > 0$ is atom, $\mu(A) > 0$ is atom)

$B \in \mathcal{B}, B \subset A \Rightarrow \mu(B) = 0$ or $\mu(B) = \mu(A)$

atom free $\hat{=}$ atom free.

④ $A \in \mathcal{B}$ is atom free: $\exists x \in A$

$\mu(\{x\}) = \mu(A)$.

123 X 上の関係 R は $\exists$ である。

$$r : R \rightarrow X$$

$$(x, y) \mapsto x$$

range map

$$s : R \rightarrow X$$

$$(x, y) \mapsto y$$

source map

$$x \in X : \exists y \quad [x]_R := x \text{ の関係先}$$

$$= \{y \in X \mid (x, y) \in R\}.$$

└

G に関する (X, R) について。

$\rightarrow R := R(G \curvearrowright X)$ は次のとおり：

(1) $R \subset X \times X$ について。

$$\left(\text{実際. } R = \bigcup_{g \in G} \text{graph } g \text{ の関係先 } \textcircled{\text{2}} \right)$$

(2) $\forall x \in X \quad [x]_R$ は有限。

Def X standard Borel space.

X 上の可算群作用 $G \curvearrowright X$ について。 X 上の関係 R

2-上の (1), (2) を満たすものを。

└

Fact $\forall R$ on X is a Definition

$\exists G \text{ Tarski} \text{ of } X \text{ Tarski} \text{ s.t. } R = R(G \text{ of } X).$

Def R on X 可数传递闭包关系.

μ on X prob. measure.

$\mathbb{R}$ für $\mu \geq 1$ ist ≥ 0 .

$$A, B \subset X \quad \varphi: A \xrightarrow{\sim} B \quad \text{graph } \varphi \subset \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_* \mu|_A = \mu|_B$$

カ"成' 1 1 2 3 3 4 5.

得法1同化同併 Σ_6 . $\Sigma_6 \delta \Sigma_7$ ($\mathbb{R}, \mu$) $\alpha \geq \Sigma$.

$R \approx (X, \mu)$ じゃないかも。

B1 $G_2(x, y)$ pwr.

$$A, B \subset X \quad \varphi: A \xrightarrow{\sim} B \quad \text{graph } \varphi \subset \mathbb{R} := \mathbb{R}(G \sqcup X)$$

725 W.

$$\exists A = \bigcup_{j \in G} A_j \quad \varphi(x) = g x \quad \forall x \in A_j$$

U graph of
deg

$\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i \geq \sum_{i=1}^n \nu_i - C \neq \sum_{i=1}^n \nu_i$.

2.2 $(\mathbb{Q}(G \times X), \mu)$ is also finite measure.

(R, μ) の可積分性も定義する。

$$R \text{ の } \vec{\sigma} \text{ による } : (x, y)(y, z) = (x, z)$$

$$\left(G: \text{可積分} \Leftrightarrow \int_{\text{def}} \exists m: L^0(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ 左不変} \right)$$

$$x, y \in X \text{ 互に } \sigma\text{-t.l.} \quad R^x := r^{-1}(x) = \{(x, y) \mid y \in [x]_R\}$$

Def R on (X, μ) が可積分 σ -I である。

$$\sigma: \underbrace{L^0(R)}_{\textcircled{1}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad \underbrace{\text{左不変}}_{\textcircled{3}} \text{ } \underbrace{\text{---}}_{\textcircled{2}}$$

が存在する σ である。

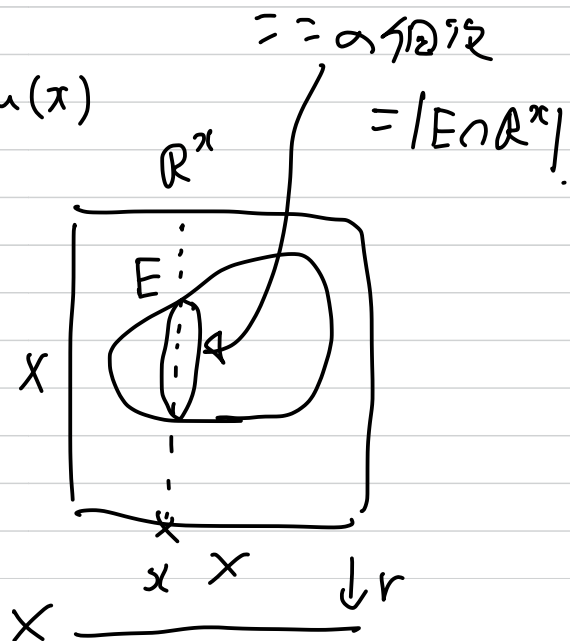
① R 上の測度 μ^1 を次のように：

$$\mu^1(E) := \int_X |E \cap R^x| d\mu(x)$$

= の右辺 = $|E \cap R^x|$

$\checkmark x \mapsto |E \cap R^x|$ の可積分性？

Yes!



証明. $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}(G \cap X) \subset \mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{Z}$.

$$= \bigsqcup_{g \in G} R_g, \quad R_g \subset \text{graph } g$$

$$r: \mathcal{R} \rightarrow X$$

$$(x, y) \mapsto x$$

$$r: R_g \rightarrow X \text{ 可測, 可分.}$$

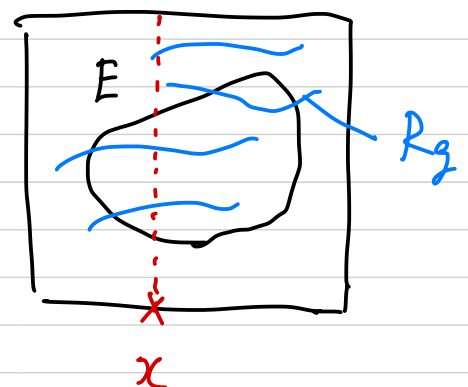
$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Fact } \gamma, \mathcal{Z}: \text{standard Borel} \\ f: \gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{Z} \text{ 可測, 可分.} \\ \Rightarrow f(\mathcal{Z}) \subset \gamma \text{ 可測, } f: \gamma \rightarrow f(\gamma) \\ \text{可測同型} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow r(E \cap R_g) \subset X \text{ 可測.}$$

$$\text{よって } |E \cap \mathcal{R}^x| = \sum_{g \in G} 1_{r(E \cap R_g)}(x), \quad \forall x \in X$$

$$\text{よって } x \mapsto |E \cap \mathcal{R}^x| \text{ は}$$

可測!



$$\textcircled{1} \text{ の } L^\infty(\mathcal{R}) \subset \text{b. } L^\infty(\mathcal{R}, \mu^1) \text{ のこと.}$$

② Def $(\mathbb{R}, \mu)$ $\Sigma \alpha \equiv - \gamma \cup \infty$

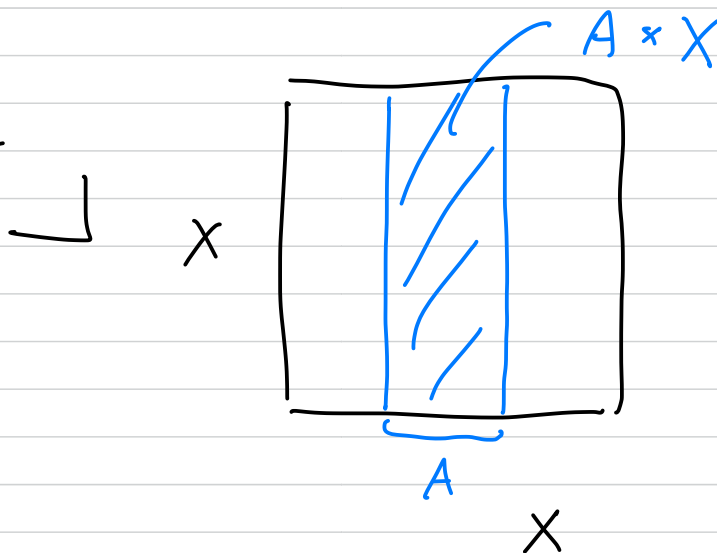
測度 $\sigma: L^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ の次の性質を満たす:

(i) $f \in L^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}), f \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sigma(f) \geq 0.$

(ii) (the balanced property, 釣り合い性)

$$\forall A \subset X \quad \sigma(\chi_{A \cap (A \times X)}) = \mu(A)$$

特例: $\sigma(1) = 1.$



1変数: $\sigma = \int_X m_x d\mu(x)$

③ $\sigma \in L^{\infty}(\mathbb{R})^*$

$\|\sigma\| = 1.$

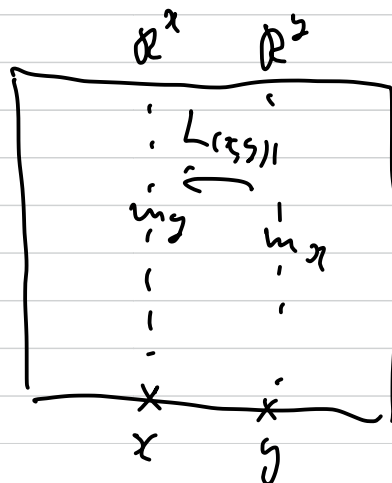
$m_x: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$L(x, y): \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$(y, z) \mapsto (x, y) \cdot (y, z)$

$= (x, t)$

1変数



③ σ の左不変性.

$$[Q] := \{ T \in \text{Aut}(X, \mu) \mid Tx \in [x]_Q \quad \forall x \in X \}$$

the full group of (Q, μ) .

$$(Q = Q(G \curvearrowright X) \text{ a.s.} \quad g \in G \Rightarrow g \in [Q])$$

$$\checkmark [Q] \simeq Q \quad \text{左から右へ}$$

$$\overset{\vee}{T} \text{ i.e. } T \cdot (x, y) := (Tx, y) \quad (= (Tx, x)(x, y))$$

$$\rightarrow [Q] \simeq L^\infty(Q) \quad \text{等価}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (T\xi)(x, y) &:= \xi(T^{-1}(x, y)) \\ &= \xi(T^{-1}x, y). \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow [Q] \simeq L^\infty(Q)^*$$

Def $\sigma \in L^\infty(Q)^*$ が σ の作用に不変 $\tau \in [Q]$.

σ は左不変 $\tau \cdot \tau \cdot \tau \cdot \tau$.

$$\star G: \text{ensemble } \alpha (X, \mu), \quad \mathcal{R} := \mathcal{R}(G \alpha X)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{pump} \\ \supset \alpha \subset \mathbb{R} \end{matrix} \quad (\mathcal{R}, \mu) \text{ is ensemble.}$$

$$\text{If } \exists m: L^0(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ is not } \equiv - \rightarrow$$

$$\sigma: L^0(\mathcal{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ is not } \equiv - \rightarrow \text{ is not } \equiv - \rightarrow$$

$$L^0(\mathcal{R}) \rightarrow L^0(G)$$

$$\xi \mapsto \bar{\xi}$$

$$\bar{\xi}(g) := \int_X \xi(x, g^{-1}x) d\mu(x).$$

$$g \in G$$

$$\sigma: L^0(\mathcal{R}) \rightarrow L^0(G) \xrightarrow{m} \mathbb{C} \text{ is not } \equiv - \rightarrow$$

$$\forall A \subset X \text{ is } \mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{R}. \quad \overline{1_{\mathcal{R} \cap (A \times X)}} = \mu(A) \text{ is not}$$

$$\rightarrow \sigma(1_{\mathcal{R} \cap (A \times X)}) = m(\mu(A)) = \mu(A).$$

$$\text{is not } \equiv - \rightarrow \text{ is not } \equiv - \rightarrow \text{ is not } \equiv - \rightarrow$$

$$\checkmark \quad \xi \mapsto \bar{\xi} \text{ is } G\text{-invariant.}$$

$$(G \rightarrow [\mathcal{R}] \subset L^0(\mathcal{R}) \text{ is not } \equiv - \rightarrow)$$

実際. $(g\zeta)(t) = \int_X (\zeta)(x, t^T x) d\mu(x)$

$$= \int_X \zeta(g^T x, t^T x) d\mu(x)$$

$$\stackrel{g \circ \mu = \mu}{=} \int_X \zeta(x, t^T g x) d\mu(x)$$

$$\stackrel{g \circ \mu = \mu}{=} \zeta(g^T t) = (g\zeta)(t) \quad \text{ok.} \quad \square$$

$$\rightarrow \forall g \in G \quad \sigma(g^T \zeta) = \sigma(\zeta)$$

" $(g\sigma)(\zeta)$

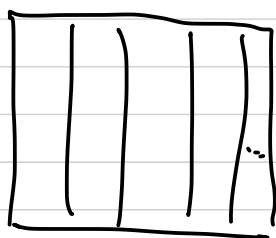
よって $\exists T \in [0, 1]$ に $\zeta \in \mathcal{F}'$ が $\zeta \circ T = \zeta$ なるものがある。

$$\exists X = \bigsqcup_{g \in G} A_g \quad T = g \text{ on } A_g$$

と $\sigma(\zeta) = \zeta$ なる σ の存在を示す。 $\square$

Key obs.

x



$$\zeta \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\zeta = \sum_n \zeta \cdot 1_{A_n}$$

σ は有限個の σ の和だが $A_1, A_2, \dots$

この意味での σ の和が σ である。

x

$$\rightarrow \sigma(\zeta) = \sum_n \sigma(\zeta \cdot 1_{A_n})$$

均等性。

$\square$

★ $G \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ fmp, free, $\mathcal{R} := \mathcal{R}(G \curvearrowright X)$

$(\mathcal{R}, \mu)$ amenable $\Rightarrow G$ amenable.

HP $\exists \sigma: L^\infty(\mathcal{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ 左不変 $\equiv -\sigma$

$m: \ell^\infty(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ 左不変 $\equiv -\sigma$ を作る.

$$\ell^\infty(G) \rightarrow L^\infty(\mathcal{R})$$

$$\xi \mapsto \tilde{\xi}$$

$$\tilde{\xi}(x, g^{-1}x) := \xi(g)$$

φ

$G \curvearrowright X$ free 仮定して.

$$m: \ell^\infty(G) \hookrightarrow L^\infty(\mathcal{R}) \xrightarrow{\sigma} \mathbb{C} \quad \text{としたい.}$$

✓ $\xi \mapsto \tilde{\xi}$ が G -不変 $\Rightarrow$ m と一致する.

$$(\tilde{g\xi})(x, g^{-1}x) = (g\xi)(x) = \xi(g^{-1}x).$$

$$g, t \in G$$

$\parallel$

$$(g\tilde{\xi})(x, t^{-1}x) = \tilde{\xi}(g^{-1}x, t^{-1}x) = \xi(g^{-1}t)$$

$$t^{-1}g g^{-1}x = (g^{-1}t)^{-1}g^{-1}x$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{g\xi} = g\tilde{\xi}$$

□

Cor $G \stackrel{\alpha}{\sim} (X, \mu)$, $H \stackrel{\beta}{\sim} (Y, \nu)$ μ, ν free

$\alpha \sim_{OE} \beta$, $G: \text{amble} \Rightarrow H: \text{amble}$.

$\left(\begin{array}{l} \exists, \exists \mathbb{Z} \stackrel{\alpha}{\sim} (X, \mu), F \stackrel{\beta}{\sim} (Y, \nu) \text{ } \mu, \nu \text{ free i.e.} \\ \alpha \not\sim_{OE} \beta. \end{array} \right)$

P1 $G: \text{amble} \Rightarrow (R(G \curvearrowright X), \mu)$ amble

1) $\Rightarrow$ 2) $\alpha \sim_{OE} \beta$ s.t.

$(R(H \curvearrowright X), \nu)$

$\uparrow$
s.t. $\not\sim$ amble.

$\Rightarrow H: \text{amble}$.

2) $\Rightarrow$ 1)



Fact (2.2)

(R, μ) amble, $S \subset R$ 部分 Dirac 集 on X

$\Rightarrow (S, \mu)$ amble.

群の作用: $\pi, \sigma, \tau \in G$.

Fact 5.1 431:

(R, μ) aenable, $A \subset X$, $\mu(A) > 0$

$\Rightarrow (R|_A, \mu|_A)$ aenable

2.2. $R|_A := R \cap (A \times A)$.

517-条件

Def (R, μ) の 517-条件 $\Leftarrow$. $(\xi_n) \subset L^1(R)$ 2.

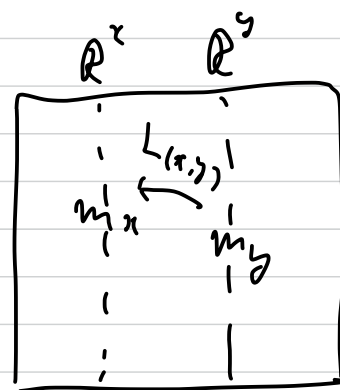
(1) $\xi_n \geq 0$

(2) a.e. $x \in X$: $\sum_{y \in [x]_R} \xi_n(x, y) = 1$

(3) $\forall T \in [R]$ $\|T\xi_n - \xi_n\|_1 \rightarrow 0$

2.2.3 2.2.2.

左不変性: $\sigma = \int_X m_x d\mu(x)$



$\xi_n(x, \cdot) \rightsquigarrow m_x$

$\in L^0(\mathbb{R}^x)$

$(L(x, y))_x m_y = m_x$

Thm $(Q, \mu) : \text{amenable} \Leftrightarrow (Q, \mu) \text{ is } \sigma\text{-finite.}$

Pf $\Leftarrow : \underbrace{(\xi_n) \subset \{Q \text{ is } \sigma\text{-finite}\}}_{\text{closed}} \subset L^\infty(Q)^*$

closed means σ is closed. σ is Q is $\sigma\text{-finite}$.

$\Rightarrow : \underbrace{\xi_n}_{\text{closed}}$ is closed.

μ, ν are σ -finite.

$\square$

(3) G is σ -finite. $G \cap (X, \mu)$ μ is σ -finite.
(free)

$(Q(G \cap X), \mu)$ is σ -finite.

$\rightarrow$

Thm (Connes - Feldman - Weiss)

$(Q, \mu), (S, \nu)$ ergodic, μ, ν amenable.

$\mu, \nu : \text{atomless.}$

$\Rightarrow (Q, \mu) \simeq (S, \nu).$

$\Leftarrow \Leftarrow$

(R, μ) ergodic $\Leftrightarrow$ $A \subset X$ i.i.d.

def

$$[A]_R := \left\{ y \in X \mid (x, y) \in R \text{ for some } x \in A \right\}$$

$$\text{Lemma. } \mu([A]_R) = 0 \text{ or } 1.$$

$(R = R(G \curvearrowright X))$ is invariant $[A]_R = G A$ i.i.d.

is the $\mathbb{T}$ -action.)

Cor G, H infinite amenable

$G \curvearrowright^\alpha (X, \mu), H \curvearrowright^\beta (Y, \nu)$ free, ergodic p.m.p.

$$\Rightarrow \alpha \sim_{OE} \beta.$$

□