

AN ENTROPY EQUIDISTRIBUTION PROPERTY FOR A MEASURABLE PARTITION UNDER THE ACTION OF AN AMENABLE GROUP

BY J. C. KIEFFER

Communicated by Harry Kesten, October 10, 1974

Throughout this note let G be an arbitrary discrete amenable group. Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{M}, \lambda)$ be a probability space. Let A be the automorphism group of $(\Omega, \mathcal{M}, \lambda)$. Let $T: G \rightarrow A$ be a group homomorphism. We call T an action of G on Ω . For each $g \in G$, let T^g be the image of g in A under T . Then T^g is a measurable, measure-preserving, invertible map from Ω to itself.

If Q is a partition of Ω and $\omega \in \Omega$, let $Q(\omega)$ be the element of Q which contains ω . If E is a set let $|E|$ denote the cardinality of E .

Let K be a subgroup of G . A net $\{A_\alpha\}$ of finite nonempty subsets of K is said to satisfy property P with respect to K if $\lim_\alpha |A_\alpha|^{-1} |gA_\alpha \cap A_\alpha| = 1, g \in K$. (Since K is amenable, such a net $\{A_\alpha\}$ exists; see [3].)

Let P be a measurable partition of Ω with finite entropy. If E is a finite nonempty subset of G , let $h_P(E) \in L^1(\Omega)$ be defined as follows:

$$h_P(E)(\omega) = -\log \lambda \left[\bigvee_{g \in E} (T^g)^{-1} P \right] (\omega), \quad \omega \in \Omega.$$

The following generalization of the Shannon-McMillan theorem may be found in [4] and [8]: Let $G = Z^k$, where Z is the group of integers and k is a positive integer. For $n = 1, 2, \dots$, let $A_n = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k) \in Z^k: 0 \leq x_i \leq n, i = 1, 2, \dots, k\}$. Then $\{|A_n|^{-1} h_P(A_n)\}$ converges in $L^1(\Omega)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

In [7] it is shown that if G is the group of dyadic rationals modulo one, and if A_n is the cyclic subgroup of G generated by 2^{-n} , then $\{|A_n|^{-1} h_P(A_n)\}$ converges in $L^1(\Omega)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. The authors of [7] conjectured that this property generalizes to a general countable abelian group.

AMS (MOS) subject classifications (1970). Primary 60F99, 28A65; Secondary 43A07.

Key words and phrases. Amenable group, Shannon-McMillan theorem, group action, entropy, measurable partition, probability space.

Copyright © 1975, American Mathematical Society

It is the purpose of this note to announce the following theorem which generalizes these results, and settles the above conjecture. (The proofs of Theorems 1–4 will appear elsewhere.) Following [7], we call Theorem 1 the entropy equidistribution property of a measurable partition under the action of an amenable group.

THEOREM 1. *Let K be a subgroup of the amenable group G . There exists a K -invariant function $h(P, T, K) \in L^1(\Omega)$ such that for every net $\{A_\alpha\}$ satisfying property \mathcal{P} with respect to K , $\lim_\alpha |A_\alpha|^{-1} h_P(A_\alpha) = h(P, T, K)$ in $L^1(\Omega)$.*

The main tool used in proving Theorem 1 is the following generalized ergodic theorem which appears in [1]: If K is a subgroup of G , $\{A_\alpha\}$ is a net satisfying property \mathcal{P} with respect to K , and $f \in L^1(\Omega)$, then $\{|A_\alpha|^{-1} \sum_{g \in A_\alpha} f \cdot T^g\}$ has a limit in $L^1(\Omega)$ which is K -invariant.

Define $H(P, T, K) = \int h(P, T, K) d\lambda$. Define $C(K) = \{M \in \mathbb{M} : \lambda[T^g(M) \Delta M] = 0, g \in K\}$.

THEOREM 2. *If K_1 and K_2 are subgroups of G such that $K_1 \subset K_2$, then $H(K_2) \leq H(K_1)$. Equality holds if and only if $E[h(P, T, K_1) | C(K_2)] = h(P, T, K_2)$.*

THEOREM 3. *If K is a subgroup of G , there exists a countable subgroup L of K such that if L' is any subgroup satisfying $L \subset L' \subset K$, then $h(P, T, L') = h(P, T, K)$.*

THEOREM 4. *Let K be a subgroup of G . Let \mathcal{K} be a family of subgroups of K which is directed by inclusion (\supset), and whose union is K . Then $\lim_{L \in \mathcal{K}} h(P, T, L) = h(P, T, K)$ in $L^1(\Omega)$, and $H(P, T, K) = \inf_{L \in \mathcal{K}} H(P, T, L)$.*

As an application of the foregoing results, we can define the entropy $H(T)$ of the action T of the amenable group G on Ω as follows: $H(T) = \sup_P H(P, T, G)$, where the supremum is over all measurable partitions P of Ω with finite entropy. This definition extends that given in [2] for $G = \mathbb{Z}^k$. The entropy as we have defined it is an invariant under isomorphism. Conversely, it may be possible to generalize Ornstein's results [6] and show that generalized Bernoulli schemes (see [5] for definition) with the same entropy are isomorphic. The entropy equidistribution property (Theorem 1 above) might serve as a basic tool for proving this.

REFERENCES

1. J. Chatard, *Applications des propriétés de moyenne d'un groupe localement compact à la théorie ergodique*, Ann. Inst. H. Poincaré Sect. B 6 (1970), 307–326; erratum, ibid. 7 (1971), 81–82. MR 45 #7017.
2. J.-P. Conze, *Entropie d'un groupe abélien de transformations*, Z. Wahrscheinlichkeitstheorie und Verw. Gebiete 25 (1972), 11–30.
3. F. P. Greenleaf, *Invariant means on topological groups and their applications*, Van Nostrand Math. Studies, no. 16, Van Nostrand, New York, 1969. MR 40 #4776.
4. Y. Katznelson and B. Weiss, *Commuting measure-preserving transformations*, Israel J. Math 12 (1972), 161–173. MR 47 #5227.
5. A. A. Kirillov, *Dynamical systems, factors and group representations*, Uspehi Mat. Nauk 22 (1967), no. 5 (137), 67–80 = Russian Math. Surveys 22 (1967), 63–75. MR 36 #347.
6. D. Ornstein, *Bernoulli shifts with the same entropy are isomorphic*, Advances in Math. 4 (1970), 337–352. MR 41 #1973.
7. B. S. Pickel' and A. M. Stepin, *The property of the entropy equidistribution of commutative groups of metric automorphisms*, Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR 198 (1971), 1021–1024 = Soviet Math. Dokl. 12 (1971), 938–942. MR 46 #3750.
8. J. P. Thouvenot, *Convergence en moyenne de l'information pour l'action de Z^2* , Z. Wahrscheinlichkeitstheorie und Verw. Gebiete 24 (1972), 135–137.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-ROLLA,
ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401