

EXPLICIT RANK-ONE CONSTRUCTIONS FOR IRRATIONAL ROTATIONS

A. I. Danilenko¹, M. I. Vieprik²

¹B.Verkin Institute for Low Temperature Physics and Engineering of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kharkiv, Ukraine

²V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Kharkiv, Ukraine
alexandre.danilenko@gmail.com, nikita.veprik@gmail.com

By a dynamical system we mean a quadruple $(X, \mathfrak{B}, \mu, T)$, where (X, \mathfrak{B}) is a standard Borel space, μ is a σ -finite measure on \mathfrak{B} and T is an invertible μ -preserving transformation of X .

Definition 1. A dynamical system $(X, \mathfrak{B}, \mu, T)$ (or just T) is called

- *ergodic* if each T -invariant subset is either μ -null or μ -conull;
- *totally ergodic* if T^p is ergodic for each $p \in \mathbb{N}$;
- *of rank one* if there are subsets B_1, B_2, \dots of X with $\mu(B_k) < \infty$ for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and a sequence of positive integers $n_1 < n_2 < \dots$ such that $T^l B_k \cap T^m B_k = \emptyset$ whenever $0 \leq l < m < n_k$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and for each subset $A \in \mathfrak{B}$ of finite measure,

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \min_{J \subset \{0, \dots, n_k - 1\}} \mu \left(A \Delta \bigsqcup_{j \in J} T^j B_k \right) = 0;$$

- *of 0-type* if

$$\mu(T^n A \cap B) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

for all subsets $A, B \in \mathfrak{B}$ with $\mu(A) < \infty$ and $\mu(B) < \infty$.

There is an alternative (explicit) definition of rank one system via an inductive construction process of cutting-and-stacking with a single tower on each step. It is completely determined by two underlying sequences of *cuts* and *spacer mappings*.

Let $\theta \in (0, 1)$ be an irrational number and let $\lambda := e^{2\pi i \theta}$. Denote by R_λ the λ -rotation on the circle \mathbb{T} . Del Junco showed in [1] that R_λ is of rank one if \mathbb{T} is furnished with the Haar measure. He also raised a related (more subtle) problem in [2]:

Problem 1. Given θ , provide an *explicit* construction (i.e. find sequences of cuts and spacer mappings) of a rank-one transformation which is isomorphic to R_λ .

A solution of Problem 1 for an uncountable subset of well approximable irrationals of zero Lebesgue measure was found recently in [3].

We consider also a weak version of Problem 1.

Problem 2. Given θ , provide an *explicit* construction of a rank-one probability preserving transformation T which has an eigenvalue λ .

Del Junco solved Problem 2 for a.e. $\theta \in (0, 1)$ in [2].

We now state the main results of the first part (related to the probability preserving systems) of the present abstract.

Main Result A.

- *Problem 2 is solved for every θ .*
- *Problem 1 is solved for each well approximable θ .*
- *For almost all $\theta \in (0, 1)$, including the badly approximable reals and the algebraic numbers, we solve Problem 2 in the subclass of rank-one transformations with only two cuts at every step of their inductive construction.*

As the subset of well approximable reals from $(0, 1)$ is of Lebesgue measure 1, Problem 1 is solved “almost surely”.

In the second part of the paper we consider Problem 1 within the class of the infinite measure preserving dynamical systems. The main difference from the probability preserving case is that for each irrational θ , there exist *uncountably many* mutually disjoint R_λ -invariant infinite σ -finite measures on \mathbb{T} (see, e.g., [4]). The main result of the second part is contained in the following theorem.

Theorem 1. *For each element $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$ of infinite order, there is an infinite σ -finite R_λ -invariant non-atomic Borel measure μ'_λ on \mathbb{T} such that*

- *the dynamical system $(\mathbb{T}, \mu'_\lambda, R_\lambda)$ is of rank one, the parameters of the underlying cutting-and-stacking construction are explicitly described,*
- *$(\mathbb{T}, \mu'_\lambda, R_\lambda)$ is totally ergodic and of zero type,*
- *$C(R_\lambda) = \{R_\lambda^n \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$,*
- *$\mu'_\lambda \circ R_\beta \perp \mu'_\lambda$ whenever $\beta \notin \{\lambda^n \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ and*
- *if an element $\omega \in \mathbb{T}$ is of infinite order with $\omega \notin \{\lambda, \lambda^{-1}\}$ then $\mu'_\omega \perp \mu'_\lambda$.*

As far as we know, Theorem 1 provides the first examples of *spectrally mixing*¹ ergodic infinite invariant measures for irrational rotations.

Everywhere in the paper we construct the rank-one systems via the (C, F) -construction. It was introduced in [4] and [5] (in a different form). Various kinds of the (C, F) -construction, interrelationship among them and the classical cutting-and-stacking are discussed in detail in [6].

1. del Junco A. Transformations with discrete spectrum are stacking transformations. *Canad. J. Math.*, 1976, **28**, 836–839.
2. del Junco A. Stacking transformations and diophantine approximation. *Illinois J. Math.*, 1976, **20**, 494–502.
3. Drillick H., Espinosa-Dominguez A., Jones-Baro J.N., Leng J., Mandelshtam Y., Silva C.E. Non-rigid rank-one infinite measures on the circle. preprint, arXiv:1810.11095v2.
4. del Junco A. A simple map with no prime factors. *Israel J. Math.*, 1998, **104**, 301–320.
5. Danilenko A.I. Funny rank one weak mixing for nonsingular Abelian actions. *Isr. J. Math.*, 2001, **121**, 29–54.
6. Danilenko A.I. Actions of finite rank: weak rational ergodicity and partial rigidity. *Ergod. Th. & Dynam. Sys.*, 2016, **36**, No. 7, 2138–2171.

¹An infinite measure preserving transformation S is of zero type if and only if the measure of maximal spectral type of S is Rajchman, i.e. the Koopman operator associated with S is mixing.