

Ergodic Plünnecke inequalities

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Furstenberg Correspondence principle

Let $A \subset \mathbb{Z}$ be a set with $d^*(A) > 0$. Then there exists an ergodic \mathbb{Z} -system (X, \mathbb{B}, μ, T) and a set $\tilde{A} \in \Sigma$ such that for every $k \geq 1$, every $n_1, \dots, n_k \in \mathbb{Z}$ we have

$$d^*((A - n_1) \cap \dots \cap (A - n_k)) \geq \mu(T^{-n_1}\tilde{A} \cap \dots \cap T^{-n_k}\tilde{A}).$$

Setting

Γ countable abelian group
 A, B sets in Γ
 $A + B = \{a + b \mid a \in A, b \in B\}$

Folner sequences

A sequence of **finite** sets $F_n \subset \Gamma$ is Folner if for every $\gamma \in \Gamma$ we have

$$\frac{|(\gamma + F_n) \cap F_n|}{|F_n|} \rightarrow 1 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

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Upper Banach density of $A \subset \Gamma$:

$$d^*(A) = \sup_{(F_n) \text{ Folner}} \limsup \frac{|A \cap F_n|}{|F_n|}.$$

Examples

$$d^*(2\mathbb{Z}) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad d^*(\cup_n [n!, n! + n] \cap \mathbb{Z}) = 1, \quad d^*(\square) = 0.$$

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Furstenberg correspondence principle for sumsets

$A \subset \Gamma$ with $d^*(A) > 0$. \exists an ergodic Γ -system (X, Σ, μ, T) and $A \in \Sigma$ s.t.
 $\forall B \subset \Gamma$:

$$d^*(A+B) \geq \mu(\cup_{\gamma \in B} T_\gamma A),$$

$$d^*(A) = \mu(A).$$

quasi-ergodic set

$B \subset \Gamma$ is **quasi-ergodic** if for every ergodic Γ -system (X, Σ, μ, T) and every $A \in \Sigma$ with $\mu(A) > 0$ we have $\mu(\cup_{\gamma \in B} T_\gamma A) = 1$.

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- 1) every $B \subset \Gamma$ with $d^*(B) = 1$ is quasi-ergodic.
- 2) (Boshernitzan, Kolesnik, Quas, Wierdl) \Rightarrow

$$B = \{ \lfloor n^\alpha \rfloor \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \}, \alpha \notin \mathbb{Q}$$

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k quasi-ergodic set

Let $k \geq 1$. A set $B \subset \Gamma$ is k **quasi-ergodic** if the set kB is quasi-ergodic.

Examples

- 1) Vinogradov theorem \Rightarrow Primes is 4-quasi-ergodic.
- 2) Laplace theorem $\Rightarrow \square$ is 4-quasi-ergodic.

Björklund, F.

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$$d^*(A+B) \geq \mu(\cup_{\gamma \in B} T_{\gamma} A) \geq \mu(A)^{1 - \frac{1}{k}} = d^*(A)^{1 - \frac{1}{k}}.$$

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Renling Jin

$A, B \subset \mathbb{N}$, $d^*(kB) = 1$, then

$$d^*(A+B) \geq (d^*(A))^{1 - \frac{1}{k}}.$$

Magnification ratios

For $A, B \subset \Gamma$ finite sets:

$$\mu_k = \inf_{\emptyset \neq A' \subset A} \frac{|A' + kB|}{|A'|}, k \geq 1,$$

for $\delta > 0$

$$\mu_{k,\delta} = \inf_{A' \subset A, |A'| \geq \delta|A|} \frac{|A' + kB|}{|A'|}, k \geq 1$$

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Corollary (Plünnecke)

There exist $c_{k,\delta} > 0$, $c_{k,\delta} \rightarrow 1$ as $\delta \rightarrow 0$ such that

$$\mu_1 \geq c_{2,\delta} \mu_2^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq c_{3,\delta} \mu_3^{\frac{1}{3}} \geq \dots \geq c_{k,\delta} \mu_k^{\frac{1}{k}}$$

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$$\mu_1^k \geq \mu_k = \inf_{A' \subset A, \mu(A') > 0} \frac{\mu(\cup_{\gamma \in kB} T_\gamma A')}{\mu(A')} = \frac{1}{\mu(A)}$$

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- Periodic case ($\mu(\text{Fix}) = 1$) follows from Plünnecke inequalities.
- Aperiodic case ($\mu(\text{Fix}) = 0$):
 - Prove inequalities for a special aperiodic ergodic \mathbb{Z} -system
 - Use conjugacy lemma of Halmos to prove inequalities for a general aperiodic \mathbb{Z} -system.

Special aperiodic ergodic \mathbb{Z} -system

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Periodic partitions of $(\mathbb{Z}_2, \mathbb{B}, m_{\mathbb{Z}_2}, T)$

For every n , there exists a partition $P_n = \{C_0, TC_0, \dots, T^{2^n-1}C_0\}$ of \mathbb{Z}_2 .

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Use the approximation by elements of partition P_n and Plünnecke inequalities in \mathbb{Z} to prove that for the system $(\mathbb{Z}_2, \mathbb{B}, m_{\mathbb{Z}_2}, T)$ and a finite $B \subset \mathbb{Z}$ ergodic Plünnecke inequalities hold true.

(X, Σ, μ) is a standard measure space.

$$APER = \{S : X \rightarrow X, S\mu = \mu, S \text{ is aperiodic}\}.$$

Then for any $T \in APER$, the conjugacy class of T

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$\forall S \in APER, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \sigma \in \text{Aut}(X, \mu) \forall A \in \Sigma:$

$$\mu(S(A) \Delta \sigma T \sigma^{-1}(A)) < \varepsilon.$$

Theorem 2

$B \subset \mathbb{Z}$ s.t. B is quasi-ergodic, $\delta > 0$. Then

$$\sup_{B' \subset B, |B'| < \infty} \inf_{A' \subset A, \mu(A') \geq \delta \mu(A)} \frac{\mu(\cup_{n \in B'} T^n A')}{\mu(A')} \geq \frac{1}{\mu(A)}.$$

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Special case

Let $\delta > 0$. Then

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Proof

Periodic case is trivial.

Aperiodic case: Uses Rokhlin's lemma and pointwise ergodic theorem.

Thank you!!!